

Opgave 7

- (a) Merk op dat $a_1 = 4 > \sqrt{8} = a_2$, dus we zullen aantonen dat $\{a_n\}$ monotoon dalend is, oftewel dat
- $$a_{n+1} \leq a_n \text{ voor alle } n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Deze condities kunnen alleen gelden wanneer voor alle $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}a_n^2 + a_n} \leq a_n \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4}a_n^2 + a_n \leq a_n^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$a_n \left(-\frac{3}{4}a_n + 1\right) \leq 0.$$

Mbv. volledige inductie bewijzen we dat $a_n > 0 \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ en $a_n \geq \frac{4}{3}$ in het bijzonder, dan zijn we ook klaar.

Stel $P(n): a_n \geq \frac{4}{3}$

$$P(1) \text{ is geldig nl } a_1 = 4 \geq \frac{4}{3}$$

Stel $P(n): a_n \geq \frac{4}{3}$. Dan $a_{n+1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}a_n^2 + a_n} \geq$

$$\stackrel{*}{\geq} \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{4}{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{9} + \frac{4}{3}} = \frac{4}{3}. \quad \square$$

*: inductie stap.

- (b). In (a) hebben we bewezen dat $\{a_n\}$ monotoon is, en begrensd, dus op grond van de Monotonie Convergentiestelling voor rijen volgt dat $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ bestaat

(c)
$$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}a_n^2 + a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}L^2 + L} \Rightarrow L = \frac{4}{3}.$$
 $L=0$ valt af.

Opgave 2

Voor $k \geq 2$, met breukspplitsen, volgt:

$$\sum_{n=2}^k \frac{1}{(n-1)(n+2)} = \sum_{n=2}^k \left(\frac{1/3}{n-1} - \frac{1/3}{n+2} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{1}{k+2} \right)$$

(telescopisch!) en dus voor $k \rightarrow \infty$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=2}^k \frac{1}{(n-1)(n+2)} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{1}{k+2} \right) = \frac{11}{18}$$

Opgave 3

(a) zij $f(x) = x e^{-x}$. Dan $a_n = f(n) \geq 0$.

Integraal Test:

$$\int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx = \left[e^{-x} (-1-x) \right]_1^{\infty} = \frac{2}{e} < \infty$$

dus $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ convergeert.

(b) Er geldt voor alle n :

$$\frac{n+2}{e^{n+1}} = \int_{n+1}^{\infty} f(x) dx \leq s - s_n \leq \int_n^{\infty} f(x) dx = \frac{1+n}{e^n}$$

$$n=9: 0.000499399 \leq s - s_n \leq 0.012341$$

$$\text{dus } s \in [s_9 + 0.000499399, s_9 + 0.012341],$$

interval ter lengte $0.00734699 < 0,001$!

Opgave 4

$$(a) \quad \sin x = \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} (-1)^h \frac{x^{2h+1}}{(2h+1)!} \quad \text{voor alle } x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{Dus } p(x) = x \sin x = \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} (-1)^h \frac{x^{2h+2}}{(2h+1)!} = x^2 - \frac{x^4}{3!} + \frac{x^6}{5!} - \dots$$

(b) Merk op dat

$$\begin{aligned} (k(x))^2 &= (x + x^2 + x^3 + \mathcal{O}(x^4))(x + x^2 + x^3 + \mathcal{O}(x^4)) \\ &= x^2 + 2x^3 + 3x^4 + \mathcal{O}(x^5). \end{aligned}$$

Dus

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(k(x))^2 - p(x)}{x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2x^3 + 3x^4 + \mathcal{O}(x^5) - (x^2 - \frac{x^4}{3!} + \mathcal{O}(x^6))}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^3 + \mathcal{O}(x^4)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 + \mathcal{O}(x) = 2. \end{aligned}$$

Opgave 5

$$(a) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^3} = \frac{1}{1-(-x^3)} \stackrel{*}{=} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x^3)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{3n}$$

voor $x \in (-1, 1)$. \rightarrow interval van convergentie.

*: meetkundige reeks.

$$c_0 = 1, \quad c_1 = c_2 = 0, \quad c_3 = -1, \quad c_4 = c_5 = 0, \quad c_6 = 1 \dots$$

$$c_k = \begin{cases} (-1)^k & \text{voor } k = 3 \cdot k_1, \quad k_1 \in \mathbb{N}. \\ 0 & k \neq 3 \cdot k_1, \quad k_1 \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

$$(b). \quad g^{(99)}(0) = c_{99} \cdot 99! = -99!$$

$$g^{(100)}(0) = c_{100} \cdot 100! = 0.$$

$$(c) \quad \int g(x) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{3n+1}}{3n+1} + c$$

$$\int_0^{1/2} g(x) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3n+1}}{3n+1} - 0 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^7 \cdot \frac{1}{7} - \dots$$

altmerende reeks met $b_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3n+1} / (3n+1)$ monoton dalend.

$$\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{10}}{10} < 0.001, \text{ dus benadering van de som is}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^7 \cdot \frac{1}{7} = \frac{463}{896}.$$

Opgave 6

$$(a) \quad L(x) = k(25) + k'(25)(x-25) = 3 + \frac{1}{27}(x-25)$$

$$K(x) = k L(x) + \frac{k''(25)}{2} (x-25)^2 = 3 + \frac{1}{27}(x-25) + \frac{(x-25)^2}{2187}.$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{664}{2187} \approx k(26) \approx K(26) = 3 + \frac{1}{27} + \frac{1}{2187} = \frac{664}{2187}.$$

$$(c) \quad \text{Er geldt } k'''(x) = \frac{10}{27(2+x)^{8/3}}, \text{ dalend op } [25, 26].$$

$$\text{Taylor: } |k(x) - K(x)| \leq \frac{k'''(25)}{3!} |x-25|^3 \text{ op } [25, 26]$$

$$\text{dus } |k(26) - K(26)| \leq \frac{5}{531441} \cdot 1^3 \approx 9.4 \cdot 10^{-6}.$$