

Plenum 18/9

$$4.3: \underline{1^d}, \underline{3^c} \quad ?$$

$$4.3: \underline{4^b}, \dots, \underline{13}, \underline{18}, \underline{19} \quad ?$$

$$5.1: \underline{1^e}, \underline{3^c}, \underline{5^{abeg}}, \underline{6^b}, \underline{7^b}, \underline{9^{bce}} \quad ?$$

$$5.2: \underline{1^b}, \underline{3^a}, \underline{5}, \underline{7}, \underline{8}, \dots, \underline{10^{-2}}$$

4.3: Konvergens av följor

$$1) d) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\underbrace{\frac{2n^3 - 13}{5n^3 - 4}}_I - \underbrace{\frac{4n^4 + 12}{1 - 5n^4}}_{II} \right)$$

ser om disse konvergerer

$$I) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^3 - 13}{5n^3 - 4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2n^3 - 13}{n^3}}{\frac{5n^3 - 4}{n^3}}$$

↓
delar på høyeste potens av n

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 - \frac{13}{n^3}}{5 - \frac{4}{n^3}} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$II) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n^4 + 12}{1 - 5n^4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4 + \frac{12}{n^4}}{\frac{1}{n^4} - 5} = -\frac{4}{5}$$

Da er:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2n^3 - 13}{5n^3 - 4} - \frac{4n^4 + 12}{1 - 5n^4} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Satzung 4.3.3}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^3 - 13}{5n^3 - 4} - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n^4 + 12}{1 - 5n^4}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} - \left(-\frac{4}{5} \right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{6}{5}}}$$

$$3)c) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n^2 + n} - n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{n^2 + n} - n)(\sqrt{n^2 + n} + n)}{(\sqrt{n^2 + n} + n)}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{3. Wurd. set.}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + n - n^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + n} + n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + n} + n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n}{n}}{\frac{\sqrt{n^2 + n} + n}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{n^2 + n}}{n} + 1}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{n^2 + n}{n^2}} + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+0} + 1} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{n^2 + n}{n^2} \\ &= \frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{n}{n^2} \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$4) b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \sin(n)}{n} = 0 :$$

La $\varepsilon > 0$. Vil finne $N \in \mathbb{N}$ s.a. for alle $n \geq N$ er:

$$\left| \underbrace{\frac{2 \sin(n)}{n}}_{a_n} - \underbrace{0}_a \right| = \left| \frac{2 \sin(n)}{n} \right| = \frac{2 |\sin(n)|}{n} < \varepsilon$$

Merk: $|\sin(n)| \leq 1$ for alle n ($\sin(n) \in [-1, 1]$ for alle n). Derfor er det nok å finne $N \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\text{s.a.: } \frac{2 \cdot 1}{N} = \frac{2}{N} < \varepsilon \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{sidan} \\ \frac{2 |\sin(n)|}{n} \leq \frac{2 \cdot 1}{n} \text{ for} \\ \text{alle } n \end{array} \right)$$

$$\frac{2}{\varepsilon} < N$$

Velg N til å være det første heltallet større enn $\frac{2}{\varepsilon}$. Da er, for alle $n \geq N$:

$$\left| \frac{2 \sin(n)}{n} - 0 \right| \leq \frac{2}{n} \leq \frac{2}{N} < \frac{2}{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon$$

$$\text{Dermed er } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \sin(n)}{n} = 0.$$

$$13)c) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$$

Vil ha: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}$ er verken 0 eller ∞ .

La $\{a_n\} = \{\frac{1}{n}\}$, $\{b_n\} = \{\frac{1}{n}\}$. Da vil

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$$

Her med:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 = \underline{1} \notin \{0, \infty\}$$

$$\{c_n\} = \{\frac{2}{n}\}$$

5.1: Kontinuitet

1) e) $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+2}}{\ln|x|}$; antar $f \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
(reell funksjon)

