

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3n^4+1}} \qquad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3n^4/3} < \infty$ by the p-test. Thus, the series converges by comparison. 21. 5 \i +n n=1 2+n Answer I + diverges. For large n, the terms "look like" $\sqrt{n} = 1$, which \sqrt{n} diverges by the p-test. To prove this, we can use either the comparison test or the limit comparison test. For the comparison test, we have that Wen n72, 2+n < 2n, so In a 2+n we also have that Intloatin. Therefore, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{1+n} = \sqrt{2+n}$ $\frac{2}{2} \sqrt{n} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{n^{1/2}} = \infty$

by the p-test. Thus, the series diverges by comparison.

If, instead, we wanted to use the limit comparison test, then we let $a_n = \sqrt{1+n}$ and we would need to find a sequence by 70 such $\frac{an}{bn} = \frac{\sqrt{1+n}}{bn(2+n)} \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty$ and $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n = \infty$. If we set $b_n = \frac{1}{n}$, then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \infty$ by the p-test and $\frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{1+n}{2/n+1} \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty$ So we conclude that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+n}}{z+n} = \infty$ by the limit compasson test.