

**Name:****ID:****Sec: 10****MATH-102****Term-142****Class-QUIZ-on-Series****(show all your work and circle one letter to get a full mark or you will get zero)**1)The series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-n!)^4}{(4n+12)!}$  is

- a)conditionally convergent
- b)a divergent p series
- c)divergent by the ratio test
- d)a series for which the ratio test is inconclusive
- e) absolutely convergent
- f)none of the above

4)The series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{n+1}-1)\sqrt{n+1}}$  is

- a)diverges by the limit comparison test
- b) convergent by the integral test
- c) convergent by the ratio test
- d) convergent by the root test
- e) divergent by the ratio test
- f)none of the above

2)The series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^{n-1}n^n}{2^{2n+3}}$  is

- a)diverges by the root test
- b)a convergent p series
- c)converges by the root test
- d)a series for which the root test is inconclusive
- e) a divergent geometric series
- f)none of the above

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

- a)conditionally convergent
- b)divergent
- c)absolutely convergent
- d)convergent by the integral test
- e)divergent by the alternating series test
- f)none of the above

3)The series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (\sqrt{n+3} - \sqrt{n+2})$  is

- a)diverges by the limit comparison test
- b) conditionally convergent
- c) absolutely convergent
- d)diverges by the divergent test
- e) divergent by the ratio test
- f)none of the above

6)The series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (3\sqrt{3} - \sqrt[n]{3})^{\frac{n}{2}}$  is

- a)the root test is inconclusive
- b) conditionally convergent
- c) a divergent geometric series
- d) convergent by the root test
- e) divergent by the root test
- f)none of the above

<p>7) If the sum of the first <math>n</math> terms of a series <math>\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n</math> is given by</p> $S_n = \frac{2n}{n+2} \quad \text{then} \quad a_9 =$ <p>a) 1/110  b) 4/110  c) 2/120  d) 2/101  e) 2/101  f) none of the above</p>	<p>10) The series <math>\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (n!)^2 3^n}{(n+1)!}</math> is</p> <p>a) conditionally convergent  b) divergent  c) absolutely convergent  d) convergent by the integral test  e) divergent by the alternating series test  f) none of the above</p>
<p>8) By applying the ratio test to the series <math>\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+n}}{1+(1+n)^2}</math> we conclude that</p> <p>a) conditionally convergent  b) divergent  c) absolutely convergent  d) convergent  e) the test is inconclusive  f) none of the above</p>	<p>11) The series <math>\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + n \ln n}{1 + 2 \ln n}</math> is</p> <p>a) conditionally convergent  b) divergent  c) absolutely convergent  d) convergent by the integral test  e) divergent by the alternating series test  f) none of the above</p>
<p>9) The series <math>\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} n}{n^3 + 1}</math> is</p> <p>a) conditionally convergent  b) divergent  c) absolutely convergent  d) convergent by the integral test  e) divergent by the alternating series test  f) none of the above</p>	<p>12) The series <math>\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \cos n}{(n+3)^4}</math> is</p> <p>a) conditionally convergent  b) divergent  c) absolutely convergent  d) divergent by the root test  e) divergent by the alternating series test  f) none of the above</p>