

1. Find the power series expansion for  $\frac{e^x}{1+x}$  out to the  $x^4$  term

2. Find the power series expansion of  $\tan^{-1}x$  about 0.

3. Find the power series expansion for  $e^x$  about  $x=1$  and use the remainder term to show it converges to  $e^x$ .

4a) Show that if  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = r < 1$ , then  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$  converges.

a) Show that if  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = r < 1$ , then  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1}$

converges for  $|x| < \frac{1}{r}$ .

5. Give examples

a) a sequence  $f_n(x)$  on  $[0, 1]$  such that each  $f_n$  is continuous and  $f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)$  where  $f$  is not continuous

b) a sequence  $f_n(x)$  on  $[0, 1]$  such that each  $f_n$  is continuous and  $f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)$  but  $\int_a^b f_n(x) dx$  does not converge to  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$

c) In each case directly show that  $f_n$  does not converge uniformly to  $f$  (i.e.,  $\|f_n - f\|_{\infty} \not\rightarrow 0$ ).