Math 152 – Python Lab 8

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0.1 MATH 152 Lab 8

MATH 152 Lab 8 Section Number: 571

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```
[1]: from sympy import *
  from sympy.plotting import plot, plot_parametric
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  import numpy as np
```

0.1.1 Question 1

```
1a
```

```
[2]: # series from 1 to inf
# of (n^50*50^n)/(n!)

# the first 5 terms
n = symbols("n")
running_sum = 0
func = (n ** 50 * 50 ** n) / (factorial(n))

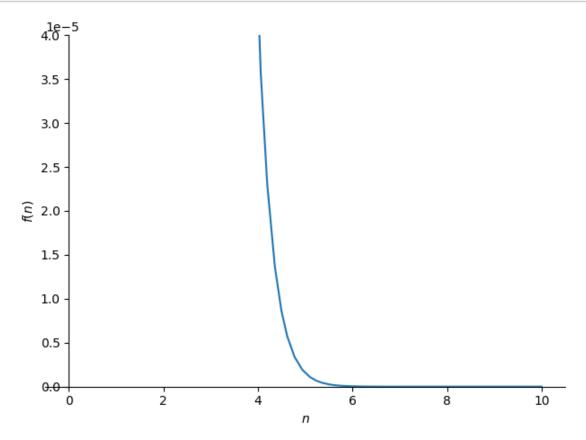
for i in range(1, 6):
    x = func.subs(n, i).evalf()
    running_sum += x
    print(f"For n={i} the value is {x} and the running sum is {running_sum}")

print("The series looks like its going to some very value 2E41")
```

3.30117358765643E+35 For n=5 the value is 2.31296463463574E+41 and the running sum is 2.31296793580933E+41 The series looks like its going to some very value 2E41 1b[3]: n = symbols("n")an = (n ** 50 * 50 ** n) / factorial(n) $an_plus1 = (n + 1) ** 50 * 50 ** (n + 1) / factorial(n + 1)$ print(f"an={an}") print(f"an+1={an_plus1}") func = (an_plus1 / an).simplify() print(f"an+1/an={func}") lim = limit(func, n, oo).doit().evalf() print(f"The limit is {lim}") lim = abs(lim)print(f"The absolute value of the limit is {lim}") print(f"Since the limit is 0 it converges absolutely : if L < 1 then the series ¬converges absolutely") an=50**n*n**50/factorial(n)an+1=50**(n + 1)*(n + 1)**50/factorial(n + 1)an+1/an=50*(n + 1)**49/n**50The limit is 0 The absolute value of the limit is 0 Since the limit is 0 it converges absolutely : if L < 1 then the series converges absolutely 1c[4]: print("THe answer to part b tells us that the series converges absolutely") THe answer to part b tells us that the series converges absolutely 0.1.2 Question 2 2a[5]: n = symbols("n")an = n ** 8 * exp(-5 * n)

sn = integrate(an, (n, n, oo))

```
plot(sn, 0.0001, (n, 0, 10), ylim=(0, 0.00004))
print("To be within 0.00001 there needs to be 4 terms")
```



To be within 0.00001 there needs to be 4 terms

```
2b
```

```
[6]: a = nsolve(sn - 0.0001, 3)
print(f"Using nsolve the answer is {a}")
```

Using nsolve the answer is 3.72617427704785

```
2c
```

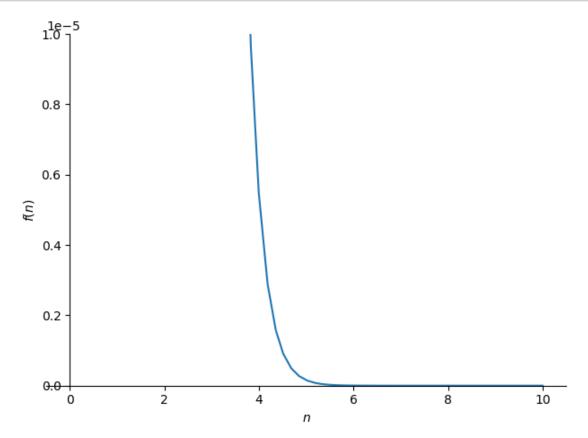
```
[7]: sum_ = 0
for i in range(1, 5):
    sum_ += an.subs(n, i).evalf()

print(f"The sum of the series is {sum_}")
```

The sum of the series is 0.0205024339068942

2d

```
[8]: a1 = (-1) ** n * an
    as_ = an.subs(n, n + 1)
    plot(as_, (n, 0, 10), ylim=(0, 0.00001))
    print("It requires 3 terms to reach 0.001")
```



It requires 3 terms to reach 0.001

```
2e
[9]: min_ = nsolve(as_ - 0.0001, 3)
  print(f"With nsolve the answer is {min_}")
```

With nsolve the answer is 3.09942143489560

```
2f
[10]: sum_=0
    for i in range(1,5):
        sum_+=a1.subs(n,i).evalf()
    print(f"The sum of the series is {sum_}")
```

The sum of the series is 0.00301248965909831

0.1.3 Question 3

```
3a
[11]: n = symbols("n")
      x = symbols("x")
      an = factorial(n) ** 2 / (factorial(2 * n)) * x ** n
      an1 = factorial(n + 1) ** 2 / (factorial(2 * (n + 1))) * x ** n
      value = abs(an1 / an).simplify()
      print(value)
      print(limit(value, n, oo))
     Abs((n + 1)/(2*n + 1))/2
     1/4
     3b
[12]: print("the radius of convergence is 4 and the endpoints are -4 and 4")
     the radius of convergence is 4 and the endpoints are -4 and 4
[13]: print(Sum(an.subs(x, 4), (n, 0, oo)).doit())
     00
[14]: print(an.subs([(x, 4), (n, 10)]).evalf())
      print()
      print(an.subs([(x, 4), (n, 100)]).evalf())
      print(an.subs([(x, 4), (n, 1000)]).evalf())
      print()
      print(an.subs([(x, 4), (n, 10000)]).evalf())
     print("this series is not converging")
     5.67546385503042
     17.7467079428307
     56.0569188406160
     177.247600671712
     this series is not converging
     3e
[15]: p1 = plot(Sum(an, (n, 0, 1)), (x, -4, 4), show=False)
      p1.extend(plot(Sum(an, (n, 0, 3)), (x, -4, 4), show=False))
```

```
p1.extend(plot(Sum(an, (n, 0, 5)), (x, -4, 4), show=False))
p1.show()
```

