

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}}$$

Absolutely convergent?
Conditionally convergent?

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

divergent p-series

→ decreasing? Goes to zero?
Converges conditionally.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2/3}} \text{ diverges, } p < 1$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n^{2/3}} \text{ Decreasing? Show } a_{n+1} \leq a_n \quad n+1 \geq n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{2/3}} = 0$$

$$(n+1)^2 \geq n^2$$

$$\sqrt[3]{(n+1)^2} \geq \sqrt[3]{n^2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}} \text{ is conditionally convergent} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(n+1)^2}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}}$$

$$-1^n = -1$$

$(-1)^n$ is alternating

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{n^2(n+2)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n n^2}{3^n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{2^n n^2}{3^n}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \sqrt[n]{n^2}}{3} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(n^{\frac{1}{n}})^2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (n^2)^{\frac{1}{n}} \\ n^{\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow 1 \\ \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n! 10^n}{(2n)!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} &= \frac{\frac{(n+1)! 10^{n+1}}{(2(n+1))!}}{\frac{n! 10^n}{(2n)!}} = \frac{(n+1)! 10^{n+1}}{(2n+2)!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{n! 10^n} \\ &= \frac{10(n+1)}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} \end{aligned}$$

(2n+2)(2n+1)(2n)(2n-1)...

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10(n+1)}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10n}{(2n)^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5}{2n} = 0$$

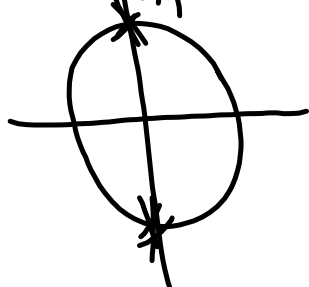
1, 2 < n alg

The series converges.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2}}{n^2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n}{n^2}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\sin \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2}}{n^2} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty} = 1, -1, \dots$$



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

Abs
Convergent

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n}{n^2}$$

not pos

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\sin n}{n^2} \right| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ converges, } p=2$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n}{n^2} \text{ is abs convergent}$$