

8.4

3-8. Test the series for convergence or divergence.

3. $\frac{4}{7} - \frac{4}{8} + \frac{4}{9} - \dots$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n+6}, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{n+6} > 0, \quad \text{且 } \{a_n\} \text{ 為遞減數列, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0,$$

所以依交錯級數審斂法(Alternating Series Test), 此級數收斂。

7. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{3n-1}{2n+1}$

$$a_n = \frac{3n-1}{2n+1} > 0, \quad \text{但 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{3}{2} \neq 0, \quad \text{依發散判定法(Test for Divergence), 此級數發散。}$$

9. Show that the series is convergent. How many terms of the series do we need to add in order to

find the sum to the indicated accuracy? $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^n}{n!}$ ($|error| < 0.01$)

$$a_n = \frac{2^n}{n!} > 0, \quad \text{且 } \{a_n\} \text{ 為遞減數列, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{2}{n+1} < 1, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \cdot \frac{2}{n-1} \cdot \frac{2}{n-2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{2}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = 0 \right)$$

$a_7 = \frac{2^7}{7!} \approx 0.025$, $a_8 = \frac{2^8}{8!} \approx 0.006$, 因為第七項大於所求誤差 0.01, 而第八項小於, 故依照交錯級數性質, 該無窮級數與前七項總合誤差小於 0.01, 故取七項即可。

18. For what values of p is the following series convergent? $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^p}$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n^p} > 0, \quad \text{若 } p > 0, \quad \text{則 } \{a_n\} \text{ 為遞減數列, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

所以依交錯級數審斂法(Alternating Series Test), 此級數收斂。

$$\text{若 } p < 0, \quad \text{則 } \{a_n\} \text{ 為遞增數列, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$$

依發散判定法(Test for Divergence), 此級數發散。

19-38. Determine whether the series is absolutely convergent, conditionally convergent, or divergent.

25. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{10^n}{(n+1)4^{2n+1}}$

$$a_n = \frac{10^n}{(n+1)4^{2n+1}} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \frac{5}{8} < 1, \quad \text{依比值審斂法(Ratio Test), 此級數絕對收斂。}$$

$$27. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(n\pi/3)}{n!}$$

$a_n = \frac{\cos(n\pi/3)}{n!} < \frac{1}{n!}$ ，且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$ 絕對收斂，故依比較審斂法(Comparison Test)，此級數絕對收斂。

$$35. 1 - \frac{1 \cdot 3}{3!} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{5!} - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{7!} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{(2n-1)!} + \dots$$

$a_n = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{(2n-1)!} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n} = 0 < 1$ ，依比值審斂法(Ratio Test)，此級數絕對收斂。

39. For which of the following series is the Ratio Test inconclusive (that is, it fails to give a definite answer)?

(a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3}$ (b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n}$ (c) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-3)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n}}$ (d) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{1+n^2}$

(a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3}{(n+1)^3} = 1$ (inconclusive)

(b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$ (收斂)

(c) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}} = 3 > 1$ (發散)

(d) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} \cdot \frac{1 + 1/n^2}{1/n^2 + (1 + 1/n)^2} \right] = 1$ (inconclusive)

8.5

3-18. Find the radius of convergence and interval of convergence of the series.

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$a_n = \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{n+1}/\sqrt{n}} = |x|$$

依比值審斂法(Ratio Test)，此級數欲絕對收斂，則 $|x| < 1$ ，其收斂半徑為 1。

驗證 $x = \pm 1$ ，當 $x = 1$ 時， $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ ， $p = \frac{1}{2} < 1$ ，此級數發散(p 級數審斂法)

當 $x = -1$ 時， $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{n}}$ ，此級數發散(交錯級數審斂法)。

故此級數收斂區間為 $[-1, 1)$

$$5. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^n}{n^3}$$

$$a_n = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^n}{n^3} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = |x|$$

依比值審斂法(Ratio Test)，此級數欲絕對收斂，則 $|x| < 1$ ，其收斂半徑為 1。

驗證 $x = \pm 1$ ，當 $x = 1$ 時， $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^3}$ ， $p = 3 > 1$ ，此級數收斂(p 級數審斂法+交錯級數審斂法)

