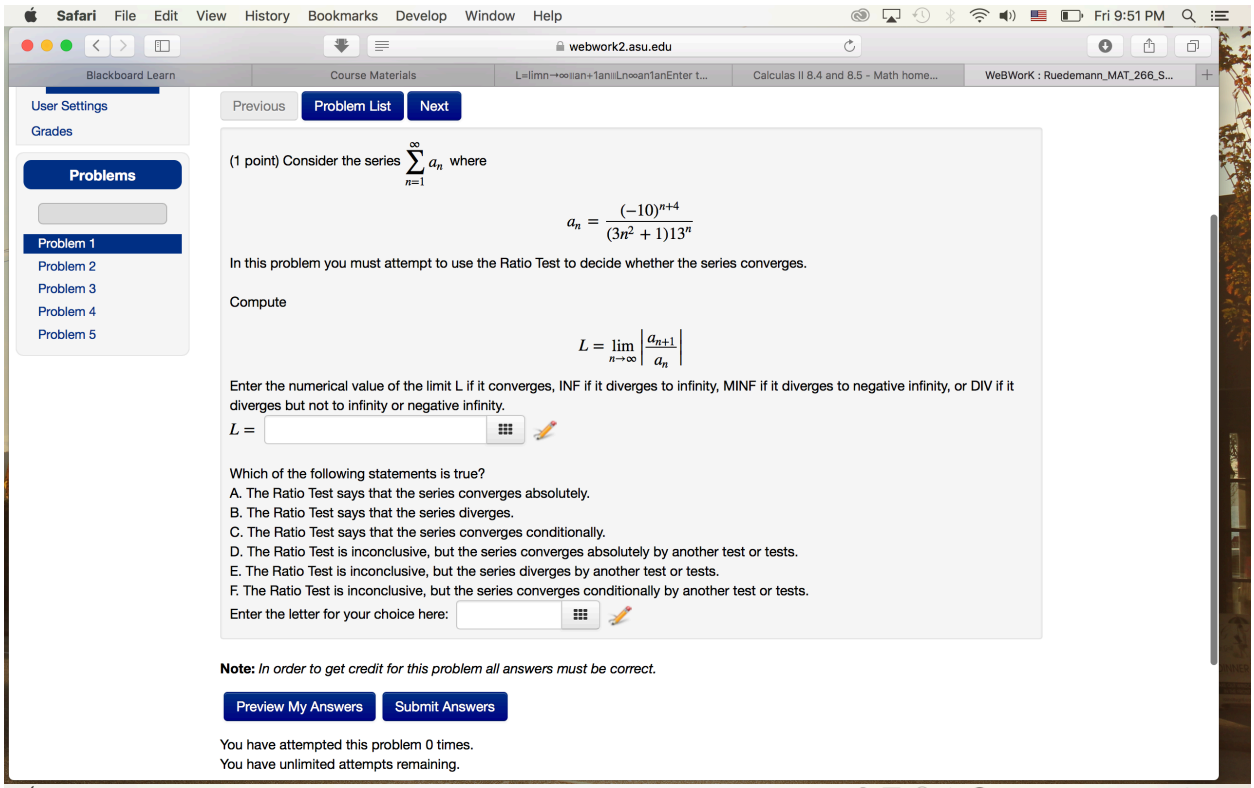

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(1 point) Consider the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ where

$$a_n = \frac{(-10)^{n+4}}{(3n^2+1)13^n}$$

In this problem you must attempt to use the Ratio Test to decide whether the series converges.

Compute

$$L = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right|$$

Enter the numerical value of the limit L if it converges, INF if it diverges to infinity, MINF if it diverges to negative infinity, or DIV if it diverges but not to infinity or negative infinity.

$L =$

Which of the following statements is true?
A. The Ratio Test says that the series converges absolutely.
B. The Ratio Test says that the series diverges.
C. The Ratio Test says that the series converges conditionally.
D. The Ratio Test is inconclusive, but the series converges absolutely by another test or tests.
E. The Ratio Test is inconclusive, but the series diverges by another test or tests.
F. The Ratio Test is inconclusive, but the series converges conditionally by another test or tests.

Enter the letter for your choice here:

