

According to the Standards:

Instructional programs from preK-grade 12 should enable students to:

- Recognize and use connections among mathematical ideas
- Use the language of mathematics to express mathematical ideas precisely
- Select, apply and translate among mathematical representations to solve problems

In grades 9-12 students should

1. Students should develop an increased capacity to link mathematical ideas and a deeper understanding of how more than one approach to the same problem can lead to equivalent results.

Calculus Scope and Sequence: Infinite Series

Keywords: convergence, ratio test

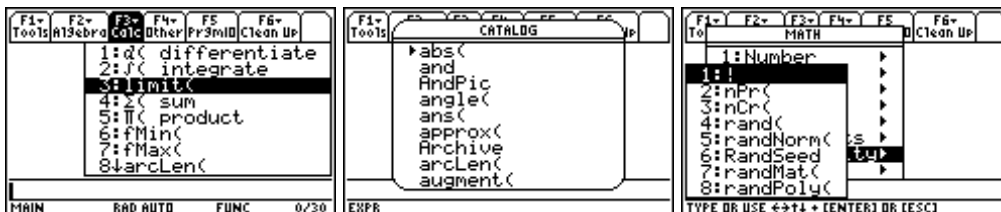
Description: This activity will demonstrate the use of the ratio test to discuss the convergence of an infinite series.

The Ratio Test: For any series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ If $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = L$ then:

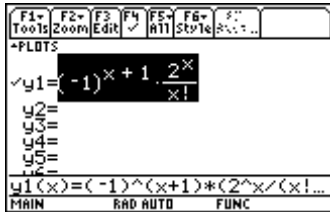
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ is absolutely convergent when $L < 1$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ is divergent when $L > 1$
- The ratio test provides no information when $L = 1$

Study the convergence of the series: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2^n}{n!}$

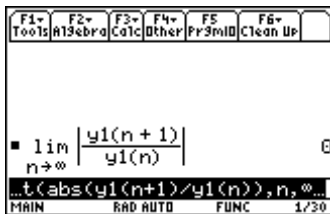
- The limit function is found in F3-Calc-#3 and requires three arguments: lim(function, variable, limiting value)
- The Absolute Value is found in CATALOG, it is the first item
- The factorial key (!) is found in 2nd-5 (MATH)-Probability-#1
- ∞ key is found on the keyboard: <diamond> - catalog



Store the series formula in Y= using x, in place of n for convenience



Evaluate the limit:



Thus, by the conditions of the ratio test, the series is *absolutely convergent*