

1. Test the series for convergence or divergence.

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

b. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^3+2}}$$

2. Given the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} n e^{-n}$ , show that the series is convergent then find the sum with  $|\text{error}| < 0.001$ .

3. Given the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!}$ , show that the series is convergent then find the sum with  $|\text{error}| < 0.0005$ .

4. Determine whether the following series are absolutely convergent or not.

a.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{100^n}$

c.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 3n}{4n-1}$

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

d.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n}$

$$\text{e. } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(4n)}{4^n}$$

$$\text{g. } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3}$$

$$\text{f. } \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2 \cdot 6}{5 \cdot 8} + \frac{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10}{5 \cdot 8 \cdot 11} + \frac{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdot 14}{5 \cdot 8 \cdot 11 \cdot 14} + \dots$$

$$\text{h. } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-3)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n}}$$