Thursday, November 1, 2013 9:25 AM
$$\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \frac{(n+1)^n}{n^n} = \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n = e > 1. \text{ Diverges.}$$
Why is
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n = e ?$$

$$L = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac$$

L = e = e.

Note: Have lots of factorials in series - consider ratio

Root Test Given a series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$.

Calculate the limit: lim Van (|an|)

let p = lim Vanl.

Case 1: $0 \le p < 1$: then the series converges absolutely.

Case 2: p > 1: the series diverges

Care 3: p=1: Test fails.

E.g. Consider the series
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2n+3}{3n+2}\right)^n$$

Converges on diverges?

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2n+3}{3n+2}\right)^n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2n+3}{3n+2}\right) = \frac{2}{3}. < 1$$

_s Series converges absolutely.

$$\frac{\text{E.g.}}{9} \frac{\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{\left[\ell_n(n)\right]^n}}{\left[\ell_n(n)\right]^n}.$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{\frac{n^n}{[\ln(n)]^n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{[\ln(n)]^n}$$

=
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} (n) = \infty > 1$$
. Diverges

Ex. Determina all the values of x for which the

Series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

Converges

Ratio Test:
$$a_n = \frac{x^n}{n!}$$
; $a_{n+1} = \frac{x}{(n+1)!}$

$$\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \left| \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{x^n} \right|$$

$$= \frac{\left| \times \right|}{n+1}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{|x|}{n+1} = 0 < 1$$

Series converges for all x.