

1. Determine whether the sequence converges or diverges. If it converges, find the limit. Also, if it is a geometric sequence, state so.

(a) $a_n = \frac{3^{n+1}}{5^n}$

(b) $a_n = \sqrt{\frac{9n}{n+3}}$

(c) $a_n = \frac{(-1)^n n^3}{n^3 + 1}$

(d) $a_n = \cos \frac{2}{n}$

(e) $\frac{(2n-1)!}{(2n+1)!}$

(f) $a_n = \frac{\sin 2n}{1 + \sqrt{n}}$

(g) $a_n = \frac{(\ln n)^2}{n}$

(h) $a_n = \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^n$

(i) $a_n = \frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{2^n}$

(j) $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2\sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{2\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}}}, \dots$

2. It can be shown that the sequence defined by $a_1 = 2$, $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3 - a_n}$ satisfies $0 < a_n \leq 2$ and it is decreasing. Is it convergent? If so, find the limit.