Practice Final Exam: Solutions

Math 253

March 20, 2024

1. (10 points) Does converge or diverge, and why?

This is section 5.6 #321, which was on homework 5.

Applying the ratio test, we have

Now we either use L’Hôpital’s rule three times or divide the top and bottom of the fraction by , and either way we find that the limit is 1/27. Since this is less than 1, the series converges.
2. (10 points) For what values of x does the series converge?

First we take absolute values and apply the ratio test, which gives

We see that the part involving n goes to 1, so the whole limit goes to . Thus the series converges if , diverges if , and if then we need to do more work.

If then we’re talking about , which converges by the integral test (since ).
If then we’re talking about , which converges absolutely, because if we throw away the signs then we get the thing that we just said converges.

Thus the series converges for .

Here is the form of Taylor’s theorem that we proved and have been using. Fix some , and suppose we find some M such that for all t between 0 and x. Then the difference between f(x) and the dth Taylor polynomial

is at most .

1. On the last midterm you computed several derivatives of :

Then you found that the third Taylor polynomial was .

* 1. (5 points) Use a calculator to evaluate the third Taylor polynomial at .
	2. (5 points) Because and stay between and 1 for all t, we see that the first term of stays between and , and the second term stays between and 1; so which of the following is a good choice for the M that appears in Taylor’s theorem?

	 (i) (ii) 1 (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) (vii)

	Choice (iv): .
	3. (5 points) So Taylor’s theorem as stated above says that the number you found in part (a) is at most how far from the true value of ?

	.
	4. (5 points) Take your answer to part (a) plus your answer to part (c), and then your answer to part (a) minus your answer to part (c), to get upper and lower estimates for .

	Between and .
	5. (5 points) Use a calculator to get a more exact value for . (Make sure you’re working in radians!) If this isn’t in the range that you found in part (d), go back and fix any mistakes.

	I get , which is in the right range.

1. The point of this problem is to approximate , which cannot be found by the methods of math 252.

	1. (5 points) We have seen that the Taylor series for is .
	Manipulate this to get the Taylor series for .

	Subtracting 1 from the Taylor series for , we get
	.

	Dividing through by x, we get
	2. (5 points) Use your answer to part (a) to find .
	(Your answer will be a series of numbers, not a power series.)

	.
	3. (5 points) Use a calculator to get an approximate value for the series in part (b). The true value is ; if your answer is far from this, go back and fix any mistakes.

	Going out to the term, I get which agrees with the true value to four decimal places.
2. This problem asks you to solve the differential equation using power series.

	1. (5 points) Suppose that .

	Find , , and .
	2. (5 points) By equating the constant terms of and , then the coefficients of t, then the coefficients of and so on, solve for , , and so on up to in terms of and .

	From the constant terms we get , so .

	From the coefficients of t we get , so .

	From the coefficients of we get , so .

	From the coefficients of we get , so .

	From the coefficients of we get , so .
3. (5 points) Write out the sixth Taylor polynomial of the particular solution that salsifies the initial conditions and .
(The point is that these initial conditions determine and , which determine the rest.)

We have and , so these initial conditions give and . Thus the sixth Taylor polynomial is

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