

- Using a Maclaurin series you know evaluate $\int x^2 e^{-x^2} dx$.
- Find the interval of convergence for $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(3x-2)^n}{n3^n}$
- Determine if $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2n)!}{e^n}$ is **AC**, **CC** or **D**.
- Determine convergence or divergence of the following **improper** integral $\int_{-1}^8 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x}}$. If convergent, evaluate.
- Given $x = t - 2 \sin(t)$ and $y = 1 - 2 \cos(t)$ find:
 - $\frac{dy}{dx}$
 - $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$
- Find the slope of the tangent line to $r = e^{3\theta}$ at $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$
- Evaluate $\int \tan(x) \sec^5(x) dx$
- Find the area bounded by one loop of $r = 4 \cos(2\theta)$
- Determine if the following **improper** integral converges or diverges: $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$. If it converges, evaluate.
- Using a Maclaurin series you know, find the Maclaurin series for $f(x) = x^2 \sin(4x)$
- Find the Taylor polynomial, $T_3(x)$ for $f(x) = \ln(x)$ centered at $a = 1$
- Evaluate $\int e^{3x} \sin(2x) dx$
- Evaluate $\int x \tan^{-1}(x) dx$
- Evaluate $\int \sin^4(x) \cos^3(x) dx$

ANSWERS

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

2)
$$\left[-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{3}\right)$$

3) Divergent, Ratio Test.

4) Converges, $\frac{9}{2}$

5a)
$$\frac{2 \sin(t)}{1 - 2 \cos(t)}$$

5b)
$$\frac{2 \cos(t) - 4}{(1 - 2 \cos(t))^3}$$

6) -3

7)
$$\frac{\sec^5(x)}{5} + C$$

8) 2π 9) Converges, $\frac{\pi}{2}$

10)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 4^{2n+1} x^{2n+3}}{(2n+1)!}$$

11)
$$(x-1) - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2!} + \frac{2(x-1)^3}{3!}$$

12)
$$\frac{4}{13} \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{3x} \cos(2x) + \frac{3}{4} e^{3x} \sin(2x) \right] + C$$

13)
$$\frac{x^2 \tan^{-1}(x)}{2} - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\tan^{-1}(x)}{2} + C$$

14)
$$\frac{\sin^5(x)}{5} - \frac{\sin^7(x)}{7} + C$$