Preface

Here are the solutions to the practice problems for my Calculus II notes. Some solutions will have more or less detail than other solutions. As the difficulty level of the problems increases less detail will go into the basics of the solution under the assumption that if you've reached the level of working the harder problems then you will probably already understand the basics fairly well and won't need all the explanation.

This document was written with presentation on the web in mind. On the web most solutions are broken down into steps and many of the steps have hints. Each hint on the web is given as a popup however in this document they are listed prior to each step. Also, on the web each step can be viewed individually by clicking on links while in this document they are all showing. Also, there are liable to be some formatting parts in this document intended for help in generating the web pages that haven't been removed here. These issues may make the solutions a little difficult to follow at times, but they should still be readable.

Power Series and Functions

1. Write the following function as a power series and give the interval of convergence.

$$f(x) = \frac{6}{1 + 7x^4}$$

Step 1
First, in order to use the formula from this section we know that we need the numerator to be a one. That is easy enough to "fix" up as follows,

$$f(x) = 6 \frac{1}{1 + 7x^4}$$

Step 2
Next, we know we need the denominator to be in the form $1 - p$ and again that is easy enough, in this case, to rewrite the denominator to get the following form of the function,

$$f(x) = 6 \frac{1}{1 - \left(-7x^4\right)}$$

Step 3
At this point we can use the formula from the notes to write this as a power series. Doing this gives,

$$f(x) = 6\frac{1}{1-\left(-7x^4\right)} = 6\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\left(-7x^4\right)^n \qquad\qquad \text{provided } \left|-7x^4\right| < 1$$

Step 4
Now, recall the basic "rules" for the form of the series answer. We don't want anything out in front of the series and we want a single x with a single exponent on it.

These are easy enough rules to take care of. All we need to do is move whatever is in front of the series to the inside of the series and use basic exponent rules to take care of the x "rule". Doing all this gives,

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 6(-7)^n \left(x^4\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 6(-7)^n x^{4n} \qquad\qquad \text{provided } \left|-7x^4\right| < 1$$

Step 5
To get the interval of convergence all we need to do is do a little work on the "provided" portion of the result from the last step to get,

$$\left|-7x^4\right| < 1 \;\rightarrow\; 7|x|^4 < 1 \;\rightarrow\; |x|^4 < \frac{1}{7} \;\rightarrow\; |x| < \frac{1}{7^{\frac{1}{4}}} \;\rightarrow\; -\frac{1}{7^{\frac{1}{4}}} < x < \frac{1}{7^{\frac{1}{4}}}$$

Note that we don't need to check the endpoints of this interval since we already know that we only get convergence with the strict inequalities and we will get divergence for everything else.

Step 6
The answers for this problem are then,

$$\boxed{\text{Power Series}\;:\;\; \frac{6}{1+7x^4} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 6(-7)^n x^{4n}} \qquad\qquad \boxed{\text{Interval}\;:\;\; -\frac{1}{7^{\frac{1}{4}}} < x < \frac{1}{7^{\frac{1}{4}}}}$$

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2. Write the following function as a power series and give the interval of convergence.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3-x^2}$$

Step 1
First, in order to use the formula from this section we know that we need the numerator to be a one. That is easy enough to "fix" up as follows,

$$f(x) = x^3 \frac{1}{3-x^2}$$

Step 2
Next, we know we need the denominator to be in the form $1-p$ and again that is easy enough, in this case, to rewrite the denominator by factoring a 3 out of the denominator as follows,

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}x^2}$$

Step 3
At this point we can use the formula from the notes to write this as a power series. Doing this gives,

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}x^2} = \frac{x^3}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\tfrac{1}{3}x^2\right)^n \qquad \text{provided } \left|\tfrac{1}{3}x^2\right| < 1$$

Step 4
Now, recall the basic "rules" for the form of the series answer. We don't want anything out in front of the series and we want a single x with a single exponent on it.

These are easy enough rules to take care of. All we need to do is move whatever is in front of the series to the inside of the series and use basic exponent rules to take care of the x "rule". Doing all this gives,

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\tfrac{1}{3}x^2\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \tfrac{1}{3}x^3 \left(\tfrac{1}{3}\right)^n \left(x^2\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\tfrac{1}{3}\right)^{n+1} x^{2n+3} \qquad \text{provided } \left|\tfrac{1}{3}x^2\right| < 1$$

Step 5
To get the interval of convergence all we need to do is do a little work on the "provided" portion of the result from the last step to get,

$$\left|\tfrac{1}{3}x^2\right| < 1 \;\rightarrow\; \tfrac{1}{3}|x|^2 < 1 \;\rightarrow\; |x|^2 < 3 \;\rightarrow\; |x| < \sqrt{3} \;\rightarrow\; -\sqrt{3} < x < \sqrt{3}$$

Note that we don't need to check the endpoints of this interval since we already know that we only get convergence with the strict inequalities and we will get divergence for everything else.

