Calculus III Final Review

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Final Review Questions

CONVERGENCE: 10.3–10.5

Convergence Notes

- Let $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ be given and note for which series convergence is known, i.e.:

  Geometric: let $c \neq 0$, if $|r| < 1$, then

  $$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} cr^n = \frac{c}{1-r}$$

  $|r| > 1 \implies$ diverges

  ***p*-Series**: converges if $p > 1$.

  $$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$$

  $p < 1 \implies$ diverges

- **The n^{th} Term Divergence Test**: a relatively easy test that can be used to quickly determine if a test diverges if the $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n \neq 0$. If $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$, then the test is inconclusive and other tests must be applied.

Tests for Positive Series

- **Direct Comparison Test**: use if dropping terms from the denominator or numerator gives a series b_n wherein convergence is easily found, then compare to the original series a_n as follows:

  $$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \text{ converges} \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ converges} \quad \leftarrow 0 \leq a_n \leq b_n$$

  $$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \text{ diverges} \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ diverges} \quad \leftarrow 0 \leq b_n \leq a_n$$

- **Limit Comparison Test**: use when the direct comparison test isn't convenient or when comparing two series. One can to take the dominant term in the numerator and denominator from a_n to form a new positive sequence b_n if needed.

  Assuming the following limit $L = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}$ exists, then:

  $$L > 0 \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ converges} \iff \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \text{ converges}$$

  $$L = 0 \text{ and } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \text{ converges} \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ converges}$$

  $$L = \infty \text{ and } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ converges} \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \text{ converges}$$

- **Ratio Test**: often used in the presence of a factorial $(n!)$ or when the are constants raised to the power of n (c^n).

  Assuming the following limit $\rho = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left|\frac{a_n+1}{a_n}\right|$ exists, then

$$\rho < 1 \implies \sum a_n \text{ converges absolutely}$$
$$\rho > 1 \implies \sum a_n \text{ diverges}$$
$$\rho = 1 \implies \text{test is inconclusive}$$

- **Root Test**: used when there is a term in the form of $f(n)^{g(n)}$.

  Assuming the following limit $C = \lim_{n\to\infty} |a_n|^{\frac{1}{n}}$ exists, then

$$C < 1 \implies \sum a_n \text{ converges absolutely}$$
$$C > 1 \implies \sum a_n \text{ diverges}$$
$$C = 1 \implies \text{test is inconclusive}$$

- **Integral Test**: if the other tests fail and $a_n = f(n)$ is a decreasing function, then one can use the improper integral $\int_1^\infty f(x)dx$ to test for convergence.

  Let $a_n = f(n)$ be a positive, decreasing, and continuous function $\forall x \geq 1$, then:

$$\int_1^\infty f(x)dx \text{ converges} \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ converges}$$
$$\int_1^\infty f(x)dx \text{ diverges} \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ diverges}$$

Tests for Non-Positive Series

- **Alternating Series Test**: used for series in the form $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}(-1)^n a_n$

  Converges if $|a_n|$ decreases monotonically $(|a_n + 1| \leq |a_n|)$ and if $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$

- **Absolute Convergence**: used if the series $\sum a_n$ is not alternating (if it is alternating, use the alternating test in conjunction); simply test if $\sum |a_n|$ converges using the test for positive series.

  $\sum a_n$ converges **conditionally** if $\sum a_n$ converges, but $\sum |a_n|$ diverges.

  $\sum a_n$ converges **absolutely** if $\sum |a_n|$ converges.

Convergence Problems

10.5 Exercises

Determine convergence or divergence using any method.

1. $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n + 4^n}{7^n}$

$$\implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{7^n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^n}{7^n} \qquad \text{Separate into two geometric series}^{\uparrow}$$

$$\implies r = \frac{2}{7} < 1, \quad r = \frac{4}{7} < 1$$

Both geometric series converge, thus the original series converges.

2. $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^3}{n!}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\implies \rho &= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)^3}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{n^3} \right| \qquad \text{Apply the ratio test}^{\uparrow} \\
&= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1}{(n+1)n!} \cdot \frac{n!}{n^3} \\
&= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1}{n^4 + n^3} \\
&= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1}{n^4 + n^3} \cdot \frac{n^{-4}}{n^{-4}} \\
&= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^{-1} + 3n^{-2} + 3n^{-3} + n^{-4}}{1 + n^{-1}} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$\rho = 0 < 1$, thus the series converges.

