

## Part A MCQ (30%)

- Only the students who take the final exam online are required to justify their choices in the MCQ part (by showing their work).

### (6pts) Problem 1

If

$$a_n = 2n \left( \frac{1}{n} + \sin \frac{1}{n} \right), \quad \text{evaluate } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n.$$

- (a)  $a_n$  converges to 2
- (b)  $a_n$  converges to 4
- (c)  $a_n$  converges to 0
- (d)  $a_n$  converges to  $1 + \pi$
- (e)  $a_n$  diverges

### (6pts) Problem 2

The sum of the geometric series

$$4 + 3 + \frac{9}{4} + \frac{27}{16} + \dots$$

is

- (a)  $\frac{175}{16}$
- (b) 19
- (c)  $\frac{143}{16}$
- (d) 13
- (e) 16

(6pts) **Problem 3**

The radius of convergence of the power series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{7^n (x+3)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$  is

(a)  $\frac{1}{3}$

(b)  $\frac{7}{3}$

(c)  $\frac{1}{7}$

(d)  $3$

(e)  $21$

(6pts) **Problem 4**

The power series representation of the function  $\frac{x^3}{3+x}$  is equal to

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

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

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

(d)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^{n+1}$

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

(6pts) **Problem 5**

The coefficient of  $x^4$  in Maclaurin series of the function  $f(x) = \cos(5x^2)$  equal to

(a)  $\frac{-25}{2}$

(b)  $\frac{-4}{5}$

(c)  $\frac{24}{5}$

(d)  $\frac{-1}{24}$

(e)  $\frac{1}{12}$

## Part B Written Questions (70%)

(15pts)**Problem 1**

Find the interval of convergence of the following power series

$$1. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n2^n} \qquad 2. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+2)^n}{n!}$$

(15pts)**Problem 2**

Solve the initial value problem for the separable equation below

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2y^2, \quad y(0) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

(20pts)**Problem 3**

Show that the differential equation is exact and solve the equation.

$$(\cos y + y \cos x) dx + (\sin x - x \sin y) dy = 0$$

(20pts)**Problem 4**

Solve the initial value problem for the Bernoulli equation below

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} - 2y = 4x^3 y^{1/2}, \quad y(1) = 0.$$