

## Assignment 10-10

Find the radius of convergence.

1.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2x)^n}{n+1}$       2.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n^2}$

Find the interval of convergence. Remember to check endpoints when using the Ratio Test.

3.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n}$       4.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^n$       5.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (x+3)^n}{n(n+1)}$       6.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n!}$

7.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n)! x^{2n}$       8.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{4^{n+1}}$       9.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (x-3)^n}{n3^n}$       10.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^n}{n+1}$

11.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (x-5)^n}{2^{n+1}}$       12.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{2n}$       13.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)! x^n}{n!}$       14.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n} (6x)^n$

15. Given  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{x}{3!} + \frac{x^2}{4!} + \frac{x^3}{5!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{(n+2)!} + \cdots$

- For what values of  $x$  does the given series converge? Show work.
- Let  $g(x) = x^2 f(x)$ . Write the Maclaurin series for  $g(x)$ , showing the first four terms and the general term.
- Write  $g(x)$  in terms of an elementary function.
- Write  $f(x)$  in terms of the same elementary function.

16. Let  $f$  be the function given by  $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$ .

- Find the first four terms and the general term of the power series for  $f(x)$  about  $x = 0$ .
- Find the interval of convergence of this power series for  $f(x)$ .
- Use the first four nonzero terms of  $f(x)$  to approximate  $f(0.8)$ .
- Show this approximation has an error less than 0.007.

17. Let  $f$  be the function given by  $f(t) = \frac{3}{1+t^2}$ .

- Find the first four nonzero terms and the general term for the power series expansion of  $f(t)$  about  $t = 0$ .
- Given  $g(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ , find the first four nonzero terms and the general term for the power series expansion of  $g(x)$  about  $x = 0$ .
- Find the interval of convergence of the power series for  $g(x)$ .