

# Homework I

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## Problem 1.1.16

Some number of particles,  $a$  leaves  $x = 0$  and heads toward  $x = 1$ . If  $r$  is the fraction of particles reflected back toward  $x = 0$  at  $x = 1$  (iteration  $n = 1$ ) then  $ar$  particles are returned and  $a(1 - r)$  particles escape. At iteration  $n = 2$  (back at  $x = 0$ ) we have  $ar \times r$  particles or  $ar^2$  particles reflected back and, consequently,  $ar \times (1 - r)$  particles escaping. We write the sequence as

$$ar^0(1 - r), ar^1(1 - r), ar^2(1 - r), ar^3(1 - r), \dots$$

and we can generalize this as

$$ar^{n-1}(1 - r) \tag{1}$$

We further notice that odd values of  $n$  occur at  $x = 1$  and even values of  $n$  occur at  $x = 0$ , so we can write the sequence for each as

$$x = 0 : ar^1(1 - r), ar^3(1 - r), ar^5(1 - r), ar^7(1 - r), \dots \frac{a(1 - r)r}{(1 - r^2)} \tag{2}$$

$$x = 1 : ar^0(1 - r), ar^2(1 - r), ar^4(1 - r), ar^6(1 - r), \dots \frac{a(1 - r)}{(1 - r^2)} \tag{3}$$

We recall

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ar^n = \frac{a}{1 - r} \quad \forall x : |x| < 1$$

So to sum the series at  $x = 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a(1 - r)r^{2n+1} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [a(1 - r)r]r^{2n} \\ &= \frac{a(1 - r)r}{1 - r^2} \\ &= \frac{a(1 - r)r}{(1 - r)(1 + r)} \\ &= \frac{ar}{1 + r} \end{aligned}$$

Summing the series at  $x = 1$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a(1-r)r^{2n} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [a(1-r)]r^{2n} \\ &= \frac{a(1-r)}{1-r^2} \\ &= \frac{a(1-r)}{(1-r)(1+r)} \\ &= \frac{a}{1+r}\end{aligned}$$

Since the particles begin at  $x = 0$  and head toward  $x = 1$  first, the largest fraction of particles which can escape at  $x = 0$  ( $n = 2$ ) is  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

### Problem 1.6.27

We apply the ratio test to  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{100^n}{n^{200}}$  as follows and determine that our series diverges since  $\rho > 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_n &= \left| \frac{\frac{100^{n+1}}{(n+1)^{200}}}{\frac{100^n}{n^{200}}} \right| \\ \rho &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{100^{n+1}}{(n+1)^{200}}}{\frac{100^n}{n^{200}}} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{100n^{200}}{(1+n)^{200}} \right| \\ &= 100\end{aligned}$$

### Problem 1.10.2

### Problem 2.4.12

### Problem 2.5.5

### Problem 2.5.41

### Problem 2.5.59