# **MATH 152 Lab 8**

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

# Question 1

#### 1a

```
In [2]:
    n, ub = symbols('n ub')
    expr = (n**50 * 50**n) / factorial(n)
    s = Sum(expr, (n, 1, ub))

terms = [N(expr.subs(n, i)) for i in range(1, 6)]
    print(f"The first 5 terms are: {terms}")
    print(f"The terms appear to be increasing.")
```

The first 5 terms are: [50.000000000000, 1.40737488355328e+18, 1.49562080769136e+28, 3.30117343809435e+35, 2.31296463463574e+41]
The terms appear to be increasing.

#### 1b

```
In [3]: an1 = ((n + 1)**50 * 50**(n + 1)) / factorial(n + 1)
    an = (n**50 * 50**n) / factorial(n)
    L = Limit(an1 / an, n, oo)
    L = simplify(L)
    print(f"The limit is: {L}")
    print(f"The limit is 0, so the series converges.")
```

The limit is: 0
The limit is 0, so the series converges.

#### 1c

In [4]: print("The answer to part (b) tells that the terms of the series decrease fast enough

The answer to part (b) tells that the terms of the series decrease fast enough that the series converges.

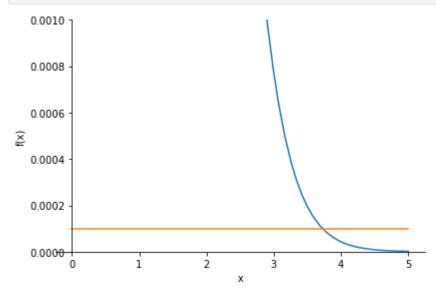
# Question 2

#### 2a

```
In [5]: an = (n**8) * E**(-5*n)

x = symbols('x')
```

plot((integrate(an, (n, x, oo))), 0.0001, (x, 0, 5), ylim = (0, 0.001)) print("It appears that at least four terms are needed to approximate the integral to (0, 0.001))



It appears that at least four terms are needed to approximate the integral to 0.0001 by looking at the graph.

### 2b

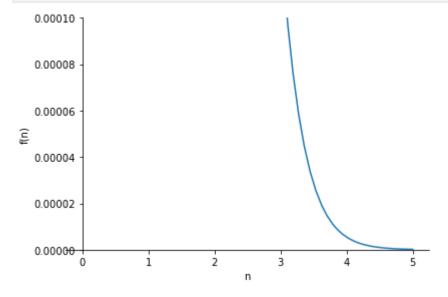
In [6]: terms = nsolve(integrate(an, (n, x, oo)) - 0.0001, 3.7)
print(f"The number of terms needed to approximate the series to 0.0001 is: {ceiling(text)}
The number of terms needed to approximate the series to 0.0001 is: 4

### 2c

In [7]: print(f"The sum of the series within 0.0001 using the integral is {N(integrate(an, (n, The sum of the series within 0.0001 using the integral is 0.0191950368579348

### 2d

In [8]: plot(an.subs(n, n+1), (n, 0, 5), ylim = (0, 0.0001))
print("It appears that at least three terms are needed to approximate the integral to



It appears that at least three terms are needed to approximate the integral to 0.0001 by looking at the graph.

2e

```
In [9]: terms = nsolve(an.subs(n, n+1) - 0.0001, 3)
print(f"The number of terms needed to approximate the series to 0.0001 is: {ceiling(terms)
```

The number of terms needed to approximate the series to 0.0001 is: 4

2f

In [10]: print(f"The sum of the series within 0.0001 using the alternating series estimation the

The sum of the series within 0.0001 using the alternating series estimation theorem i s 0.00301248965909831

## **Question 3**

3a

```
In [11]: x, n = symbols('x n')
    expr = factorial(n)**2 / factorial(2*n) * x**n
    s = Sum(expr, (n, 0, oo))

print(f"The limit of the ratio test as n approaches infinity is: {limit(abs(simplify(expr)))
```

The limit of the ratio test as n approaches infinity is: Abs(x)/4

3b

In [12]: print(f"The radius of convergence is 4. The endpoints of the interval of convergence at The radius of convergence is 4. The endpoints of the interval of convergence are -4 a nd 4.

3c

```
In [13]: try:
    print(f"The sum of the series when x = 4 is: {N(s.subs(x, 4))}")
    except ValueError:
    print("The series diverges for x = 4.")
```

The series diverges for x = 4.

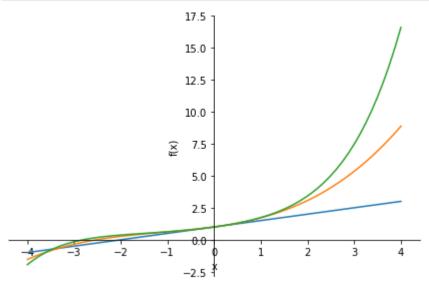
3d

```
In [14]: nvals = [10, 100, 1000, 10000]
for i in nvals:
    print(f"The value of |an| when n = {i} is: {N(abs(expr.subs(x, -4).subs(n, i)))}")
print(f"Based on the values of |an|, the series diverges for x = -4.")
```

The value of |an| when n=10 is: 5.67546385503042 The value of |an| when n=100 is: 17.7467079428307 The value of |an| when n=1000 is: 56.0569188406160 The value of |an| when n=10000 is: 177.247600671712 Based on the values of |an|, the series diverges for x=-4.

### 3e

In [15]: plot(Sum(expr, (n, 0, 1)), Sum(expr, (n, 0, 3)), Sum(expr, (n, 0, 5)), (x, -4, 4))



Out[15]: <sympy.plotting.plot.Plot at 0x26498d1f070>