2003 EXAM3

1. *(30 points total.)* **Convergence Tests**. Consider the infinite series $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^k$.

Give THREE separate proofs (i.e. using convergence tests) to show that this infinite series DIVERGES.

a. Show that $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^k$ diverges.

b. Use a different test from (a) to again show that $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^k$ diverges.

c. Use a different test from (a) and (b) to again show that $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^k$ diverges.

2001 EXAM3

4. (20 points) Two students are discussing calculus and you overhear their conversation.

Sydney: The zero-limit test is the best test for infinite series! I just proved that the harmonic series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k}$ converges because I know $\lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{1}{k} = 0$

Madison: That's not right! You should use the comparison test. Show that $\frac{1}{k}$ is greater than 1 for all $k > 1$. Then since we know $\frac{1}{k}$ is positive for all $k > 1$ and since $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 1$ DIVERGES, this will prove that the harmonic series is greater than a divergent series, and thus also diverges.

Comment on the understanding of calculus displayed by the two students. In clear, legible sentences identify any correct and incorrect statements made by the students. If a statement is incorrect explain why. **You must be careful not to make any incorrect statements yourself in your explanation.** PROOFREAD YOUR ANSWER.

2001 EXAM 3

1. (30 points) Determine if the following infinite series converge or diverge. In each case, state which test you use and show how you apply the test.

   a. $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty}(-1)^k \frac{1}{\ln(k)}$

   b. $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sin(\frac{k\pi}{2})$

   c. $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k+1}{k}$

2001 EXAM3

d. $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-k}$

e. $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-e)^k$

f. $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^{-e}$

2000 EXAM3

2000 EXAM3

2. (a) Find the Taylor series for the funtion $f(x) = \ln(x)$ centered at $a = 1$.

(b) Find the interval of convergence for the Taylor Series you found in part (a).

(c) What is the Power series for $g(x) = x\ln(x) - x$ at $a = 1$?

1998 EXAM 3

2. (30 points) Determine if the following infinite series converge or diverge. In each case, state which test you use and show how the test works.

a. $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^{\pi}$

b. $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \pi^{k}$

c. $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{\pi}}$

1998 EXAM 3

d. $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^{1/\pi}$

e. $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right)^{k}$

f. $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{1/\pi}}$