

1. (4 pts) Use the integral test to determine whether the following sums converge.

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

b.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^n}{1 + e^{2n}}$

2. (3 pts) Find the minimum value of  $N$  such that the remainder estimate

$$\int_{N+1}^{\infty} f(x) dx \leq R \leq \int_N^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

guarantees that  $\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{n^2}$  estimates  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  accurate to within  $10^{-4}$ .

3. (3 pts) For each of the following series, if the divergence test applies, either state that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$  does not exist or find  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ . If the divergence test does not apply, state why.

a.  $a_n = \frac{n}{5n^2 - 3}$ .

b.  $a_n = \frac{2^n}{3^{\frac{n}{2}}}$ .

c.  $a_n = \cos n$ .