當 $x = -1$ 時， $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3}$ ，此級數收斂(p 級數審斂法+交錯級數審斂法)。

故此級數收斂區間為 $[-1, 1]$

$$11. \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{4^n \ln n}$$

$$a_n = \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{4^n \ln n} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \frac{|x|}{4}$$

依比值審斂法(Ratio Test)，此級數欲絕對收斂，則 $\frac{|x|}{4} < 1$ ，其收斂半徑為 4。

驗證 $x = \pm 4$ ，當 $x = 4$ 時， $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\ln n}$ ，此級數收斂(交錯級數審斂法)

當 $x = -4$ 時， $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} > \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ (發散)，此級數發散(比較審斂法)。

故此級數收斂區間為 $(-4, 4]$

$$16. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(x-4)^n}{n^3+1}$$

$$a_n = \frac{n(x-4)^n}{n^3+1} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = |x-4|$$

依比值審斂法(Ratio Test)，此級數欲絕對收斂，則 $|x-4| < 1$ ，其收斂半徑為 1。

驗證 $x = 3, 5$ ，當 $x = 3$ 時， $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(-1)^n}{n^3+1}$ ，此級數收斂(交錯級數審斂法)

當 $x=5$ 時， $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^3+1}$ ，此級數收斂(比較審斂法+p 級數審斂法)。

故此級數收斂區間為 $[3,5]$

19. If $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n 4^n$ is convergent, does it follow that the following series are convergent?

(a) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (-2)^n$ (b) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (-4)^n$

(a) 由 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n 4^n$ 知其級數收斂半徑為 4，故其收斂區間至少為 $(-4,4)$

而 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (-2)^n$ 為公比 $r=-2$ ，在其收斂區間內，故收斂。

(b) 由前可知，此級數 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n 4^n$ 收斂不能保證 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (-4)^n$ 收斂。

25. A function f is defined by $f(x) = 1 + 2x + x^2 + 2x^3 + x^4 + \dots$ that is, its coefficients are $c_{2n} = 1$ and $c_{2n+1} = 2$ for all $n \geq 0$. Find the interval of convergence of the series and find an explicit formula for $f(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{設前 } 2n \text{ 項為 } s_{2n} &= 1 + 2x + x^2 + 2x^3 + x^4 + \dots + x^{2n-2} + 2x^{2n-1} = (1+2x)(1+x^2+\dots+x^{2n-2}) \\ &= (1+2x) \frac{1-x^{2n}}{1-x^2} \end{aligned}$$

若要使此無窮級數收斂，則公比 $r = x^2 < 1$ ，所以 $-1 < x < 1$

$$\text{且 } f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1+2x) \frac{1-x^{2n}}{1-x^2} = \frac{1+2x}{1-x^2}, |x| < 1$$

29. Suppose the series $\sum c_n x^n$ has radius of convergence 2 and the series $\sum d_n x^n$ has radius of convergence 3. What is the radius of convergence of the series $\sum (c_n + d_n) x^n$?

$\sum c_n x^n$ 的收斂半徑為 2，故 $-2 < x < 2$ 時，級數收斂； $\sum d_n x^n$ 的收斂半徑為 3，故 $-3 < x < 3$ 時，級數收斂。故 $\sum (c_n + d_n) x^n$ 要收斂，其收斂區間為 $-2 < x < 2$ ，即收斂半徑為 2。

8.6

3-10. Find a power series representation for the function and determine the interval of convergence.