Note: *In order to get credit for this problem all answers must be correct.*

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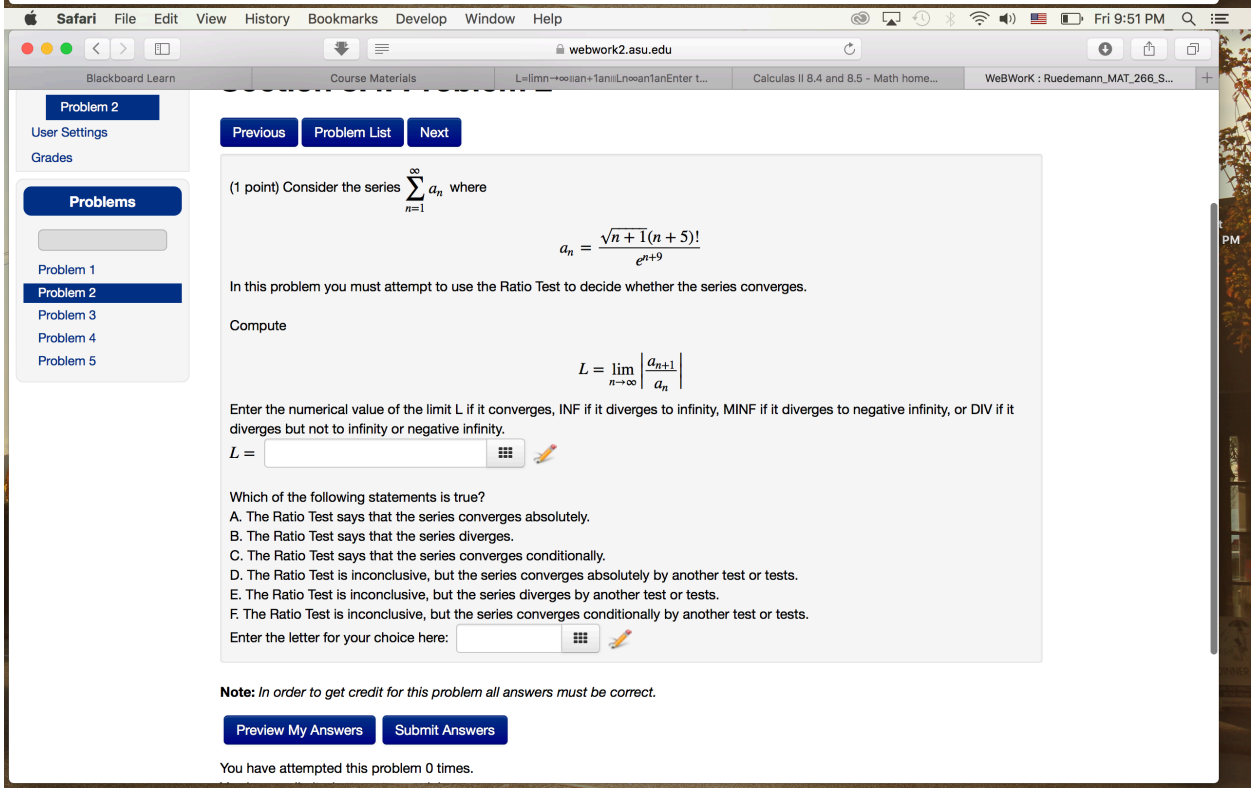

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(1 point) Consider the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ where

$$a_n = \frac{\sqrt{n+1}(n+5)!}{e^{n+9}}$$

In this problem you must attempt to use the Ratio Test to decide whether the series converges.

Compute

$$L = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right|$$

Enter the numerical value of the limit L if it converges, INF if it diverges to infinity, MINF if it diverges to negative infinity, or DIV if it diverges but not to infinity or negative infinity.

$L =$

Which of the following statements is true?
A. The Ratio Test says that the series converges absolutely.
B. The Ratio Test says that the series diverges.
C. The Ratio Test says that the series converges conditionally.
D. The Ratio Test is inconclusive, but the series converges absolutely by another test or tests.
E. The Ratio Test is inconclusive, but the series diverges by another test or tests.
F. The Ratio Test is inconclusive, but the series converges conditionally by another test or tests.

Enter the letter for your choice here:

