Due at the beginning of class on the day of Test 3

Direction: Solve the problems in this worksheet on separate sheets of paper. Write your solution neatly. Use standard size paper. Clearly label each problem, and include each problem in the correct order. No ragged edges. Staple multiple pages. At the top of the first page put your name, Math 2414, and the title of the worksheet. Show all work to justify your answer. Answer with insufficient work will receive no credit.

]	Prol	bler	n 1	: Us	ing	the	e al	terr	nati	ng s	erie		\mathbf{est}																	
]	Expl	ain	why	the	cor	nditi	ons	of t	he a	lterı	natii	ng s	eries	are	me	t an	d ap	ply	the	test	to	conc	lude	e tha	at tl	ne s	eries	\cos	verg	ges
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	1.	\sum) (-	$\frac{1}{n!}^{n}$							2.	\sum	$\frac{(-1)n(r)}{\ln(r)}$	$\frac{1}{1}^{n}$	$\overline{)}$					3		-)[-	$-1)^{n}$	$^{+1}{n}$	$\frac{n}{2}$	5				
		n =	1 ′	<i>v</i> .								n=1	111(7	о , <u>т</u>)						n	=1		10	1	0				

Pro	bleı	n 2: T	he a	ltei	natiı	ıg se	ries	test	t do	es 1	not	app	oly										
	∞			n										∞		<i>n</i> -	⊢1						
1.	Σ	$(-1)^n$	$+1\frac{1}{3n}$	n + 2									2.	$\sum_{i}(\cdot$	$(-1)^{n+1}$	n(n)	+1)					
	n=	1											r	=1									

Problem 3: Alternating series estimation theorem																													
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	∞				4											∞ ,		n ⊥1											
1.	Σ	(-1)	$(1)^{n+}$	$\frac{1}{2n}$	1 3_	1									2.	<u>) (</u>	$\frac{-1}{n!}$	5											
	n =	1		211		1									n	=1	10												

	Pro	$\mathbf{blem} \ \mathbf{blem}$	4: Al	osol	ute	cor	iver	ger	nt se	erie													
-	Expl	ain wh	iy the	ser	ies o	onv	erge	s al	solu	tely													
		∞								Ĭ				∞									
	1.	$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^{i}$	$(-1)^{n+}$	$\frac{1}{n^2}$	-								2.	$\sum (\cdot$	$(-1)^{n}$	$\frac{1}{n^3}$	$\frac{n}{-5}$						
		n=1		10									n	=2		11	0						

j	Pro	bler	n 5	: Co	ondi	itio	nall	у сс	onve	erge	\mathbf{ent}	seri											
]	Expl	ain	why	$th\epsilon$	ser	ies d	onv	erge	s co	ndit	iona	ally											
		x													∞		``						
	1.	Σ)(-:	$(1)^{n+}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$									2.	$\sum \frac{1}{2}$	$\cos(n + n)$	$\frac{n\pi}{1}$						
		n =	1		∇	ı								r	i =1	10 1	1						