

1. Find the radius of convergence R for the following. Express your solution in the form $|x - c| < R$, where possible.

(a) 3 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^n(x-1)^n}{n^2+1}$

Root Test

$$\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \frac{4|x-1|}{\sqrt[n]{n^2+1}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 4|x-1| < 1 \quad \text{when} \quad |x-1| < \frac{1}{4}$$

(b) 3 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2(x-2)^n}{(n+1)!}$

Ratio Test

$$\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \left| \frac{(n+1)^2(x-2)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{n^2(x-2)^n} \right| = \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^2 |x-2| \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

So the radius of convergence is ∞ .

2. 4 Use the Comparison Test to show $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{3n^4+n^2+5}$ converges.

$$\text{Since } 0 < \frac{2n-1}{3n^4+n^2+5} < \frac{2n}{3n^4} < \frac{1}{n^3}$$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3}$ converges as a p-series with $p=3 > 1$,

by the Comparison Test, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{3n^4+n^2+5}$ also converges.