## Math 116 - Second Midterm - November 15, 2022

## Write your 8-digit UMID number very clearly in the box to the right.

$\square$

Your Initials Only: $\qquad$ Instructor Name: $\qquad$ Section \#: $\qquad$

1. This exam has 10 pages including this cover.
2. There are 10 problems. Note that the problems are not of equal difficulty, so you may want to skip over and return to a problem on which you are stuck.
3. Please read the instructions for each individual problem carefully. One of the skills being tested on this exam is your ability to interpret mathematical questions, so instructors will not answer questions about exam problems during the exam.
4. Show an appropriate amount of work (including appropriate explanation) for each problem, so that graders can see not only your answer but how you obtained it.
5. You are allowed notes written on two sides of a $3^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime}$ note card.
6. You are NOT allowed other resources, including, but not limited to, notes, calculators or other devices.
7. For any graph or table that you use to find an answer, be sure to sketch the graph or write out the entries of the table. In either case, include an explanation of how you used the graph or table to find the answer.
8. Include units in your answer where that is appropriate.
9. Problems may ask for answers in exact form. Recall that $x=\sqrt{2}$ is a solution in exact form to the equation $x^{2}=2$, but $x=1.41421356237$ is not.
10. You must use the methods learned in this course to solve all problems.

| Problem | Points | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 11 |  |
| 2 | 8 |  |
| 3 | 15 |  |
| 4 | 9 |  |
| 5 | 12 |  |
| 6 | 11 |  |


| Problem | Points | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | 7 |  |
| 8 | 5 |  |
| 9 | 8 |  |
| 10 | 14 |  |
| Total | 100 |  |

1. [11 points]
a. [7 points] Determine the radius of convergence of the following power series:

$$
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{9^{n}(x-2)^{2 n}}{n^{2}}
$$

Be sure to show all of your work. Write your final answer in the space provided below.

Answer: $\qquad$ .
b. [4 points] Suppose that the power series

$$
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n}(x-5)^{n}
$$

converges when $x=10$ and diverges when $x=-1$. At which of the following $x$-values must the series converge? Circle your answers. You do not need to show any work for this problem.
$-5$
0
2
5
11
12
2. [8 points] Suppose that $a_{n}, b_{n}$, and $c_{n}$ are sequences with the following properties:

- The sequence $a_{n}$ is bounded
- The series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{n}$ converges absolutely
- $\frac{1}{n^{2}+1} \leq c_{n} \leq \frac{1}{n}$ for all $n \geq 1$

Determine whether the following statements are always, sometimes, or never true, and circle the appropriate answer for each part. No justification is necessary.
a. [2 points] The sequence $b_{n}$ converges to 0 .

Always
Sometimes
Never
b. [2 points] $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{c_{n}}{n}$ diverges.

Circle one:
Always
Sometimes
Never
c. [2 points] The sequence $a_{n}$ converges.

## Circle one:

Always Sometimes Never
d. [2 points] The series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{3} c_{n}}$ converges.

Always
Sometimes
Never
3. [15 points] Carlos and Nancy are catching a train that leaves at 4pm. They leave their apartment for the train station at 12 pm . The amount of time $t$ (in hours) that elapses between the time they leave their apartment and the time they arrive at the train station is described by the following probability density function (pdf) $h(t)$ :

$$
h(t)= \begin{cases}0 & t \leq 3 \\ a(t-3) & 3<t \leq 4 \\ \frac{1}{4} e^{4-t} & 4<t<\infty\end{cases}
$$

a. [5 points] What is the probability they arrive late for their train (i.e., what is the probability they arrive at the train station after 4 pm$)$ ? Be sure to show work for your calculations, and be sure to use proper notation.
b. [4 points] Find the value of $a$ so that $h(t)$ is a probability density function. Be sure to show work for any calculations.
c. [3 points] Give a practical interpretation of the fact that $h(4.5)=0.15$. Note that the output value has been rounded to the nearest hundredth.
d. [3 points] Write an expression involving one or more integrals that gives the mean amount of time it takes Nancy and Carlos to travel to the train station. The letter $h$ should not appear in your answer. You do not need to evaluate any integrals for this part.
4. [ 9 points] Consider the following sequences, all defined for $n=1,2,3, \ldots$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& a_{n}=\int_{1}^{n} \frac{1}{x^{2}} d x \\
& b_{n}=1+\frac{(-1)^{n}(n+1)}{n^{2}} \\
& c_{n}=\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{(k+1)^{0.5}}
\end{aligned}
$$

