

- 1 Find the length of the arc of the curve $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$, from $P(-1, \frac{1}{2})$, to $Q(1, \frac{1}{2})$
- 2 Set up an integral for the area of the surface obtained by rotating the curve about $y = e^{-x^2}$, $-1 \leq x \leq 1$
- 3 Determine whether the sequence converges or diverges. If it converges, find the limit.

$$\left\{ \frac{(2n - 1)!}{(2n + 1)!} \right\}$$

4 Find the values of x for which the series converges.

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-2)^n}{3^n}$$

5 Determine whether the series is convergent or divergent.

a.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 e^{-n^3}$$

b.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 + \cos n}{e^n}$$

c.
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n^2-1}}$$