

Self

King Saud University, Department of Mathematics
First Midterm Exam, S2, 2023/24

M-205

All questions carry equal Marks (5 Marks)

Marks: 25, Time: 90 minutes

1. Determine whether the sequences

⑤
$$\left\{ n^2 \left(\sqrt{n^4 + 1} - \sqrt{n^4 - 1} \right) \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

converges or not. If it converges, find its limit.

2. Find the sum of the series

⑤
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n(n+1)} + \left(\frac{e}{4} \right)^n \right)$$

3. Determine whether the following series

⑤
$$\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n \ln n}$$

is absolutely convergent, conditionally convergent, or divergent

4. Find the radius and the interval of convergence of the power series

⑤
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n (x+1)^n}{n+1}$$

5. Find the Maclaurin series for the function

⑤
$$f(x) = \tan^{-1}(x)$$

up to three non-zero terms. Approximate the value of the integral

$$\int_0^{0.1} \tan^{-1}(x^2) dx$$

50

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2^{n+1} (x+1)^{n+1}}{n+2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{2^n (x+1)^n} \right| = 2|x+1| \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |x+1| < \frac{1}{2}$$

~~lim~~

• If $x = -3/2$, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n (-3/2+1)^n}{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n (-1/2)^n}{n+1}$

(1) $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1}$

convergence test AST

• $x = -1/2$, we have $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n (-1/2+1)^n}{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$

(2) using integral test

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

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x+1} dx = \ln \left(\frac{1}{x+1} \right) \Big|_0^{\infty}$$

$$= \ln(1) - \ln(1) = 0$$

interval of convergence $[-3/2, -1/2)$

Radius $\frac{-1/2 - (-3/2)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

50

$$\tan^{-1}(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= \int_0^x (1 - t^2 + t^4 - \dots) dt = \left[t - \frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{t^5}{5} - \dots \right]_0^x$$

$$\int_0^{0.1} \tan^{-1}(x^2) dx = \int_0^{0.1} (x^2 - \frac{x^4}{3} + \frac{x^{10}}{5} - \dots) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^5}{15} + \frac{x^{11}}{11} - \dots \right]_0^{0.1}$$

$$= \frac{(0.1)^3}{3} - \frac{(0.1)^5}{15} + \frac{(0.1)^{11}}{11}$$

$$\approx 0.000333 - \frac{0.000001}{15}$$

$$\approx 0.000333$$

$$1/ \quad a_n = n^2 (\sqrt{n^4+1} - \sqrt{n^4-1}) = n^2 \frac{(\sqrt{n^4+1} - \sqrt{n^4-1})(\sqrt{n^4+1} + \sqrt{n^4-1})}{\sqrt{n^4+1} + \sqrt{n^4-1}}$$

$$= \frac{n^2(n^4+1) - (n^4-1)}{\sqrt{n^4+1} + \sqrt{n^4-1}} = \frac{2n^2}{\sqrt{n^4+1} + \sqrt{n^4-1}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1 \checkmark = \frac{2n^2}{n^2 \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n^4}} + \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{n^4}}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n^4}} + \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{n^4}}}$$

$$2/ \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n(n+1)} + \left(\frac{e}{4}\right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2}{n} - \frac{2}{n+1} \right] + \frac{e/4}{1-e/4}$$

$$S_n = \left[\frac{2}{1} - \frac{2}{2} \right] + \left[\frac{2}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right] + \dots + \left[\frac{2}{n} - \frac{2}{n+1} \right]$$

$$= 2 - \frac{2}{n+1}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 2 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n(n+1)} + \left(\frac{e}{4}\right)^n = 2 + \frac{e}{4-e}$$

$$3/ \quad \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n \ln n} = \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{n \ln n}$$

$$\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^n \frac{1}{n \ln n} \right| = \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n}, \quad \text{easy integral test}$$

$$(1) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n} = 0$$

$$(2) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln x}, \quad f'(x) = -\frac{1}{(x \ln x)^2} < 0 \quad \forall x \geq 3$$

~~Now/ AST~~

$$\int_3^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_3^t \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[\ln(\ln x) \right]_3^t$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\ln(\ln t) - \ln(\ln 3)) = \infty$$

Now/ AST (1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n} = 0$

(2) $a_n > a_{n+1}$

is DV. $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n \ln n}$ is CC \checkmark