\sqrt{y} er definert for $y \geq 0$ (pga.)
 $y = x+2 \geq 0$
 $x \geq -2$

$\ln|x|$ er definert for alle $x \neq 0$.
 $\frac{1}{\ln|x|}$ er definert for alle $x \neq 0$ og s.a. $\ln|x| \neq 0$,
 dvs. $x \neq 1$ og $x \neq -1$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = \{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq -2, x \notin \{-1, 0, 1\} \}$$

definisjons-
mengde f

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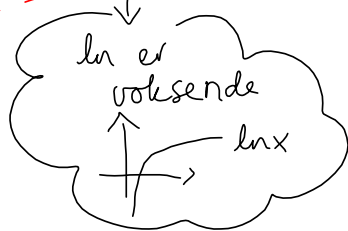
mengden
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3) c) $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 1), x \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow x^2 \in \mathbb{R}_+ \Rightarrow x^2 + 1 \in [1, \infty)$$

ikke-neg. reelt
tall

$$\Rightarrow \ln(x^2 + 1) \in [\ln(1), \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \ln(y))$$



$$= [0, \infty)$$

Så: $V_f = [0, \infty)$

verdimengde
 f

5.) g) $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ i $x = 4$:

La $\varepsilon > 0$ være gitt. Vil finne $\delta > 0$ s.a. når

$$|x - 4| < \delta, \text{ så er } |f(x) - f(4)| < \varepsilon.$$

La $h := x - 4$ (så $x = h + 4$)

Da er: $|f(x) - f(4)| = |\sqrt{x} - 2| < |\sqrt{x} - 2| |\sqrt{x} + 2|$

$|a \cdot b| = |a| |b|$

3. vord.
set

$$= |(\sqrt{x} - 2)(\sqrt{x} + 2)|$$

$$= |x - 4| = |h|$$

slik at

siden $\sqrt{x} \geq 0$ for alle x

Velg $\delta = \varepsilon$. Hvis $|x-4| = |h| < \delta$, så er

$$|f(x) - f(4)| < |h| < \delta = \varepsilon$$

($\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$
 $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon$)

f. eks

så dermed er f kontinuerlig i $x=4$.

b) b) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos(\frac{1}{x}) & \text{for } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{for } x = 0 \end{cases}$ i pkt. 0.

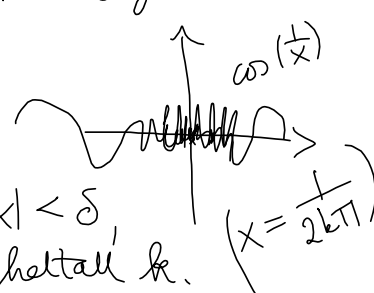
Merk at $\frac{1}{x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0_+} \infty$ og $\frac{1}{x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0_-} -\infty$, så

(lim $\frac{1}{x} = \infty$) $\cos \frac{1}{x}$ vil oscillere

(svinge) fortere og fortere når x nærmer seg 0

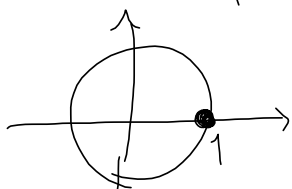
Velg $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}$. Samme hvor liten δ man velger vil det være mulig å finne en x s.a. $|x-0| = |x| < \delta$, men $\frac{1}{x} = 2k\pi$ for et heltall k .

f. eks



Men da er:

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x) - f(0)| &= \left| \cos \frac{1}{x} - 0 \right| = \left| \cos \frac{1}{x} \right| \\ &= \left| \cos(2k\pi) \right| = 1 > \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\varepsilon}, \end{aligned}$$



Så dermed er f ikke kontinuert i $\underline{\underline{x=0}}$.

5.2:

1) b) $f(x) = e^x - x - 2$ i $[0, 2]$:

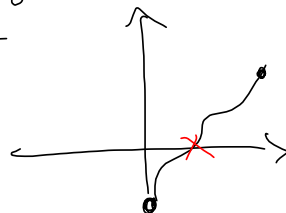
f er en kontinuert funksjon.

$$f(0) = e^0 - 0 - 2 = -1 < 0$$

$$f(2) = e^2 - 2 - 2 > 0$$

($\approx 2,71$)

Skjæringssetningen gir da at f har nullpunkt(er) i $(0, 2)$.



$$3) a) \underline{f(x) = \ln(x), g(x) = x^2 - 2, [1, 2]}:$$

f og g er kont. funk.

$$\begin{array}{l} f(1) = 0 \\ g(1) = -1 \end{array} \Rightarrow f(1) > g(1)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} f(2) = \ln(2) \\ g(2) = 2 \end{array} \Rightarrow f(2) < g(2)$$

Korollaret til skjæringsset. gir at f og g
skjærer hverandre i $(1, 2)$.