



Q1)) (a) Defined: sequence, convergence sequence, bounded sequence and monotonic sequence. Is every bounded sequence converge?

(b) Express the repeating decimal $0.123123123\dots$ as a rational number.

Q2)) (a) Given an example in which $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ and $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k$ both diverge but $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k + b_k)$ is converges.

(b) Show that $\frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k x^k$, for any real number x with $|x| < 1$.

(c) Prove $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{x}{n}\right)^n = e^{-x}$

Q3))(a) Discuss the convergence of the following series: (1) $\frac{x}{1 \times 3} + \frac{x^2}{3 \times 5} + \frac{x^3}{5 \times 7} + \dots$, $x > 0$

$$(2) x + \frac{3}{5}x^2 + \frac{8}{10}x^3 + \frac{15}{17}x^4 + \dots + \frac{n^2-1}{n^2+1}x^n + \dots, x > 0$$

(b) If $f(x) = \left(\frac{\pi-x}{2}\right)^2$ in the interval $0 < x < 2\pi$ show that $f(x) = \frac{\pi^2}{12} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$

Q4))(a) Prove that the infinite series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} ar^{k-1} = a + ar + ar^2 + \dots$, (I) converges to $\frac{a}{1-r}$ if $|r| < 1$

(II) diverges if $|r| \geq 1$

(b) Find the Fourier expression of $f(x) = x + x^2$, $-\pi < x < \pi$ and prove $\frac{\pi^2}{6} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots$

Q5))(a) Examine for convergence and absolute convergence of the following series: (1) $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} k}{k^2+1}$

$$(2) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} 2^k}{k^2}$$

(b) Determine each of the following series if convergent or divergent by using root test:

$$(1) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^k}{k^2}$$

$$(2) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^k}$$

(c) Find the Taylor series generated by the function:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{5-x} \quad \text{at } x = 2$$