3. $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2n+1}$

$$\begin{aligned} &\implies \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{2n+1} && \text{Apply the } n^{th} \text{ term test}^{\uparrow} \\ &\implies \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2} && \text{By L'Hôpital's Rule} \end{aligned}$$

$\displaystyle\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n \neq 0$, thus the series diverges.

4. $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{\frac{1}{n}}$

$$\implies \lim_{n\to\infty} 2^{\frac{1}{n}} = 2^0 = 1 \qquad \text{Apply the } n^{th} \text{ term test}^{\uparrow}$$

$\displaystyle\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n \neq 0$, thus the series diverges.

5. $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n}{n^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq \sin n \leq 1 & && \leftarrow \forall n \geq 1 \\ 0 \leq \frac{\sin n}{n^2} \leq \frac{1}{n^2} & && \text{Apply the direct comparison test}^{\uparrow} \\ b_n = \frac{1}{n^2} \to \text{ converges} & && \text{by } p\text{-series}^{\uparrow} \end{aligned}$$

The larger (b_n) series converges, thus the smaller (a_n) converges.

6. $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{(2n)!}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\implies \rho &= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)!}{(2n+2)!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{n!} \right| && \text{Apply the ratio test}^{\uparrow} \\
&= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+1)n!}{(2n+2)(2n+1)2n!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{n!} \\
&= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n+1}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} = \frac{n+1}{4n^2+6n+2} \\
&= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{8n+6} = 0 && \text{By L'Hôpital's Rule}
\end{aligned}$$

$\rho = 0 < 1$, thus the series converges.

7. $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{n}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
0 \leq n \leq n+\sqrt{n} & \qquad \leftarrow \forall n \geq 1 \\
0 \leq \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{1}{n} & \qquad \text{Apply the direct comparison test}^{\uparrow} \\
b_n = \frac{1}{n} \to \text{ diverges} &
\end{aligned}$$

The smaller (b_n) series diverges, thus the larger a_n original series diverges.

8. $\displaystyle\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^3}$

f is positive, decreasing, and continuous for $x \geq 2$ Apply the integral test↑

$$\implies \int_2^{\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{R\to\infty} \int_2^R \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^3}dx \qquad \ln x = u, \quad xdu = dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}\implies \lim_{R\to\infty} \int_2^R \frac{1}{x(u)^3}xdu &= \int_2^R \frac{1}{u}^3 du \\ &= -\frac{1}{2(u)^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\ln^2(x)} + C\Big|_2^{\infty}\end{aligned}$$

$$\implies 0 - \left(-\frac{1}{2\ln^2(2)}\right) = \frac{1}{2\ln^2(2)}$$

The improper integral converges, thus the original series converges.

9. $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^3}{5^n}$

$$\begin{aligned}\implies \rho &= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left|\frac{(n+1)^3}{5^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{5^n}{n^3}\right| \\ &= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^3+1}{5^n+5^1} \cdot \frac{5^n}{n^3} = \frac{1}{5}\end{aligned}$$

Apply the ratio test↑

$\rho = \dfrac{1}{5} < 1$, thus the series converges.

10. $\displaystyle\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^3 - n^2}}$

$$L = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}, \quad b_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^3}}$$

Apply the limit comparison test[↑]

$$\implies L = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^3 - n^2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n^3}}{1}$$
$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{\frac{n^3}{n^3(1 - n^{-1})}}$$
$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{1(1-0)}} = 1$$

$L > 0$, thus a_n converges if b_n converges.

b_n converges by the p-series test, as $\frac{3}{2} > 1$, thus a_n converges.

11. $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 4n}{3n^4 + 9}$

$$L = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}, \quad b_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

Apply the limit comparison test[↑]

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2 + 4n}{3n^4 + 9} \cdot n^2$$
$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^4 + 4n^3}{3n^4 + 9} \cdot \frac{n^{-4}}{n^{-4}}$$
$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1 + 4n^{-1}}{3 + 9n^{-4}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$L > 0$, thus a_n converges if b_n converges.

b_n converges by the p-series test, as $2 > 1$, thus a_n converges.

