## Assignment 5 : Series, Power Series, Taylor Series

- 1. (D) Let  $a_n \ge 0$ . Then show that both the series  $\sum_{n\ge 1} a_n$  and  $\sum_{n\ge 1} \frac{a_n}{a_n+1}$  converge or diverge together.
- 2. (T) Prove that  $\sum (a_n a_{n+1})$  converges if and only if the sequence  $a_n$  converges. Use this to decide the convergence/divergence of the following series:
  - (1)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{(4n-3)(4n+1)}$  (2)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n^2(n+1)^2}$
- 3. In each of the following cases, discuss the convergence/divergence of the series  $\sum_{n\geq 1} a_n$  where  $a_n$  equals:
  - (a)(**D**)  $1 n \sin \frac{1}{n}$  (b)(**D**)  $\frac{1}{n} \log(1 + \frac{1}{n})$  (c)(**T**)  $1 \cos \frac{1}{n}$ (d)(**T**)  $2^{-n - (-1)^n}$  (e)(**T**)  $(1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n(n+1)}$  (f)(**T**)  $\frac{n \ln n}{2^n}$
- 4. (T) Let  $\sum_{n\geq 1} a_n$  and  $\sum_{n\geq 1} b_n$  be series of positive terms satisfying  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \leq \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n}$  for all  $n \geq N$ . Show that if  $\sum_{n\geq 1} b_n$  converges then  $\sum_{n\geq 1} a_n$  also converges. Test the series  $\sum_{n\geq 1} \frac{n^{n-2}}{e^n n!}$  for convergence.
- 5. (D) Let  $\{a_n\}$  be a decreasing sequence,  $a_n \ge 0$  and  $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = 0$ . For each  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , let  $b_n = \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}$ . Show that  $\sum_{n \ge 1} (-1)^n b_n$  converges.
- 6. (T) Determine the values of x for which the series  $\sum_{n\geq 1} \frac{(x-1)^{2n}}{n^2 3^n}$  converges.
- 7. (T) Show that  $\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .