- What test, if any, for  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^5}{n^5+1}$  ?
  - Iterms → 0
  - geometric
  - integral test
  - alternating series test (AST)
  - other



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- 2 Contrast with  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^4}{n^5 + 1}$

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• What test, if any, for 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^5}{n^5 + 1}$$
 ?

- $1 \quad \text{terms} \neq 0$
- geometric
- integral test
- alternating series test (AST)
- other
- Contrast with  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^4}{n^5 + 1}$ can't use terms  $\neq 0$  (the

can't use terms  $\not\rightarrow 0$  (they are going to 0!)–use another test integral (+, eventually decreasing, known integral) or limit comparison with  $\sum \frac{n^4}{n^5} = \sum \frac{1}{n}$ 

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- Contrast with  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^4}{n^5 + 1}$

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

can't use terms  $\not\rightarrow 0$  (they are going to 0!)–use another test integral (+, eventually decreasing, known integral) or limit comparison with  $\sum \frac{n^4}{n^5} = \sum \frac{1}{n}$ 

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## • What test, if any, for $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n + 1}$ ?

- Iterms → 0
- geometric
- alternating series test (AST)
- other

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## • What test, if any, for $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n + 1}$ ?

- (a) terms  $\rightarrow$  0
- geometric
- alternating series test (AST)
  - other

ratio test  $L = \frac{1}{2} < 1$  shows convergence as does limit comparison with  $\sum \frac{1}{2^n}$ 

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• What test, if any, for 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n + 1}$$
?

- $\textcircled{0} \quad \text{terms} \not\rightarrow 0$
- geometric
- alternating series test (AST)
- other

ratio test  $L = \frac{1}{2} < 1$  shows convergence as does limit comparison with  $\sum \frac{1}{2^n}$ 

• What is true about 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$
?

- I ratio test will give L < 1
- integral test will show convergence
- both of the above
- none of the above

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| useful  | converges if  | diverges if   |
|---|---|---|
| $\sum a_n, a_n  e 0$ try this test first                      | inconclusive  | $a_n  e 0$  |
| $\sum ax^n$ , const x   | $ x  < 1$ to $\frac{a}{1-x}$  | $ x  \ge 1$   |
| pos, dec <i>a<sub>n</sub></i>                                 | ∫ <sup>∞</sup> a <sub>n</sub> dn  | ∫ <sup>∞</sup> a <sub>n</sub> dn  |
| known∫  | converges   | diverges  |
| Ū   | ∫ bounds∑   |   |
| $\sum a_n + b_n$  | both conv   | only 1 div  |
| $\overline{0} < \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} < \infty$ | $\sum b_n \operatorname{conv}$  | $\sum b_n \operatorname{div}$   |
| pos terms   | same behavior   |   |
| $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{ a_{n+1} }{ a_n }\neq 1$              | <i>L</i> < 1  | <i>L</i> > 1  |
| alternating terms $ a_n $ decreasing                          | $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n =0$  |   |
|   | useful<br>$\sum_{n} a_{n}, a_{n} \neq 0$ try this test first<br>$\sum_{n} ax^{n}, \text{ const } x$ pos, dec $a_{n}$ known $\int$<br>$\sum_{n \to \infty} a_{n} + b_{n}$ $0 < \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{n}}{b_{n}} < \infty$ pos terms<br>$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{ a_{n+1} }{ a_{n} } \neq 1$ alternating terms<br>$ a_{n} $ decreasing | usefulconverges if $\sum a_n, a_n \not\rightarrow 0$<br>try this test firstinconclusive $\sum ax^n$ , const x<br>pos, dec $a_n$<br>known f $ x  < 1$ to $\frac{a}{1-x}$<br>$\int^{\infty} a_n dn$ $\sum a_n + b_n$<br>$0 < \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} < \infty$<br>pos terms<br>$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{ a_{n+1} }{ a_n } \neq 1$<br>alternating terms $L < 1$<br>$\lim_{n \to \infty}  a_n  = 0$ |

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