



3. (20 points) Determine whether each series is absolutely convergent, conditionally convergent or divergent. Be sure to name any convergence test(s) you use and check out all of its conditions:

a. 
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + \ln n}{n^3 + \ln n}$$

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

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

d. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2}{n^{3/4}}$$

4. (20 points) Consider the sequence recursively defined by  $a_{n+1} = 5 - \frac{4}{a_n}$  starting from  $a_1 = 2$ . Prove the limit exist and find it. (You may assume  $a_n > 0$  without proof.)

a. Write out the first 3 terms:

$$a_1 =$$

$$a_2 =$$

$$a_3 =$$

b. Assuming the limit exists, find the possible values.

c. What do you need to prove?

Circle one:

increasing

decreasing

Circle one and fill in the blank: bounded above by \_\_\_\_\_ bounded below by \_\_\_\_\_

d. Prove it is bounded above or below:

e. Prove it is increasing or decreasing:

f. What do you conclude. What Theorem did you use?

5. (20 points) Find the interval of convergence of the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n^2 + 1)2^n} (x - 6)^n$ .

a. Find the radius of convergence and state the open interval of absolute convergence.

$R = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ . Absolutely convergent on  $(\underline{\hspace{1cm}}, \underline{\hspace{1cm}})$ .

b. Check the **Left** Endpoint:

$x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$       Write the series:  $\underline{\hspace{10cm}}$   
Reasons:

Circle one:  
Convergent  
Divergent

c. Check the **Right** Endpoint:

$x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$       Write the series:  $\underline{\hspace{10cm}}$   
Reasons:

Circle one:  
Convergent  
Divergent

d. State the Interval of Convergence.

Interval=  $\underline{\hspace{10cm}}$

6. (10 points) Compute  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \sec\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - \sec\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right) \right]$ .

7. (10 points) Find the Maclaurin series for  $f(x) = \frac{\sin(x^2)}{x}$ .  
Give the answer in both summation form and  $\dots$  form with at least 3 terms.  
Then find  $f^{(9)}(0)$ , the 9<sup>th</sup> derivative at 0.

8. (10 points) Compute  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x^2) - 1 + \frac{x^4}{2}}{x^8}$