

1. Use the alternating series test to test the series for convergence or divergence.

(a)
$$\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n^2}{n^3 + 4}$$

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

2. Determine whether the series is absolutely convergent or conditionally convergent.

$$\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n}{n^2 + 4}$$

3. Use the Ratio Test to determine whether the series is convergent or divergent.

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

4. Test the series for convergence or divergence. Use the indicated test.

(a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^3 + 1}$ (Limit Comparison Test)

(b) $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^3 + 1}$ (Alternating Series Test)

(c) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^n}{n^2}$ (Test for divergence)

(d) $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n\sqrt{\ln n}}$ (Integral Test)

5. Find the radius of convergence and interval of convergence of the series.

(a)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

(b)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-2)^n}{n^2+1}$$