

1. Expand the following functions to lowest order in  $\epsilon \ll 1$ :

$$(a) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\epsilon}} \approx 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$(b) \tan(\epsilon) \approx \epsilon$$

$$(c) 2^\epsilon = (e^{\ln 2})^\epsilon = e^{\epsilon \ln 2} \approx 1 + \epsilon \ln 2$$

2. Simplify the below expressions

$$(a) e^{-i\pi/6} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}-i}{2}$$

$$(b) (-1)^i = (e^{\pm i\pi})^i = e^{\pm\pi}$$

$$(c) \frac{2}{1+i} = \frac{2(1-i)}{(1+i)(1-i)} = 1 - i$$

3. Calculate the below integrals

$$(a) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$(b) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x^2} dx = 0 \text{ (odd function!)}$$