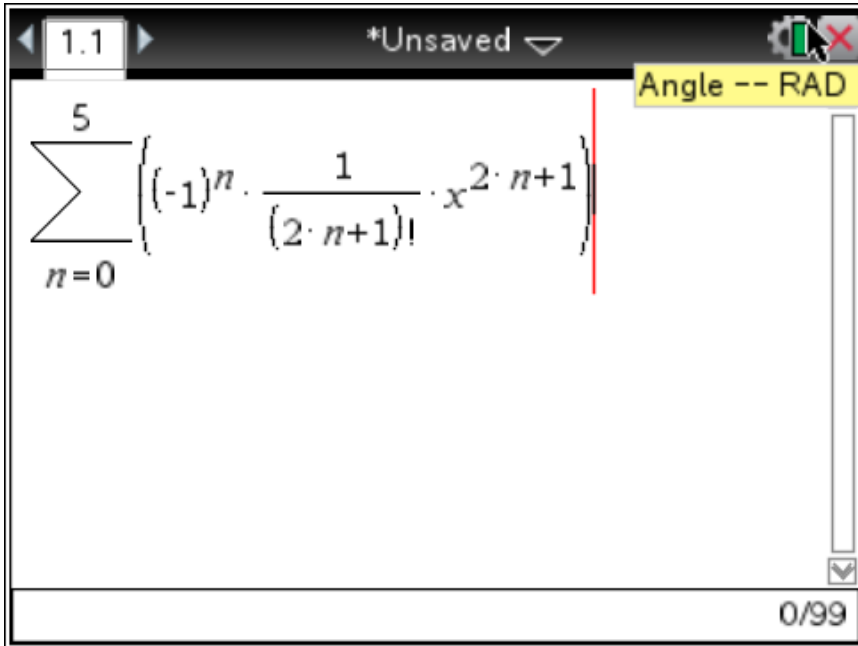


Steps to Calculating Interval for a partial sum

1) Type the partial sum into the calculator file



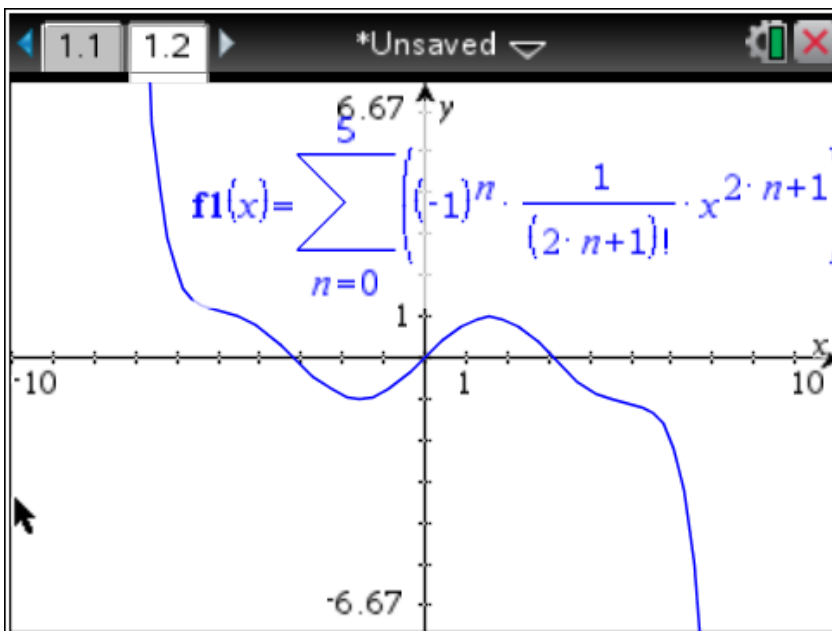
The screenshot shows a TI-84 Plus calculator interface. The window title is "*Unsaved". The top-left corner shows "1.1". The top-right corner shows "Angle -- RAD". The main display area contains the following mathematical expression:

$$\sum_{n=0}^5 \left((-1)^n \cdot \frac{1}{(2 \cdot n + 1)!} \cdot x^{2 \cdot n + 1} \right)$$

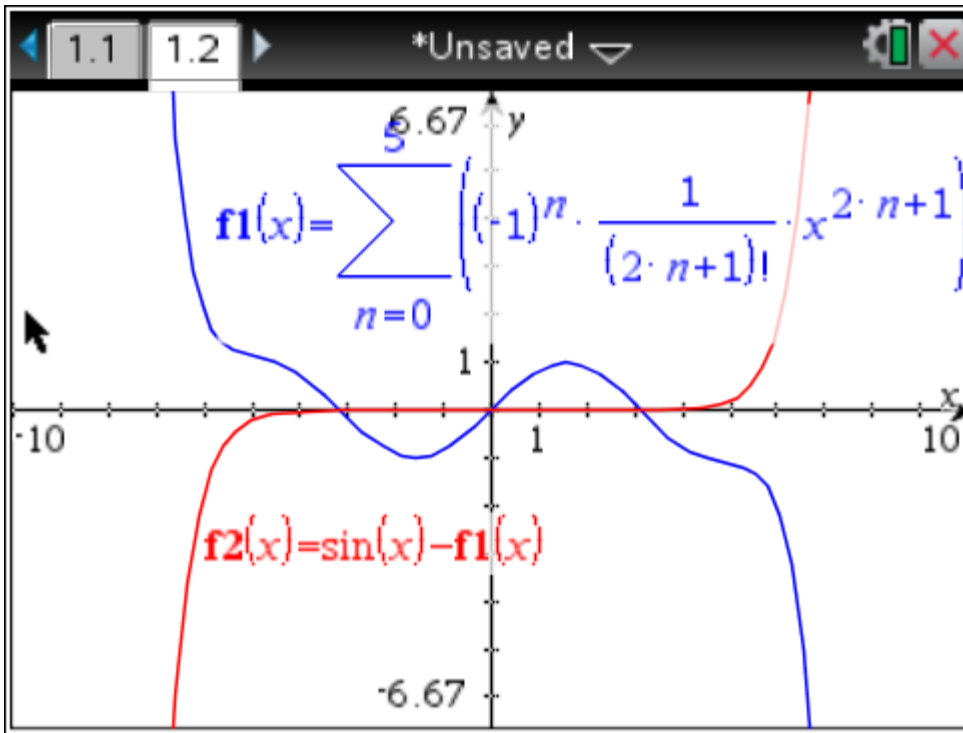
The bottom-right corner of the calculator interface shows "0/99".

