

WORKSHEET: STRATEGY FOR TESTING SERIES

Determine if the series converges or diverges. If it converges, indicate if the convergence is conditional or absolute.

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)$$

$$11. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3n}{3n+1}\right)^{n^2}$$

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)$$

$$12. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}}\right)^n \quad (\text{CHALLENGING})$$

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\right)}{n}$$

$$13. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\ln\left(\frac{en}{n+1}\right)\right]^n$$

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

$$14. \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n^{\ln n}}{(\ln n)^n} \quad (\text{HARD})$$

$$5. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\arctan n)^n + 1}{2^n}$$

$$15. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-2} e^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$6. \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \ln\left(\frac{n^2}{n^2-1}\right)$$

$$16. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+9^n}{e^{n^2+1}}$$

$$7. \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln n)^{n-1}}{n^n}$$

$$17. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{n!}$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \ln n}{(n+1)^3}$$

$$18. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{(2n)!}$$

$$9. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt[n]{3} - 1)^n$$

$$19. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

$$10. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (\sqrt[n]{3} - 1) \quad (\text{HARD})$$