

Determine whether the following series converge or diverge. If it converges, does it converge absolutely or conditionally? If possible, find the sum.

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^5 - n^2\sqrt{3}}$$

The series _____ by the _____.

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^3 + 100}$$

The series _____ by the _____.

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n^2}{n^2 + 1} \right)^n$$

The series _____ by the _____.

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

The series _____ by the _____.

$$(5) \sum_{n=4}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(n)}{n^3}$$

The series _____ by the _____.

$$(6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{5n}{n+3} - \frac{5(n+1)}{n+4} \right]$$

The series _____ by the _____.

$$(7) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(n^2)}{n^2}$$

The series _____ by the _____.

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

The series _____ by the _____.

$$(9) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^n}{n^{2n}}$$

The series _____ by the _____.

$$(10) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2^{n+1}}{2^n + 1} \right)^n$$

The series _____ by the _____.

$$(11) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3 + 2^n}{\pi^{n+1}}$$

The series _____ by the _____.

$$(12) \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\ln(n+1)}{n+2} - \frac{\ln(n+2)}{n+3} \right]$$

The series _____ by the _____.

$$(13) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{3(n!)}$$

The series _____ by the _____.

$$(14) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2n}}{3 \cdot 5^{n-1}}$$

The series _____ by the _____.

$$(15) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

The series _____ by the _____.

$$(16) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2}$$

The series _____ by the _____.

$$(17) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n+1}}$$

The series _____ by the _____.

$$(18) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{n^2 e^n}$$

The series _____ by the _____.