

Recommended but optional reading HW (if you turn it in before Exam 1, I will correct it)

**TASK 1.** Fill in the blanks by looking up the answers from the given pages.

**Recall Strategy for series with positive terms**

Determine whether the infinite series  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$  with **positive terms** converge or diverge.

- (11.2 page 710) **The Geometric Series**  $\rightarrow$  when  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$  has the form  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} r^k$   
If  $|r| \geq 1$ , \_\_\_\_\_. If  $|r| < 1$ , \_\_\_\_\_.
- (11.4 page 728) **The  $p$ -Series**  $\rightarrow$  when  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$  has the form  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^p}$   
If  $p \leq 1$ , \_\_\_\_\_. If  $p > 1$ , \_\_\_\_\_.
- (11.2 page 713) **The Divergence Test**  
If  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k = 0$ , \_\_\_\_\_. If  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k \neq 0$ , \_\_\_\_\_.
- (11.2 Ex. 8) **The Telescoping Series**  $\rightarrow$  when  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$  can be reduced to  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (b_k - b_{k+1})$   
 $S_n =$  \_\_\_\_\_. If  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$  exists, \_\_\_\_\_. Otherwise, \_\_\_\_\_.
- (11.6) **The Ratio Test**  $\rightarrow$  when  $a_k$  involves factorials or powers. Consider  $r = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k}$ .  
If  $0 \leq r < 1$ , \_\_\_\_\_. If  $r > 1$ , \_\_\_\_\_. If  $r = 1$ , \_\_\_\_\_.
- (11.6) **The Root Test**  $\rightarrow$  when  $a_k$  involves powers. Consider  $r = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{a_k}$ .  
If  $0 \leq r < 1$ , \_\_\_\_\_. If  $r > 1$ , \_\_\_\_\_. If  $r = 1$ , \_\_\_\_\_.
- (11.4 page 729) **The Limit Comparison Test**  $\rightarrow$  when  $a_k$  involves dominant terms (p-series, polynomial/polynomial, or a geometric series). Consider  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_k}{b_k} = L$ .  
If  $0 < L < \infty$  and  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k$  converges, \_\_\_\_\_. If  $0 < L < \infty$  and  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k$  diverges, \_\_\_\_\_.  
If  $L = 0$  and  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k$  converges, \_\_\_\_\_. If  $L = 0$  and  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k$  diverges, \_\_\_\_\_.  
If  $L = \infty$  and  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k$  converges, \_\_\_\_\_. If  $L = \infty$  and  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k$  diverges, \_\_\_\_\_.
- (11.4 page 727) **The Comparison Test**  $\rightarrow$  when none of the above methods works or when there is an obvious comparison or when you want to think.  
If  $0 < a_k \leq b_k$  and  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k$  converges, \_\_\_\_\_. If  $0 < a_k \leq b_k$  and  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k$  diverges, \_\_\_\_\_.  
If  $0 < b_k \leq a_k$  and  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k$  converges, \_\_\_\_\_. If  $0 < b_k \leq a_k$  and  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k$  diverges, \_\_\_\_\_.

What if we are given a series  $\sum (-1)^{n+1} b_n$  where  $b_n > 0$ ? How do we determine whether the series converges?

**TASK 2.** Go to Sec 11.5 page 732-733. Read until just before the “proof of the alternating series test” (reading the proof is optional).

### **Alternating Series Test**

#### **Definition Alternating Series**

Suppose that  $b_n > 0$  for all positive integer  $n$ , then the series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} b_n = b_1 - b_2 + b_3 - b_4 + b_5 - b_6 + L + (-1)^{n+1} b_n + L$$

is called the **Alternating Series**.

Example (Example 1 pg 734):  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n}$  is called the **Alternating Harmonic Series**.

**TASK 3a.** Complete the following by copying from the reading.

#### **Theorem The Alternating Series Test**

The alternating series  $\sum (-1)^{n+1} b_n$  converges provided

i.)  $\{b_n\}$  is \_\_\_\_\_ for all  $n$ .

In other words, \_\_\_\_\_.

ii.)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

**TASK 3b. Procedure** (fill in the blanks)

If  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n \neq 0$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^{n+1} b_n \neq 0$ ,

then  $\sum (-1)^{n+1} b_n$  \_\_\_\_\_

(by the \_\_\_\_\_ Test from Sec 11.2 page 713).

If  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$ , check whether  $\{b_n\}$  is decreasing.

• If  $\{b_n\}$  is decreasing, then  $\sum (-1)^{n+1} b_n$  \_\_\_\_\_

(by the \_\_\_\_\_ Test, Sec 11.5 page 732).

**TASK 4** (Example 1 page 734): Answer the following question by closely following the explanation for Example 1 page 734 in the book. It would be more effective if you first write your answer without looking at the book then check the book afterwards.

Determine whether  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}$  converges.

**TASK 5.** Complete the following.

**Theorem Alternating Harmonic Series**

- The **harmonic series**  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  \_\_\_\_\_ (see Sec 11.2 page 713 Example 9).
- The **alternating harmonic series**  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}$  \_\_\_\_\_ (see your answer above).

**TASK 6.** Stay on page 734. Attempt to do Example 2 *AND* Example 3 on a separate paper without looking at the solution in the book. Check your solution with the book.

Please choose either Example 2 or Example 3 and write down its question and solution in the space below.

Do TASKS 7 and 8 by imitating Example 1, 2, and 3 (pg 734). Hint: one of them converges and the other diverges. Check your answers with WolframAlpha.

**TASK 7.**

Example:

Determine whether  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{4}{5^n}$  converges.

Step (ii): Calculate  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n =$

Step (i): Estimate (in your head or scratch paper) whether  $\{b_n\}$  is decreasing. If you believe it is decreasing, verify by:

- citing a known fact (for example, end behavior of a geometric sequence, see Sec 11.1 Example 11 page 700, or end behavior of sequences with terms  $1/n^r$ , see Sec 11.1 Equation 4 page 697),
- computing a derivative (follow Sec 11.5 Example 3 page 734),
- or directly (follow Sec 11.1 Example 13 page 701).

**TASK 8.**

Example:

Determine whether  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2^n}{n^2}$  converges.

Step (ii): Calculate  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n =$

Step (i): Estimate (in your head or scratch paper) whether  $\{b_n\}$  is decreasing. If you believe it is decreasing, verify by:

- citing a known fact (for example, end behavior of a geometric sequence, see Sec 11.1 Example 11 page 700, or end behavior of sequences with terms  $1/n^r$ , see Sec 11.1 Equation 4 page 697),
- computing a derivative (follow Sec 11.5 Example 3 page 734),
- or directly (follow Sec 11.1 Example 13 page 701).