

CALCULUS II, SUMMER 2015 - EXAM 3

130 points total = 120 points + 10 extra credit points

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_\_\_/ 120

**N.B.** Do not include scratch-work, but do write neatly and legibly. Everything written on these pages will be graded, so long as it is legible.

**Problem 1 (20 points).** Find the radius of convergence of the *hypergeometric series*

$${}_2F_1(\alpha, \beta, \gamma; x) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha + n - 1)!(\beta + n - 1)!(\gamma - 1)!}{n!(\alpha - 1)!(\beta - 1)!(\gamma + n - 1)!} x^n,$$

where  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$  are positive integers. Compute  ${}_2F_1(1, 1, 2; -x)$ , and differentiate  ${}_2F_1(1, 1, 2; -x)$  term-by-term to figure out which function  ${}_2F_1(1, 1, 2; -x)$  converges to.

**Problem 2 (20 points).**

- (1) Find the Taylor series of

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3-x}$$

centered at 0, and compute its radius of convergence.

- (2) Find the Taylor series of

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3-x}$$

centered at 2, and compute its radius of convergence.

**Problem 3 (20 points).** Find the sum of the series

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1.5)_{k+1}}{k!} (-0.75)^k,$$

where

$$(\alpha)_k = \alpha(\alpha - 1) \cdots (\alpha - k + 1)$$

is the Pochhammer symbol.

**Problem 4 (20 points).** Show that the series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(n\pi/3)}{n}$$

converges conditionally.

**Problem 5 (20 points).** Define

$$a_{2n} = (n!)^{-2/n} \text{ and } a_{2n+1} = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

for each  $n \geq 0$ . Prove that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0.$$

**Problem 6 (20 points).** Compute the fifth-degree Taylor polynomial  $T_5(x)$  of  $\tan x$ , centered at 0. What is  $T_5(1)$ ?

*Hint:*  $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ .

**Bonus Problem (10 points).** Recall that the *Fourier cosine series* of an even function  $f(x)$  on the interval  $[-\pi, \pi]$  is given by

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos(nx),$$

where

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cos(nt) dt.$$

Use the fact that

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos(nx)$$

when  $f(x) = |x|$  to show that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$