Final Exam Review
Calculus II
Sheet 2

1. True or False, and give a short reason:

   (a) If f has a discontinuity at 0, then $\int_{-1}^{1} f(x)\,dx$ does not exist.

   (b) The Ratio Test will not give a conclusive result for $\sum \frac{2n+3}{3n^4+2n^3+3n+5}$

   (c) If $\sum_{n=k}^{\infty} a_n$ converges for some large k, then so will $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$.

   (d) If f is continuous on $[0,\infty)$ and $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = 0$, then $\int_0^\infty f(x)\,dx$ converges.

   (e) If f is continuous and $\int_0^9 f(x)\ dx = 4$, then $\int_0^3 xf(x^2)\ dx = 4$.

2. Short Answer:

   (a) Suppose the series $\sum c_n 3^n$ converges. Will $\sum c_n(-2)^n$ also converge? For what values of x will the series $\sum c_n(x-2)^n$ converge?

   (b) If $\sum a_n$, $\sum b_n$ are series with positive terms, and a_n, b_n both go to zero as $n\to\infty$, then what can we conclude if $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 0$?

   (c) Find the sum: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-2n}$

3. A bacteria population starts with 400 bacteria and grows at a rate of $r(t) = 450\mathrm{e}^t$ bacteria per hour. How many bacteria will there be after three hours?

4. Suppose $h(1) = -2$, $h'(1) = 2$, $h''(1) = 3$, $h(2) = 6$, $h'(2) = 5$, and $h''(2) = 13$, and h'' is continuous. Evaluate $\int_1^2 h''(u)\ du$.

5. Determine a definite integral representing: $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{3}{n}\sqrt{1+\frac{3i}{n}}$ [For extra practice, try writing the integral so that the right endpoint (or bottom bound) must be 5].

6. Evaluate $\int_2^5 (1+2x)\ dx$ by using the geometry.

7. For each function, find the Taylor series for $f(x)$ centered at the given value of a:

   (a) $f(x) = 1 + x + x^2$ at $a = 2$

   (b) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ at $a = 1$.

8. If $f(x) = \sin(x)$ and $a = 0$, what is the maximum error for $\sin(1)$ using 6 terms of the Maclaurin series?

9. Find a so that half the area under the curve $y = \frac{1}{x^2}$ lies in the interval $[1, a]$ and half of the area lies in the interval $[a, 4]$.

10. Compute the limit, by using the series for $\sin(x)$: $\lim_{x \to 0} \dfrac{\sin(x)}{x}$

11. Set up, but do not evaluate, an integral for the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by $y = x$, $y = 4x - x^2$, about $x = 7$.

12. Evaluate each of the following:

    (a) $\dfrac{d}{dx} \displaystyle\int_{3x}^{\sin(x)} t^3 \, dt.$ (b) $\dfrac{d}{dx} \displaystyle\int_1^5 x^3 \, dx$ (c) $\displaystyle\int_1^5 \frac{d}{dx} x^3 \, dx$

13. Converge (absolute or conditional) or Diverge?

    (a) $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{(n+1)(n+2)}$ (b) $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2-1}}{n^3+2n^2+5}$ (c) $\displaystyle\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^k+k}{k!}$

14. Find the interval of convergence.

    (a) $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^n x^n$ (b) $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x+2)^n}{n4^n}$ (c) $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n(x-3)^n}{\sqrt{n+3}}$

15. Evaluate:

    (a) $\displaystyle\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x+2)(x+3)} \, dx$ (d) $\displaystyle\int \frac{\tan^{-1}(x)}{1+x^2} \, dx$ (g) $\displaystyle\int \mathrm{e}^{-x} \sin(2x) \, dx.$

    (b) $\displaystyle\int u(\sqrt{u} + \sqrt[3]{u}) \, du$ (e) $\displaystyle\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-4x}} \, dx$ (h) $\displaystyle\int_0^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \, dx$

    (c) $\displaystyle\int \frac{x^2}{(4-x^2)^{3/2}} \, dx$ (f) $\displaystyle\int x^4 \ln(x) \, dx$ (i) $\displaystyle\int \sin^2 x \, dx$

16. Find the surface area of the surface of revolution formed by rotating the graph of $y = x^2$ from $(1, 1)$ to $(2, 4)$ about the $y-$axis.