- Page 1: As we will see,
$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots .$$
- Page 2, Example 1: the starting values of $a_1 = 0$ and $a_2 = 1$.
- Page 3: Footnote $\lim_{x\to b} g(x) = g(b)$,

  Fig. 1.5: $n > 7$.
- Page 6: "From the special limits in the Appendix" should read "From the special limits in Theorem 1.2"
- Page 7: Reference to Appendix should be reference to Problem 7.
- Page 9, Example 1;12: Series should be $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3n^2-n}$

  series needs to have terms satisfying $\frac{1}{3n^2-n} \le c_n$ for $n \ge N$ for some N. Since $3n^2 - n > n^2$ for $N \ge 1$, we can compare the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ with the given series. Namely,
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3n^2 - n} \le \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}.$$
  If we can show that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ converges, then we can say that the infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3n^2-n}$ converges by the Comparison Test. We will later show that this is indeed the case. In Figure 1.7 we plot the partial sums, $s_k = \sum_{n=1}^{k} \frac{1}{n^2}$. It is clear from the figure that the series converges.

  Figure 1.7 caption: Plot of the partial sums $s_k = \sum_{n=1}^{k} \frac{1}{n^2}$.
- Page 18: Ex 1.28. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} M_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \le \infty$.
- Page 38: Problem 10a, $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} = 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \cdots$.