1. By computing derivatives, find the Taylor series of
   i) \( f(x) = e^{2x} \) at \( x = 3 \).
   ii) \( f(x) = \cos x \) at \( x = \frac{\pi}{3} \).
2. Find the Taylor series of \( \ln(1 + 2x^2) \) at \( x_0 = 0 \).
3. Using the Taylor Formula, show that \( \cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \).
4. Use series to estimate the integral’s value

\[
\int_0^{0.2} \sin^2 dx.
\]

with an error of magnitude less than \( 10^{-8} \).
5. Use series to evaluate the limits
   i) \( \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\arctan y - \sin y}{y^3 \cos y} \).
   ii) \( \lim_{x \to \infty} x^2(e^{-1/x^2} - 1) \).