

10 mars 23.

Geometriske følger og rekker 15.5-6

$$a_{n+1} = k a_n \quad n \geq 0 \quad \text{kvotient } k$$

$a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$   
 $n+1$ -ledd.

$$\underline{a_n = k^n a_0}$$
$$a_n = k^{n-1} a_1$$
$$a_n = k^{n-m} a_m$$

Eksempler

$$a_0 = 1$$

$k=2$  1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, ...

$k=-2$  1, -2, 4, -8, 16, -32, ...

$k=0$  1, 0, 0, 0, ...

$k=1$  1, 1, 1, 1, ...

konstant  
følge.

$$a_0 = 0 \\ 0, 0, 0, \dots$$

for alle  $k$

$$4, 4, 4, \dots \quad \text{konstant følge}$$

$$a_0 = 4 \\ k = 1$$

$$8, 16, 32, 64, \dots$$

$$a_0 = 8 \\ k = 2$$

$$1, 2, 4$$

$a_0, a_1$  geometrisk følge

når  $a_0 \neq 0$  :  $k = \frac{a_1}{a_0}$   
(samt  $a_0 = a_1 = 0$ )

Finne kvotient  $k$ ,  $a_0, a_1$  til den geometriske

følgen med  $a_4 = 6$  og  $a_5 = 1$

$$k = \frac{a_5}{a_4} = \frac{18}{6} = 3, \quad a_3 = \frac{a_4}{3} = 2, \quad a_2 = \frac{a_3}{3} = \frac{2}{3}, \quad a_1 = \frac{a_2}{3} = \frac{2}{9} \\ a_0 = \frac{a_1}{3} = \frac{2}{27}$$

Ex

Find  $k$  og  $a_0$  når

$$a_4 = 2 \text{ og}$$

$$a_7 = -16.$$

$$a_7 = k^3 a_4 \text{ så } k^3 = \frac{a_7}{a_4}$$

$$= \frac{-16}{2} = -8$$

$$k = \sqrt[3]{-8} = -2$$

$$a_0 = \frac{a_4}{k^4} = \frac{a_4}{16} = \frac{2}{16} = \frac{1}{8}.$$

$\frac{1}{8}, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1, 2, -4, 8, -16, 32, -64, \dots$

$a_0 \quad a_1 \quad a_2 \quad a_3 \quad a_4 \quad a_5 \quad a_6 \quad a_7$

$$- \quad a_4 = 2 \quad \text{og}$$

$$a_8 = -32$$

$$a_8 = k^4 a_4$$

$$k^4 = \frac{a_8}{a_4} = \frac{-32}{2} = -16.$$

ingen reelle løsninger!

Geometrisk rekke

(n+1 ledd)

$$a_0 + a_0 k + a_0 k^2 + a_0 k^3 + \dots + a_0 k^n$$

$$a_0 (1 + k + k^2 + \dots + k^n)$$

$$k=1 \quad \underbrace{a + a + a + \dots + a}_{n+1 \text{ ledd}} = (n+1) \cdot a$$

$$1 + 2 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots + 2^n = \underline{2^{n+1} - 1}$$

alle n ≥ 0

Delsummer :  $S_0 = 1 = 2^1 - 1$

$$S_1 = 1 + 2 = 3 = 2^2 - 1$$

$$S_2 = 1 + 2 + 4 = 7 = 2^3 - 1$$

$$S_3 = 1 + 2 + 4 + 8 = 15 = 2^4 - 1$$

$$S_4 = 1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + 16 = 31 = 2^5 - 1$$

etc

Formelen for summen skema for  $n=0$   
(og 1, ..., 4)

antag sandt for  $n$  vi viser at det er formelen  
også gyltig for  $n+1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} & \underbrace{(1+2+\dots+2^n)}_{2^{n+1}-1} + 2^{n+1} = 2^{n+1} + 2^{n+1} - 1 \\ & = 2 \cdot 2^{n+1} - 1 \\ & = 2^{n+2} - 1 \\ & = \frac{2^{(n+1)+1} - 1}{1} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

Resultat

$$1+k+k^2+\dots+k^n = \begin{cases} \frac{k^{n+1}-1}{k-1} & k \neq 1 \\ n+1 & k = 1 \end{cases}$$

Settes  $k=2$

$$1+2+\dots+2^n = \frac{2^{n+1}-1}{2-1} = 2^{n+1}-1 \quad \checkmark$$

$k=4$

$$1+4+16+\dots+4^n = \frac{4^{n+1}-1}{4-1} = \frac{1}{3}(4^{n+1}-1)$$

$k=-1$

$$1-1+1-1+1-1+\dots+(-1)^n$$

$$S_n = 1 \quad n \text{ partall}$$

$$S_n = 0 \quad n \text{ oddetall}$$

$$\frac{(-1)^{n+1}-1}{-1-1} = \frac{-1}{2}((-1)^{n+1}-1)$$

Formulas for summa gir

$$= \frac{-1}{2}((-1)^n - 1) = \frac{1}{2}((-1)^n + 1) \quad \checkmark$$

$$k=10 \quad 1 + 10 + 100 + \dots + 10^n =$$

$$\underbrace{1 \dots 1111}_{n+1}$$

oppg

Finn summen (fra formelen)  
 Er svaret riktig?

