

1. Do the following series converge absolutely, converge conditionally, or diverge?

$$(a) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n^2 + 7} \quad (c) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n+1}{n^2 + 7n - 1} \quad (e) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\ln(n)}{n^3}$$

$$(b) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n+7} \quad (d) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n+2}{n^3 + 7n - 1} \quad (f) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\ln(n)}{n}$$

2. Do the following series converge absolutely, converge conditionally, or diverge?

$$(a) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{3+n}{5+n}$$

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

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

$$(d) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{n}}$$

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

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

$$(g) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}\right)$$

$$(h) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} (\sqrt{3})^n$$

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

$$(j) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n^4}{n^6 + 3}$$

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

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

$$(m) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^2 + 1}$$

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

$$(o) \sum_{n=4}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - 4n + 5}$$

$$(p) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \ln(n)$$

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