



1. Does the sequence $\left\{ n \sin\left(\frac{3}{n}\right) \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ converge or diverge? If it converges, find the limit.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sin\left(\frac{3}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{n^2}\right)}{-\frac{1}{n^2}}$$

form $\infty \cdot 0$

form $\frac{0}{0}$

Apply L'Hopital

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3 \cos\left(\frac{3}{n}\right) = 3 \cos(0) = 3 \cdot 1 = \boxed{3}$$

The sequence converges to $\boxed{3}$

2. Does the series $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\pi^k}$ converge or diverge? If it converges, find the sum.

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\pi^k} = 2 + \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi^2} + \frac{2}{\pi^3} + \frac{2}{\pi^4} + \dots$$

↑ geometric series, $a=2$, $r=\frac{1}{\pi} < 1$.


Converges

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\pi^k} = \frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{2}{1-\frac{1}{\pi}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\frac{\pi-1}{\pi}} = \boxed{\frac{2\pi}{\pi-1}}$$

1. Does the sequence $\left\{ \frac{4n+7e^n}{n-3e^n} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ converge or diverge? If it converges, find the limit.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n+7e^n}{n-3e^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4+7e^n}{1-3e^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7e^n}{-3e^n} = \boxed{-\frac{7}{3}}$$



Sequence converges to $\boxed{-\frac{7}{3}}$

2. Does the series $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{5}{(-6)^k}$ converge or diverge? If it converges, find the *sum*.

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{5}{(-6)^k} = 5 - \frac{5}{6} + \frac{5}{36} - \dots$$

↑ geometric series, $a = 5$ $r = -\frac{1}{6}$,
and $|r| < 1$. Therefore it
converges.

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{5}{(-6)^k} = \frac{5}{1 - (-\frac{1}{6})} = \frac{5}{1 + \frac{1}{6}} = \frac{5}{\frac{6+1}{6}} = \boxed{\frac{30}{7}}$$