Note: *In order to get credit for this problem all answers must be correct.*

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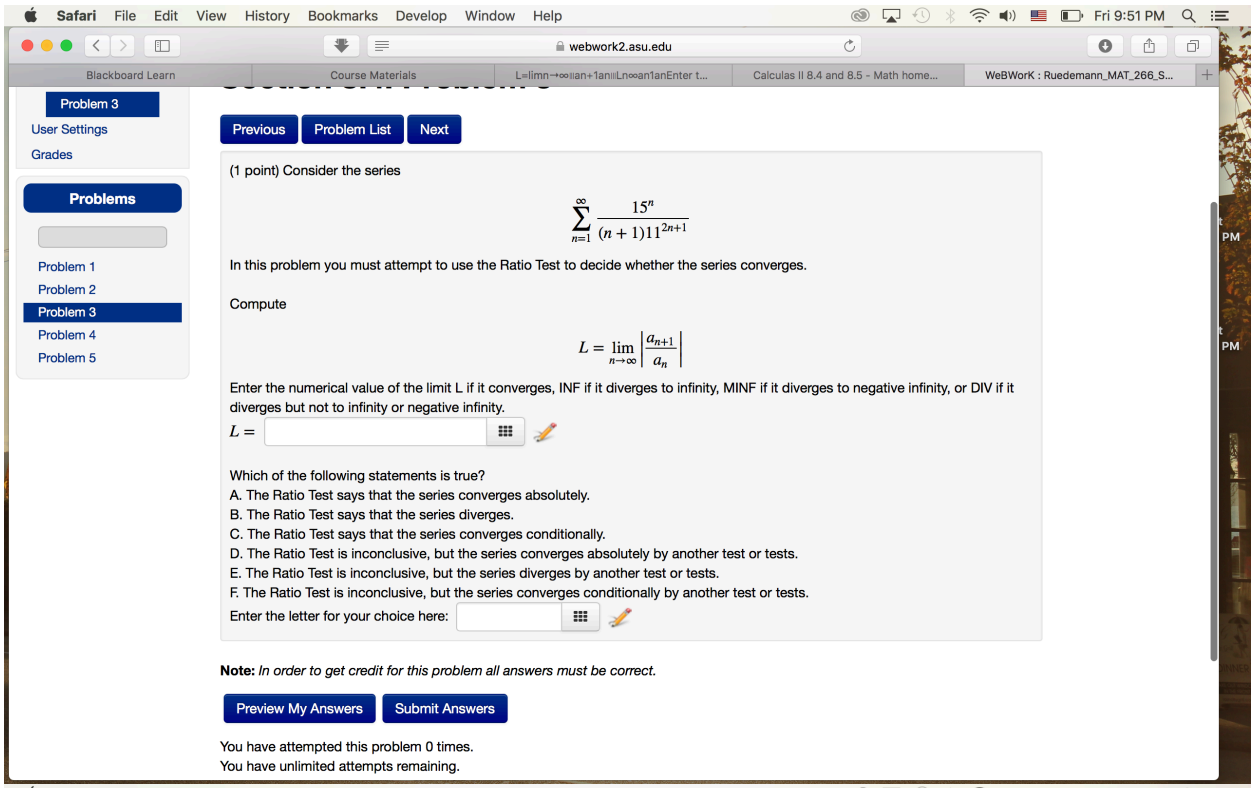
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(1 point) Consider the series
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{15^n}{(n+1)11^{2n+1}}$$
In this problem you must attempt to use the Ratio Test to decide whether the series converges.
Compute
$$L = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left|\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}\right|$$
Enter the numerical value of the limit L if it converges, INF if it diverges to infinity, MINF if it diverges to negative infinity, or DIV if it diverges but not to infinity or negative infinity.
L =
Which of the following statements is true?
A. The Ratio Test says that the series converges absolutely.
B. The Ratio Test says that the series diverges.
C. The Ratio Test says that the series converges conditionally.
D. The Ratio Test is inconclusive, but the series converges absolutely by another test or tests.
E. The Ratio Test is inconclusive, but the series diverges by another test or tests.
F. The Ratio Test is inconclusive, but the series converges conditionally by another test or tests.
Enter the letter for your choice here:
Note: In order to get credit for this problem all answers must be correct.
