

CSD2201/2200 Week 13 Homework

Due: 30th November 2023, 2359 HRS

For each question, key in **the** correct option into the homework into the “Week 13 Homework” option in the “20 November to 26 November” section in our **combined** CSD2201 and CSD2200 meta course page on Moodle.

Question 1

Amongst the following series, which are absolutely convergent?

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

(B) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n! 3^n}{n^n}$

(C) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \tan\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$

~~(a)~~ (A) only

~~(b)~~ (B) only

~~(c)~~ (C) only

~~(d)~~ (A) and (C) only

☒ (e) None of these

Question 2

Amongst the following series, which are conditionally convergent?

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

(B) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(n\pi)}{n^2}$

(C) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$

(a) (A) only

☒ (b) (A) and (C) only

(c) (B) and (C) only

(d) (A) and (B) only

(e) All of these

Question 3

Find the radius of convergence of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{3n}}{n 27^n}$.

(a) ∞

☒ (b) 3

(c) $\sqrt{27}$

(d) 27

(e) None of these

Question 4

Find the radius of convergence of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(4x-5)^{2n}}{\sqrt{n} 25^n}$.

- (a) ∞ (b) 25 (c) 5 (d) $\frac{5}{4}$ (e) None of these

Question 5

Find the radius of convergence of $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(3n)!}{23^n (n!)^3} (7x-2)^n$.

- (a) ∞ (b) $\frac{27}{23}$ (c) $\frac{23}{27}$ (d) $\frac{23}{189}$ (e) None of these

Question 6

Given that the n -th order derivatives of a function f at $a = 3$ are

$$f^{(n)}(3) = \frac{(2n+1)}{4^n},$$

find the radius of convergence of the Taylor series of f centered at a .

- (a) ∞ (b) 4 (c) $\frac{4}{3}$ (d) 2 (e) None of these

$\hookrightarrow \frac{0}{1} = 0 \Rightarrow R = \infty$

Question 7

Given that the n -th order derivatives of a function f at $a = 4$ are

$$f^{(n)}(4) = \frac{(3n+1)!}{9^n},$$

find the radius of convergence of the Taylor series of f centered at a .

- (a) 0 (b) 9 (c) 27 (d) $\frac{9}{4}$ (e) None of these

$\hookrightarrow \frac{27}{9} \Rightarrow L = \infty$
 $R = 0$