

1.) Determine convergence or divergence of each series using the test indicated. I suggest that you read all of the assumptions and conclusions for each test as you do each problem.

a.)  $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{2n+3}{3n+2}$  (Use the nth term test.)

Let  $a_n := \frac{2n+3}{3n+2}$  then we obtain

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+3}{3n+2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2n}{n} + \frac{3}{n}}{\frac{3n}{n} + \frac{2}{n}} = \frac{2+0}{3+0} = \frac{2}{3} \neq 0$$

Therefore, since the terms in the series  $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} a_n$  do not approach 0, we conclude this series diverges by the nth term test.

b.)  $\sum_{n=4}^{\infty} 7 \frac{(-2)^{n+1}}{3^{n-1}}$  (Use the geometric series test.)

With the geometric series test we must get our series into the form of  $\sum (r)^n$  for  $|r| < 1$ . So, for the given series we obtain

$$\sum_{n=4}^{\infty} 7 \frac{(-2)^{n+1}}{3^{n-1}} = \sum_{n=4}^{\infty} 7 \frac{(-2)^{n-1} (-2)^2}{3^{n-1}} = \sum_{n=4}^{\infty} 7(-2)^2 \left( \frac{-2}{3} \right)^{n-1} = 28 \sum_{n=4}^{\infty} \left( -\frac{2}{3} \right)^{n-1}$$

Thus since  $|-2/3| = 2/3 < 1$  we conclude that this series converges by the geometric series test.

c.)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\sqrt{2}}}$  (Use the p-series test.)

By the p-series test we have the series  $\sum \frac{1}{n^p}$  converge if  $p > 1$ . For our series we obtain

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\sqrt{2}}} \approx \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1.414 \dots}}$$

Thus, since  $\sqrt{2} \approx 1.414 \dots > 1$ , we conclude that our series converges by the p-series test with  $p = \sqrt{2} > 1$ .

d.)  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^2+4}$  (Use the integral test.)

e.)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2}}$  (Use the sequence of partial sums test.)

f.)  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n-1}{n^3+2}$  (Use the comparison test.)

g.)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^3+7n^2-3}{n^4-4n+9}$  (Use the limit comparison test.)

h.)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^{n-1}}{(n+1)!}$  (Use the ratio test.)

i.)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1.01 - \frac{5}{n^3}\right)^n$  (Use the root test.)