

1. 2 Please indicate **T** or **F** false.

- (a) **T** / F: If $a_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, the series $\sum a_n$ converges.
- (b) **T** / F: If $a_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, the series $\sum a_n$ neither converges nor diverges.
- (c) T / **F**: If $\sum |a_n|$ converges, then $\sum a_n$ converges absolutely.
- (d) **T** / F: If $\sum |a_n|$ diverges, then $\sum a_n$ diverges absolutely.

2. 4 Use the Limit Comparison Test to show the following series converges or diverges.

We consider the series $\sum_{n=4}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^3+7n}}{n^2+7n}$ and $\sum_{n=4}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$. Since both the given series & the series we are considering are positive the L.C.T. applies.

Computing the limit gives, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{n^3+7n}}{n^2+7n} / \frac{1}{n^{3/2}} \right) = 1$. Since the limit is positive & finite the series behave the same. We know $\sum_{n=4}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$ is a divergent p-series, so by the Limit Comparison Test,

$$\sum_{n=4}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^3+7n}}{n^2+7n} \text{ also diverges.}$$

3. 4 Use the Integral Test to show the following series converges or diverges. Be sure to verify the hypotheses.

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

Let $f(x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{\ln x}}$

f is continuous & positive for $x > 1$.

$$f' = - (x\sqrt{\ln x})^{-2} \left(\sqrt{\ln x} + x \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^{-1/2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) < 0$$

for $x > 1$, i.e. f is decreasing.

We now consider the integral $\int_2^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^{3/2}} = \int_{\ln 2}^{\infty} \frac{dy}{y^{3/2}}$ which is a divergent p-integral.

Let $u = \ln x$
 $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$

By the integral test, $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n\sqrt{\ln n}}$ also diverges.