



## Week 11 Week in Review

courtesy: David J. Manuel

(covering 11.8 and 11.9)

(Problems with a \* beside them will also be done in Python)

### 1 Section 11.8

1. Find the radius and interval of convergence of the following power series:

$$(a) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-3)^n}{5^n}$$

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

$$(c) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-2)^n}{n3^n}$$

$$(d) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (x+3)^n}{2^n \sqrt{n^3+1}}$$

$$(e) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2x-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} *$$

$$(f) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+1)^n (2n+1)!}{10^n n!}$$

$$(g) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{2e^n + 5} *$$



2. Suppose that  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(x+1)^n$  converges when  $x = 2$  and diverges when  $x = -5$ .
- (a) Find all values of  $x$  for which you know the series converges.
  - (b) Find all values of  $x$  for which you know the series diverges.

## 2 Section 11.9

1. Write a power series (centered at  $a = 0$ ) for the following functions
- (a)  $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$
  - (b)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{9-4x^2}$
  - (c)  $f(x) = \frac{6x}{(1+3x^2)^2}$
2. Given  $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ , the expression  $y'' + xy' + y$  can be written in the form  $C_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n x^n$ , where the  $C_k$  terms depend on  $n$  and  $c_j$  for different values of  $j$ . Find an expression for  $C_0$  and  $C_n$ .