

Exercise 1. Establish whether the series are convergent or divergent by finding the n th partial sum and checking its limit.

$$\begin{array}{llll}
 \text{a) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)}, & \text{b) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln \frac{n}{n+1}, & \text{c) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} (2n-1), & \text{d) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^n + 2 \cdot 5^n}{7^n}, \\
 \text{e) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 3^n}{6^n}, & \text{f) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}}, & \text{g) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 5n + 6}, & \text{h) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin(2n-1) \frac{\pi}{4}, \\
 \text{i) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(3n-2)(3n+1)}, & \text{j) } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right), & \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right), & \text{l) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{7^n + 3^n}{10^n}, \\
 \text{m) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left({}^{n+1}\sqrt{2} - {}^n\sqrt{2} \right), & \text{n) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)\sqrt{n+n}\sqrt{n+1}}, & \text{o) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2+2^2+2^3+\dots+2^n}{3^n}, & \text{p) } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^{2n+1}}{2^{3n+2}}.
 \end{array}$$

Answers: convergent – (a), (d), (e), (g), (i), (j), (l), (m), (n), (o), divergent – (b), (c), (f), (h), (k), (p).

Exercise 2. Find the sums of the following geometric series.

$$\begin{array}{llll}
 \text{a) } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1}, & \text{b) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1}, & \text{c) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{5^n}, & \text{d) } 0.(9), \\
 \text{e) } 0.(54), & \text{f) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (0.9998)^n, & \text{g) } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\sqrt{17} - \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3})^n, & \text{h) } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}\right).
 \end{array}$$

Answers: (a) $-\frac{2}{5}$, (b) $\frac{3}{5}$, (c) 1, (d) 1, (e) $\frac{6}{11}$, (f) 4999, (g) $\frac{1}{1-(\sqrt{17}-\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3})}$, (h) 1.

Exercise 3. Using the properties of harmonic/ p -series establish, which of these series are convergent and which ones are not.

$$\begin{array}{llll}
 \text{a) } \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}, & \text{b) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-\frac{2}{3}}, & \text{c) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}, & \text{d) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}}, \\
 \text{e) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^3}}, & \text{f) } \sum_{n=11}^{\infty} (n-10)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, & \text{g) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^\pi}{n^e}, & \text{h) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^\pi}}.
 \end{array}$$

Answers: convergent – (c), (h), divergent – (a), (b), (d), (e), (f), (g).

Nobody's perfect – if you notice any mistakes in answers, please let us know!