

- Assignment 9 due on March 25
- Assignment 10 due on April 8
- Test 5 opens on April 22

- Today: Ratio Test

- Wednesday: Power series **(Watch Videos 14.1, 14.2)**

Quick review: Convergent or divergent?

$$1. \sum_n (1.1)^n$$

$$5. \sum_n \frac{(-1)^n}{\ln n}$$

$$2. \sum_n (0.9)^n$$

$$6. \sum_n \frac{(-1)^n}{e^{1/n}}$$

$$3. \sum_n \frac{1}{n^{1.1}}$$

$$7. \sum_n \frac{n^3 + n^2 + 11}{n^4 + 2n - 3}$$

$$4. \sum_n \frac{1}{n^{0.9}}$$

$$8. \sum_n \frac{\sqrt{n^5 + 2n + 16}}{n^4 - 11n + 7}$$

Ratio Test: Convergent or divergent?

Use Ratio Test to decide which series are convergent.

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{n!}$$

$$3. \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n}$$

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2 3^{n+1}}$$

$$4. \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln n}$$

Challenge

We want to calculate the value of $A = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n}$, $B = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{3^n}$.

Let $f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$.

1. Recall that for $|x| < 1$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + \dots$$

Use it to compute A .

2. Pretend you can take derivatives of infinite sums the way you take them of finite sums.

$$f'(x) = \dots$$

Use it to compute B .