

9.6 All Tests

Pg 634 #'s 51-66

$$51) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 5}{n}$$

$$1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5}{n} = 0 \checkmark$$

$$2) \frac{5}{n+1} \leq \frac{5}{n} \checkmark$$

Converges by alternating series

$$54) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)^n$$

diverges by Geometric test

$$57) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 3^{n-2}}{2^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^{n-1}}{2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{2^n}{3^{n-2}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{2} > 1$$

diverges by ratio test

$$60) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{4n^2-1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{4n^2-1} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hop}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln 2) 2^n}{8n} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hop}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln 2)(\ln 2) 2^n}{8} = \infty$$

The series diverges by nth term test

$$52) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{100}{n} = 100\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

diverges by p-series

$$53) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{n\sqrt{n}} = 3\left(\frac{1}{n^{3/2}}\right)$$

converges by p-series

$$55) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5n}{2n-1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n}{2n-1} = \frac{5}{2}$$

diverges by n^{th} term

$$56) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2n^2+1} \text{ compare to } \frac{1}{n}$$

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

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ diverges by p-series and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2n^2+1}$ diverges by limit comp.

$$59) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{10n+3}{n2^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10(n+1)+3}{(n+1)2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n2^n}{10n+3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(10n+10+3)n}{2(n+1)(10n+3)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10n^2+13n}{20n^2+26n+6} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

converges by ratio test

$$61) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos n}{3^n}$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\cos n}{3^n} \right|$ converges absolutely

by direct comparison $\left| \frac{\cos n}{3^n} \right| \leq \frac{1}{3^n}$,

so $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos n}{3^n}$ will converge.

$$62) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n \ln n}$$

$$1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n} = 0 \checkmark$$

$$2) \frac{1}{(n+1) \ln(n+1)} < \frac{1}{n \ln n} \checkmark$$

converges by alternating series test

$$63) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n 7^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1) 7^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n 7^n}{n!}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)n!}{(n+1) 7^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n 7^n}{n!}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{7} = \infty > 0$$

diverges by ratio test

$$64) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x^2}$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx \quad u = \ln x \quad v = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad dv = \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{x} \ln x + \int_1^{\infty} x^{-2} dx$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{x} \ln x - \frac{1}{x} \right]_1^{\infty}$$

$$\left(-\frac{\ln \infty}{\infty} - \frac{1}{\infty} \right) - \left(\frac{\ln 1}{1} - \frac{1}{1} \right)$$

$$- \frac{\ln \infty}{\infty} - 0 - 0 + 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/x}{1} = \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$0 - 0 - 0 + 1 = 1$ The series converges by the integral test

$$65) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 3^{n-1}}{n!}$$

$$1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^{n-1}}{n!} = 0 \checkmark$$

$$2) \frac{3^n}{(n+1)!} \leq \frac{3^{n-1}}{n!} \checkmark \quad n \geq 2$$

The series converges by alternating series test

$$66) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 3^n}{n 2^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{3^n}{n 2^n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{\sqrt[n]{n} 2} = \frac{3}{(1)(2)} = \frac{3}{2} > 1$$

The series diverges by root test