

Q1

- a) convergent
- b) divergent
- c) convergent
- d) convergent
- e) convergent
- f) converges if $x < 1$, diverges if $x \geq 1$

Q2

- a) $R = 3/2$
- b) $R = 1/3$
- c) $R = 1$
- d) $R = 1$
- e) $R = 1/2$

Q3 Interval $[-1, 3)$

Q4 a) $\operatorname{Re}\{z(c\bar{d} - a\bar{b})\} > \frac{|b|^2 - |d|^2}{2}$

b) $R^{1/m}$

c) $b_n = \frac{1}{n+1}$, $b_n = \frac{1}{2n}$

d) $b_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2^n} & ; n \text{ even} \\ \frac{1}{3^n} & ; n \text{ odd} \end{cases}$

Q8

$$y(x) = 2 + x^2 - \frac{5}{12}x^4 + \frac{11}{72}x^6 - \dots$$

Q10

$$y = 1 + 2(x-1) - 2(x-1)^2 + \frac{2}{3}(x-1)^3 - \frac{1}{6}(x-1)^4 + \frac{1}{15}(x-1)^5 + \dots$$

Q5

$$y(x) = a_0 \left[1 - 2x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^4 \right] + a_1 \left[x + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2k-5)\dots(-3)}{(2k+1)!} x^{2k+1} \right]$$

Q6

- a) $x=0$ irregular singular point
- b) if $a=p$, then $x=-p$ is regular singular pt.
if $a \neq p$, then $x=-p$ is irregular
- c) $x=1, -1$ irregular
- d) $x=0$ irregular, $x=n\pi$; $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ regular
- e) $x=1$ regular

Q7

$$fg = 1 - 2x + \frac{5}{2}x^2 + \dots$$