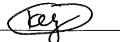
Name:



Show all work clearly and in order. Please box your answers.

1. Use the Ratio Test to determine whether the series converges or diverges. If the test is inconclusive then say so.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{2^{n+1}}{k!}}{\frac{2^{n+1}}{n!}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{2^{n+1}}{n!}}{\frac{2^{n+1}}{n!}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{2^{n+1}}{n!}}{\frac{2^{n+1}}{n!}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{\frac{2^{n+1}}{n!}} = 0 < 1$$
Series [conxeyes]

2. Use the **Root Test** to determine whether the series converges or diverges. If the test is inconclusive then say so.

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{7k^2 - 5}{5k^2 + k - 1} \right)^k$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} (a_n)^{1/n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[ \left( \frac{7n^2 - 5}{5n^2 + n - 1} \right)^n \right]^{1/n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{7n^2 - 5}{5n^2 + n - 1} = \frac{7}{5} > 1$$
Series [diverges]

3. Use the **Alternating Series Test** to determine whether the series converges. If the test is inconclusive then say so.

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{2 + e^k}$$

(a) Show \{ \frac{1}{2+e^2}\} is decreasing:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2+e^x} \implies f'(x) = \frac{-e^x}{(2+e^x)^2} < 0 \quad \text{so decreasing}$$
(b)  $\lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{2+e^n} = 0$ 

Hence, by the Alternating Series test the series [converges]