

1. 2 Please indicate True or F false.
- (a) T / F: If $\sum a_n(x-3)^n$ converges for $x=4$, then $\sum a_n(x-3)^n$ converges for $x=1$.
- (b) T / F: If $\sum a_n(x-3)^n$ converges for $x=1$, then $\sum a_n(x-3)^n$ converges for $x=4$.
2. 4 Find the Interval of Convergence for the following power series.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-2)^n}{n2^n}$$

Find R using the Root Test: $\sqrt[n]{\left| \frac{(x-2)^n}{n2^n} \right|} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x-2|}{2} < 1$ so $|x-2| < 2$

Now check endpoints.

$x=0$: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^n}{n2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ which converges by the A.S.T

$x=4$: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ which diverges (Harmonic),

so $I = [0, 4)$

3. 4 Given that

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \quad \text{for } |x| < 1,$$

find a power series representation and the interval on which it is valid for the following function.

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{4+x^2} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x^2}{4}} = \frac{1}{1 - \left(-\frac{x^2}{4}\right)}$$

so $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{x^2}{4}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{4^n}$

for $\left| -\frac{x^2}{4} \right| < 1$ i.e. $|x| < 2$, or $(-2, 2)$