

## Math 141 9.2: Series Worksheet

1. For the series, find the sequence of partial sums,  $S_0$ ,  $S_1$ , ..., and  $S_4$ .

a.  $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots$

b.  $1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \dots$

c.  $1 + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{9} + \frac{8}{27} + \dots$

d.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 10\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n$

e.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4^{n+1}}{5^n}$

f.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{5^{n-1}}{2^n}$

Then use the definition (test) for a geometric series to test the series above for convergence or divergence and if convergent find its sum.

2. Use the series,  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right)$ , to find the following.

The type of series:

$S_4$  :

$S_n$  .

$S$  , if convergent.

For problems, #3-#8,

Test the series for convergence or divergence, *if possible*. Name the test used, and support your conclusion. If convergent, find the sum, whenever possible.

3.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{n!}$

4.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n^2+1}{n^2+1}$

5. \*  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2n^2+1}$

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

7.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n^2+1}$

8.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 8\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)^n$

9.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4^{n+1}}{5^n}$

10.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{2^n+1}$

11.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n^2+n} \right)$  *telescoping*

\*show that we cannot make any conclusions YET!