12. $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(0.8)^{-n}n^{-0.8}$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left|\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}\right| && \text{Apply the ratio test}^{\uparrow}\\ &= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left|\frac{(0.8)^{-(n+1)}(n+1)^{-0.8}}{(0.8)^{-n}n^{-0.8}}\right|\\ &= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{(0.8)^{n}n^{0.8}}{(0.8)^{n+1}(n+1)^{0.8}}\\ &= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{0.8} = 1.25\end{aligned}$$

$\rho = 1.25 > 1$, thus a_n diverges.

13. $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}4^{-2n+1}$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left|\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}\right| && \text{Apply the ratio test}^{\uparrow}\\ &= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{4^{-2(n+1)+1}}{4^{-2n+1}}\\ &= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{4^{-2n-1}}{4^{-2n+1}}\\ &= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{4^{-2n}4^{-1}}{4^{-2n}4} = \frac{1}{16}\end{aligned}$$

$\rho = \frac{1}{16} < 1$, thus a_n converges.

14. $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n}}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| \qquad \text{Apply the Absolute convergence test}^{\uparrow}$$

$$\implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left|\frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n}}\right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$|a_n|$ diverges by the p-series, as $\frac{1}{2} < 1$, meaning a_n converges conditionally since $|a_n|$ decreases monotonically and $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$

15. $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{1}{n^2}$

$$L = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}, \quad b_n = \frac{1}{n^2} \qquad \text{Apply the limit comparison test}^{\uparrow}$$

$$\implies \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sin(n^{-2})}{n^{-2}} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\cos(n^{-2})(-2n^{-3})}{-2n^{-3}} \qquad \text{by L'Hôpital's Rule}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \cos(n^{-2}) = 1$$

$L > 0$, thus a_n converges if b_n converges.

b_n converges by the p-series test, as $2 > 1$, thus a_n converges.

16. $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cos n^{-1}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n, \quad a_n = \cos(n^{-1}) \qquad \text{Apply the alternating series test}^{\uparrow}$$

$$\implies L = \lim_{n\to\infty} \cos(n^{-1}) = 1$$

$L \neq 0$, thus the series diverges

17. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^n a_n, \quad a_n = \frac{2^n}{\sqrt{n}}$$ Apply the alternating series test↑

$$\implies L = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2^n}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{2^n \ln 2}{\frac{1}{2}n^{-\frac{1}{2}}} = 2^n \ln 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{n}$$ By L'Hôpital's Rule

$$= 2 \lim_{n\to\infty} 2^n \ln(2)\sqrt{n} = \infty$$

$L \neq 0$, thus the series diverges

18. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+12}\right)^n$

$$L = \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n \neq 0 \to \text{ diverges}$$ Apply the n^{th} term test↑

$$\implies L = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+12}\right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} e^{-12}$$ By common limit $\left(\frac{x}{x+k}\right)^x = e^{-k}$

$L \neq 0$, thus the series diverges.

Power/Taylor Series: 10.6–10.8

Power/Taylor Series Notes

Power Series

- **Power series**: a infinite series in the form:

$$F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-c)^n$$

  Where the constant c is the *center* of the power series F(x).

- **Radius of convergence** R: the range of values of the variable x whereby the power series $F(x)$ converges.
  - Every power series converges at $x = c$, as $(x-c)^0 = 1$, though the series may diverge for other values of x.
  - $F(x)$ converges for $|x-c| < R$ and diverges for $|x-c| > R$
  - $F(x)$ may converge of diverge at endpoints $c - R$ and $c + R$
- **Interval of convergence**: the open interval $(c-R, c+R)$ and possibly one of both of the endpoints, each must be tested.
  - In most cases, the ratio test↑ can be used to find R.
  - If $R > 0$, then F is differentiable over the interval of convergence; the derivative and antiderivative can be obtained using the following:

$$F'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n (x-c)^{n-1} \qquad F(x)dx = C + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} (x-c)^{n+1}$$

Taylor Series

- **Taylor series**: the power series of a infinitely differentiable function $f(x)$ centered at c,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(c)}{n!}(x-c)^n$$

  - n^{th} **Taylor polynomial**: a polynomial of degree n that is formed partial sum formed by the first $n+1$ terms of a Taylor series, i.e.,

$$f(c)+f'(c)(x-c)+\frac{f''(c)}{2!}(x-c)^2+\frac{f'''(c)}{3!}(x-c)^3+\cdots+\frac{f^n(c)}{n!}(x-c)^n$$

