Mathematics UN1102
Section 1, Fall 2019
Practice Midterm 2A
November 13, 2019
Time Limit: 75 Minutes

Name: ______________________________

UNI: ______________________________

Instructions: This exam contains 6 problems. Please make sure you attempt all problems.

Present your solutions in a **legible, coherent** manner. Unless otherwise specified, you should show your work; you will be evaluated on both your reasoning and your answer. Unsupported or illegible solutions may not receive full credit.

Please write your **final answer** for each problem in the provided box. Please show your work in the space below the box. If you need additional space for scratchwork, you may use the blank pages stapled to the end of the exam. **Do not write on the back side of your test papers.**

The use of outside material including books, notes, calculators, and electronic devices is not allowed.

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Points	15	10	20	20	15	20	100
Score							

Formulas

Taylor series of $f(x)$ at $x = a$:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x-a)^n.$$

Maclaurin series:

- $\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \cdots$ $\quad R = 1$
- $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots$ $\quad R = \infty$
- $\sin(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \cdots$ $\quad R = \infty$
- $\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^n}{n} = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \cdots$ $\quad R = 1$
- $(1+x)^k = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+1)}{n!} x^n = 1 + kx + \frac{k(k-1)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{k(k-1)(k-2)}{3!}x^3 + \cdots$ $\quad R = 1$

Problem 1 (15 points) Determine whether each of the following statements are true or false. If a statement is true, explain why; if a statement is false, give an example that shows why the statement is false.

(a) (5 points) If $\{a_n\}$ satisfies $a_n \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$ for all n, then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converges.

Answer:

(b) (5 points) If $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$ is a series with $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = 1/2$, then $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$.

Answer:

(c) (5 points) If the power series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ converges at $x = 2$, then it converges at $x = -2$.

Answer:

Problem 2 (10 points) Determine whether the following sequences are convergent or divergent. If the sequence is convergent, determine its limit as $n \to \infty$. Justify your answer.

(a) (5 points) The sequence $\{a_n\}$, where $a_n = \frac{3e^{2n}+1}{2e^{2n}+e^n+1}$.

Answer:

(b) (5 points) The sequence $\{b_n\}$, where $b_n = \frac{n!}{e^n}$.

Answer:

Problem 3 (20 points) Determine whether the following series are convergent or divergent. If the series is convergent, you **do not need to** determine its sum.

(a) (10 points) The series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(n)}{2^n}$.

Answer:

(b) (10 points) The series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(e^n+1)}{n^2}$.

Answer:

Problem 4 (20 points) Consider the series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(-1)^n \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^2}$.

(a) (10 points) Is the series convergent or divergent? You **do not** need to determine the sum if convergent.

Answer:

(b) (10 points) Is the series absolutely convergent? You **do not** need to determine the sum if convergent. Hint: Try applying the integral test.

Answer:

Problem 5 (15 points) Find the interval of convergence of the power series

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

Answer:

Problem 6 (20 points)

(a) (10 points) Find the Maclaurin series for the function

$$f(x) = \ln(1 - x^2).$$

What is its radius of convergence?

Answer:

(b) (10 points) Using your answer above, compute the value of the limit

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-x^2 - \ln(1 - x^2)}{x^4}.$$

Answer: