

2022 The Secret of Series Convergent Ratio Test (Rokawski Calculus Section 10.5)

Lesson 342 | Calculus BC | Ratio and root tests

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ft4XwFfanog>

Original practice aligned to the saved video title.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Show your reasoning.

01

Use the ratio test for $\sum$ from $m=1$ to ∞ of $26^m/m!$.

02

Use the ratio test for $\sum$ from $m=1$ to ∞ of $12^m/m!$.

03

Use the ratio test for $\sum$ from $m=1$ to ∞ of $48^m/m!$.

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04

Use the ratio test for $\sum$ from $m=1$ to ∞ of $42^m/m!$.

05

Use the ratio test for $\sum$ from $m=1$ to ∞ of $36^m/m!$.

06

Use the ratio test for $\sum$ from $m=1$ to ∞ of $6^m/m!$.

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01

Use the ratio test for Σ from $m=1$ to ∞ of $26^m/m!$.

Ratio of consecutive magnitudes is $26/(m+1) \rightarrow 0 < 1$. The series converges absolutely.

02

Use the ratio test for Σ from $m=1$ to ∞ of $12^m/m!$.

Ratio of consecutive magnitudes is $12/(m+1) \rightarrow 0 < 1$. The series converges absolutely.

03

Use the ratio test for Σ from $m=1$ to ∞ of $48^m/m!$.

Ratio of consecutive magnitudes is $48/(m+1) \rightarrow 0 < 1$. The series converges absolutely.

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04

Use the ratio test for Σ from $m=1$ to ∞ of $42^m/m!$.

Ratio of consecutive magnitudes is $42/(m+1) \rightarrow 0 < 1$. The series converges absolutely.

05

Use the ratio test for Σ from $m=1$ to ∞ of $36^m/m!$.

Ratio of consecutive magnitudes is $36/(m+1) \rightarrow 0 < 1$. The series converges absolutely.

06

Use the ratio test for Σ from $m=1$ to ∞ of $6^m/m!$.

Ratio of consecutive magnitudes is $6/(m+1) \rightarrow 0 < 1$. The series converges absolutely.