

A lazy spirit is a losing spirit. Show your work.

1. Determine whether the improper integral converges. If so, find it. If not, justify your answer.

$$\begin{aligned}
 [5] \text{ a) } \int_2^{\infty} e^{-2x} dx &= \lim_{B \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^B e^{-2x} dx = \lim_{B \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \Big|_2^B \right) \\
 &= \lim_{B \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \Big|_B^2 \right) = \lim_{B \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{-4} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2B} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [5] \text{ b) } \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x \ln x} &= \lim_{B \rightarrow 1^+} \int_B^2 \frac{1}{\ln x} \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{-4} \\
 &= \lim_{B \rightarrow 1^+} \left(\ln(\ln x) \Big|_B^2 \right) = \lim_{B \rightarrow 1^+} \left(\ln(\ln 2) - \ln(\ln B) \right) \\
 &\text{ does not exist}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. [5] Let $f(x) = 1/x$. Find an expression for $f^{(n)}(1)$.

$$f(x) = x^{-1}; f(1) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = -x^{-2}; f'(1) = -1$$

$$f''(x) = 2x^{-3}; f''(1) = 2$$

$$f'''(x) = -6x^{-4}; f'''(1) = -6$$

$$f^{(n)}(1) = (-1)^n n!$$

3. [5] Find the Maclaurin polynomial $T_4(x)$ for $f(x) = \cos x$.

$$f(x) = \cos x; f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin x; f'(0) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = -\cos x; f''(0) = -1$$

$$f'''(x) = \sin x; f'''(0) = 0$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \cos x; f^{(4)}(0) = 1$$

$$T_4(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24}$$

Bonus [5] Find the maximum possible size of $|\cos(0.1) - T_4(0.1)|$. Leave your answer in a form ready for a calculator.

$$|\cos(0.1) - T_4(0.1)| \leq \frac{1}{5!} (0.1)^5 \quad \text{since } |f^{(5)}(x)| = |-\sin x| \leq 1 \text{ for all } x$$