

1a. By using the Information Booklet, write $P_5(x)$, the 5th degree Maclaurin polynomial for $h(x) = \sin 2x$.

b. Hence, use $P_5(x)$ to estimate $\sin \frac{\pi}{7}$. Round your answer to four decimal places.

2a. Write the 3rd degree Taylor polynomial, $P_3(x)$ for $f(x) = x^{3/2}$ centered at $c = 9$.

b. What is the remainder when $P_3(x)$ is used to estimate $10^{3/2}$?

3. Let f be a function that has derivatives of all orders for all real numbers. Assume that $f(3) = 1$, $f'(3) = 4$, $f''(3) = 6$, and $f'''(3) = 12$.

a. Write the third order Taylor polynomial for f at $x = 3$. b. Hence, approximate $f(3.2)$

c. Write the second order Taylor polynomial for f' at $x = 3$. d. Hence, approximate $f'(2.7)$.

The series is the value of the Maclaurin series of a function $f(x)$ at a particular point.

a. What is the function and at what point?

b. What is the sum of the series?

$$4. 1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{4^n} + \dots \quad 5. \frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{18} + \frac{8}{81} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2^n}{n3^n} + \dots \quad 6. \pi - \frac{\pi^3}{3!} + \frac{\pi^5}{5!} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{\pi^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \dots$$