

# 9.3 Integral Test

Pg. 609 #'s 1-9 odd, 23-27 odd

$$1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+3}$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x+3} dx$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^a \frac{1}{x+3} dx$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} [\ln|x+3|]_1^a$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} [\ln|a+3| - \ln|4|]$$

$$\ln|\infty| - \ln|4|$$

$\infty$

The series diverges by the integral test

$$7) \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{17} + \frac{1}{26}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+1}$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^a \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} [\arctan x]_1^a$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} [\arctan(a) - \arctan(1)]$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

The series converges by the integral test

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

$$\int_1^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x dx$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^a \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x dx$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{\ln(1/2)} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^u \right]_1^a$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{\ln(1/2)} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^a - \frac{1}{\ln(1/2)} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 \right]$$

$$0 - \frac{1}{2\ln(1/2)}$$

The series converges by the integral test

$$5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-n}$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^x dx$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^a \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^x dx$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{\ln(1/e)} \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^u \right]_1^a$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^a - -\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^1 \right]$$

$$0 + \frac{1}{e}$$

The series converges by the integral test

$$9) \frac{\ln 2}{2} + \frac{\ln 3}{3} + \frac{\ln 4}{4} + \frac{\ln 5}{5} + \frac{\ln 6}{6}$$

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

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^a \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$$

$$u = \ln x$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 \right]_2^a$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2} (\ln a)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (\ln 2)^2 \right]$$

$$\infty - \frac{1}{2} (\ln 2)^2$$

The series diverges by the integral test

$$23) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{k-1}}{n^k + c}$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^a \frac{x^{k-1}}{x^k + c} dx$$

$$u = x^k + c$$

$$du = kx^{k-1} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{k} du = x^{k-1} dx$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{k} \ln |x^k + c| \right]_1^a$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{k} \ln |a^k + c| - \frac{1}{k} \ln |1 + c| \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{k} \ln |\infty| - \frac{1}{k} \ln |1+c|$$

$\infty$

the series diverges by the  
integral test

$$25) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$$

The integral test does not apply  
because some terms are negative

$$27) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 + \sin(n)}{n}$$

The integral test does not apply  
because the terms are not  
strictly decreasing.