  - **Maclaurin series**: when $c=0$, i.e.,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}0}{n!}(x)$$

- **Useful Maclaurin Series**: useful Taylor series centered at 0 that can be used to derive other series via differentiation, integration, multiplication, or substitution.

$$\begin{aligned}
e^x &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} && \leftarrow \forall x \\
\sin x &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} && \leftarrow \forall x \\
\cos x &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!} && \leftarrow \forall x \\
\frac{1}{1-x} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n && \leftarrow |x|<1 \\
\frac{1}{1+x} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n && \leftarrow |x|<1 \\
\ln(1+x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^n}{n} && \leftarrow |x|<1 \land x=1 \\
\tan^{-1} x &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} && \leftarrow |x|\leq 1 \\
(1+x)^a x &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} x^n && \leftarrow |x|<1 \\
\text{where } \binom{\alpha}{n} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \prod_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\alpha-k+1}{k}
\end{aligned}$$

Power/Taylor Series Problems

10.6 Exercises

Find the interval of convergence.

1. $\displaystyle\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}(-1)^n\frac{n}{4^n}x^{2n}$

2. $\displaystyle\sum_{n=8}^{\infty}n^7x^n$

3. $\displaystyle\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{\ln n}$

4. $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-5)^n (x-3)^n}{n^2}$

Use $\dfrac{1}{1-x}=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \leftarrow |x|<1$ to expand the function in a power series with $c=0$, and determine interval of convergence.

5. $f(x)=\dfrac{1}{4+3x}$

6. $f(x)=\dfrac{1}{1-x^4}$

10.8 Exercises

Find the Maclaurin series and find the interval on which the expression is valid.

1. $f(x) = \sin(2x)$

2. $f(x) = x^2 e^{x^2}$

Find the Taylor series centered at c and the interval on which the expansion is valid.

3. $f(x) = e^{3x}, \quad c = -1$

4. $f(x) = \sin(x), \quad c = \dfrac{\pi}{2}$

5. $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{1 - x^2}, \quad c = 3$

Parametric Equations: 11.1

Parametric Equations Notes

- **Parametric equation**: defines a group of quantities as functions of one or more independent variables called parameters, commonly expressed as coordinates of points that make up a geometric object.
  - **Parametrization**: the representation of a geometrical curve $\mathcal{C}$ with parameter t, i.e.,
$$c(t) = (x(t), y(t))$$
    - Note: parametrizations are not unique; the path $c(t)$ may traverse all or part of $\mathcal{C}$ more than once.
  - **Parametrization of a line**: a line through point $P = (a, b)$ with slope m:
$$x = a + t, \quad y = b + mt \qquad \leftarrow -\infty < t < \infty$$
  - **Parametrization of a circle** with radius R and center (a, b):
$$c(t) = (a + R\cos\theta, b + R\sin\theta)$$
  - **Parametrization of an ellipse**:
$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 = 1 \qquad \rightarrow \qquad c(\theta) = (a\cos\theta, b\sin\theta)$$
  - **Parametrization of a cycloid**: generated by a circle of radius R,
$$c(\theta) = (R(t - \sin\theta), R(1 - \cos\theta))$$
  - **Graph of $y = f(x)$**:
$$c(t) = (t, f(t))$$
- **Slope of tangent lie at $c(t)$**:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} \qquad \leftarrow x'(t) \neq 0$$
- **Areas under a parametric curve**: valid when the curve $y = h(x)$ is traced once by the parametric curve $c(t) = (x(t), y(t))$.
$$y = h(x) \rightarrow y(t), \qquad dx \rightarrow x'(t)dt$$
$$\Longrightarrow \; A = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} y(t)x'(t)dt$$

Parametric Problems

11.1 Exercises

1.

