(5) Usar los tests de convergencia para determinar si las siguientes series convergen o divergen.

(a)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^4 - 2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{x^4 - 2} \xrightarrow{\text{Chopical lim}} \frac{1}{3x^2} = 0, \text{ entonces la serie tiene chances de converger.}$$

See
$$\partial_n = \frac{n}{n^{4-2}}$$
 y $\partial_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$. (Subject the enterior of the series of the changes of the series of the changes of the series of the series

$$\lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{\frac{N}{n^{4-2}}}{\frac{1}{n^{2}}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{3}}{n^{4-2}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{5}(n^{-2}/n^{3})} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{-2}/n^{3}} = 0$$

Como lim
$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial n} = 0$$
, por Criterio de comparación en el límite tengo que si $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ converge, entonces $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converge.

Sabemos que
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$
 converge, por la tonto $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^4-2}$ converge.

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

$$\lim_{\kappa \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\kappa}}{\kappa^2 + \kappa + 1} = \lim_{\kappa \to \infty} \frac{1}{2\kappa + 1} = \lim_{\kappa \to \infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\kappa}(2\kappa + 1)} = 0$$
, for k tanto k sene puede converger.

Tengo que
$$0 < \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^2 + n + 1} < \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^2}$$
 ya que si d'undo el numerador por algo menor, obtendre un número mayor,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \text{ converge}, \text{ entouses } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ converge}.$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{k}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2k}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{2k}} = 0$$

(c)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi^n + 5}$$

Logramos demostrar que $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^2}$ converge, per lo tanto $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^2+n+4}$ converge.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\pi^n+5} = 0$$
, entonces la serie tiene chances de converger.

Luego, $0 \leqslant \frac{1}{\pi^n+5} \leqslant \frac{1}{\pi^n}$

Sabemos que
$$\sum_{n=8}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi^n}$$
 converge por ser una serie geométrica cor $\Gamma = \frac{1}{\pi} < |1|$, ahora bien, por criteria de comparación para series tengo que como $\sum_{n=8}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi^n}$ converge,

entrouces
$$\sum_{n=8}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi^n + 5}$$
 converge. (d)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{1 + n\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2}{1+n\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2(1/n^2 + \sqrt{n}/n)} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{1/n^2 + \sqrt{n}/n} = \infty$$
Por criterio de la divergencia concluyo que
$$\sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{1+n\sqrt{n}}$$
 diverge.

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

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

(e)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^4}{n!}$$

$$\lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^4}{(n+1)!} : \frac{n^4}{n!} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^4}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^$$

Luces,
$$\lim_{\kappa \to \infty} \frac{(\kappa + 1)^3}{\kappa^4} = \frac{3(\kappa + 1)^2}{(\kappa + 1)^3} = \frac{3(\kappa + 1)^2}{4\kappa^3} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\kappa \to \infty} \frac{1}{\kappa^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\kappa \to \infty} \frac{1}{\kappa^2} = 0 < 1$$

For criterio del cociente, tengo que si
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{\partial_{n+1}}{\partial_n} \right| < 1$$
, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n$ converge absolutamente. Per la tanto, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{n!}$ converge.

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 + 1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)}{n^2 \left(n + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n + \frac{1}{n^2}} = 0, \text{ entances la serie tiene chances de converger.}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 + 1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n + \frac{1}{n^2}} = 0, \text{ entances la serie tiene chances de converger.}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 + 1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n + \frac{1}{n^2}} = 0, \text{ entances la serie tiene chances de converger.}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 + 1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n + \frac{1}{n^2}} = 0, \text{ entances la serie tiene chances de converger.}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 + 1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 + 1} + \frac{1}{n^3 + 1} + \frac{1}{n^3$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 + 1} \text{ diverse.}$$
(g)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^2 e^n}$$

Sabemos que la serie armónica diverge, por el criterio de comparación de series conclumos que

$$\frac{\ln n}{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)^2 e^{n+1}} : \frac{n!}{n^2 e^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)! \, n^2 e^n}{(n+1)^2 e^{n+1} \, n!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)! \, n^2 e^n}{(n+1)^2 \cdot e \cdot e^n \, n!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2 (n+1)}{e \cdot (n+1)^{2-1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{e \cdot (n+1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{e} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{n+1} = \frac{1}{e} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n \cdot n}{n \cdot (1+1/n)} = \frac{1}{e} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{n+1/n} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \infty = \infty$$

Por criterio del cociente, tengo que s:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{\partial_{n+1}}{\partial_n} \right| > 1$$
, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n$ diverge.
Por la tarto, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^2 e^n}$ diverge.

$$(h) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{3^n \ln n}$$

$$\lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{3^{n+1} \ln(n+1)} : \frac{\sqrt{n}}{3^n \ln(n)} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{3^n \ln(n)} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{N \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot 0 = 0 < 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{N \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n} \ln\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot 0 = 0 < 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{N \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n} \ln\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot 0 = 0 < 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{N \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n} \ln\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot 0 = 0 < 1$$

Por criterio del cociente, tengo que si
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{\partial_{n+1}}{\partial_n} \right| < 1$$
, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n$ converge absolutamente. Per la tanto, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{3^n \ln(n)}$ converge.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n^n}{n!} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n+1} n!}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+1)^n n!}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+1)^n n!}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+1)^n}{n!} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{(n+1)^n}{n!}\right)^n = e > 1$$
For criteria del cociente, tengo que 5:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{\partial n}{\partial n} \right| > 1, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \partial_n \text{ diverge.}$$

Por lo terreo,
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n!}$$
 diverge.

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

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{5^{2(n+n)+1}}{\binom{(n+1)^{n+1}}{n^n}} : \frac{5^{2n+1}}{n^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{5^{2(n+n)+1}}{\binom{(n+1)^{n+1}}{n^n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{5^2 5^{2n+1}}{\binom{(n+1)^n}{(n+1)}} = \frac{25 \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^n}{\binom{(n+1)^n}{(n+1)}}}{\binom{(n+1)^n}{(n+1)}} = \frac{25 \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^n}{\binom{(n+1)^n}{(n+1)}}}{\binom{(n+1)^n}{(n+1)}} = 0 < 1$$

For criterio del cociente, tengo que si
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left|\frac{\partial m+1}{\partial n}\right| < 1$$
, $\sum_{n\to\infty} d_n$ converge absolutamente.

Per la terreo,
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5^{2n+1}}{n^n}$$
 converge.

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

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{\left(\frac{n}{2n+1}\right)^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{2n+1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{(2+\frac{1}{2n})}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{2n}} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

Por criterio de la raíz, tengo que si
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} < 1$$
, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converge absolutamente. Por la tento, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{2n+1}\right)^n$ converge.

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

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

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda}{(\ln n)^n} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\Lambda}{\ln (n)}\right)^n$$

$$\int_{lm}^{m} \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{l_{n}(n)}\right)^{n}} = \int_{n\to\infty}^{m} \frac{1}{l_{n}(n)} = 0 < 1$$
For criterio de la raiz, tengo que si $\int_{n\to\infty}^{m} \sqrt{|a_{n}|} < 1$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n}$ converge absolutamente.

Per la tarto, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{2n+1}\right)^{n}$ converge.