## Questions

1. Use the ratio test to evaluate whether each of the following series converges absolutely:

(a) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{n!}$$
(b) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n}$$

(b) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n}$$

(c) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!}$$

(d) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!(n+1)!}{(2n)!}$$

2. Use the root test to evaluate whether the following series converge absolutely:

(a) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^n$$

(a) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{2}{n})^n$$
  
(b)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{5n+1}{3n^2})^n$ 

(c) 
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{e^n}{(\ln(n))^n}$$

3. Determine whether the series converges conditionally, converges absolutely, or diverges.

(a) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3n-1}}$$

(b) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin(n)/n^2$$

(b) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin(n)/n^2$$
  
(c)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{\ln(n^2)}$ 

(d) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{\sqrt{n^3+2n^2}}$$

(e) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)!}{n^2}$$

(f) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\cos(n)}{n}\right)^n$$

(f) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\cos(n)}{n}\right)^n$$
(g) 
$$\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \cos(\pi n) \frac{1}{\ln(\ln(\ln(n)))}$$

4. Determine the radius of convergence of each of the following power series, as well as the behavior at the endpoints the radius of convergence is finite:

(a) 
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{n!} x^n$$
(b) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} x^n$$

(b) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} x^n$$

(c) 
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n \ln(n)}$$

(d) 
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1+n)^{2n}}{(1+n+2n^2)^n} x^n$$