

Exercise 1. Calculate the partial sum of the following series and deduce the nature of their sum.

$$1)\sum_{n>0} \frac{1}{n^2 + 3n + 2}$$

2)
$$\sum_{n>0} \ln \left(1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}\right)$$

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$$\sum_{n>0} \frac{1}{n^2 + 3n + 2}$$
 2) $\sum_{n>0} \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}\right)$ 3) $\sum_{n>0} tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1}\right)$

4)-1+
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
- $\frac{1}{4}$ + $\frac{1}{8}$ + \cdots + $(-1)^n \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$ + \cdots

$$4)-1+\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}+\cdots+(-1)^n\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}+\cdots 5)\frac{1}{2\times 3}+\frac{1}{3\times 4}+\frac{1}{4\times 5}+\cdots+\frac{1}{(n+1)\times(n+2)}+\cdots$$

Exercise 2. Study the nature of the following series

a)
$$u_n = \frac{5^n + 2}{3^n - 1}$$

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, b) $u_n = \cos\left(\frac{n+3}{n}\pi\right)$, c) $u_n = \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}{\sin\frac{1}{n}}$, d) $u_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^{-n\sqrt{n}}$.

$$u_n = \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}{\sin\frac{1}{n}},$$

$$\mathbf{d)} \quad u_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^{-n\sqrt{n}}$$

Exercise 3. Study the nature of the following series

1)
$$\sum_{n>0} \frac{5n+2}{9n+8}$$

$$2) \sum_{n \ge 0} \frac{n}{\ln n}$$

$$3)\sum\sqrt{n^2-n}-n$$

$$4) \sum_{n \ge 1} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^n$$

$$5) \sum_{n>2}^{-} \frac{1}{\ln n}$$

$$6)\sum_{n\geq 1} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n^2}$$

7)
$$\sum_{n>0} \frac{e^n + n^2 + 2}{3^n + n^5 + 1}$$

$$1) \sum_{n\geq 0} \frac{5n+2}{9n+8} \qquad 2) \sum_{n\geq 0} \frac{n}{\ln n} \qquad 3) \sum_{n\geq 1} \sqrt{n^2 - n} - n \qquad 4) \sum_{n\geq 1} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^n$$

$$5) \sum_{n\geq 2} \frac{1}{\ln n} \qquad 6) \sum_{n\geq 1} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n^2} \qquad 7) \sum_{n\geq 0} \frac{e^n + n^2 + 2}{3^n + n^5 + 1} \qquad 8) \sum_{n\geq 1} tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

Exercise 4. Study the nature of the following series

$$1) \sum_{n\geq 0} \left(\frac{2n+3}{7n+1}\right)^{n/2} \quad 2) \sum_{n\geq 1} \left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} \qquad 3) \sum_{n\geq 1} \left(\frac{\ln n}{n}\right)^n \quad 4) \sum_{n\geq 1} (2\sqrt[n]{n}+1)^n$$

$$2)\sum_{n>1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

$$3)\sum_{n\geq 1} \left(\frac{\ln n}{n}\right)^n$$

$$4)\sum_{n}(2\sqrt[n]{n}+1)^n$$

$$5) \sum_{n \ge 0}^{-} \frac{4^n}{(n+1)!}$$

$$5) \sum_{n\geq 0} \frac{4^n}{(n+1)!} \qquad 6) \sum_{n\geq 0} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n+1)}{n^n} \quad 7) \sum_{n\geq 0} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!} \qquad 8) \sum_{n\geq 0} \frac{3^n n!}{n^n}$$

$$8)\sum_{n\geq 0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n n!}{n^n}$$

Exercise 5. Study the nature of the following series using The theorem of comparison to an integral.

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

1)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^2 + 1}$$
, 2) $\sum_{n\geq 2} \frac{1}{n \ln(n) \ln(\ln n)}$, 3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 1}$

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

Exercise 6. Study the nature of the following series:

$$1)\sum_{n\geq 0}\frac{\sin n}{n^2+1}$$

$$2) \sum_{n>2} \frac{(-1)^n}{n \ln n}$$

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$$1)\sum_{n\geq 0}\frac{\sin n}{n^2+1} \qquad 2)\sum_{n\geq 2}\frac{(-1)^n}{n\ln n} \qquad 3)\sum_{n\geq 3}\frac{\cos(n\pi)}{n}\ln n$$

Exercise 7. Study the absolute convergence and conditional convergence of the following series:

$$1)\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{\cos\sqrt{n}}{n\sqrt{n}}$$

$$2)\sum_{n\geq 2}\sin\left(\frac{n^2+1}{n}\pi\right)$$

$$3)\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{n\cos(n\pi)}{n^2+1},$$

1)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \sqrt{n}}{n\sqrt{n}}$$
, 2) $\sum_{n\geq 2} \sin \left(\frac{n^2+1}{n}\pi\right)$, 3) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n\cos(n\pi)}{n^2+1}$, 4) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1}\sqrt{n}\sin^2(\frac{1}{n})$.