

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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30 minutes. No aids (book, notes, calculator, internet, etc.) are permitted. Show all work and use proper notation for full credit. Put answers in reasonably-simplified form. 25 points possible.

1. [6 points] Consider the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 1}$ .

a. Use the integral test to show that this series converges.

b. Use a comparison test to show this series converges. (*Please state which series you are comparing to, and why it converges.*)

2. [3 points] Does the series  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sin n$  converge or diverge? Explain, and identify any tests you use.

3. [9 points] Use the comparison test or the limit comparison test to determine whether the following series converge or diverge. (*Please state which comparison test you are using, and what series you are comparing to.*)

a. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 n}{n^2}$$

b. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{5^n - 2^n}$$

c. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n}$$

4. [3 points] Sketch a partial sum  $S_N$  of the harmonic series, as the total area of rectangles of width one. (Please label axes appropriately.)

5. [2 points] Consider the  $p$ -series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$  for  $p < 0$ . Show that such  $p$ -series **diverge**. Apply the divergence test.

6. [2 points] Simplify the following expression, that is, write it without the factorial or any "...":

$$\frac{n!}{(n+3)!}$$

**Extra Credit. [1 point]** My computer says that the 20th partial sum of the infinite series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}$  is  $S_{20} = 1.082284588$ . How accurate is this as an approximation of the exact infinite sum? Use an integral to estimate the size of the remainder  $R_{20}$ .

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