

- 1) (16 points) Find the radius **and** the interval of convergence of the power series

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

Explain any tests you are using to show convergence or divergence, including at the end-points of the interval.

- 2) (20 points)

- a) Write the indefinite integral

$$\int \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} dx$$

as a power series.

**NOTE:** Your answer must include a general formula for the coefficients.

- b) Use your answer in a) to express the definite integral

$$\int_0^2 \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} dx$$

as an infinite series.

Note: Your answer should make clear what the general term of the infinite series is.

- c) Does the infinite series you wrote in b) converge or diverge? Explain.

- 3) (20 points)

- a) Find the Maclaurin series of

$$f(x) = x \tan^{-1} x$$

- b) Use your answer in a) to find the value of

$$f^{(8)}(0)$$

Your answer should be written as an explicit integer.

- 4) (20 points)

- a) Use the binomial series to find the Maclaurin series of

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{8-x}}$$

You do **not** have to simplify the binomial coefficients.

- b) What is the radius of convergence of this series? Explain.  
 c) What is the coefficient of  $x^2$  in this series. Give an explicit value by computing the appropriate binomial coefficient and writing your answer as an explicit fraction  $a/b$  for  $a, b$  integers.

**QUESTION 5 IS ON THE BACK OF THIS PAGE**

5) (20 points)

a) Find the Taylor polynomial  $T_4(x)$  of degree 4 for  $f(x) = \cos x^2$  at  $a = 0$ .

Hint: You do **not** have to compute the derivatives if you know how to use a formula you have been given.

b) Use Taylor's inequality to estimate the accuracy of

$$\cos x^2 \approx T_4(x)$$

when  $0 \leq x \leq \pi/4$ .

You can use

$$f^{(5)}(x) = 160x^3 \cos(x^2) + 120x \sin(x^2) - 32x^5 \sin(x^2)$$

and your calculator.

b1) You first need a value of  $M$  with  $|f^{(5)}(x)| \leq M$  for  $0 \leq x \leq \pi/4$ . Find an **integer** value of  $M$  that works and give reasons for your choice of  $M$ .

b2) Now use your choice of  $M$  to get an explicit **upper bound** for  $|R_4(x)|$  which should first be written as a fraction. After writing it as a fraction you can give the **upper bound** as a decimal with **two** (i.e. not more than two) non-zero decimal digits. Show all work to get your answers.

c) If I use  $T_4(x)$  to approximate  $\cos x^2$  for  $0 \leq x \leq \pi/4$  can I be sure that the error would be less than .25? Explain why or why not.

### IMPORTANT NOTE

You should check your work to all of the above problems **CAREFULLY**. In particular you should be sure that you have followed the instructions and your answers are in the form requested.