

1. Write out the first 5 terms of the sequence (beginning with  $n = 1$ ). Do you think it will converge? To what?

$$\begin{array}{llll} \text{(a)} a_n = \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \right\} & \text{(c)} a_n = \{3^n\} & \text{(e)} x_n = n^{\frac{1}{n}} & \text{(g)} e_n = \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^n \\ \text{(b)} a_n = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \right\} & \text{(d)} a_n = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n & \text{(f)} y_n = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n & \end{array}$$

2. Do the following sequences converge? Find the limit of each convergent sequence.

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{(a)} b_n = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n \right\} & \text{(d)} e_n = \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^n & \text{(g)} b_n = \sqrt{\frac{2n}{n+1}} \\ \text{(b)} a_n = \frac{\ln(n)}{n} & \text{(e)} p_n = \left\{ \frac{2n^2 - n + 3}{n^2 + 4n + 1} \right\} & \text{(h)} g_n = \{(-1)^n\} \\ \text{(c)} x_n = \frac{(\ln(n^2 + 1))^2}{n} & \text{(f)} a_n = \frac{n + (-1)^n}{n} & \text{(i)} y_n = \left(1 + \frac{7}{n}\right)^n \end{array}$$

3. Let  $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$ . For each of the following, find  $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4$  and  $S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4$ .

$$\begin{array}{llll} \text{(a)} a_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n & \text{(b)} a_n = \frac{1}{n} & \text{(c)} a_n = \frac{1}{n^2} & \text{(d)} a_n = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \end{array}$$

4. Do the following series converge? Find the sum of each convergent series.

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{(a)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n & \text{(d)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{5}{2^n} - \frac{1}{3^n}\right) & \text{(g)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \\ \text{(b)} \sum_{n=6}^{\infty} \left(\frac{e}{\pi}\right)^n & \text{(e)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}\right) & \text{(h)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{2n} \\ \text{(c)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 7 \left(\frac{8}{9}\right)^n & \text{(f)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{3})^n & \text{(i)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-2n} \end{array}$$