Name: $\qquad$
Assessment 6
Math\& 264: Multivariable Calculus
Instructions: Please carefully complete these questions by hand. Be sure to show all work including sketching relevant graphs and providing exact answers.

Should you choose to work these on scratch paper, please do not put more than one question on a page. Additional sheets of paper are acceptable. WRITE YOUR NAME ON EVERY PAGE

Upload your solutions to Gradescope by 9 am on Monday (11/9). During your presentation time, you will be asked to explain your thought process and reasoning on one randomly assigned question. Late solutions are available thru 2 pm with a $5 \%$ penalty (smaller penalties if you can document that this is a revision and only minor changes).

Please make sure to sign up for your presentation slot. If you are unavailable for any of the times available, please send me a note in Slack and we will find a time that works for you.

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https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/17eCs-
TpdpqMTu97 csL7NoFjqaO1QqajOIxjtMOqYM4/edit?usp=sharing
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Pro tip: Make sure to check out the honors videos ... and consider creating your own.
(1.1) Determine whether the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln (n)}{n^{7}}$ is convergent or divergent. Use any method developed in this course. Be sure to justify your work. ${ }^{1}$

[^0](1.2) Determine whether the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^{2}+81}$ is convergent or divergent. Use any method developed in this course. Be sure to justify your work.
(1.3) Determine whether the series $\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{7}+\frac{1}{10}+\frac{1}{13}+\ldots$ is convergent or divergent. Use any method developed in this course. Be sure to justify your work.
(1.4) The Euler-Riemann zeta function is $\zeta(s)=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{s}}$. Euler showed that $\zeta(4)=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{4}}=\frac{\pi^{4}}{90}$. Use this result to find (a.) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{n^{4}}$ and (b.) $\sum_{n=7}^{\infty} \frac{3}{(n-5)^{4}}$. Clearly show your work.
(1.5) Find the values of $p$ for which the series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{9}{n(\ln (n))^{p}}$ is convergent.
(1.6) Determine whether the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln (n)}{n}$ is convergent or divergent. Use any method developed in this course. Be sure to justify your work.
(1.7) Determine whether the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{6 / n}}{n}$ is convergent or divergent. Use any method developed in this course. Be sure to justify your work.
(1.8) Determine whether the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^{3} e^{-3 n}$ is convergent or divergent. Use any method developed in this course. Be sure to justify your work.
(1.9) Determine whether the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{2}-4 n}{n^{3}+6 n+4}$ is convergent or divergent. Use any method developed in this course. Be sure to justify your work.
(1.10) Determine whether the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+3}}{4 n^{2}+n+4}$ is convergent or divergent. Use any method developed in this course. Be sure to justify your work.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ For tests requiring it, you do not need to verify that sequences are decreasing. This holds true throughout the Assessment.

