

13. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1/2^{n+1}}{1/2^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

Therefore, the series converges by the Ratio Test.

15. 
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{3^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)!}{3^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{3^n}{n!} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{3} = \infty$$

Therefore, by the Ratio Test, the series diverges.

17. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \left( \frac{6}{5} \right)^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)(6/5)^{n+1}}{n(6/5)^n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} \left( \frac{6}{5} \right) = \frac{6}{5} > 1 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the series diverges by the Ratio Test.

19. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{4^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)/4^{n+1}}{n/4^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{4n} = 1/4 < 1$$

Therefore, the series converges by the Ratio Test.

21. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^n}{n^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4^{n+1}/(n+1)^2}{4^n/n^2} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{(n+1)^2} (4) = 4 > 1 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the series diverges by the Ratio Test.

$$23. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^n}{n!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{2^n} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n+1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by the Ratio Test, the series converges.

$$25. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n3^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)3^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n3^n}{n!} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{3} = \infty$$

Therefore, by the Ratio Test, the series diverges.

$$27. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^n}{n!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{n+1}/(n+1)!}{e^n/n!} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e \left( \frac{n!}{(n+1)!} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e}{n+1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the series converges by the Ratio Test.

$$29. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{6^n}{(n+1)^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6^{n+1}/(n+2)^{n+1}}{6^n/(n+1)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6}{n+2} \left( \frac{n+1}{n+2} \right)^n = 0 \left( \frac{1}{e} \right) = 0.$$

To find  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n+1}{n+2} \right)^n$ : Let  $y = \left( \frac{n+1}{n+2} \right)^n$

$$\ln y = n \ln \left( \frac{n+1}{n+2} \right) = \frac{\ln(n+1) - \ln(n+2)}{1/n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [\ln y] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1/(n+1) - 1/(n+2)}{-1/n^2} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{-n^2[(n+2) - (n+1)]}{(n+1)(n+2)} \right] = -1$$

by L'Hôpital's Rule. So,  $y \rightarrow \frac{1}{e}$ .

Therefore, the series converges by the Ratio Test.

$$31. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{5^n}{2^n + 1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^{n+1}/(2^{n+1} + 1)}{5^n/(2^n + 1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5(2^n + 1)}{(2^{n+1} + 1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5(1 + 1/2^n)}{2 + 1/2^n} = \frac{5}{2} > 1$$

Therefore, the series diverges by the Ratio Test.

$$33. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} n!}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n + 1)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)!}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n+1)(2n+3)} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n+1)}{n!} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{2n+3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Therefore, by the Ratio Test, the series converges.

**Note:** The first few terms of this series are  $-1 + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} - \frac{2!}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5} + \frac{3!}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7} - \cdots$ .

$$35. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{5^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{5^n} \right]^{1/n} = \frac{1}{5} < 1$$

Therefore, by the Root Test, the series converges.

$$37. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n}{2n+1} \right)^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left( \frac{n}{2n+1} \right)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Therefore, by the Root Test, the series converges.

$$39. \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{2n+1}{n-1} \right)^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left( \frac{2n+1}{n-1} \right)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2n+1}{n-1} \right) = 2$$

Therefore, by the Root Test, the series diverges.

$$41. \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(\ln n)^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left| \frac{(-1)^n}{(\ln n)^n} \right|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|\ln n|} = 0$$

Therefore, by the Root Test, the series converges.

$$43. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2\sqrt[n]{n} + 1)^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{(2\sqrt[n]{n} + 1)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2\sqrt[n]{n} + 1)$$

To find  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n}$ , let  $y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \ln y &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\ln \sqrt[n]{n}) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/n}{1} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

So,  $\ln y = 0$ , so  $y = e^0 = 1$  and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2\sqrt[n]{n} + 1) = 2(1) + 1 = 3.$$

Therefore, by the Root Test, the series diverges.

$$45. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{3^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n}{3^n} \right)^{1/n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{1/n}}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Therefore, the series converges by the Root Test.

**Note:** You can use L'Hôpital's Rule to show

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{1/n} = 1:$$

$$\text{Let } y = n^{1/n}, \ln y = \frac{1}{n} \ln n = \frac{\ln n}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/n}{1} = 0 \Rightarrow y \rightarrow 1$$

$$47. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right)^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left( \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right)^n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) = 0 - 0 = 0 < 1 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by the Root Test, the series converges.

$$49. \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(\ln n)^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n}{(\ln n)^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{1/n}}{\ln n} = 0$$

Therefore, by the Root Test, the series converges.