

NAME: _____

Justify answers and show all work for full credit!

For #1–8, determine convergence or divergence using any method we discussed. Justify!

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

2.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 e^{-n^3}$$

3.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+5}{9^n}$$

4.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^n n^2}{n!}$$

5.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2+2}{n^3+3}$$

6.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^2+7}$$

7.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \ln(n)}{\sqrt{n}}$$

8.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi^{7n}}{e^{8n}}$$

9. Find the sum for the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+2}}{5^{n+1}}$.

10. Find the interval of convergence for the power series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2x-4)^n}{3n+5}$.

11. Find the interval of convergence for the power series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x+1)^n}{\sqrt{n} 3^n}$.

12. Find a power series that represents $f(x) = \ln(1+x^3)$.

(a) Give first 4 terms of the series. (b) Give the series using Σ notation.

13. Evaluate the integral as an infinite series, $\int \cos(x^2) dx$.

(a) Give first 4 terms of the series. (b) Give the series using Σ notation.

14. Find the Taylor series centered at $a = 2$ for $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$.

(a) Give first 4 terms of the series. (b) Give the series using Σ notation.