

4. (9 points) Find the interval of convergence for $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(x-2)^n}{3^n}$.

5. (6 points) Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} + \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right)y = \frac{2e^x \cos(x) \sin(x)}{x}$ for y explicitly if $y(\pi) = 0$.

6. (4 points) Evaluate $S = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \pi^{2n+1}}{(2n)!}$ if it converges or prove that it diverges.

7. (6 points) Find the length of the curve parameterized by $x(t) = 3t^2$, $y(t) = 2t^3$ from $t = 0$ to $t = 2$.

8. (6 points) Find the area in the xy -plane inside the closed curve $r = 2 + \cos(2\theta)$.

9. (9 points) Find the first two nonzero terms for the Taylor series of $f(x) = \sec(x)$ expanded about $x = 0$, and then estimate $I = \int_0^1 \sec(x^2) dx$ using those nonzero terms and a substitution.

10. (6 points) Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{(x+2)(x+3)}$ for y explicitly if $y(0) = 1$.

11. (6 points) Compute $I = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\sin(x) + 2 \cos(x))^2 dx$.

12. (6 points) Compute $I = \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{1-x} dx$.

13. (6 points) Calculate $I = \int_{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}^2 \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$.

14. Use the points $P = (1, -2, 1)$, $Q = (3, 2, 1)$, and $R = (1, 2, 3)$ to answer the following.

(a) (4 points) Find $\vec{PQ}_{\parallel \vec{PR}}$, the projection of \vec{PQ} onto \vec{PR} .

(b) (4 points) Find an equation for the plane in standard form that contains the points P , Q , and R .

15. (4 points) Simplify $3\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} + \|\vec{v}\| - (\vec{v} + \vec{u}) \cdot \hat{j}$ if $\vec{u} = 3\hat{i} - \hat{j}$ and $\vec{v} = \langle 0, 3, 4 \rangle$.

16. (6 points) Does $S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^5 + 1}}{n^4}$ converge or diverge? Defend your answer.