

- (Ex6,7P725) 1. Use the Integral Test to determine whether the series is convergent or divergent. If convergent find an **upper bound**!

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

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

- (Ex4,6,7P731) 2. Determine whether the series is convergent or divergent. If convergent find an **upper bound**!

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

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

(c)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{9^n}{3+10^n}$$

(Ex11P726) 3. Determine whether the series is convergent or divergent. If convergent find an **upper bound**!

$$1 + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{27} + \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{125} + \cdots$$

(Ex32P726) 4. Find the values of p for which the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^p}$ is convergent.