

1. 2 Please circle True or False, as appropriate.(a) T / F: The Harmonic Series converges.(b) T / F: If  $a_n \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , the series  $\sum a_n$  converges.(c) T / F:  $\sum n^p$  converges for  $p < -1$ .(d) T / F: If  $\sum a_n$  converges,  $a_n \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .2. 1 For each of the following series, determine if the Test for Divergence can be used to show the series Converges, Diverges, or is Inconclusive.(a) C / D / I:  $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ (c) C / D / I:  $\sum \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{2}{3})^n}$ (b) C / D / I:  $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ (d) C / D / I:  $\sum \sin n$ 3. 1 For  $c \neq 0$ , the Geometric Series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} cr^n$  converges to  $\frac{c}{1-r}$  for $|r| < 1$  and diverges for  $|r| \geq 1$ .4. 2 For what values of  $x$  does the following converge? For those  $x$ , find the sum.

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 3(2x)^n$$

$$= \frac{3}{1-2x}$$

$$\text{for } |2x| < 1$$

$$\text{i.e., } |x| < \frac{1}{2}$$

5. [4] Use the Integral Test to show the following series converges or diverges.

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

Let  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ .

For  $x \geq 1$ ,  $f(x)$  is positive, continuous, and decreasing

Since  $f'(x) = \frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$ .

Furthermore, ~~the~~

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \text{arctan } R - \text{arctan } 1$$

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

By the Integral Test, since  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$  converges

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