Step 6
The answers for this problem are then,

$$\boxed{\text{Power Series} \;:\; \frac{x^3}{3 - x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\tfrac{1}{3}\right)^{n+1} x^{2n+3}} \qquad\qquad \boxed{\text{Interval} \;:\; -\sqrt{3} < x < \sqrt{3}}$$

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3. Write the following function as a power series and give the interval of convergence.

$$f(x) = \frac{3x^2}{5 - 2\sqrt[3]{x}}$$

Step 1
First, in order to use the formula from this section we know that we need the numerator to be a one. That is easy enough to "fix" up as follows,

$$f(x) = 3x^2 \frac{1}{5 - 2\sqrt[3]{x}}$$

Step 2

Next, we know we need the denominator to be in the form $1 - p$ and again that is easy enough, in this case, to rewrite the denominator by factoring a 5 out of the denominator as follows,

$$f(x) = \frac{3x^2}{5} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2}{5}\sqrt[3]{x}}$$

Step 3

At this point we can use the formula from the notes to write this as a power series. Doing this gives,

$$f(x) = \frac{3x^2}{5} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2}{5}\sqrt[3]{x}} = \frac{3x^2}{5} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{5}\sqrt[3]{x}\right)^n \qquad \text{provided } \left|\frac{2}{5}\sqrt[3]{x}\right| < 1$$

Step 4

Now, recall the basic "rules" for the form of the series answer. We don't want anything out in front of the series and we want a single x with a single exponent on it.

These are easy enough rules to take care of. All we need to do is move whatever is in front of the series to the inside of the series and use basic exponent rules to take care of the x "rule". Doing all this gives,

$$f(x) = \frac{3x^2}{5} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{5}\sqrt[3]{x}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3}{5} x^2 \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n \left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3}{5}\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n x^{\frac{1}{3}n+2} \qquad \text{provided } \left|\frac{2}{5}\sqrt[3]{x}\right| < 1$$

Step 5

To get the interval of convergence all we need to do is do a little work on the "provided" portion of the result from the last step to get,

$$\left|\frac{2}{5}\sqrt[3]{x}\right| < 1 \;\rightarrow\; \frac{2}{5}|x|^{\frac{1}{3}} < 1 \;\rightarrow\; |x|^{\frac{1}{3}} < \frac{5}{2} \;\rightarrow\; |x| < \frac{125}{8} \;\rightarrow\; -\frac{125}{8} < x < \frac{125}{8}$$

Note that we don't need to check the endpoints of this interval since we already know that we only get convergence with the strict inequalities and we will get divergence for everything else.

Step 6

The answers for this problem are then,

$$\boxed{\text{Power Series} \;:\; \frac{3x^2}{5 - 2\sqrt[3]{x}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3}{5}\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n x^{\frac{1}{3}n+2}} \qquad\qquad \boxed{\text{Interval} \;:\; -\frac{125}{8} < x < \frac{125}{8}}$$

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4. Give a power series representation for the derivative of the following function.

$$g(x) = \frac{5x}{1-3x^5}$$

Hint : While we could differentiate the function and then attempt to find a power series representation that seems like a lot of work. It's a good think that we know how to differentiate power series.

Step 1
First let's notice that we can quickly find a power series representation for this function. Here is that work.

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

Step 2
Now, we know how to differentiate power series and we know that the derivative of the power series representation of a function is the power series representation of the derivative of the function.

Therefore,

$$g'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}\left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}5\left(3^n\right)x^{5n+1}\right] = \boxed{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}5(5n+1)\left(3^n\right)x^{5n}}$$

Remember that to differentiate a power series all we need to do is differentiate the term of the power series with respect to x.

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5. Give a power series representation for the integral of the following function.

$$h(x) = \frac{x^4}{9+x^2}$$

Hint : Integrating this function seems like (potentially) a lot of work, not to mention determining a power series representation of the result. It's a good think that we know how to integrate power series.

Step 1
First let's notice that we can quickly find a power series representation for this function. Here is that work.

$$h(x) = \frac{x^4}{9}\frac{1}{1-\left(-\frac{1}{9}x^2\right)} = \frac{x^4}{9}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\left(-\tfrac{1}{9}x^2\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\tfrac{1}{9}x^4\left(-1\right)^n\left(\tfrac{1}{9}\right)^n x^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\left(-1\right)^n\left(\tfrac{1}{9}\right)^{n+1}x^{2n+4}$$

Step 2
Now, we know how to integrate power series and we know that the integral of the power series representation of a function is the power series representation of the integral of the function.

Therefore,

$$\int h(x)\,dx = \int \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\tfrac{1}{9}\right)^{n+1} x^{2n+4}\,dx = \boxed{c + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \tfrac{1}{2n+5}(-1)^n \left(\tfrac{1}{9}\right)^{n+1} x^{2n+5}}$$

Remember that to integrate a power series all we need to do is integrate the term of the power series and we can't forget to add on the "+c" since we're doing an indefinite integral.