

MATH 222 PRACTICE PROBLEMS FOR MIDTERM

1. Does the following series converge or diverge?

(a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt[n]{n}}$.

(b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \log n}{\sqrt{n}}$.

2. (a) Give a convincing argument that the following inequalities are true.

$$\int_1^n \log x \, dx \leq \log 1 + \log 2 + \log 3 + \dots + \log n \leq \int_1^{n+1} \log x \, dx,$$

for any integer $n \geq 1$.

(b) Show that

$$n^n e^{1-n} \leq n! \leq (n+1)^{n+1} e^{-n},$$

for any integer $n \geq 1$.

(c) Show that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} = 0, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n!} = \infty, \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r^n}{n!} = 0,$$

for any (fixed) real number r .

3. (a) (*Binomial theorem*) Derive the Maclaurin series for $(1+x)^m$, where m is a positive integer. From this, derive a formula for $(a+b)^m$.

(b) (*Binomial series*) Find the Maclaurin series for $(1+x)^a$, where a is a real number and a is *not* among $0, 1, 2, \dots$. Determine its radius of convergence.

(c) Starting with the fact that

$$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},$$

derive the Maclaurin series for $\arcsin x$.

4. Derive the Maclaurin series for the following functions.

(a) $E(x) = \int_0^x e^{t^2} \, dt$.

(b) $S(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} \, dt$.

5. Decide if the series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \log \cos \frac{1}{n},$$

converges. (*Hint:* Try to compare it with a p -series by the limit comparison test. The Maclaurin series for $\cos x$ and $\log(1+x)$ may be useful.)

6. Consider the series

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n x^{n^2},$$

where $a_0 = 1$ and $a_{n+1} = 3^n a_n$ for each $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. Determine the values of x for which the series converges.

7. Find the convergence radius of the following power series.

(a) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n^3 + a^n)(x-3)^n$, where $a \geq 0$ is a given real number.

(b) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)(x+1)^n$.

8. Consider the space curve given by

$$X(t) = (1 + \cos t, \sin t, 2 \sin \frac{t}{2}),$$

where t is a real parameter.

- Show that $|X(t)| = 2$ (i.e., the length of $X(t)$ equals 2) for any parameter value t .
- Compute the distance between the point $X(t)$ and the line L that passes through the points $(1, 0, 0)$ and $(1, 0, 1)$.
- Compute the unit tangent $T(t)$, the unit normal $N(t)$, the binormal $B(t)$, and the curvature $\kappa(t)$ of the curve, as functions of the parameter t .
- Describe the curve in words, giving enough details so that a person with some knowledge of calculus would be able to sketch the curve from your description.
- Sketch the curve.