

Directions: One hundred points total, each problem is worth 25 points. Calculators are allowed, but all numerical answers must be exact. (For example  $\sqrt{3}$  is not the same as 1.73205080756888.)

You may use the following series:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{1+x} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n, \\ e^x &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}, \\ \sin x &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}, \\ \cos x &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!}, \\ \tan^{-1} x &= x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots, \\ (1+x)^p &= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{p}{n} x^n.\end{aligned}$$

1. Suppose that the series

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-2)^n$$

converges at  $x = -1$ . Can you conclude that the series converges at  $x = 4$ ? Be sure to justify your answer.

2. Find a power series (of the form  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ ) that converges to  $\frac{x}{1+x}$ .
3. Find the Taylor polynomial of order three based at  $a = 1$  for the function

$$f(x) = e^x.$$

4. Find the Maclaurin polynomial of order three for  $(1+x)^{-1/2}$  and estimate the error  $R_3(x)$  if  $-0.5 < x < 0.5$ .