

MAT 146

Quiz #12 (Series Convergence)

Name _____

15 points

Calculator OK!

Impact on Course Grade: approximately 1%

Score _____

*Show appropriate calculus evidence to fully support your responses.
Show exact values unless otherwise requested.*

Respond to statements 1 through 5 by circling the most correct response. (1 pt each)

- 1. The Harmonic Series diverges. TRUE FALSE
- 2. Any p -series with $p \geq 1$ converges. TRUE FALSE
- 3. $S = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ always converges when $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k = 0$. TRUE FALSE
- 4. Sequence B converges. TRUE FALSE
- 5. If $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} d_j \neq 0$, then $T = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} d_j$ must diverge. TRUE FALSE

sequence $B: \{b_n\} = \left\{\frac{n}{n!}\right\}$

sequence $C: \{c_k\} = \left\{\frac{1}{k^4}\right\}$

$$V = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{k!}$$

$$W = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{3} (4x)^{n-1}$$

$$M = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n - 5}{8 + n^3}$$

6. Use sequence C from the box. (1 pt each)

- i. State the exact value of c_3 as a reduced common fraction. _____
- ii. Determine $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n$. _____
- iii. Calculate the exact value of $N_2 = \sum_{i=1}^2 c_i$. _____
- iv. To the **nearest ten-thousandth of a unit**, determine the value of $N = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k$. _____

7. Use series M from the box above. (i: 2 pts; ii: 4 pts)

- i. Does M converge or diverge? CONVERGE DIVERGE (Circle one.)
- ii. Use one or more of our **convergence tests** and write a convincing argument to support your response in (7i).

BONUS! Show evidence to support your responses!

Here is P_9 , the 9th-degree polynomial that is part of a power series P :

$$P_9 = \frac{2}{1!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \frac{2}{3!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3 + \frac{2}{5!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^5 - \frac{2}{7!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^7 + \frac{2}{9!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^9$$

- A) State an approximation to $P_5 \left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ as a decimal value showing accuracy of at least 7 digits to the right of the decimal point. (1 pt)

- B) Use sigma notation and write the power series P . (1 pt)

- C) Graph P_n for n as large as you have patience for. Analyze your plot. Write a function, $y = f(x)$, for which the power series P could serve as a stand-in function. Explain your determination. (2 pts)

- D) For $\{g_n\} = \left\{\frac{3n}{2n!}\right\}$ and $R = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) g_n\right]$, determine the *exact value* of R , or, alternatively, show that it does not exist. (2 pts)