a. [3 points] Which sequences are monotone? No justification is required for this part of the problem. Circle your final answer(s) below.
Circle your answers: $\quad a_{n} \quad b_{n} \quad c_{n} \quad$ NONE
b. [3 points] Which sequences are convergent? No justification is required for this part of the problem. Circle your final answer(s) below.

$$
\begin{array}{lllll}
\text { Circle your answers: } & a_{n} & b_{n} & c_{n} & \text { NONE }
\end{array}
$$

c. [3 points] Does the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n}$ converge? Justify your answer.
5. [12 points] The solid curve graphed below is part of the graph of a function $f(x)$ which has the following properties:

- $f(x)$ is twice differentiable on the interval $(0, \infty)$.
- $f(2)=-1$.
- For all $x \geq 10, f(x)<-\frac{5}{x}$.

The dashed line is the tangent line to $f(x)$ at $x=2$, and its slope is -1 .

a. $\left[3\right.$ points] Compute $\lim _{x \rightarrow 2}\left(\frac{f(x)+1}{\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} x\right)+\frac{1}{2} x}\right)$
b. [3 points] Compute $\lim _{x \rightarrow \infty} x\left[f\left(2+x^{-1}\right)+1\right]$
c. [6 points] Does the following improper integral converge or diverge? Fully justify your answer including using proper notation and showing mechanics of any tests you use.

$$
\int_{1}^{\infty}(-f(x)) d x
$$

6. [11 points] It's fall, and the leaves are falling onto the grass. Over the course of each day, suppose that 10 kg of leaves fall onto the grass. At the beginning of each day, 50 percent of the leaves currently on the grass (from previous days) are removed.
a. [ 3 points] Let $M_{n}$ be the total mass in kg of all the leaves currently on the grass at the end of the $n$th day. Suppose that $M_{1}=10$. Write expressions for $M_{2}$ and $M_{3}$. The letter $M$ should not appear in your answer.
b. [5 points] Find a closed-form expression for $M_{n}$. This means that your answer should be a function of $n$, should not contain $\Sigma$, and should not be recursive.
c. [3 points] If 30 kg of leaves are on the grass at the end of any day, then the grass will die. Will this happen during the fall? Justify your answer.
7. [7 points] Determine whether the following improper integral converges or diverges. Circle your final answer choice. Fully justify your answer including using proper notation and showing mechanics of any tests you use.

$$
\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2}-\ln (t)}{t^{4}+8 t+10} d t .
$$

## Circle one:

Converges
Diverges
8. [5 points] Fully evaluate the following integral:

$$
\int x \ln x d x
$$

You do not need to simplify your answer.
9. [8 points] For each of the following, circle ALL that apply. There may be more than one correct answer for each part. You do not need to show any work for any part of this question.
a. [4 points] Suppose $P(t)$ is a cumulative distribution function (cdf) satisfying $P(0.2)=0.5$. Which of the following MUST be true?

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\lim _{t \rightarrow \infty} P(t)=1 & \text { The median } t \text {-value is } 0.2 . \\
P(1) \geq 0.5 & \text { The mean } t \text {-value is } 0.2
\end{array}
$$

## NONE OF THESE

b. [4 points] The series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^{n} \frac{n+\sin (n)}{n^{3.1}} \ldots$

NONE OF THESE
10. [14 points] Determine if the following series converge or diverge. Circle your final answer choice for each. Fully justify your answer including using proper notation and showing mechanics of any tests you use.
a. $[7$ points $] \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^{n} \frac{n}{n^{2}+4 n-1}$

Circle one:
Converges
Diverges
b. [7 points] $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 n-1}{n^{2}+n+2}$