11.2–11.4 Notes

Arc Length and Speed

- **Arc Length of $\mathcal{C}$**: valid if $c(t) = (x(t), y(t))$ directly traverses $\mathcal{C}$ for $a \leq t \leq b$, then

$$s = \int_a^b \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2} dt$$

  - Can be interpreted as the **distance traveled** along the path from $t = a \to b$
  - **Displacement**: less than or equal to the distance traveled; simply the distance from starting point $c(a)$ to endpoint $c(b)$.
  - Distance traveled as as **function of** t, starting at t_0:

$$s(t) = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sqrt{x'(u)^2 + y'(u)^2} du$$

- **Speed** at time t:

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2}$$

- **Surface area**: obtained via rotation of the parametric equation about the x-axis for $a \leq t \leq b$, given $y(t) \geq 0$, $x(t)$ is increasing, and $x'(t) \wedge y'(t)$ are continuous:

$$S = 2\pi \int_a^b y(t)\sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2} dt$$

Polar Coordinates

- **Polar coordinate system**: a two-dimensional coordinate system wherein each point is determined by the distance and angle from a reference point and direction.
  - **Radial coordinate,** r: the distance from reference point.
  - **Angular coordinate,** θ: the angle from reference direction.
  - A point P has polar coordinates (r, θ) with the angle measured in the counterclockwise direction by convention.
- **Conversion between polar and rectangular coordinates**:

$$x = r\cos\theta \qquad y = r\sin\theta \qquad r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \qquad \tan\theta = \frac{y}{x} \leftarrow x \neq 0$$

- **If $r > 0$ then**: (r, θ) must lie in quadrant I or IV;

$$\theta = \begin{cases} \tan^{-1}\frac{y}{x} & \leftarrow x > 0 \\ \tan^{-1}\frac{y}{x} + \pi & \leftarrow x < 0 \\ \pm\frac{\pi}{2} & \leftarrow x = 0 \end{cases}$$

- **Non-uniqueness**: Multiple representations can represent the same point, i.e.,

$$(r, \theta) \equiv (r, \theta + 2n\pi) \equiv (-r, \theta + (2n+1)\pi) \qquad \leftarrow n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

- **Polar Equations**:

Curve	**Polar Equation**
Circle of radius R, center at origin	$r = R$
Line through origin slope $m = \tan\theta_0$	$\theta = \theta_0$
Line, where $P_0 = (d, \alpha)$ is closest to the origin	$r = d\sec(\theta - \alpha)$
Circle radius a, center at $(a, 0)$ $(x-a)^2 + y^2 = a^2$	$r = 2a\cos\theta$
Circle radius a, center at $(0, a)$ $x^2 + (y-a)^2 = a^2$	$r = 2a\sin\theta$

Area and Arc Length in Polar Coordinates

- **Area in Polar Coordinates**: given that f is continuous, then the sector is bounded by:
  - **Polar curve, r**: $r = f(\theta)$
  - **Two rays, α, β**: where each ray is an angle θ with $\alpha < \beta, \quad \beta = \theta - \alpha$
  - Thus, the area is equal to the integral between α and β, i.e.

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\theta)^2 d\theta$$

- **Arc length of polar curve**: given $\alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta$:

$$s = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{f(\theta)^2 + f'(\theta)^2} d\theta$$

Polar Coordinate Problems

11.2 Exercises

1.

11.3 Exercises

1.

11.4 Exercises

1.

Quiz 3

1. For each statement below, indicate whether it is **True** or **False** and provide a brief justification.

   (a) The series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^n \cos\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ converges.

   ✘ **False:**

   $$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n \stackrel{?}{=} 0, \quad a_n = \cos\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \qquad \text{Apply the } n^{th} \text{ term test}^{\uparrow}$$

   $$\implies \lim_{n\to\infty} \cos\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = 1$$

   $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n \neq 0$, thus the series diverges.

   (b) If the radius of converges of the power series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ is $R = 5$, then the series must converge for $x = -3$ and $x = -4$.

   ✓ **True:**

   $$c = 0, \quad R = 5 \implies \text{converges } \forall x \in (-5, 5)$$

   By the Interval of convergence$^{\uparrow}$

   $x = -3 \wedge x = 4 \in (-5, 5)$, thus the series must converge at these values.

2. Determine whether the following series converge absolutely/conditionally, or diverge.

(a) $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} n}{2n+5}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n, \quad a_n = \frac{n}{2n+5}$$

Apply the alternating series test[↑]

$$\implies \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{2n+5} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\implies \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{2n+5} = \frac{1}{2}$$

By L'Hôpital's Rule

$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n \neq 0$, thus the series diverges

(b) $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2\sqrt{n}-1}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}-1}$$

Apply the alternating series test[↑]

$$\implies \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}-1} = 0$$

$$\implies a_n \text{ converges}$$

Note: $|a_n|$ decreases monotonically

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{2\sqrt{n}-1} \right| \stackrel{?}{=} \text{converges}$$

Apply the absolute convergence test[↑]

$$\implies \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}-1}$$

$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0 \to n^{th}$ term inconclusive...

$$L = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}, \quad b_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Apply the limit comparison test[↑]

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}-1} \cdot \sqrt{n}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2\sqrt{n}-1} \cdot \frac{n^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{n^{-\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2-n^{-\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$L > 0$, and b_n diverges by the p-series, implying the $|a_n|$ diverges. Thus, the original series converges conditionally.

