1. Find the limit of the given sequence or say that it diverges. No need to justify. [2 ea]

a)
$$a_n = \frac{2\sin^2 n + 2\cos^2 n}{5}$$

b)
$$b_n = \left(5 + \frac{2}{n^2}\right)^4 \left(\frac{4n+3}{n}\right)$$
 c) $b_n = \left\{\frac{3\cos(n)}{n}\right\}$

c)
$$b_n = \left\{ \frac{3\cos(n)}{n} \right\}$$

2. Are the following statements Always, Sometimes, or Never true? [1 ea]

a). If a sequence is always increaseing, then it diverges.

b) If a series $\sum a_n$ converges, then the sequence a_n converges to 0.

c) An infinite series is convergent if the sequence of its partial sums is convergent.

d) If a sequence a_n converges to 0, then the series $\sum a_n$ will converge.

3. Given $P_n = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{15}, \frac{1}{35}, \dots \frac{1}{4n^2 - 1}$

a) Determine whether P_n converges or diverges. Justify your answer using one of the tests we learned in class. [2]

b) Determine whether $\sum_{n=1}^{n-1} P_n$ converges or diverges. Justify your answer using one of the tests we learned in class. [2]

4. [4] Use one of the tests from class to determine convergence/divergence for

 $\{Hn\} = \left\{1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} \dots\right\}$ State the name of the test used, and justify its usage. 5. [4] Use the Ratio test to determine convergence of $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{5^n}$

- 6. Consider the sequence $t_n = \frac{-n}{2+3n}$, starting with n=1.
- a) [1] The limit of this sequence (as n goes to infinity) is _____
- b) [2] Is the sequence always increasing, always decreasing, or neither? Justify your answer using algebra.
- c) [2] Using your answer from b (and some more logic) prove that the sequence converges. Write a conclusion statement showing why your proof is valid.

d) [3] Prove that your answer to part "a" is right by showing that after a certain term (M), the sequence will be within a neighborhood of radius $\varepsilon = 1/30$ from your limit. Write a sentence at the end summarizing your logic.