

1. Do the following series converge or diverge?

$$(a) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+6}$$

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

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

$$(d) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{6n+27}$$

$$(e) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(n)}{n^2}$$

$$(f) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n^3+n+1}$$

2. If  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  is convergent with  $a_n > 0$  for all  $n$ ,

(a) Must  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$  converge? (b) Must  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{a_n}$  converge?

Comparison test Suppose  $\sum a_n$  and  $\sum b_n$  are series with positive terms,  $0 \leq a_n \leq b_n$  for all  $n$ .

• If  $\sum a_n$  diverges, then  $\sum b_n$  diverges.

• If  $\sum b_n$  converges, then  $\sum a_n$  converges.

↗ (contrapositive)

Limit comparison test Suppose  $\sum a_n$  and  $\sum b_n$  are series with positive terms. If

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = c \text{ exists } \rightarrow \text{and not } \infty \text{ and } c > 0,$$

then  $\sum a_n$  converges if and only if  $\sum b_n$  converges.