

# 9.8 Q's

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## 9.8 Exercises

See CalcChat.com for tutorial help and worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

**Finding the Center of a Power Series** In Exercises 1–4, state where the power series is centered.

- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nx^n$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 1 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{2^n n!} x^n$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-2)^n}{n^3}$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (x-\pi)^{2n}}{(2n)!}$

**Finding the Radius of Convergence** In Exercises 5–10, find the radius of convergence of the power series.

- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n+1}$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (3x)^n$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(4x)^n}{n^2}$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{5^n}$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)! x^{2n}}{n!}$

**Finding the Interval of Convergence** In Exercises 11–34, find the interval of convergence of the power series. (Be sure to include a check for convergence at the endpoints of the interval.)

- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^n$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2x)^n$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n}$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} (n+1)x^n$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{5n}}{n!}$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(3x)^n}{(2n)!}$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n)! \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^n$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{(n+1)(n+2)}$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^n}{6^n}$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n! (x-5)^n}{3^n}$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (x-4)^n}{n9^n}$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-3)^{n+1}}{(n+1)4^{n+1}}$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (x-1)^{n+1}}{n+1}$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (x-2)^n}{n2^n}$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-3)^{n-1}}{3^{n-1}}$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} (-2x)^{n-1}$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{n!}$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3n+1}}{(3n+1)!}$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n! x^n}{(2n)!}$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot (n+1)x^n}{n!}$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot 2n}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n+1)} \right] x^{2n+1}$

- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot \dots \cdot (4n-1)(x-3)^n}{4^n}$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!(x+1)^n}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}$

**Finding the Radius of Convergence** In Exercises 35 and 36, find the radius of convergence of the power series, where  $c > 0$  and  $k$  is a positive integer.

- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-c)^{n-1}}{c^{n-1}}$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^k x^n}{(kn)!}$

**Finding the Interval of Convergence** In Exercises 37–40, find the interval of convergence of the power series. (Be sure to include a check for convergence at the endpoints of the interval.)

- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{k}\right)^n, k > 0$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (x-c)^n}{n c^n}$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{k(k+1)(k+2) \cdot \dots \cdot (k+n-1)x^n}{n!}, k \geq 1$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!(x-c)^n}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}$

**Writing an Equivalent Series** In Exercises 41–44, write an equivalent series with the index of summation beginning at  $n = 1$ .

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

**Finding Intervals of Convergence** In Exercises 45–48, find the intervals of convergence of (a)  $f(x)$ , (b)  $f'(x)$ , (c)  $f''(x)$ , and (d)  $\int f(x) dx$ . Include a check for convergence at the endpoints of the interval.

- $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^n$
- $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (x-5)^n}{n5^n}$
- $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (x-1)^{n+1}}{n+1}$
- $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (x-2)^n}{n}$