

# Infinite Series Demonstration Activity

- 1) Open the Series Demonstration located at <http://demonstrations.wolfram.com/SeriesAFewExamples/>
- 2) First get familiar with the various options. Choose a term. Adjust the slider for  $k$ .
- 3) Let the term be  $n$ . Does it converge or diverge? Explain why.
- 4) Let the term be  $\frac{1}{n}$ . Does it converge or diverge? Explain why.
- 5) Let the term be  $\frac{1}{n^2}$ . Does it converge or diverge? Explain why.
- 6) Let the term be  $\frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ . Does it converge or diverge? Explain why.
- 7) List  $S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{10}$  for  $\frac{1}{n}$  and  $\frac{1}{n^2}$ .

$$\frac{1}{n} :$$

$$\frac{1}{n^2} :$$

8) Graphically  $\frac{1}{n}$  is slowing down yet is not converging. Graphically  $\frac{1}{n^2}$  is also slowing down and does converge. What is the difference? Explain.

9) How come  $\frac{1}{n}$  diverges but  $\frac{(-1)^n}{n}$  converges? What convinces you?

10) You can compute partial sums using the sequence and sum commands on your graphing calculator. We will practice this for the harmonic series  $\frac{1}{n}$ .

a) On the home screen, enter **seq(1/x,x,1,10)**.

The **seq** command can be found in either the **CATALOG** or in the **LIST** menu under **OPS**.

```
seq(1/X,X,1,10)
{1 .5 .33333333...
█
```

b) To convert the entries in the list into fraction form, select **MATH**, then **FRAC**.

```
seq(1/X,X,1,10)
{1 .5 .33333333...
Ans▶Frac
{1 1/2 1/3 1/4 ...
```

c) Use the **sum** command to find the sum of the ten terms in the list.

The **sum** command can be found in either **CATALOG** or in the **LIST** menu under **MATH**.

```
seq(1/X,X,1,10)
{1 .5 .33333333...
Ans▶Frac
{1 1/2 1/3 1/4 ...
sum(Ans)
2.928968254
█
```

This sum represents the 10th partial sum of the series:  $\sum_{n=1}^{10} \frac{1}{n}$

d) Press **MODE** and change to **Seq MODE**.

```
NORMAL SCI ENG
FLOAT 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
RADIAN DEGREE
FUNC PAR POL SEQ
CONNECTED DOT
SEQUENTIAL SIMUL
REAL a+bi re^θi
FULL HORIZ G-T
SETCLOCK 05/06/08 8:55PM
```

e) Select **Y=** and input in the sum of the sequence as shown below:

```
Plot1 Plot2 Plot3
nMin=1
u(n) sum(seq(1/
K,K,1,n))
u(nMin) 1
v(n)=
v(nMin)=
w(n)=
```

f) View the **TABLE** to see a list of the results for the partial sums for different values of  $n$ .

$n$	$u(n)$
0	ERROR
1	1
2	1.5
3	1.8333
4	2.0833
5	2.2833
6	2.45

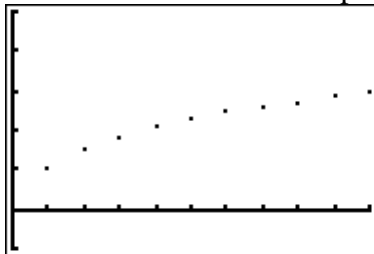
$n=0$

g) To see these results graphically (with values of  $n$  on the horizontal axis), first check the **FORMAT** menu to make sure that **Time** is selected. Then set up the viewing window parameters as shown.

```
WINDOW
nMin=1
nMax=10
PlotStart=1
PlotStep=1
Xmin=0
Xmax=10
Xscl=1
```

```
WINDOW
PlotStep=1
Xmin=0
Xmax=10
Xscl=1
Ymin=-1
Ymax=5
Yscl=1
```

h) Press **MODE** and select **DOT**. Then press **GRAPH** to see the partial sums plotted.



11) Try to replicate the calculator keystrokes above, but applied to the sequence  $\frac{1}{2^n}$ .

a) List the first 10 terms (as fractions) given to you by your calculator for  $\frac{1}{2^n}$ .

b) Find the 10th partial sum for this series.

c) Give a rough plot of the partial sums.

d) Does this series converge? If so, to what?