

1. (10 points) Determine, with justification, whether each series converges. *If the series converges, find its sum.*

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

(b)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4^n}{(-5)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{2^n} \right)$$

2. (10 points) Determine whether each of the series below converges or diverges. Indicate clearly which tests you use and how you apply them.

(a)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n^2 + 4}{5n^3 - 1}$$

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

3. (10 points) Determine whether each of the series below converges or diverges. Indicate clearly which tests you use and how you apply them.

(a)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2ne^{-n}$$

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

4. (15 points) (Two pages)

(a) Show that the series $s = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 n}{n^3}$ converges.

(b) We can approximate s by computing the tenth partial sum of the series, which is found to be

$$s_{10} = 0.8325298 \dots$$

Express the remainder (error) $R_{10} = s - s_{10}$ as a series of its own, and explain why R_{10} is positive.

Facts from prev. page: $s = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 n}{n^3}$ $s_{10} = 0.8325298\dots$ $R_{10} = s - s_{10}$ (positive, by (b))

(c) Show that $R_{10} \leq \frac{1}{200}$. (Hint: Use the Comparison Test to relate R_{10} to a series that can be analyzed with the Integral Test.)

(d) Put the information in parts (b) and (c) together to write a statement of the form

$$A \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 n}{n^3} \leq B$$

for appropriate values A and B . (A and B should be expressed as numbers, not as infinite summations or unevaluated integrals, but do not have to be in simplified form.)

(e) Use (d) to give an improved approximation for s . In a mathematically precise statement, express the error in this new approximation.

5. (13 points) Find, with complete justification, the interval of convergence of the power series

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

6. (12 points) Suppose the power series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ converges for $x = 3$, but diverges for $x = -5$; no other information about the values of c_n is given. Decide which of the following series must converge, must diverge, or may either converge or diverge (inconclusive). Circle your answer. You do not need to justify your answers.

(a) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 4^n c_n$ Converges Diverges Inconclusive

(b) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-2)^n c_n$ Converges Diverges Inconclusive

(c) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n 3^n c_n$ Converges Diverges Inconclusive

(d) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{6^n c_n}{n+1}$ Converges Diverges Inconclusive

(e) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (c_n)^2$ Converges Diverges Inconclusive

(f) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n! c_n$ Converges Diverges Inconclusive

7. (12 points) Determine, showing all reasoning, a power series centered at 0 for each of the functions given below, and give the *radius of convergence*.

(a) $g(x) = \frac{x}{4 + x^2}$

(b) $h(x) = \frac{1}{(1 - x)^2}$

8. (12 points) Let $f(x) = \cos x$.

(a) Find $T_4(x)$, the degree-4 Taylor polynomial for f centered at $\frac{\pi}{4}$. (Hint: $\cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.) Show all steps of your reasoning.

(b) Use T_4 to obtain an approximation for $\cos \frac{\pi}{6}$. Give your approximation as an expression involving only numbers, not unevaluated trig functions; but you do not need to put it in simplified form.

(c) Determine the accuracy of your approximation from part (b), explaining all your reasoning, and giving your final conclusion in sentence form. (Again, use only numbers, not unevaluated trig functions, but you don't need a simplified expression.)