$$\frac{10^{n+1} - 1}{10 - 1} = \frac{\underbrace{999 \dots 9}_{n+1}}{9} //$$

$$k = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots \quad \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^{n+1} - 1}{\frac{1}{2} - 1}$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}} = -2 \right) = \underline{\underline{2 \left( 1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1} \right)}}$$

$$4 + 12 + 36 + 108 + \dots + 4 \cdot 3^n$$

$$4(1 + 3 + 9 + 27 + \dots + 3^n) = 4 \frac{3^{n+1} - 1}{3 - 1}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{2(3^{n+1} - 1)}}$$

Formelen for sum av  $n+1$  ledd av geometrisk rekke ( $k \neq 1$ )

$$(1 + k + k^2 + \dots + k^n) (k-1) = k^{n+1} - 1$$

= generalisert konjugatsetning.

$n=1$  :

$$(k+1)(k-1) = k^2 - 1$$

konjugatsetning.



$$\begin{aligned}
 & (1+k+k^2+\dots+k^n)(k-1) \\
 = & k(1+k+\dots+k^n) = -1 \underbrace{(k-k^2)}_{k+k^2} \underbrace{(k^2-k^3)}_{k^2+k^3} + \dots + \underbrace{(k^n+k^{n+1})}_{-k^n} \\
 + & (-1)(1+k+\dots+k^n) = \frac{k^{n+1}-1}{k-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

OP9.  $a_2 = 3$   $a_4 = 6$   $(\text{første ledene})$   
 $a_0 + a_1 + \dots + a_n$

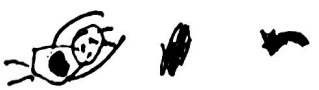
Finns summen for alle mulige geometriske rekker.

$$k^2 = \frac{a_4}{a_2} = \frac{6}{3} = 2.$$

$$a_4 = k^2 \cdot a_2 \Rightarrow k_1 = \sqrt{2} \quad k_2 = -\sqrt{2}$$

To løsninger:  $k_1 = \sqrt{2}$  ; begge tilfeller.

$$a_0 = \frac{a_2}{k} = \frac{3}{2}$$



$$\frac{3}{2} (1 + \sqrt{2} + 2 + \dots + \sqrt{2}^n) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{2})^{n+1} - 1}{\sqrt{2} - 1}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} (1 - \sqrt{2} + 2 - 2\sqrt{2} + \dots + (-\sqrt{2})^n) = \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{(-\sqrt{2})^{n+1} - 1}{-\sqrt{2} - 1} \right)$$

OP9.

$$x^3 + x^4 + \dots + x^n = x^3 (1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^{n-3})$$

$$= \begin{cases} x^3 \cdot \frac{x^{n-2} - 1}{x - 1} & x \neq 1 \\ x^{n-2} & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

Vi selker inn  $P_0 = 1000$  kr ved nyttår

Fast rentesats  $r = \frac{5}{100} = 0.05$  (5%)

Skattet ved inngang til 2000.

selker inn penger til 2010 (skatte år 2010)

Hvor mye penger er det ved utgangen år 2022?

Selker inn penger 11 ganger.

$$P = P_0 \cdot (1+r)^{22} + P_0 (1+r)^{21} + P_0 (1+r)^{20} + \dots + P_0 (1+r)^{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= P_0 (1+r)^{12} (1 + (1+r) + (1+r)^2 + \dots + (1+r)^{10}) \\ &= P_0 (1+r)^{12} \frac{(1+r)^{11} - 1}{r} \\ &= 1000 \text{ kr} \cdot (1.05)^{12} \frac{(1.05)^{11} - 1}{0.05} \\ &= 20000 \text{ kr} \cdot (1.05)^{12} ((1.05)^{11} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(ved } r = 10\% = 0.1 \text{ blir } P = 116317 \text{!)} \text{ )}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{25513 \text{ kr}}}$$

Phi V ing

15.61

a)

$$1+3+9+27+\dots+19683$$
$$3^0 3^1 3^2 3^3 \dots 3^n$$

Hva er  $n$ ?

$$3^n = 19683$$

logarithmer...

$$n \log 3 = \log(3^n) = \log(19683)$$

$$n = \frac{\log(19683)}{\log 3} = 9$$

$$1+3+9+\dots+3^9 = \frac{3^{10}-1}{3-1} = \underline{\underline{29524}}$$

c)...