MATH 141
SUMMER 2018 NAME:
EXAM 4

1. $\boxed{\text{10 pts.}}$ Approximate $\ln(0.9)$ with an appropriate 4th-order Taylor polynomial having an appropriate center.

2. $\boxed{\text{10 pts. each}}$ Determine the interval of convergence of the power series, making sure to test endpoints.

(a) $\sum \frac{3^{2n} x^n}{n^4}$ (b) $\sum \frac{(2x+1)^n}{n \cdot 8^n}$ (c) $\sum n!\,(x-10)^n$

3. $\boxed{\text{15 pts.}}$ Find a power series representation for the function

$$f(x) = \frac{5x^2}{5+x^3},$$

and determine the interval of convergence.

4. $\boxed{\text{15 pts.}}$ Find a power series representation for the function $f(x) = (x-3)^{1/3}$, and determine the interval of convergence.

5. $\boxed{\text{10 pts.}}$ Use a Taylor series to approximate the value of the definite integral

$$\int_0^{1/3} e^{-x^2}\, dx$$

with an absolute error less than 10^{-6}.

6. $\boxed{\text{10 pts.}}$ For the parametric equations

$$x = \sqrt{t+1}, \quad y = \sqrt{t-1}; \qquad t \in [1, \infty),$$

eliminate the parameter to obtain a Cartesian equation of the form $y = f(x)$ or $x = g(y)$. State the domain of the function.

7. $\boxed{\text{10 pts.}}$ An object moves along a straight path from the point $(4, -40)$ at time $t = 0$ to the point $(2, 10)$ at time $t = 30$. Find a parametric description of the object's path.

8. $\boxed{\text{10 pts.}}$ Convert the polar equation $r\cos\theta = \sin 2\theta$ to Cartesian coordinates, and describe the resulting curve.

9. $\boxed{\text{10 pts.}}$ Find the slope of the polar curve $r = 8\sin\theta$ at the point $(4, 5\pi/6)$.

10. $\boxed{\text{10 pts.}}$ Find the area of the region inside one loop of the polar curve $r = 2\sin 4\theta$.

Alternating Series Estimation Theorem: If $\sum(-1)^{k+1}b_k$ is a convergent alternating series such that $0 \le b_{k+1} \le b_k$ for all k, then $R_n \le b_{n+1}$ for all n.

Maclaurin Series for Some Common Functions:

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n, \text{ for } |x| < 1$$

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}, \text{ for } |x| < \infty$$

$$\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}, \text{ for } |x| < \infty$$

$$\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!}, \text{ for } |x| < \infty$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^n}{n}, \text{ for } -1 < x \le 1$$

$$\tan^{-1} x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, \text{ for } |x| \le 1$$

$$(1+x)^p = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{p}{n} x^n, \text{ for } |x| < 1, \text{ where } \binom{p}{n} = \frac{p(p-1)(p-2)\cdots(p-n+1)}{n!} \text{ and } \binom{p}{0} = 1.$$

Some Trigonometric Identities:

$$\sin 2\theta = 2\sin\theta\cos\theta$$

$$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta$$

$$\sin^2\theta = \frac{1-\cos 2\theta}{2}$$

$$\cos^2\theta = \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2}.$$