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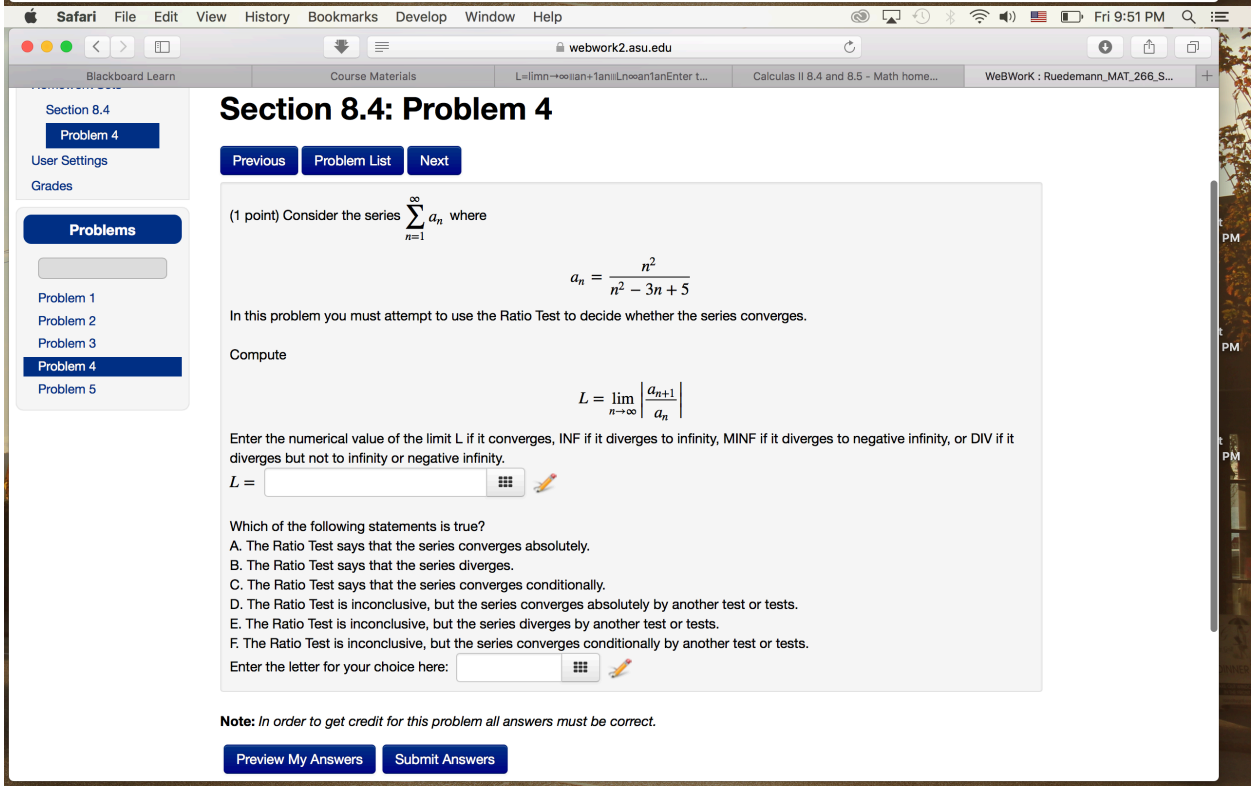
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(1 point) Consider the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ where
$$a_n = \frac{n^2}{n^2 - 3n + 5}$$
In this problem you must attempt to use the Ratio Test to decide whether the series converges.
Compute
$$L = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left|\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}\right|$$
Enter the numerical value of the limit L if it converges, INF if it diverges to infinity, MINF if it diverges to negative infinity, or DIV if it diverges but not to infinity or negative infinity.
L =
Which of the following statements is true?
A. The Ratio Test says that the series converges absolutely.
B. The Ratio Test says that the series diverges.
C. The Ratio Test says that the series converges conditionally.
D. The Ratio Test is inconclusive, but the series converges absolutely by another test or tests.
E. The Ratio Test is inconclusive, but the series diverges by another test or tests.
F. The Ratio Test is inconclusive, but the series converges conditionally by another test or tests.
Enter the letter for your choice here:
Note: In order to get credit for this problem all answers must be correct.
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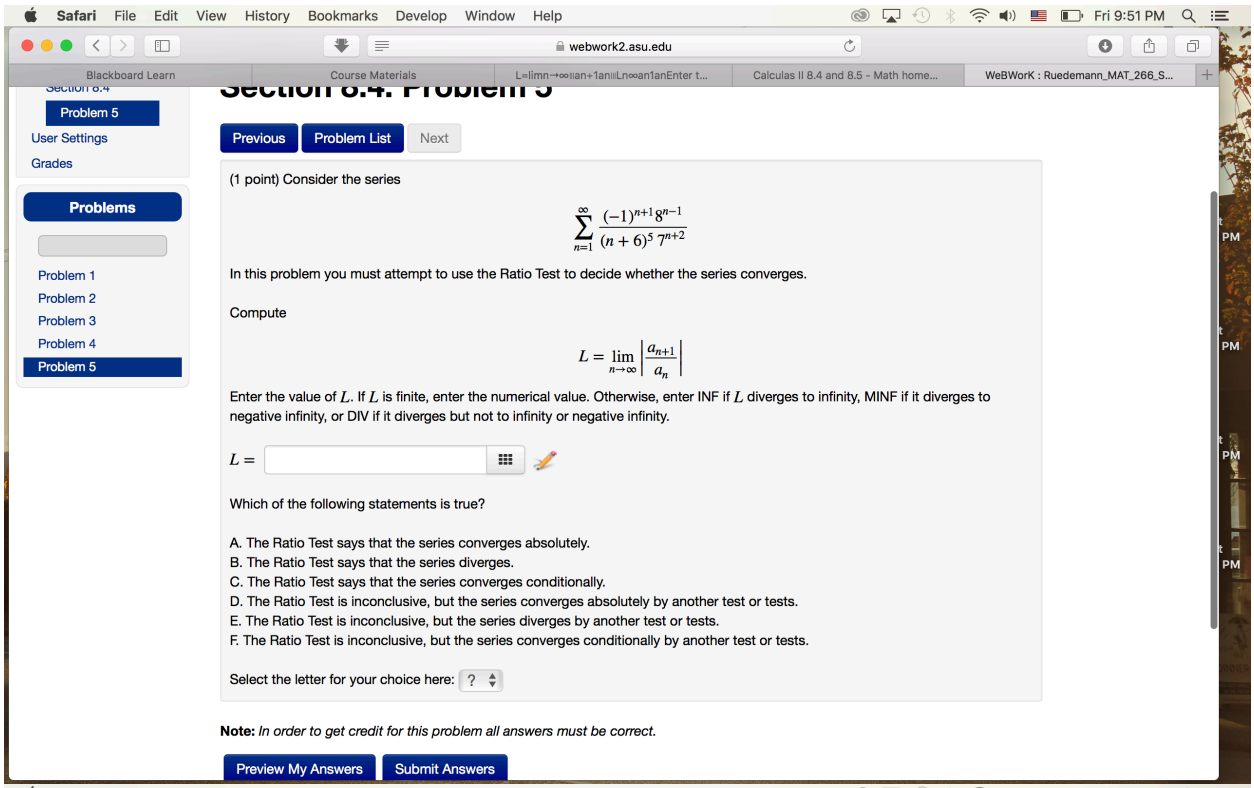

