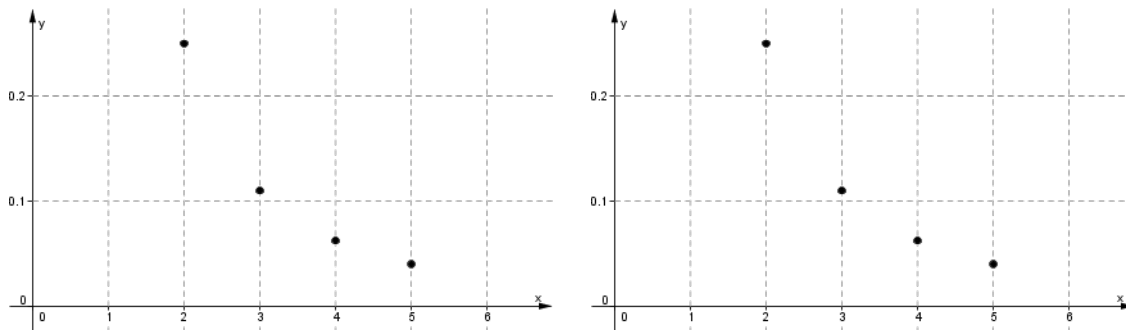


Write all responses on separate paper. Show your work in detail for credit.

1. (14 points) Find the value of c if $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-cn} = 2$.

2. (18 points) Consider the series $S = \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$.

(a) Sketch a diagram (you can use the starter plot below, or make your own) to justify the inequality, $S < \int_2^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2}$



(b) Make another diagram (or use the other above) to show that $\int_3^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} < S$

(c) We know that $\zeta(2) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \approx 1.64493$. Use this to determine whether $\int_3^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2}$ or $\int_2^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2}$ is closer to S .

3. (16 points) (a) Use the limit comparison test to prove that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ is divergent. *Hint: harmonic series.*

(b) Prove that $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \tan\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right)$ is convergent. How would you choose N so that $R_N = S - S_N < 0.001$?

4. (24 points) $f(x) = \cos(\pi x)$.

(a) Write the Maclaurin series for $f(x)$.

(b) Use the ratio test to find the radius of convergence for the series.

(c) Find the approximating Taylor polynomial of degree 4 for $g(x) = e^x \cos(\pi x)$.

Hint: multiply two Taylor series.

5. (12 points) Use Maclaurin series to justify that $e^{ix} = \cos(x) + i \sin(x)$. Recall that $i^2 = -1$.

6. (16 points) Recall that the binomial series has

$$(1+x)^k = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{k}{n} x^n = 1 + kx + \frac{k(k-1)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{k(k-1)(k-2)}{3!} x^3 + \dots$$

(a) Find the cubic Taylor polynomial approximating $f(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x)^3}$.

(b) Consider $\sqrt[3]{1729} = \sqrt[3]{1728+1} = 12\sqrt[3]{1+1/1728}$ and use the binomial series for $(1+x)^{1/3}$ to approximate this to the nearest millionth. (You can leave your expression in fractional form.)