3. Find a power series expansion with the center $c = 0$ for

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

and find the interval of convergence. Hint: use $\dfrac{1}{1-x} = \displaystyle\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \quad \leftarrow |x| < 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Longrightarrow \frac{1}{1+x^3} &= \frac{1}{1-(-x^3)} \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-x^3)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^n x^{3n} && \text{Apply hint} \\
\Longrightarrow \frac{1}{1+x^3} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^n x^{3n} \qquad \leftarrow |x| < 1
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, the interval of convergence is all values in the interval $(-1, 1)$.

4. Find the radius of convergence of the power series given by

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2^n n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho &= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left|\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}\right| && \text{Apply the ratio test}^{\uparrow} \\
\Longrightarrow &\lim_{n\to\infty}\left|\frac{(-1)^{n+1}x^{2(n+1)+1}}{2^{n+1}(n+1)} \cdot \frac{2^n n}{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}\right| \\
&= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{|x|^{2n+3}}{2^{2n}(n+1)} \cdot \frac{2^n n}{|x|^{2n+1}} \\
&= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{|x|^{2n+1}\cdot|x|^2}{2^n\cdot 2(n+1)} \cdot \frac{2^n n}{|x|^{2n+1}} \\
&= |x|^2 \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{n}{2n+2} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \\
&= |x|^2 \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{2} && \text{By L'Hôpital's Rule} \\
\Longrightarrow &\frac{|x|^2}{2} < 1 && \text{converges when } \rho < 1 \\
&= |x| < \sqrt{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, the interval of convergence is $(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$ with $R = \sqrt{2}$, and $c = 0$ (endpoints not required to be tested for this problem).

Quiz 4

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Final Review Questions

Note: these questions were taken form a provided review sheet; they focus on sections 10.6–11.4. Some questions already exist on the quizzes, but will be duplicated here.

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1. Find the interval of convergence of the following power series.

(a) $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5^n}{n} x^n$

(b) $\displaystyle\frac{(x-2)^n}{n^2+1}$

2. Find the Taylor series of the following functions $f(x)$ centered at the given value of c using the definition.

(a) $f(x) = e^x, \quad c = 2$

(b) $f(x) = \sqrt{x}, \quad c = 1$

3. Find the Maclaurin series of the following functions using substitution and/or multiplication.

   (a) $f(x) = x\cos(2x)$

   (b) $f(x) = \dfrac{x^3}{1+x}$

4. Express the following integral as a power series, first by finding the Maclaurin series of the integrand, then integrating this series term-by-term:

$$\int_0^1 e^{-x^2}\,dx$$

5. Find the parametric equations for the following curves.

(a) The line through $(3, 6)$ and $(-2, 0)$.

(b) The circle of radius 5 centered at $(1, 7)$.

(c) The ellipse

$$\left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{y+1^2}{3} = 1$$

6. Find the equation of the tangent line to the curve

$$x = \sin(2t) + \cos(t), \quad y = \cos(2t) - \sin(t), \qquad \leftarrow t = \pi$$

7. Find the arc length of the curve

$$x = \frac{2}{3}t^2, \quad y = t^2 - 2, \qquad \leftarrow 0 \leq t \leq 2$$

8. Find the surface area obtained by rotating the following around the x-axis;

$$x = e^t - t, \quad y = 4e^{\frac{t}{2}}, \qquad \leftarrow 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

9. Match each equation in rectangular coordinates with its equation in polar coordinates.

(a) $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

(b) $x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$

(c) $x^2 - y^2 = 4$

(d) $x + y = 4$

(i) $r^2(1 - 2\sin^2\theta) = 4$

(ii) $r(\cos\theta + \sin\theta) = 4$

(iii) $r = \sin\theta$

(iv) $r = 2$

10. Find the area enclosed by one loop of the curve

$$r^2 \cos 2\theta$$