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Fall 1999, Math 1B  
**Final Examination**

16 December, 1999  
8:00-11:00 AM

1. (40 points, 4 points apiece) Find the following. If an expression is undefined, say so.

(a)  $\int \frac{1}{x^4 + x^3} dx$

(b)  $\int_2^{\infty} x^{-3} e^{x^{-1}} dx$

(c)  $\int_{-2}^2 x^{-3} e^{x^{-1}} dx$

(d)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (0.999)^n$ .

(e) The set of all real numbers  $p$  such that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n / (1+n^p)$  converges.

(f) The Maclaurin series (power series centered at 0) for  $x \cos x$ .

(g) The Maclaurin series for  $\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt$  (as a function of  $x$ ).

(h)  $(1+i)^{-6}$

(i) The general solution to the differential equation  $y'' + 4y' + 4y = x^2$ .

(j) The solution to the differential equation  $y'' + y' + y = 1$  satisfying the initial conditions  $y(0) = y'(0) = 1$ .

2. (24 points, 8 points apiece) Find the following.

(a) The set of real numbers  $x$  such that the power series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n^5/8^n)(x-5)^n$  converges.

(b) The general solution to the differential equation  $y' - y \tan x = e^{5x}$ .

(c) The Maclaurin series for the solution to the differential equation  $y'' - xy' - 2y = 0$  satisfying  $y(0) = 0$ ,  $y'(0) = 1$ .

3. (12 points) For all  $a \in (-\infty, \infty)$  and  $x \in [0, \pi/2)$ , find  $\int_0^x (\cos t)^a (\sin t)^3 dt$ . You will find one formula that is valid for all  $x$  as above and *almost* all values of the exponent  $a$ , and other formulas for one or two special values of  $a$ . For full credit, you should obtain formulas covering all values of  $a$ , and specify the values of  $a$  for which each is valid, showing your work.

4. (12 points) Suppose  $y_1$  is a solution to a second-order linear differential equation  $y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = G(x)$ , and  $y_2$  is a solution to an equation  $y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = H(x)$  with the same left-hand side, but in general a different right-hand side. Prove that  $y_1 + y_2$  is a solution to the equation  $y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = G(x) + H(x)$ .

5. (12 points) Find the general solution of the differential equation  $y'' + y = 1/x$  ( $x > 0$ ). The solution will involve integrals that cannot be evaluated in terms of elementary functions, so in your answer, simply show those integrals, but do not attempt to evaluate them.