

1. Find the interval of convergence for the series.

$$(a) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (x-1)^n}{n}$$

$$(b) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{x-1}{x} \right)^n$$

$$(a) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)(2x+1)^{2n+1}}$$

$$(b) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)^{2n+1}$$

$$(a) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n^3 (x+1)^n}{5^n}$$

$$(b) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n^3 (2x-1)^n}{3^n}$$

$$(c) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n! (x-5)^n}{2^n}$$

$$(d) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$$

$$(e) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n n^2 x^n$$

$$(f) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (x-1)^{2n}}{2n-1}$$

$$(g) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2x-1)^n}{n^4 + 16}$$

$$(h) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 10^n (x-10)^n}{n!}$$

$$(i) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (x-2)^n}{n 10^n}$$

$$(i) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n! (x-5)^n}{2^n}$$

$$(j) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{5} \right)^n$$

$$(k) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(3-x)^n}{n^3}$$

2. Find the Taylor expansion at the given point.

$$(a) f(x) = \frac{2}{x-2}, \quad (x=1)$$

$$(b) f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{x+1}, \quad (x=0)$$

$$(c) f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+2)}, \quad (x=0)$$

$$(d) f(x) = e^{2x}, \quad (x=1)$$

$$(e) f(x) = \frac{1}{(2x-1)(x+1)}, \quad (x=0)$$

$$(f) f(x) = \sin 3x, \quad (x=-\pi)$$

$$(g) f(x) = e^{2x-1}, \quad (x=-1)$$

$$(h) f(x) = e^{x+1}, \quad (x=2)$$

$$(i) f(x) = \cos x, \quad (x=\pi)$$

$$(i) f(x) = \sin x, \quad \left(x = \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

3. (a) Write the function $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^2 + 2x - 1$ in power of $(x-2)$.

(b) Write the function $f(x) = x^6 - x^5 + x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1$ in power of $(x+1)$.

4. (a) Expand the function $f(x) = xe^x$ in power of $(x-1)$ for first four non-zero terms.
- (b) Expand the function $f(x) = (x+1)e^{x+1}$ in power of $(x+1)$ for first 100 non-zero terms
- (c) Expand the function $f(x) = e^x \cdot \sin x$ in power of $(x-\pi)$ for first five non-zero terms
- (d) Expand the function $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ in power of $(x-4)$ for first 1000 non-zero terms
- (e) Expand the function $f(x) = \ln x$ in power of $(x-e)$ for first 10000 non-zero terms
5. Integrate the followings.

$$\int (ax^2 + b)^3 dx = ? \quad \int \frac{(x^2 + 4)(x^2 - 2)dx}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} = ? \quad \int \frac{x^4 + 4}{x^2 + 2} dx = ? \quad \int \frac{8xdx}{\sqrt{16 - x^4}} dx = ?$$

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{\arcsin x}{1 - x^2}} dx = ? \quad \int \frac{\arctan(x/2)}{4 + x^2} dx = ? \quad \int \frac{\cos(\ln x) dx}{x} = ? \quad \int \frac{e^x dx}{e^2 + e^{2x}} = ?$$

$$\int \frac{x - \sqrt{\arctan(3x)}}{1 + 9x^2} dx = ? \quad \int \frac{e^x dx}{\sqrt{e^2 - e^{2x}}} = ? \quad \int \frac{\pi dx}{x \ln^\pi x} = ? \quad \int \frac{dx}{(x \ln x)(\ln(\ln x))} = ?$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x}} = ? \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 6x + 10}} = ? \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{-x^2 + 2x + 3}} = ? \quad \int \sqrt{x^2 + 4x} dx = ?$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - 6x + 10} dx = ? \quad \int \sqrt{-x^2 + 2x + 3} dx = ? \quad \int \frac{x \arcsin x dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} = ? \quad \int \frac{2x}{x^2 + 2x + 1} dx = ?$$

$$\int \frac{2x - 1}{x^2 - 2x + 2} dx = ? \quad \int \frac{8 - x}{6x^2 - 5x - 6} dx = ? \quad \int \sqrt{x} \sin \sqrt{x} dx = ? \quad \int \frac{xe^x dx}{\sqrt{1 + e^x}} = ?$$

$$\int \frac{\arcsin x dx}{\sqrt{1 + x}} = ? \quad \int \sin(3x + 5) \cos(x - 1) dx = ? \quad \int \sin^4(3x) \cos^3(3x) dx = ?$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x + 2 \sin x + 5} = ? \quad \int \frac{(\cos x + 2 \sin x) dx}{3 \sin x + 4 \cos x + 3} = ? \quad \int \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt[4]{x^5} + \sqrt[6]{x^7}} dx = ?$$

$$\int \sqrt[3]{\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}} dx = ? \quad \int \frac{\arcsin x dx}{x^2} = ? \quad \int \frac{\arctan(e^x) dx}{e^x} = ? \quad \int \arcsin\left(\frac{2\sqrt{x}}{1 + x}\right) dx = ?$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 + x} + \sqrt[4]{1 + x}} = ? \quad \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x + \sin^4 x} = ? \quad \int \frac{\cos 2x dx}{\cos^4 x + \sin^4 x} = ? \quad \int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{(1 + 2x^2)^3}} = ?$$

$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{4 - x^4}} = ? \quad \int \frac{x^5 dx}{\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{1 + x^3}}} = ? \quad \int \frac{\sqrt{x^3 - 4} dx}{x} = ? \quad \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\sin 2x} dx = ?$$