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(1 point) Consider the series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 8^{n-1}}{(n+6)^5 \, 7^{n+2}}$$

In this problem you must attempt to use the Ratio Test to decide whether the series converges.

Compute

$$L = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right|$$

Enter the value of L. If L is finite, enter the numerical value. Otherwise, enter INF if L diverges to infinity, MINF if it diverges to negative infinity, or DIV if it diverges but not to infinity or negative infinity.

$L =$

Which of the following statements is true?

A. The Ratio Test says that the series converges absolutely.
B. The Ratio Test says that the series diverges.
C. The Ratio Test says that the series converges conditionally.
D. The Ratio Test is inconclusive, but the series converges absolutely by another test or tests.
E. The Ratio Test is inconclusive, but the series diverges by another test or tests.
F. The Ratio Test is inconclusive, but the series converges conditionally by another test or tests.

Select the letter for your choice here: ?

Note: *In order to get credit for this problem all answers must be correct.*

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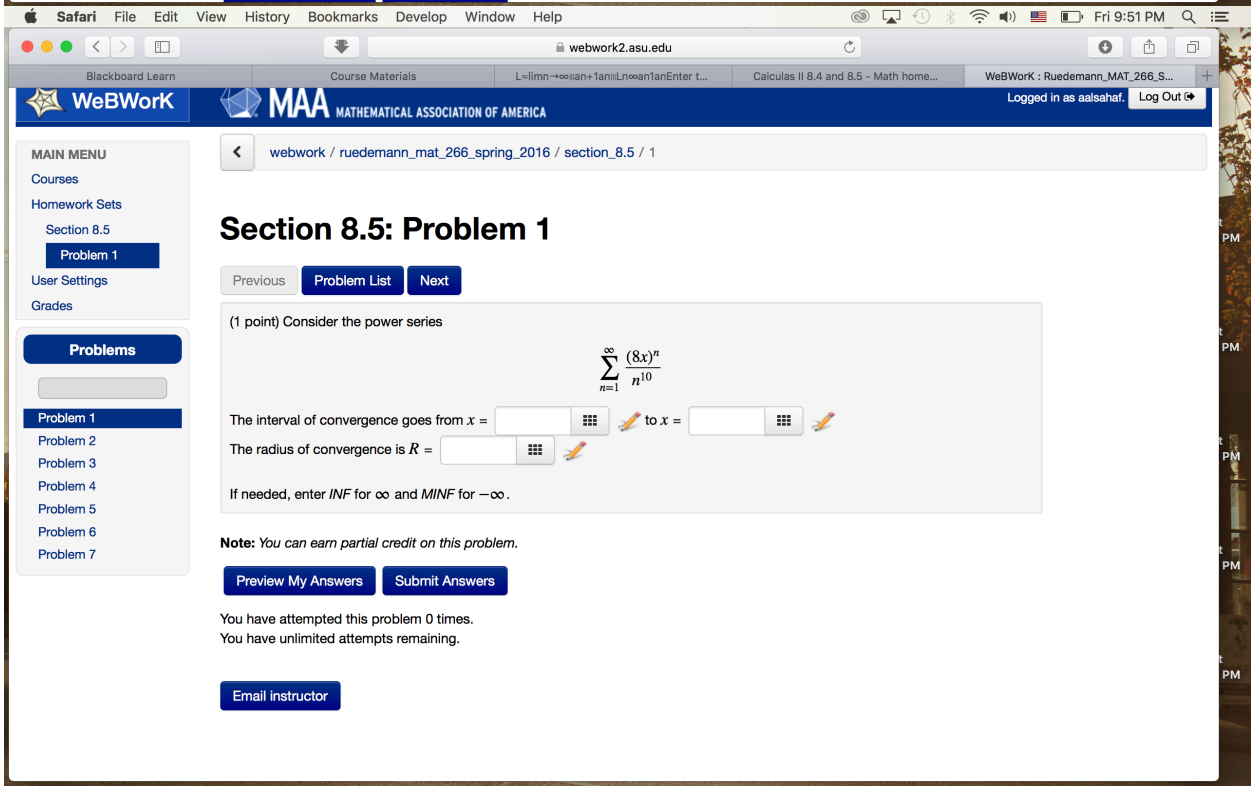

