



### Calculus BC: The Ratio and Root Tests (section 10.5)

Example 1  $= \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \dots$

Prove that  $S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$  converges.

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{(n+1)!}}{\frac{1}{n!}}$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{(n+1)!}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{n!}{(n+1)!} = \frac{1}{n+1} \rightarrow 0$$

$\sum$  converges by ratio test

5 & 8: 13, 14, 15, 28, 29

## Example 2

Apply the Ratio Test to determine if  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{2^n}$  converges.  $\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{4}{4} \quad \frac{9}{8} \quad \frac{16}{16}$

$$\frac{\frac{(n+1)^2}{2^{n+1}}}{\frac{n^2}{2^n}} = \frac{(n+1)^2 \cdot 2^n}{n^2 \cdot 2^{n+1}} \quad \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} = \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2$$
$$\frac{n^2}{2^n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \quad = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \rightarrow 1$$

$\sum$  converges by Ratio Test

### Example 3

Determine if  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n!}{100^n}$  converges.

$$\frac{\frac{(n+1)!}{100^{n+1}}}{\frac{n!}{100^n}} = \frac{100^n (n+1)!}{100^{n+1} n!}$$

$$\frac{n+1}{100} \rightarrow \infty$$

$\sum$  - diverges

Example 4 – Ratio Test Inconclusive

Show that  $\rho = 1$  for both  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2$  and  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-2}$ .

Conclude that the Ratio Test is inconclusive when  $\rho = 1$ .

### Example 5

Determine whether  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{2n+3}\right)^n$  converges.

$$\sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{n}{2n+3}\right)^n} = \frac{n}{2n+3} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$\sum$  converges

$$(19) \quad 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{11} \dots$$

$$\sum_{n=1} \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{(2n+1)}$$

$$\sum \frac{(2n+1) - n}{n(2n+1)}$$

$$\sum \frac{n+1}{n(2n+1)}$$

$$\underline{\text{LCT}} \quad \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{n+1}{n(2n+1)}}$$

$$= \frac{n(2n+1)}{n(n+1)} \rightarrow \frac{2n+1}{n+1} \rightarrow 2$$

$\sum$  diverges

$$\textcircled{13} \quad S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n^3}$$

 $S_n$ 

$$S_{10} = 0.9011$$

$$0.9 \leq S \leq 0.902$$

$$\text{error} \leq \frac{1}{11^3} = 0.00075$$

$$0.9011 - 0.00075 \leq S \leq 0.9011 + 0.00075$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - y \qquad \frac{dy}{dx} = m$$

$$m = 2x - y = 2x - (mx + b)$$

$$m = 2x - mx - b$$

$$m + b = x(2 - m)$$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\sqrt[n]{n^2} \rightarrow 1^2 = 1$$

$$\sqrt[n]{n^n} \rightarrow n$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n n e^{-n}$$

Root Test

$$\sqrt[n]{n e^{-n}} = e^{-1} < 1$$

✓

Leibniz Test

$$a_n \rightarrow 0$$

$$a_n > a_{n+1}$$

$$\frac{n}{e^n} \rightarrow 0$$

- ✓

592: 2, 10, 13, 14,  
34, 35, 36, 38