

AP Calculus BC

$$1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = S$$

S diverges by p-series
 $p = \frac{1}{2} < 1$

$$3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} = S$$

AST
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = 0$ $\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ diverges by p-series
 $\downarrow, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{2}$

S converges conditionally

$$5) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^2} = S$$

$$\int_2^{\infty} (\ln x)^{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^b \frac{1}{x} \cdot (\ln x)^{-2} dx$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-(\ln x)^{-1} \right]_2^b$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{\ln b} + \frac{1}{\ln 2} \right] = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$$

S converges by Integral Test

$$7) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n!} = S$$

Ratio Test

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{n+2}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{n+1} \right]$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{n+2}{(n+1)(n+1)} \right] = 0 < 1$$

S converges by Ratio Test

WS 84 Series Convergence Review 1

$$2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-5}{n} = S$$

$p = 1$, S diverges by p-series

$$4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n^3} = S$$

$p = 3 > 1$, S converges by p-series

$$6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 3n^2}{n^3+1} = S$$

AST

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^2}{n^3+1} = 0$$

$$+ \frac{3}{2}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{27}{28}, \frac{48}{65}$$

$$\sum \frac{3n^2}{n^3+1}$$

LCT

$\sum \frac{1}{n}$ diverges by p-series

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{3n^2}{n^3+1} \cdot \frac{n}{1} \right] = 3 > 0$$

S converges conditionally.

$$8) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-3)^n}{n!} = S$$

Ratio Test

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \left[\frac{(-3)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{(-3)^n} \right] \right|$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-3)}{n+1} \right| = 0 < 1$$

S converges.

$$9) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n \cdot 3^n}{n^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{6^n}{n^n} = S$$

Root Test

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{6^n}{n^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6}{n} = 0 < 1$$

S converges

$$11) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (n^2+1)}{2n^2+n-1} = S$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2+1}{2n^2+n-1} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$

S diverges by n^{th} term test

$$10) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n^2+1}} = S$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n^2+1}} \quad b_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ converges by p-series

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{n\sqrt{n^2+1}} \cdot n^2 \right] = 1 > 0$$

S converges by LCT

$$12) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n(n+1)(n+2)}} = S$$

$$\frac{\text{DCT}}{b_n = \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}} \quad \sum b_n \text{ converges by p-series}$$

n	a_n	b_n
1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$	1
2	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{24}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{8}}$
3	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{60}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{27}}$

$b_n > a_n$

By DCT, S converges