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(1 point) Consider the power series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(8x)^n}{n^{10}}$$

The interval of convergence goes from $x =$ to $x =$

The radius of convergence is $R =$

If needed, enter *INF* for ∞ and *MINF* for $-\infty$.

Note: *You can earn partial credit on this problem.*

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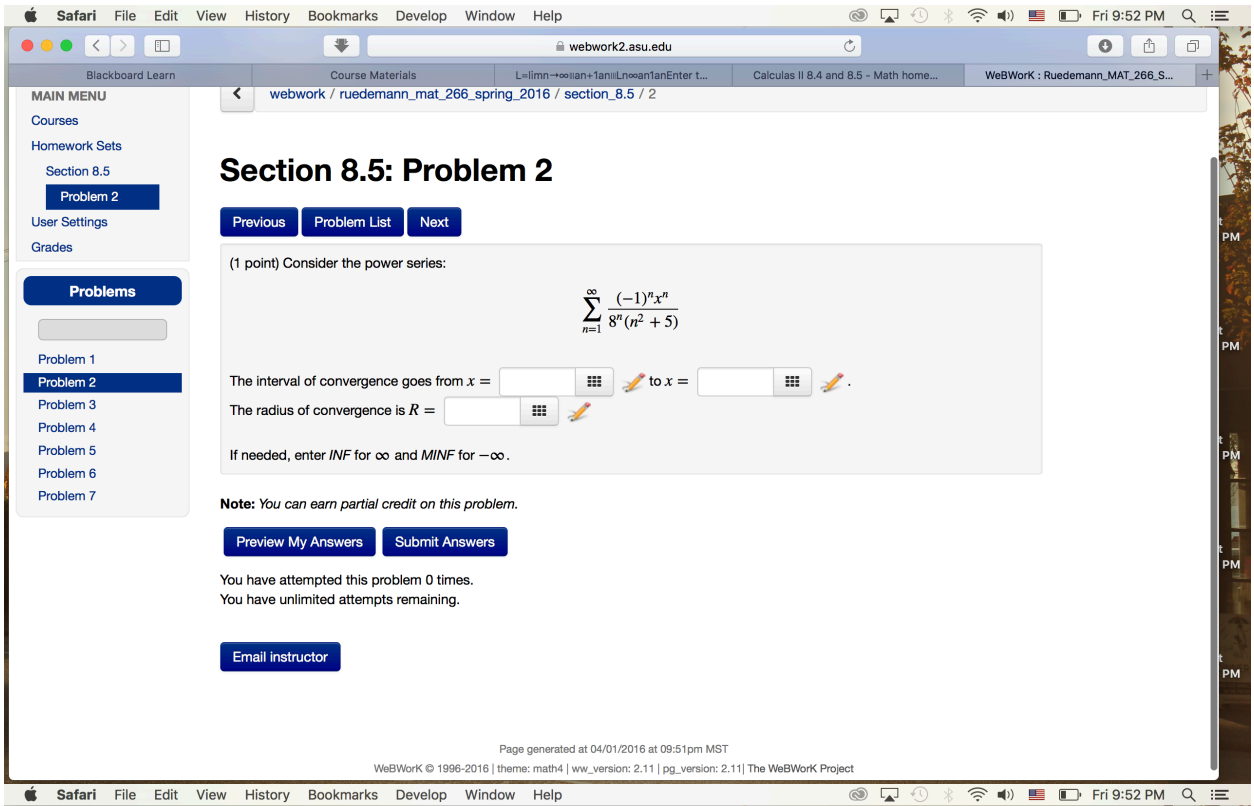
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(1 point) Consider the power series:
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{8^n (n^2+5)}$$
The interval of convergence goes from $x =$ to $x =$.
The radius of convergence is $R =$
If needed, enter INF for ∞ and MINF for $-\infty$.
Note: You can earn partial credit on this problem.
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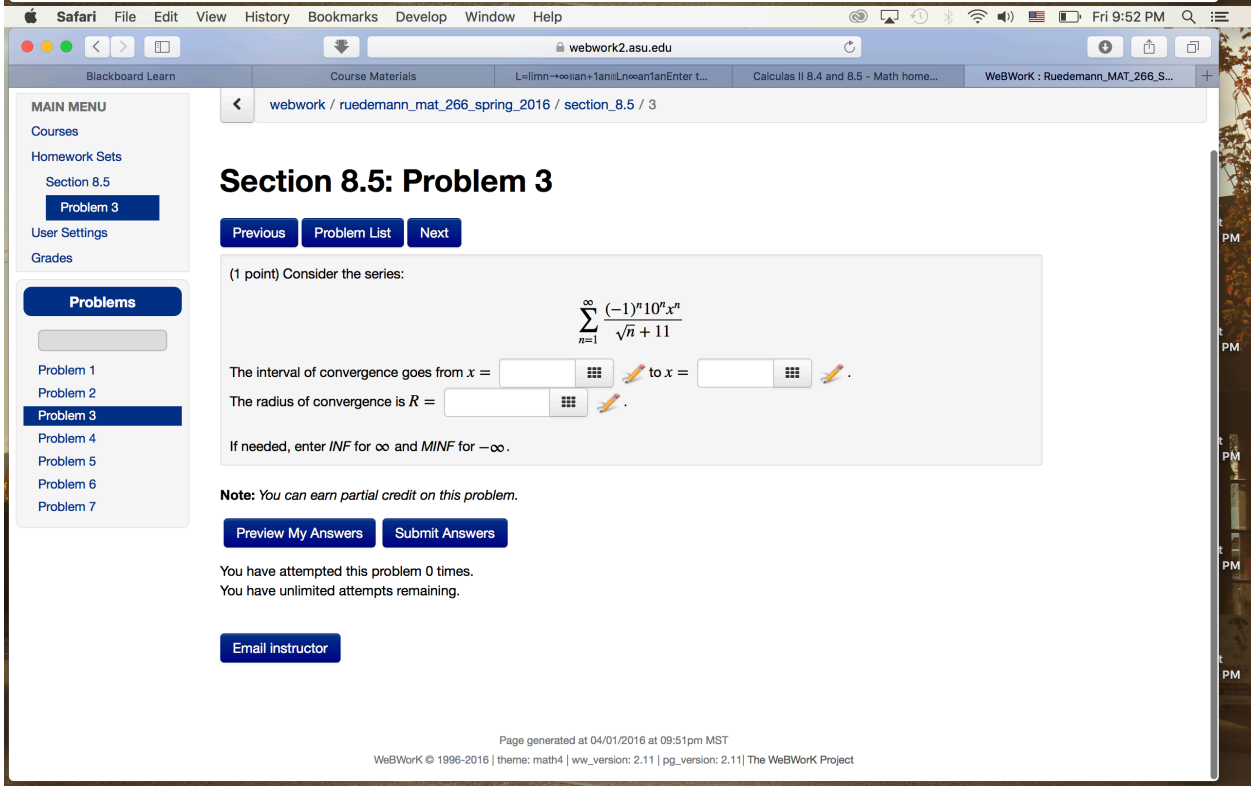
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(1 point) Consider the series:
