

1. (2 points) What does the **Ratio Test** tell us about the following series?

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

- (a) The Ratio Test tells us that the series converges absolutely.
- (b) The Ratio Test tells us that the series converges conditionally.
- (c) The Ratio Test tells us that the series diverges.
- (d) The Ratio Test is inconclusive.

2. (2 points) Let

$$S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3}.$$

If $R_2 = S - S_2$ is the remainder after the 2nd partial sum, which of the following must be true?

- (a) $\frac{1}{18} \leq R_2 \leq \frac{1}{8}$
- (b) $\frac{1}{8} \leq R_2 \leq \frac{1}{4}$
- (c) $0 \leq R_2 \leq \frac{1}{18}$
- (d) $\frac{1}{27} \leq R_2 \leq \frac{1}{18}$
- (e) $R_2 = \frac{1}{8}$

3. (2 points) Let

$$S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{(3n-1)^2}.$$

If S_5 is used to approximate S , what is the largest possible value of $|S - S_5|$? Use the Alternating Series Estimation Theorem, and do not simplify your answer.

4. (4 points) Let f be the function given by $f(x) = \ln x$.

(a) (3 points) Find the third-degree Taylor polynomial for f centered at $x = 1$.

(b) (1 point) Use the Taylor polynomial found in part (a) to approximate $\ln(1.1)$. You do not need to simplify your answer.