

- ① If  $S = \mathbb{Q} \cap (0,1)$  show that  $\text{glb}(S) = 0$  and  $\text{lub}(S) = 1$ .
- ② If  $S \subset T$  are non-empty subsets of  $\mathbb{R}$  show that  $\text{lub}(S) \leq \text{lub}(T)$ .
- ③ If  $a_n := 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$  show that  $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  is not Cauchy by showing  $a_{2n} - a_n \geq \frac{1}{2} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Hence prove that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \infty$ .
- ④ Compute the Taylor series for  $\frac{x}{1+x^2}$  about  $x=0$  and find its region of convergence in  $\mathbb{R}$ .
- ⑤ Find the global maxima and minima for  $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3|x|$  on  $[-1,1]$ .
- ⑥ Use the Taylor expansion of order 4 of  $\sin(x)$  to evaluate 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x) - x + x^3}{x^3 + x^7}$$
- ⑦ Investigate the max, min and pts of inflection of  $f(x) = x^6 - x^5$  and  $g(x) = x^5 + x + 1$  on  $\mathbb{R}$ .
- ⑧ Expand  $f(x) = x^3 - x^4$  in a Taylor series with remainder of order 4 and then 5 about  $x=0$ . Interpret graphically, and show how the expansions of order 2 & 3 about  $x=0$  approximate the function.