

# 9.6 Q's

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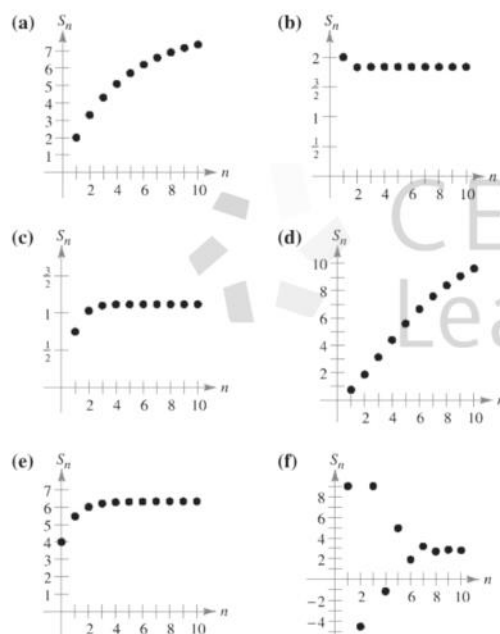
## 9.6 Exercises

See CalcChat.com for tutorial help and worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

**Verifying a Formula** In Exercises 1–4, verify the formula.  **Numerical, Graphical, and Analytic Analysis** In

- $\frac{(n+1)!}{(n-2)!} = (n+1)(n)(n-1)$
- $\frac{(2k-2)!}{(2k)!} = \frac{1}{(2k)(2k-1)}$
- $1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2k-1) = \frac{(2k)!}{2^k k!}$
- $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2k-5)} = \frac{2^k k! (2k-3)(2k-1)}{(2k)!}, \quad k \geq 3$

**Matching** In Exercises 5–10, match the series with the graph of its sequence of partial sums. [The graphs are labeled (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f).]



- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n \left(\frac{1}{n!}\right)$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-3)^{n+1}}{n!}$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 4}{(2n)!}$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4n}{5n-3}\right)^n$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 4e^{-n}$

Exercises 11 and 12, (a) verify that the series converges, (b) use a graphing utility to find the indicated partial sum  $S_n$  and complete the table, (c) use a graphing utility to graph the first 10 terms of the sequence of partial sums, (d) use the table to estimate the sum of the series, and (e) explain the relationship between the magnitudes of the terms of the series and the rate at which the sequence of partial sums approaches the sum of the series.

$n$	5	10	15	20	25
$S_n$					

- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{n!}$

**Using the Ratio Test** In Exercises 13–34, use the Ratio Test to determine the convergence or divergence of the series.

- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{5^n}$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{3^n}$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!}$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^n$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^n$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{4^n}$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5^n}{n^4}$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^3}{3^n}$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}(n+2)}{n(n+1)}$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^n}{n!}$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(3/2)^n}{n^2}$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n 3^n}$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{n^5}$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^n}{n!}$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n}$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{6^n}{(n+1)^n}$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{(3n)!}$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{5^n}{2^n + 1}$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^{4n}}{(2n+1)!}$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} n!}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n+1)}$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n [2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots (2n)]}{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdots (3n-1)}$