2) Graph the partial sum

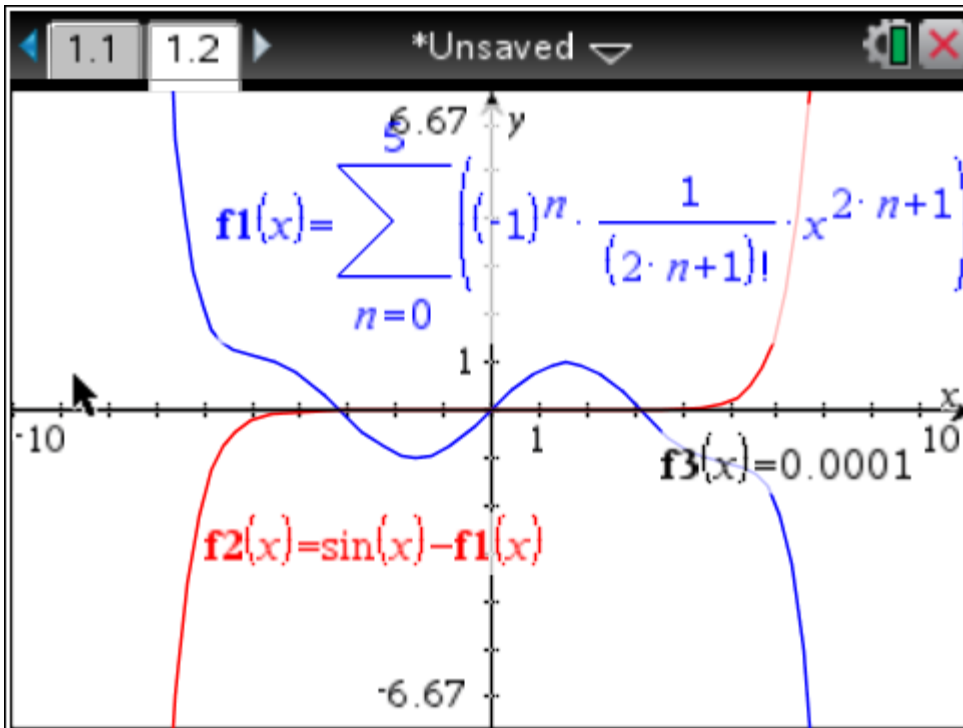
NOTE: Copy the sum you created above into f1(x)

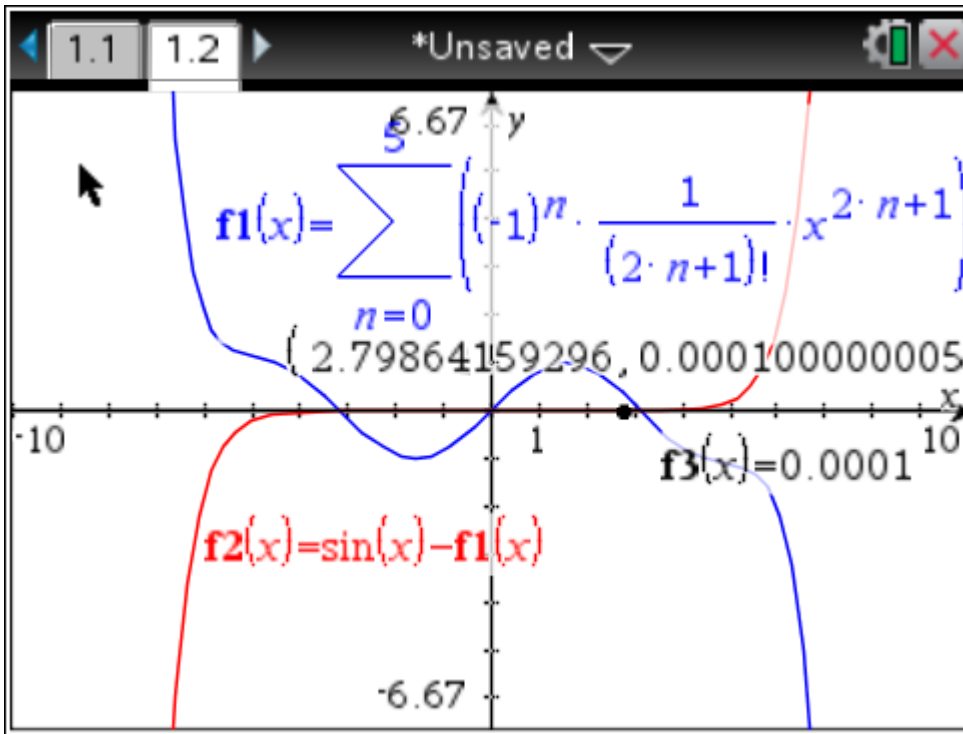


3) Graph the original, unexpanded function – the partial sum on the same coordinate plane in f2(x).



4) Graph the horizontal line $y = 0.0001$ for f3(x) and find the intersection of f2 and f3





Note the graph is symmetric, so the interval is from -2.799 to 2.799