6. $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+9x^2}$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+9x^2} = \frac{1}{1-(-9x^2)} \Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-9x^2)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (3x)^{2n}, | -9x^2 | < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |x| < \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 所以收斂半徑為 } \frac{1}{3}; \text{ 收斂區間為 } \left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

9. $f(x) = \frac{x}{9+x^2}$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{9+x^2} = \frac{x}{9} \frac{1}{1-\left(-\frac{x^2}{9}\right)} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x}{9} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{x^2}{9}\right)^n = \frac{x}{9} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{9^{n+1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left|\frac{x}{3}\right| < 1, \text{ 所以收斂半徑為 } 3; \text{ 收斂區間為 } (-3, 3)$$

11. Express the function as the sum of a power series by first using partial fractions. Find the interval of convergence. $f(x) = \frac{3}{x^2+x-2}$

$$f(x) = \frac{3}{x^2+x-2} = \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{-1}{1-x} - \frac{1/2}{1+x/2} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2^{n+1}} - 1 \right] x^n$$

$$\frac{-1}{1-x} \Rightarrow -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n, |-x| < 1; \frac{1/2}{1+x/2} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)^n, \left|\frac{x}{2}\right| < 1$$

取其交集為收斂半徑為 1；收斂區間為 $(-1, 1)$ 13. (a) Use differentiation to find a power series representation for $f(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$. What is the radius of convergence?

(b) Use part (a) to find a power series for $f(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x)^3}$

(c) Use part (b) to find a power series for $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{(1+x)^3}$

(a) $f(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{-1}{1+x} \right) = -\frac{d}{dx} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n \right] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1) x^n$

收斂半徑為 1。

$$(b) f(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x)^3} = \frac{-1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} \right) = \frac{-1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1)x^n \right] = \frac{-1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1)nx^{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+2)(n+1)x^n, \text{ 收斂半徑為 } 1。$$

$$(c) f(x) = \frac{x^2}{(1+x)^3} = x^2 \times \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+2)(n+1)x^n = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+2)(n+1)x^{n+2}, \text{ 收斂半徑}$$

為 1。

15-18. Find a power series representation for the function and determine the radius of convergence.

15. $f(x) = \ln(5-x)$

$$f(x) = \ln(5-x) = -\int \frac{dx}{5-x} = \frac{-1}{5} \int \frac{dx}{1-\frac{x}{5}} = \frac{-1}{5} \int \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{5}\right)^n dx = \ln 5 - \frac{1}{5} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{5^n(n+1)}, \left| \frac{x}{5} \right| < 1$$

收斂半徑為 5。

17. $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{(x-2)^2}$

$$\frac{1}{x-2} = \frac{-1/2}{1-\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{-1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n, \left| \frac{x}{2} \right| < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x-2} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{-1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n \right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{2^{n+2}} x^n$$

$$\frac{x^3}{(x-2)^2} = x^3 \times \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{2^{n+2}} x^{n+3}, \text{ 收斂半徑為 } 2。$$

23. Evaluate the indefinite integral as a power series. What is the radius of convergence?

$$\int \frac{t}{1-t^8} dt$$

$$\frac{t}{1-t^8} = t \times \frac{1}{1-t^8} = t \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (t^8)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^{8n+1}, |t^8| < 1$$

$$\int \frac{t}{1-t^8} dt = \int \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^{8n+1} \right] dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{8n+2}}{8n+2}, \text{ 收斂半徑為 } 1。$$

37. Let $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^2}$ Find the intervals of convergence for $f, f',$ and f'' .

$$\text{令 } a_n = \frac{x^n}{n^2}, \text{ 則該級數收斂, } \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| < 1, \text{ 且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0, \text{ 故 } |x| < 1, \text{ 收斂半徑為 } 1。$$

並判別 $|x|=1$, $a_n = \frac{(\pm 1)^n}{n^2}$, 該級數亦收斂(p -級數審斂法), 故 $f(x)$ 的收斂區間為 $[-1,1]$ 。

$f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{nx^{n-1}}{n^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+1}$, 由級數審斂法知 $f'(x)$ 的收斂區間為 $[-1,1)$ 。

$f''(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{nx^{n-1}}{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n+2} x^n$, $|x|<1$, 收斂半徑為 1。當 $x = \pm 1$ 時, 該級數均發散, 故 $f''(x)$ 的收斂區間為 $(-1,1)$ 。

8.7

3. If $f^{(n)}(0) = (n+1)!$ for $n=0,1,2,\dots$, find the Maclaurin series for f and its radius of convergence.

$$\text{Maclaurin 級數為 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n$$

若其級數收斂, 則依比值審斂法知 $|x|<1$, 即收斂半徑為 1。

5. Find the Maclaurin series for $f(x) = \cos x$ using the definition of a Maclaurin series. Also find the associated radius of convergence.

$$\text{Maclaurin 級數為 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

若其級數收斂, 則依比值審斂法知 $x \in R$, 即收斂半徑為 ∞ 。

11-18. Find the Taylor series for $f(x)$ centered at the given value of a .