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 10^n x^n}{\sqrt{n}+11}$$
The interval of convergence goes from $x =$ to $x =$.
The radius of convergence is $R =$.
If needed, enter INF for ∞ and MINF for $-\infty$.
Note: You can earn partial credit on this problem.
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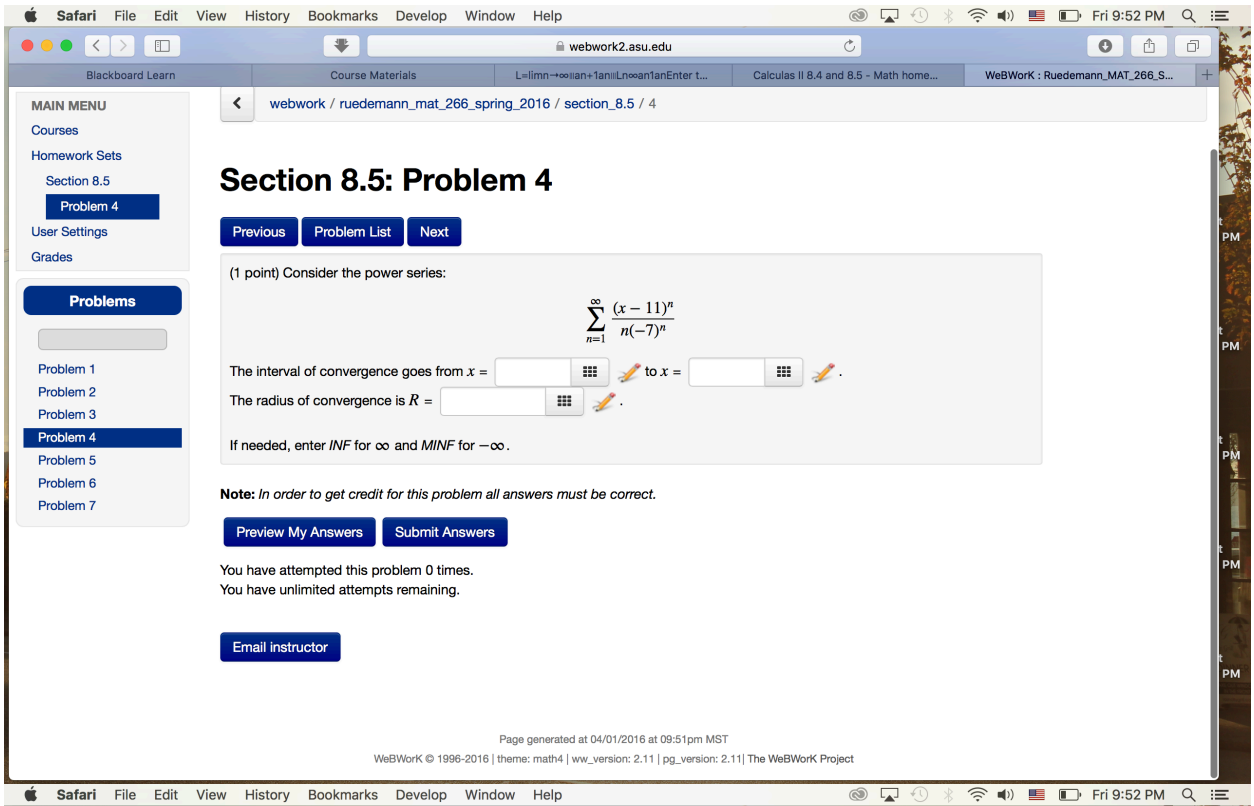
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(1 point) Consider the power series:
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-11)^n}{n(-7)^n}$$
The interval of convergence goes from $x =$ to $x =$.
The radius of convergence is $R =$.
If needed, enter INF for ∞ and MINF for −∞.
Note: In order to get credit for this problem all answers must be correct.
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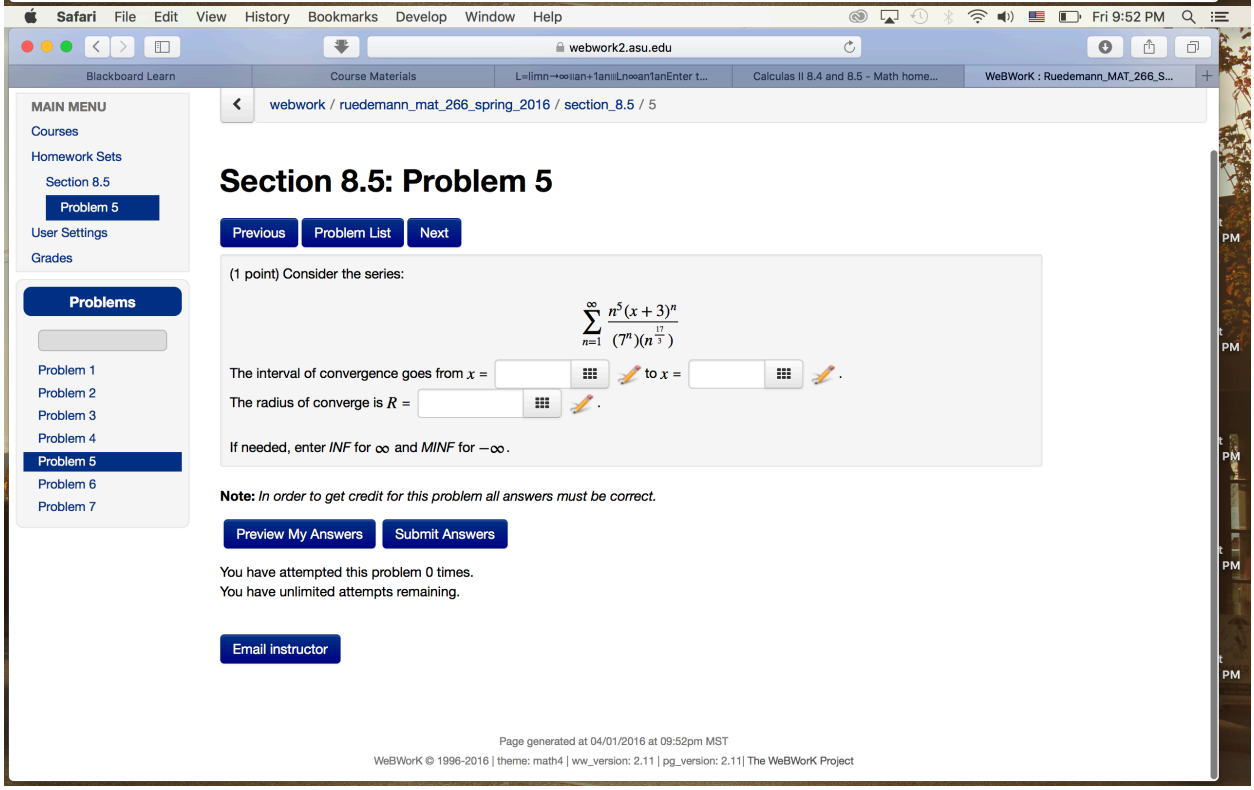
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(1 point) Consider the series:
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^5(x+3)^n}{(7^n)(n^{\frac{17}{3}})}$$
