at everyone

1 | Complete the Representation

Function	First four terms	Generalized
$\frac{1}{1-2x}$	$1+2x+4x^2+8x^3+\cdots$	$\sum_{k=0} 2^k x^k$
$\cos(3x)$	$1-\frac{9x^2}{2!}+\frac{81x^4}{4!}-\frac{729x^6}{6!}+\cdots$	$\sum_{k=0} \frac{(-1)^k(3x)^{2k}}{2k!}$
$\frac{e^x}{e^2}$	$\frac{1}{e^2}+\frac{x}{e^2}+\frac{x^2}{e^2 2!}+\cdots$	$\sum_{k=0} \frac{x^k}{e^2 k!}$
$\sin(x^2)$	$x^2-\frac{x^6}{3!}+\frac{x^10}{5!}+\frac{x^14}{7!}+\cdots$	$\sum_{k=0} \frac{(-1)^k {x^2}^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}$
$\frac{1}{1+x^4}$	$1-x^4+x^8-x^16+\cdots$	$\sum_{k=0}(-x^4)^k$
$e^(x-1)$	$1+\frac{(x-1)^2}{2!}+\frac{(x-1)^4}{4!}+\frac{(x-1)^6}{6!}+\cdots$	$\sum_{k=0} \frac{(x-1)^{2k}}{k!}$
$\frac{\cos(x)-1}{x^2}$	$-\frac{1}{2!}+\frac{x^2}{4!}-\frac{x^4}{6!}+\cdots$	$\sum_{k=1} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2(k-1)}}{(2k)!}$
$2x\ln(1+2x)$	$(2x)(2x)-\frac{(2x)(2x)^2}{2}+\frac{(2x)(2x)^3}{3}-\frac{(2x)(2x)^4}{4}+\cdots$	$\sum_{k=1} \frac{2x(-1)^{k-1}(2x)^k}{k}$
$\frac{x}{1+x^2}$	$2x-2x^3+2x^5-2x^7+\cdots$	$\sum_{k=0} 2x(-1)^k x^{2k}$

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2.1 | a: skipped

2.2 | find maclaurin series for $f'(x)$ where $f(x)=\sum_{k=0}\frac{(2x)^{k+1}}{k+1}$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\frac{(2x)^{n+1}}{n+1}=\frac{\cancel{(n+1)^2}(2x)^n(2)}{\cancel{(n+1)^2}}=2(2x)^n$$

So, our series is just

$$\sum_{k=0} 2(2x)^k = 2+4x+8x^2+16x^3+\cdots$$

2.3 | estimate $f'\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)$

$$2+4\frac{-1}{3}+8\left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)^2+16\left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)^2=\frac{10}{3}$$

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3.1 | find $1-\frac{x^2}{3!}+\frac{x^4}{5!}-\frac{x^6}{7!}+\cdots$

That series is just the taylor series for

$$f(x)=\frac{\sin x}{x}$$

So the derivative at zero is zero, and the second derivative:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}\frac{x\cos x-\sin x}{x^2} &= \frac{x^2\left(-x\sin x\cancel{+\cos x-\cos x}\right)-\left(x\cos x-\sin x\right)(2x)}{x^4}\\ &= \frac{-x^3\sin x+2x\left(x\cos x-\sin x\right)}{x^4}\end{aligned}$$

is positive at zero.