

1. Find the limit of each convergent sequence.

(a) $a_n = \frac{1 - 10n + n^2}{3n^2 - 8}.$

(b) $a_n = n - \sqrt{n^2 - 2n}.$

(c) $a_n = \frac{\sin^2(\frac{1}{n})}{1 - \cos(\frac{3}{n})}.$

2. Find the sum of the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{3}{2^n}.$

3. Determine which of the series converge absolutely, converge conditionally, or diverge. Give reason for your answers.

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

(b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^n 3^n}{n^n}$

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

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

(e) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos n\pi}{\sqrt{n}}$

4. Find the Taylor polynomial of $(1 + x^2) \cos x$ of order 7 at $x = 0$.

5. Find the interval of convergence of the power series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2x - 3)^n}{n5^n}.$$

6. The approximation $\cos x \sim 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$ is used. Determine the smallest n needed to estimate $\cos(0.1)$ with an error of less than 10^{-12} .

7. Find a series solution for $y' - xy = 0$, $y(0) = 1$.

8. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{x-y}{x^2-y^2}$.

9. Compute $xf_x + yf_y + zf_z$. $f(x, y, z) = xy + yz + zx$.

10. Find $\frac{dw}{dt}$ at $t = 0$ if $w = \sin(xy + \pi)$, $x = e^t$, and $y = \ln(t + 1)$.