

Determine whether the series is absolutely convergent, conditionally convergent, or divergent.

Calculus: Early Transcendentals 5e by James Stewart

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

$$11. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 4n}{4^n}$$

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

$$12. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(-3)^n}{4^{n-1}}$$

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2^n}{n^4}$$

$$13. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n^2 2^n}{n!}$$

$$4. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt[4]{n}}$$

$$14. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{10^n}{(n+1)4^{2n+1}}$$

$$5. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^4}$$

$$15. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3 - \cos n}{n^{2/3} - 2}$$

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(\arctan n)^n}$$

$$16. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n e^{1/n}}{n^3}$$

$$7. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n}{n^2 + 1}$$

$$17. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n^2 + 1}{2n^2 + 1} \right)^n$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)!}$$

$$18. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{5+n}$$

$$9. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-n} n!$$

$$10. \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(\ln n)^n}$$