Math 8: Calculus in one and several variables Spring 2018 - Homework 1

Return date: Wednesday 04/04/18

keywords: Taylor polynomials, remainder estimate, infinite series

Instructions: Write your answers neatly and clearly on straight-edged paper, use complete sentences and label any diagrams. Please show your work; no credit is given for solutions without work or justification.

exercise 1. (3 points) Find the Taylor polynomial $T_3(x)$, for the function f(x) at a.

- a) $f(x) = x + x^3$ at a = 1.
- b) $f(x) = e^{2x^2 + 3}$ at a = 1.

exercise 2. (4 points) For each of the following problems, write out enough terms of the 100th Taylor polynomial $T_{100}(x)$, for the function f(x) at the point a, to make the pattern obvious. Use whatever notation is most clear. For example, the pattern in the sequence

 $2, 6, 12, 20, 30, \dots$

becomes much easier to see if you write it as

 $1 \cdot 2, \ 2 \cdot 3, \ 3 \cdot 4, \ 4 \cdot 5, \ 5 \cdot 6, \dots$

- a) $f(x) = 2e^{4x}$ at a = 0.
- b) $f(x) = 3\ln(x+1)$ at a = 0.

Explain how you have obtained your answer.

exercise 3. (3 points)

a) Find the Taylor polynomial $T_3(x)$, for the function

 $f(x) = x \cdot \ln(3x+1)$ at the point a = 1.

b) For the values $0.6 \le x \le 1.4$ estimate the accuracy of the approximation using the remainder estimate

$$|R_3(x)| = |f(x) - T_3(x)|$$

in Taylor's inequality (Theorem 11.10.9 of the book). Justify your answer.

exercise 4. (3 points) Suppose we use the following estimate for $3\cos(x)$:

$$3\cos(x) \simeq 3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2.$$

Explain why it's okay to estimate the error using either $R_2(x)$ or $R_3(x)$. (Note that we get a better estimate using $R_3(x)$.)

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exercise 5. (3 points) Determine whether the geometric series is convergent or divergent. If it is convergent, find its sum:

- a) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{5}{(3\pi)^n}$.
- b) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{7^{n+1}}{6^n}$.

exercise 6. (4 points) Find the values of x for which the series converges. Find the sum of the series for those values of x.

- a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x+7)^n$.
- b) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{5^n}{x^n}$.