

1: Find the sum of each of the following series, if the sum exists.

$$(a) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+1} - 1}{3^n} \quad (b) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{4^{1-n}}{3^{n-1}} \quad (c) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{n^2 + 3n} \quad (d) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!}$$

2: Determine which of the following series converge.

$$(a) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2n^2 + 1} \quad (b) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n 2^{1/n} \quad (c) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n\sqrt{\ln n}} \quad (d) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{3^n n!}$$

3: (a) Approximate the sum $S = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{5^n + 5n}$ by a partial sum S_ℓ so that the error is $S - S_\ell \leq \frac{1}{500}$.

(b) Let $S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{e^n}$. Use a calculator to find a value of ℓ such that $S - S_\ell \leq \frac{1}{500}$.

(c) Let $f(x) = \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2}$, let $a_n = f(n)$ for $n \geq 2$, let $S = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n$, and let $S_\ell = \sum_{n=2}^{\ell} a_n$. Find a value of ℓ such that if we approximate S by $S \cong S_\ell$ then the absolute error is $|S - S_\ell| \leq \frac{1}{100}$ and, using a calculator, find another value of ℓ such that if we approximate S by

$$S \cong T_\ell = S_\ell + \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{\ell}^{\infty} f(x) dx + \int_{\ell+1}^{\infty} f(x) dx \right)$$

then the absolute error is $|S - T_\ell| \leq \frac{1}{100}$.

4: Determine, with proof, which of the following statements are true for all sequences $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$ and $(b_n)_{n \geq 1}$.

(a) If $\sum a_n$ converges that $\sum e^{a_n}$ diverges.

(b) If $\sum a_n$ converges then $\sum a_n^2$ converges.

(c) If $a_n \geq 0$ for all n and $\sum a_n$ converges then $\sum \frac{a_n}{1 + a_n}$ converges.

(d) If $\sum a_n$ converges and $\sum |b_n|$ converges then $\sum a_n b_n$ converges.