
(Ex 1) (3 pt) Establish the convergence of the series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n-1}{n!}$ using the sequence of partial sums (S_n) .

(Ex 2) (2 pt) Apply the necessary condition for convergence to the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$.

(Ex 3a) (2 pts) Establish the convergence of the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!}$ using an appropriate test.

(Ex 3b) (1 pt) Write the definition of the test you used.

(Ex 4) (3 pts) Establish, whether the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{3^n}$ is absolutely convergent, conditionally convergent or divergent.

(Ex 5) (2 pts) Show that the limit $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} e^{\frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2}}$ doesn't exist. Use any method you like.

(Ex 6) (4 pts) Find all extremes and saddle points of the function $f(x, y) = x^3 + 3xy^2 + 12xy$.

Ex 7 (2 pts) Check if $f(x, y) = x \sin y + y \sin x$ is the answer to an equation $f_{xx} + f_{yy} = f(x, y)$.

(Ex 8) (1 pt) Describe the procedure of changing Cartesian coordinates (x, y) into polar coordinates. Draw a graph.

(Ex 9) (2 pts) **Bonus exercise:** Find the approximated value and both errors for $(0.02)^2 \cdot (1.03)^3 - (1.03) \cdot (9.99)^2$ if you know that $V_c = -102.7936659$.