

1. True or False. Answer and briefly justify in each case.

(a) If  $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} a_k = 5$  then the series  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$  is convergent to 5.

(b) If  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k = 5$  then  $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} a_k = 0$ .

(c) If  $a_k \leq k^{1/5}$  for all  $k \geq 1$  then  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$  is convergent.

(d) The series  $5 - 5 + 5 - 5 + 5 - 5 + \dots$  is convergent to zero.

(e) If  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k = 5$  and  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k = 5$  then  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (2a_k - b_k) = 5$ .

2. Determine if each of the following series is convergent or divergent. Justify your answer

(a)  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{k}}$

(b)  $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k(\ln k)^2}$

(c)  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[k]{\pi}}$

(d)  $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{k \ln k}{k^4 + 1}$

(e)  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{2k+1}{3k-1} \right)^k$

(f)  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(k!)^2}{(2k)!}$