11. $f(x) = 1 + x + x^2, a = 2$

$$f(x) = 7 + 5(x-2) + \frac{2}{2!}(x-2)^2 + \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}(x-2)^n = 7 + 5(x-2) + \frac{2}{2!}(x-2)^2$$

非無窮級數, 故其收斂半徑為 ∞ 。

15. $f(x) = \cos x, a = \pi$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(\pi)}{n!} (x-\pi)^n = -1 + \frac{(x-\pi)^2}{2!} - \frac{(x-\pi)^4}{4!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (x-\pi)^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

$$a_n = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (x-\pi)^{2n}}{(2n)!} , \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| < 1 , \text{ 依比值審斂法知 } x \in R , \text{ 即收斂半徑為 } \infty 。$$

25. Use the binomial series to expand the function as a power series. State the radius of convergence.

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

$$\frac{1}{(2+x)^3} = \frac{1}{8(1+x/2)^3} = \frac{1}{8} \left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right)^{-3} = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-3}{n} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n$$

binomial 係數為 $\binom{-3}{n} = \frac{(-1)^n (n+1)(n+2)}{2}$

故 $\frac{1}{8} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-3}{n} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (n+1)(n+2)x^n}{2^{n+4}}$, $|\frac{x}{2}| < 1$, 即收斂半徑為 2。

27-36. Use a Maclaurin series derived in this section to obtain the Maclaurin series for the given function.

33. $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{4+x^2}} = \frac{x}{2} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{4}\right)^{-1/2} = \frac{x}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1/2}{n} \left(\frac{x^2}{4}\right)^n = \frac{x}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{n! \cdot 2^{3n+1}} x^{2n+1}$$

$|\frac{x^2}{4}| < 1$, 即收斂半徑為 2。

35. $f(x) = \sin^2 x$

$$f(x) = \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2x)^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 2^{2n-1} x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

$a_n = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 2^{2n-1} x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$, $\left|\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}\right| < 1$, 依比值審斂法知 $x \in R$, 即收斂半徑為 ∞ 。

41. (a) Use the binomial series to expand $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

(b) Use part (a) to find the Maclaurin series for $\sin^{-1} x$.

(a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = [1 + (-x^2)]^{-1/2} = 1 + \binom{-1/2}{1} (-x^2) + \frac{(-1/2)(-3/2)}{2!} (-x^2)^2 + \dots$

$$= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{2^n \cdot n!} x^{2n}$$

(b) $\sin^{-1} x = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \left[1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{2^n \cdot n!} x^{2n} \right] dx$

$$= x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{(2n+1) \cdot 2^n \cdot n!} x^{2n+1} + C$$

$C = \sin^{-1} 0 = 0$

59-64. Find the sum of the series.

$$59. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{4n}}{n!}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{4n}}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x^4)^n}{n!} = e^{-x^4}$$

$$63. 3 + \frac{9}{2!} + \frac{27}{3!} + \frac{81}{4!} + \dots$$

$$3 + \frac{9}{2!} + \frac{27}{3!} + \frac{81}{4!} + \dots = 3 + \frac{3^2}{2!} + \frac{3^3}{3!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{n!} - 1 = e^3 - 1$$

65. (a) Expand $f(x) = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}$ as a power series.

(b) Use part (a) to find the sum of the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n}$.

$$(a) \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = [1 + (-x)]^{-2} = 1 + (-2)(-x) + \frac{(-2)(-3)}{2!}(-x)^2 + \frac{(-2)(-3)(-4)}{3!}(-x)^3 + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^n$$

$$(b) \text{ 當 (a) } x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 時, } f(1/2) = \frac{1/2}{(1-1/2)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n}$$

$$\text{故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} = 2$$