

1. Evaluate

a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \tan^{-1} x}{\sin^{-1} x - x}$ (8 points) b. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\ln n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$ (8 points)

2. Evaluate

a. $\int x \ln x \, dx$ (8 points) b. $\int \sin^3 x \cos^3 x \, dx$ (8 points)

c. $\int \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx$ (8 points) d. $\int \frac{dx}{x^4 + x^2 - 2}$ (8 points)

3. The gamma function is defined as $\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$, $x > 0$

a. Show that $\Gamma(1) = 1$ (6%) b. Show that $\Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x)$

when $x > 0$ (6%)

4. Determine convergence or divergence

a. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^2}$ (5 points) b. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \sin \frac{1}{n}$ (5 points)

c. $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln n}$ (5 points) d. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}!}$ (5 points)

e. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n^2}$ (5 points) f. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{n+1}}{\ln(n+1)}$ (5 points)

5. Determine the convergence interval of $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(x-3)^n}{(n+1)2^n}$ (10%)

6. Find the Taylor series for $f(x) = \frac{1-e^{-x}}{x}$ at $x = 0$, $f(0) = 1$. (Hint: find the Taylor series for e^x first) (10 points)

7. If $f(x) = 2x + \frac{4x^2}{2} + \frac{8x^3}{3} + \cdots + \frac{2^n x^n}{n} + \cdots$, and $x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$, what is $f(x)$? (10 points)