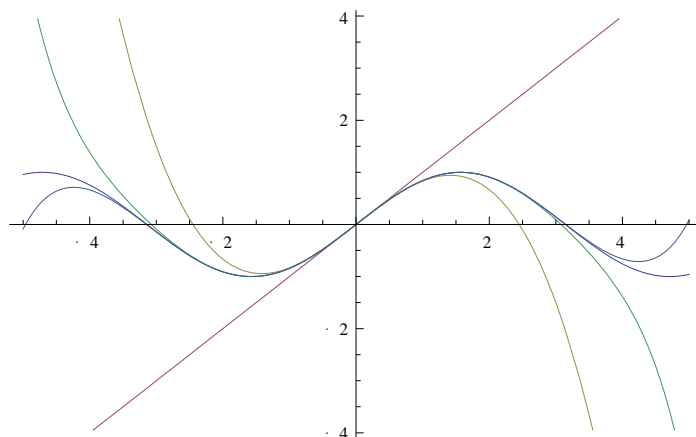


# WORKSHEET XVI

## TAYLOR POLYNOMIALS, TAYLOR SERIES



1. Find the 5<sup>th</sup> degree Maclaurin polynomial of  $e^{3x}$ .
2. Find the 4<sup>th</sup> degree Maclaurin polynomial of  $(1 - x) e^x$ .
3. Find the 3<sup>rd</sup> degree Taylor polynomial of  $1/(1 + x^2)$  centered at  $c = 1$ .
4. Find the 5<sup>th</sup> degree Maclaurin polynomial of  $(3x - \sin(3x))/x^3$ .
5. Find the first four *non-zero* terms of the Maclaurin series of  $\exp(x^2 + x)$ .
6. Write the Maclaurin series expansion for  $x/(1 + x^2)$  and for  $\ln(1 + x^2)$ . Find the interval of convergence for each series. What is the relationship between these two series?
7. Using an appropriate power series expansion, compute  $\sum n/7^n$ .  
(*Hint:* Differentiate an appropriate geometric series.)
8. Find the Maclaurin series of each of the functions:  $2/(3 - x)$ ,  $5/(4 - x)$ , and  $(23 - 7x)/[(3 - x)(4 - x)]$ .
9. Find the 99<sup>th</sup> derivative of  $1/(a - bx)$  by using an appropriate power series.

10. Find the *binomial expansion* of  $(1 + x)^{-4}$ . What is its radius of convergence?
11. Find the Maclaurin series expansion of  $1/(1 + x^2)^{1/2}$ .
12. Find the 23<sup>rd</sup> derivative of  $1/(1 + x^2)^{1/2}$ .
13. Using an appropriate Maclaurin series, evaluate the limit of  $(\sin x - x)/x^3$  as  $x \rightarrow 0$ .
14. Evaluate the limit of  $(\sin x - \tan x)/x^3$  as  $x \rightarrow 0$  without using l'Hôpital's rule.
15. Evaluate the limit of  $(\ln x) / (x - 1)$  as  $x \rightarrow 1$  without using l'Hôpital's rule.
16. Evaluate the limit of  $1/(\sin x) - 1/x$  as  $x \rightarrow 0$  without using l'Hôpital's rule.
17. Evaluate the limit of  $(\sin x - x)/(\tan x - x)$  as  $x \rightarrow 0$  without using l'Hôpital's rule.
18. Evaluate the limit of  $\ln x / (e^x - e)$  as  $x \rightarrow 1$  without using l'Hôpital's rule. (Hint: Let  $t = x - 1$ .)
19. Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{\cosh(3x) - 1}$  without using l'Hôpital's rule.
20. State Taylor's inequality. Using this inequality, prove that the Maclaurin series of  $e^x$ ,  $\sin x$ ,  $\cos x$ , and  $\cosh x$  each converge to the given function everywhere.



[Colin Maclaurin](#) (1698 – 1746)

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