

1. (16 pts) State and prove the formula for the sum of a general geometric series.
  2. (16 pts) a) Draw a picture illuminating the integral test and state the key inequalities for  $a_n$ .  
b) Use them to find values  $b$  and  $c$  such that  $b < \sum_{n=100}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} < c$ .
  3. (6 pts) [Short answer. Give the requested idea, not the full proof] Suppose we already have sequence theorems, and we want to prove the Comparison Test for Series: If  $0 \leq a_n \leq b_n$  for all  $n$  and  $\sum b_n$  converges, then  $\sum a_n$  converges. What is the key sequence result that allows the proof?
  4. (10 pts) [Give the requested ideas, not the full proof] Suppose  $a_n > 0$  for all  $n$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = r < 1$ . Then  $\sum a_n$  converges. There are two key ideas in the proof. What are they?
  5. (6 pts) Find  $\{a_k\}$  such that  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k = \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ . [After you answer, do not bother to simplify.]
  6. (8 pts) Complete the sentence. [It will have two parts looking somewhat like limit definitions.]  
“ $\limsup a_n = L$  iff for each  $\varepsilon > 0$  ...”.
  7. (12 pts) a) Give the definition of “telescoping series.” What does it mean for  $\sum a_n$  to be “telescoping”? Give a formal definition. [Ideas that show you know what it means but are not formalized will be worth partial credit.] b) Use your terms to express the partial sums,  $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k$ , when the series is telescoping.
- \*\*\* The next two conjectures are **false**. **Construct specific counterexamples**. (10 pts each)
- Conjecture 8: If  $\sum a_k$  converges and  $\sum b_k$  converges, then  $\sum a_k b_k$  converges.
- Conjecture 9: Suppose  $a_n > 0$  for all  $n$ . If for each  $n^*$  there exists  $n > n^*$  such that  $a_{n+1}/a_n > 2$ , then  $\sum a_k$  diverges.
10. (6 pts) True or false? [No reason required. This is the conjecture we studied in the homework.]  
T F If  $a_n$  and  $b_n$  are never zero and  $\frac{a_n}{b_n} \rightarrow 1$ , then  $\sum a_k$  and  $\sum b_k$  converge or diverge together.