

Q7 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2(n+2)!}{n! 3^{2n}}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{(n+1)^2(n+3)!}{(n+1)! 3^{2(n+1)}}}{\frac{n^2(n+2)!}{n! 3^{2n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2(n+3)!}{(n+1)! 3^{2(n+1)}} \cdot \frac{n! 3^{2n}}{n^2(n+2)!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2(n+3)(n+2)!}{(n+1)! 3^{2n} \cdot 3^2} \cdot \frac{n! 3^{2n}}{n^2(n+2)!}$$

$(n+1)! = (n+1) \cdot n!$ $3^{2(n+1)} = 3^{2n} \cdot 3^2$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)(n+3)}{3^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2+4n+3}{9} = \frac{1}{9} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2+4n+3}{n^2} = \frac{1}{9} < 1$$

$\therefore$ converges by Ratio Test

Q12 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\ln \left(e^2 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right)^{n+1} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\ln \left(e^2 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right)^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\ln \left(e^2 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right)^{\frac{n+1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\ln \left(e^2 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right)^{1 + \frac{1}{n}}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\ln(e^2) \right)^2 = 4$ $1 + \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 1$

$= 4 > 1 \therefore$ diverges by the Root Test

Q16 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1/n}} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n^{1/n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n^{1/n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{1/n^2}} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0 < 1 \therefore$ converges by Root Test

Q20 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{10^n} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{10^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{10^n}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1) n!}{10^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{10^n}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{10} = \frac{\infty}{10} > 1 \therefore$ diverges by Ratio test

Q28 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln n)^n}{n^n} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{(\ln n)^n}{n^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 < 1 \therefore$ converges by The Root Test.

Q38 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1) n!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1) n^n}{(n+1)^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n}{(n+1)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n} = \frac{1}{e} < 1 \therefore$ converges by Ratio test.

$e^2 \approx 7.389$ $e \approx 2.718$

Q43 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{((n+1)!)^2}{(2n+2)!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2 (n!)^2}{(2n+2)(2n+1)(2n)!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2+2n+1}{4n^2+6n+2} = \frac{1}{4} < 1$

$\therefore$ by The Ratio Test

Q46 $a_n = 1, a_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{n^2} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2} \right) = 1 < 1 \therefore$ converges by Ratio Test

Q60 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{(2n)^n} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n^n}{(2n)^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} < 1 \therefore$ diverges by the Root Test