

Due Monday, April 15th at the beginning of class.

1. Consider the power series

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

- (a) Find the interval of convergence of  $f(x)$ .  
 (b) Differentiate  $f$  term-by-term and find the interval of convergence for the resulting power series.  
 (c) Integrate  $f$  term-by-term and find the interval of convergence for the resulting power series.
2. Find a power series representation (centered at zero) for

$$\frac{1}{(1+x^3)^2},$$

(perhaps starting with the geometric series).

3. Solve the following initial value problems (explicitly for  $y$  as a function of  $x$ ).

(a)  $y' + y^2 \sin x = 0$ ,  $y(0) = -1/2$

(b)  $y' = \frac{x^2}{y(1+x^3)}$ ,  $y(0) = -1$

4. Suppose  $y(x)$  is the solution to the initial value problem

$$y' = x^2 - y^2, \quad y(0) = 1.$$

Use Euler's method (starting at  $x = 0$  and with step size 0.1) to approximate  $y(0.5)$ .

5. Use the third degree Taylor polynomial (centered at zero) for  $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$  to estimate  $\ln(2)$  and use Taylor's inequality to give bounds on the error.

The next two problems are extra-credit. Point awarded for them will be added to your quiz score (although the maximum score is still only 10/10).

1. In this problem, you will show that Euler's method converges to an actual solution of the initial value problem below as you take smaller and smaller step sizes.

- (a) Use Euler's method to obtain an estimate  $E_n(x)$  of the solution to

$$y' = y, \quad y(0) = 1,$$

at  $x$  by breaking up the interval between 0 and  $x$  into  $n$  equal pieces.

- (b) Find the limit as  $n$  approaches infinity in your previous answer, i.e. find

$$E(x) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E_n(x).$$

- (c) Show that the limit  $E(x)$  above satisfies the initial value problem.

2. Solve the following initial value problem using power series

$$y'' + y = 0, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = 1,$$

i.e. assume  $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$  is a solution (where the coefficients  $c_n$  are the unknowns!) and solve for the  $c_n$  recursively. Do you recognize your solution?