The interval of convergence goes from $x =$ to $x =$.
The radius of converge is $R =$.
If needed, enter INF for ∞ and MINF for −∞.
Note: In order to get credit for this problem all answers must be correct.
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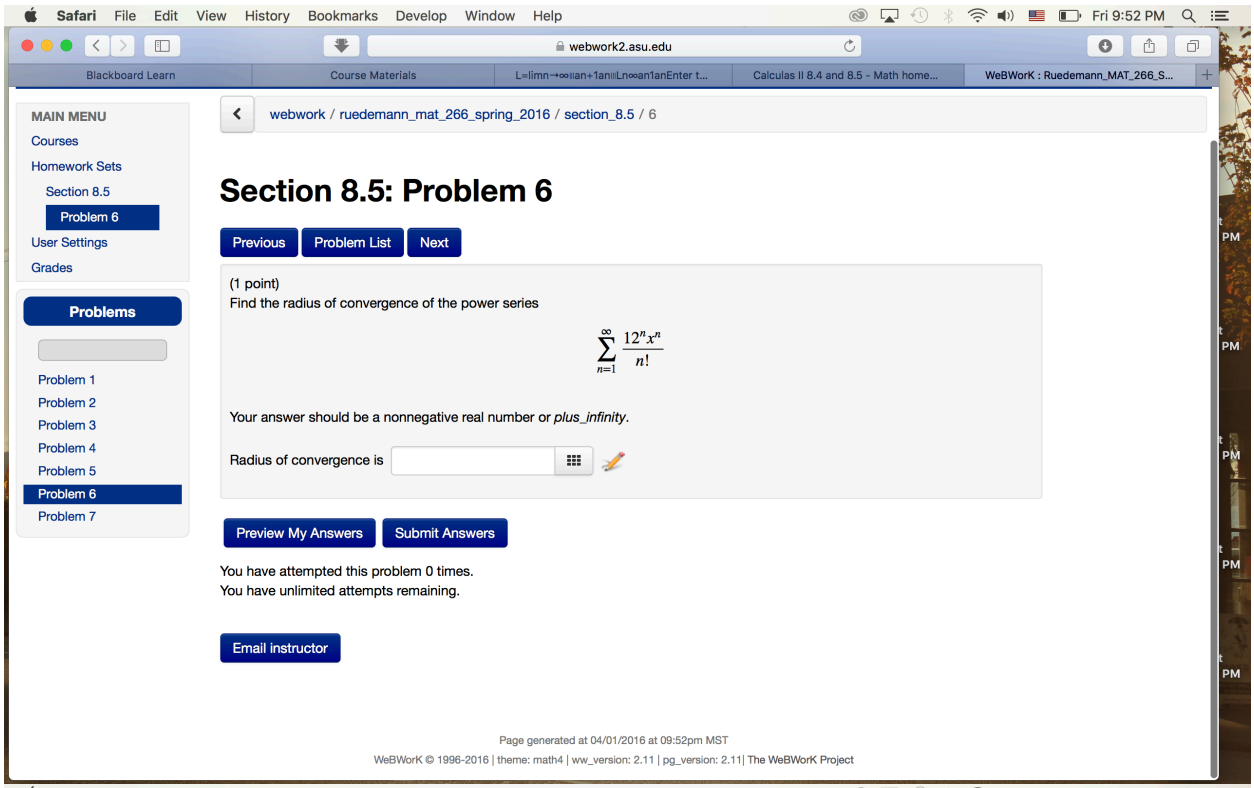
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(1 point)
Find the radius of convergence of the power series
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{12^n x^n}{n!}$$
Your answer should be a nonnegative real number or *plus_infinity*.
Radius of convergence is
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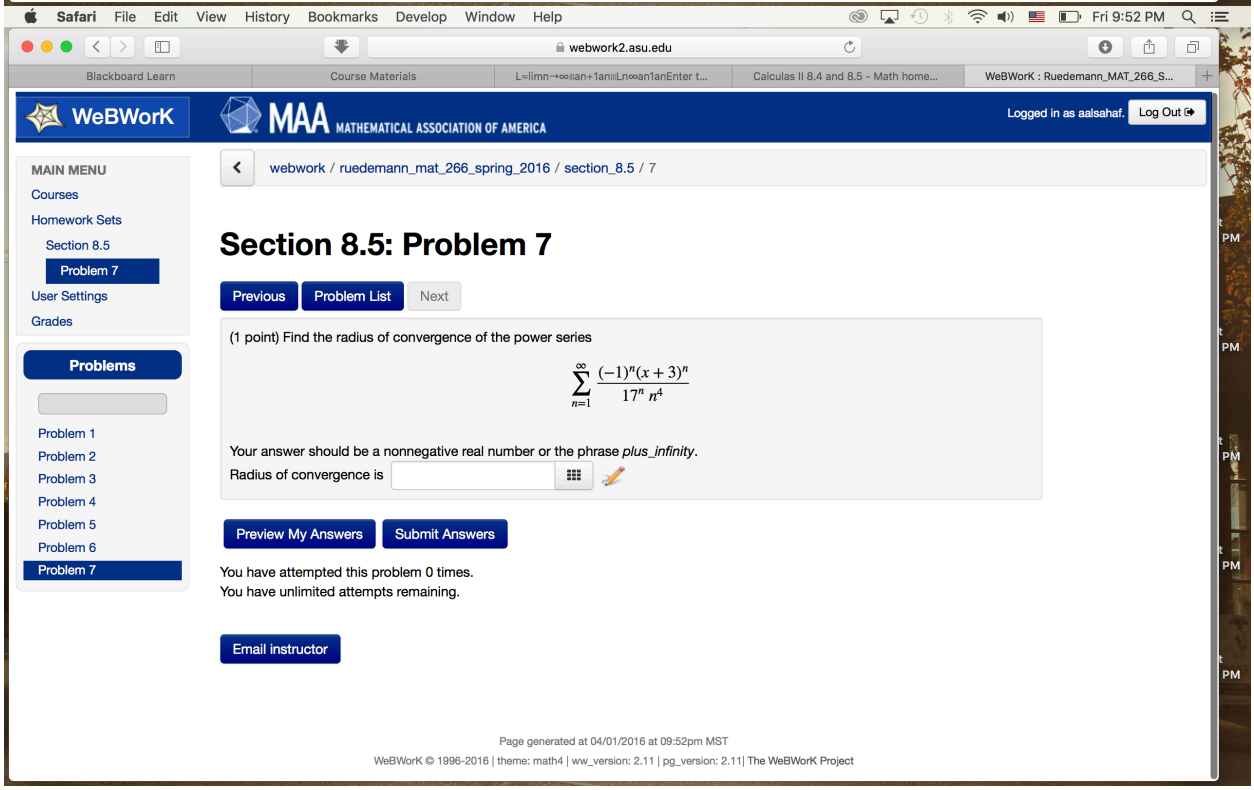
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(1 point) Find the radius of convergence of the power series
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (x+3)^n}{17^n \, n^4}$$
Your answer should be a nonnegative real number or the phrase *plus_infinity*.
Radius of convergence is
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