

Show all work on this sheet, including indications of mental steps, in a clearly organized way that speaks for itself. Use proper mathematical notation/syntax. Label parts, box find short answers.

$$\textcircled{1} S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{11}} \quad (\text{eleventh power})$$

- Justify the convergence of this infinite series.
- Write out the 5th partial sum exactly and give its decimal equivalent.
- Estimate the truncation error R_5 using the integral remainder approach.
- How many terms do you need to get 10 decimal place accuracy? Show all work.
- On the basis of d), evaluate S to 10 decimal place accuracy.

\textcircled{1} a) This is a p-series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ with $p=11 > 1$ and so converges.

[since the corresponding integral converges: $\int_1^{\infty} x^{-11} dx = \frac{x^{-10}}{-10} \Big|_1^{\infty} = \frac{1}{10}$]

$$\textcircled{b} S_5 = 1 + \frac{1}{2^{11}} + \frac{1}{3^{11}} + \frac{1}{4^{11}} + \frac{1}{5^{11}} \approx 1.000494184$$

$$\textcircled{c} R_5 < \int_5^{\infty} x^{-11} dx = \frac{x^{-10}}{-10} \Big|_5^{\infty} = -\frac{1}{10x^{10}} \Big|_5^{\infty} = \cancel{-\frac{1}{10 \cdot \infty^{10}}} + \frac{1}{10 \cdot 5^{10}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{10 \cdot 5^{10}}}$$

$$\approx .1024 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$\textcircled{d} R_n < \int_n^{\infty} x^{-11} dx = -\frac{1}{10x^{10}} \Big|_n^{\infty} = \frac{1}{10 \cdot n^{10}} < \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-10}$$

take reciprocals: $10n^{10} > 2 \cdot 10^{10}$

$$n^{10} > \frac{2}{10} 10^{10}$$

$$n > \left(\frac{2}{10} 10^{10}\right)^{1/10} = \left(\frac{2}{10}\right)^{1/10} 10 = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{1/10} \cdot 10$$

$$\approx 8.513$$

so $n=9$ is the least number of terms

$$\textcircled{e} S_9 = \sum_{n=1}^9 \frac{1}{n^{11}} \approx \boxed{1.000494188}$$

of course if we are working only with 10 significant digits, we should also worry about computer truncation error...