

Find the radius of convergence and interval of convergence of the series.

1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ $R=1$ $I=[-1, 1)$

2) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n+1}$ $R=1$ $I=(-1, 1]$

3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^n}{n^3}$ $R=1$ $I=[-1, 1]$

4) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{n} x^n$ $R=1$ $I=(-1, 1)$

$$5) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \quad \boxed{R = \infty \quad I = (-\infty, \infty)}$$

$$6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^n x^n \quad \boxed{R = 0 \quad I = \{0\}}$$

$$7) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n 4^n n x^n \quad \boxed{R = \frac{1}{4} \quad I = \left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right)}$$

$$8) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{3^n n} \quad \boxed{R = 3 \quad I = [-3, 3]}$$

$$9) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^n x^n}{\sqrt[4]{n}} \quad \boxed{R = \frac{1}{2} \quad I = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]}$$

$$10) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{4^n \ln n} \quad \boxed{R = 4 \quad I = (-4, 4]}$$

$$11) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \quad \boxed{R = \infty \quad I = (-\infty, \infty)}$$

$$12) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sqrt{n} (x-1)^n \quad \boxed{R = 1 \quad I = (0, 2]}$$

$$13) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x+2)^n}{2^n n} \quad \boxed{R=2 \quad I=(-4, 0]}$$

$$14) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(3x-2)^n}{3^n n} \quad \boxed{R=1 \quad I=\left[-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{3}\right]}$$

$$15) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n!(2x-1)^n \quad \boxed{R=0 \quad I=\left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}}$$

$$16) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2x+3)^n}{n \ln n} \quad \boxed{R=\frac{1}{2} \quad I=(-2, -1]}$$

17) Suppose that $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ converges when $x = -4$ and diverges when $x = 6$. What can be said about the convergence or divergence of the following series?

a) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n$ Convergent

b) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n 8^n$ Divergent

c) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (-3)^n$ Convergent

d) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n c_n 9^n$ Divergent

18) If k is a positive integer, find the radius of convergence of the series: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^k}{(kn)!} x^n$

$$\boxed{R = k^k}$$