

Power Series

Use the fifth partial sum of the exponential series to approximate each value. Round your answer to the nearest thousandth.

1) $e^{0.4}$

2) $e^{-0.5}$

Use the fifth partial sum of the power series for sine or cosine to approximate each value. Round your answer to the nearest thousandth.

3) $\sin \frac{5\pi}{7}$

4) $\sin \frac{7\pi}{12}$

Use $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$ to find a power series representation of $g(x)$. Indicate the interval in which the series converges.

5) $g(x) = \frac{3}{1-x^2}$

6) $g(x) = \frac{4}{3+2x^2}$

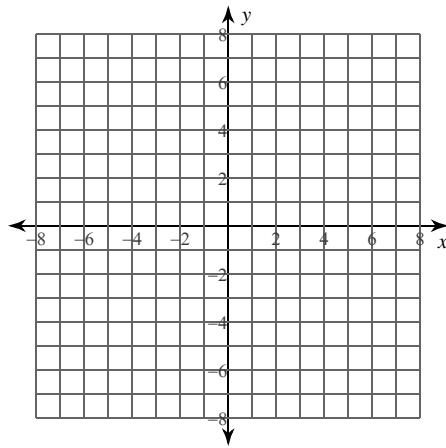
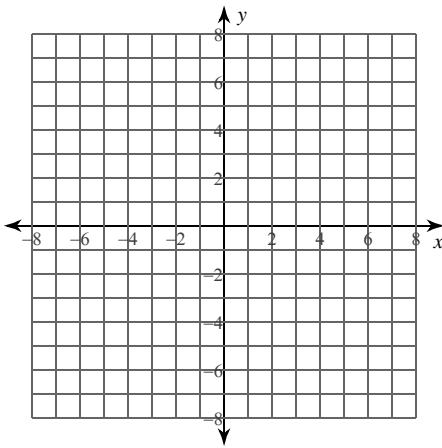
7) $g(x) = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$

8) $g(x) = \frac{3}{3-x^2}$

Use $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$ to find a power series representation of $g(x)$. Indicate the interval in which the series converges. Then graph $g(x)$ and the sixth partial sum of its power series.

9) $g(x) = \frac{2}{2+x^2}$

10) $g(x) = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$



Write each in exponential form.

11) $-i\sqrt{17}$

12) $2\sqrt{2} - 2i\sqrt{2}$

13) $-3 - 3i\sqrt{3}$

14) $-\sqrt{3} + i$

Write each in rectangular form.

15) $6e^{\frac{11i\pi}{6}}$

16) $4e^{\frac{4i\pi}{3}}$

17) $4e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}}$

18) $6e^{\frac{5i\pi}{3}}$

Write each as a complex number in rectangular form.

19) $\ln -6.7$

20) $\ln -5$

21) $\ln -13$

22) $\ln -3$

Solve each equation over the complex numbers.

23) $e^z + 10 = 1$

24) $3 = e^z + 10$

25) $e^{2z} + 6 = -1$

26) $20e^z + 100 = -e^{2z}$

Critical thinking questions:

27) Evaluate: i^{2i}

28) Evaluate: $\ln i$

Power Series

Use the fifth partial sum of the exponential series to approximate each value. Round your answer to the nearest thousandth.

1) $e^{0.4}$ 1.492

2) $e^{-0.5}$ 0.607

Use the fifth partial sum of the power series for sine or cosine to approximate each value. Round your answer to the nearest thousandth.

3) $\sin \frac{5\pi}{7}$ 0.782

4) $\sin \frac{7\pi}{12}$ 0.966

Use $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$ to find a power series representation of $g(x)$. Indicate the interval in which the series converges.

5) $g(x) = \frac{3}{1-x^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2+x^2}{3}\right)^n$
Converges in: $(-1, 1)$

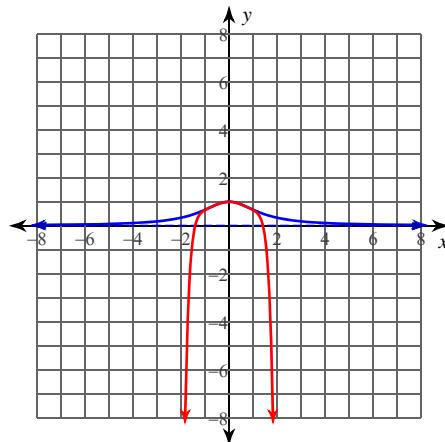
6) $g(x) = \frac{4}{3+2x^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1-2x^2}{4}\right)^n$
Converges in: $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}\right)$

7) $g(x) = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x^2)^n$
Converges in: $(-1, 1)$

8) $g(x) = \frac{3}{3-x^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{3}\right)^n$
Converges in: $(-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3})$

Use $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$ to find a power series representation of $g(x)$. Indicate the interval in which the series converges. Then graph $g(x)$ and the sixth partial sum of its power series.

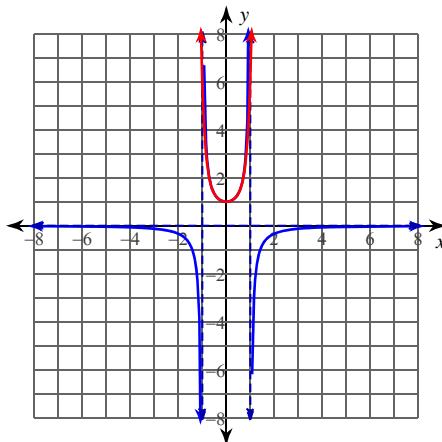
9) $g(x) = \frac{2}{2+x^2}$



$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n$$

Converges in: $(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$

10) $g(x) = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$



$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x^2)^n$$

Converges in: $(-1, 1)$

Write each in exponential form.

11) $-i\sqrt{17}$

$$\sqrt{17} e^{\frac{3i\pi}{2}}$$

12) $2\sqrt{2} - 2i\sqrt{2}$

$$4e^{\frac{7i\pi}{4}}$$

13) $-3 - 3i\sqrt{3}$

$$6e^{\frac{4i\pi}{3}}$$

14) $-\sqrt{3} + i$

$$2e^{\frac{5i\pi}{6}}$$

Write each in rectangular form.

15) $6e^{\frac{11i\pi}{6}}$

$$3\sqrt{3} - 3i$$

16) $4e^{\frac{4i\pi}{3}}$

$$-2 - 2i\sqrt{3}$$

17) $4e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}}$

$$2 + 2i\sqrt{3}$$

18) $6e^{\frac{5i\pi}{3}}$

$$3 - 3i\sqrt{3}$$

Write each as a complex number in rectangular form.

19) $\ln -6.7$

$$1.902 + i\pi$$

20) $\ln -5$

$$1.609 + i\pi$$

21) $\ln -13$

$$2.565 + i\pi$$

22) $\ln -3$

$$1.099 + i\pi$$

Solve each equation over the complex numbers.

23) $e^z + 10 = 1$

$$\{\ln 9 + i\pi + 2i\pi n\}$$

24) $3 = e^z + 10$

$$\{\ln 7 + i\pi + 2i\pi n\}$$

25) $e^{2z} + 6 = -1$

$$\left\{ \frac{\ln 7 + i\pi + 2i\pi n}{2} \right\}$$

26) $20e^z + 100 = -e^{2z}$

$$\{\ln 10 + i\pi + 2i\pi n\}$$

Critical thinking questions:

27) Evaluate: i^{2i}
 $e^{-\pi}$

28) Evaluate: $\ln i \frac{\pi}{2}$