

1. Find a power series representation for  $f(x) = \frac{4}{2+x^2}$
2. Find the area inside  $r = \sin(\theta)$  and outside  $r = 1 - \sin(\theta)$ . **Set up** the integral only.
3. Determine if  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n(3n)}{2n^2 - 7}$  is **AC**, **CC** or **D**.
4. Determine convergence or divergence of  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n 3^{-n}$ . If convergent, find the sum.
5. Find the length of the curve  $x = e^t \cos(t)$ ,  $y = e^t \sin(t)$  on  $0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$
6. Evaluate  $\int \sec^4(x) \tan^2(x) dx$
7. Evaluate  $\int \cos^3(x) dx$
8. Determine convergence or divergence. If convergent find what it converges to.
  - (a)  $a_n = \frac{\arctan(n)}{n^3}$
  - (b)  $a_n = \frac{(-1)^n n}{n+1}$
9. Determine convergence or divergence of  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{10}{\sqrt[3]{n+8}}$
10. Solve  $xy' + 2y = \sin(x)$  with  $y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$
11. **Set up only** the length of the curve  $y = e^{-x}$  on  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ .
12. Evaluate  $\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$

## ANSWERS

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

$$2) \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} \sin^2(\theta) - (1 - \sin(\theta))^2 d\theta \quad \underline{\text{OR}} \quad \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \sin^2(\theta) - (1 - \sin(\theta))^2 d\theta \quad (\text{using symmetry}).$$

3) Conditionally Convergent

4) Converges to 2 (geometric series)

$$5) \sqrt{2}(e^{\pi/2} - 1)$$

$$6) \frac{\tan^3(x)}{3} + \frac{\tan^5(x)}{5} + C$$

$$7) \sin(x) - \frac{\sin^3(x)}{3} + C$$

8a) Converges to 0

8b) Diverges

9) Diverges

$$10) y = -\frac{\cos(x)}{x} + \frac{\sin(x)}{x^2} + \frac{(\pi/2)^2 - 1}{x^2}$$

$$11) \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + e^{-2x}} dx$$

$$12) - \left( \sqrt{1 - x^2} - \frac{(1 - x^2)^{3/2}}{3} \right) + C$$