

Oppgaver A.8:

2)

$$a) \quad X_{n+2} - \frac{1}{2} X_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} X_n, \quad n \geq 0, \quad x_0 = 2, \quad x_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$X_{n+2} - \frac{1}{2} X_{n+1} - \frac{1}{2} X_n = 0$$

$$r^2 - \frac{1}{2} r - \frac{1}{2} = 0, \quad r = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - 4(-\frac{1}{2})}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 2}}{2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}}}{2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{3}{2}}{2} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

Generell løsning

$$X_n = C \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + D, \quad \begin{array}{l} x_0 = C + D = 2 \quad L_1 \\ x_1 = -\frac{C}{2} + D = \frac{1}{2} \quad L_2 \end{array}$$

$$L_1 - L_2 \quad \frac{3}{2} C = \frac{3}{2}, \quad C = 1, \quad D = 2 - C = 1$$

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

b) Hva skjer når $n \rightarrow \infty$

Siden $\left|-\frac{1}{2}\right| < 1$ vil $\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \rightarrow 0$ når $n \rightarrow \infty$.

∴ $X_n \rightarrow 1$ når $n \rightarrow \infty$.

5) Handler om bien.

En hannbi er et resultat av et ~~ub~~ ubefruktet egg, dvs. at en hannbi har en mor og ingen far. En hunnbi kommer fra et befruktet egg, og hunnbien har en mor og en far.

Starter med en hannbi

La z_k være antall for gjengere k -generasjonen bakover

$$z_0 = 1, z_1 = 1, z_2 = 2, z_3 = 3, \dots, z_k = ?$$

x_k antall for fedre k generasjonen bakover

y_k — " — for frødre — " —

$$z_k = x_k + y_k,$$

$$x_{k+1} = y_k, \quad y_{k+1} = x_k + y_k = z_k$$

$$z_{k+1} = x_{k+1} + y_{k+1} = y_k + (x_k + y_k) = z_{k-1} + z_k$$

$$\boxed{z_{k+2} = z_{k+1} + z_k} \quad \text{differenslikning for}$$

Fibonacci tall, videre er $z_0 = 1, z_1 = 1$

z_k = k -te Fibonacci tall. Har formel for disse (se bok s. 114, formel (5.5))

$$\underline{\underline{z_k = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \left(\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{k+1} - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{k+1} \right)}}$$

8.9

$$a) \quad X_{n+2} - 6X_{n+1} + 8X_n = 9n, \quad X_0 = 3, \quad X_1 = 3$$

Vil finne spesiell løsning på form

$$X_n^s = An + B$$

$$(A(n+2)+B) - 6(A(n+1)+B) + 8(A_n+B)$$

$$= 3An + (-4A+3B) = 9n, \quad \begin{matrix} 3A = 9, & A = 3 \\ -4A+3B = 0, & B = 4 \end{matrix}$$

$$X_n^s = 3n+4, \quad X_{n+2} - 6X_{n+1} + 8X_n = 0$$

$$r^2 - 6r + 8 = 0, \quad r = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36-32}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 2}{2} = \begin{cases} 4 \\ 2 \end{cases}$$

$$X_n^h = C(4)^n + D(2)^n$$

$$X_n = C4^n + D2^n + 3n + 4 = X_n^h + X_n^s$$

$$X_0 = C + D + 4 = 3 \quad C + D = -1 \quad L_1$$

$$X_1 = 4C + 2D + 7 = 3 \quad 4C + 2D = -4 \quad L_2$$

$$L_2 - 2L_1, \quad (4C + 2D) - (2C + 2D) = 2C = -4 - 2(-1) = -2$$

$$C = -1, \quad D = -1 - C = -1 - (-1) = 0, \quad \underline{\underline{X_n = -4^n + 3n + 4}}$$

8.9

$$b) \quad X_{n+2} + 2X_{n+1} - 3X_n = 4$$

$$X_0 = -1, \quad X_1 = -8$$

Pröva först $X_n^s = A$

$$A + 2A - 3A = 0 = +4 \quad ?$$

Pröva istället med $X_n^s = An$

$$A(n+2) + 2(A(n+1)) - 3An =$$

$$= 0 \cdot An + 4A = 4, \quad A = 1, \quad X_n^s = n$$

$$r^2 + 2r - 3 = 0, \quad r = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+12}}{2} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -3 \end{cases}$$

$$X_n^h = C + D(-3)^n, \quad X_n = C + D(-3)^n + n$$

$$X_0 = C + D = -1 \quad L_1 \quad L_1 - L_2$$

$$X_1 = C - 3D + 1 = -8 \quad L_2 \quad 4D - 1 = 7, \quad 4D = 8, \quad D = 2$$

$$C = -1 - D = -3, \quad X_n = -3 + 2(-3)^n + n$$

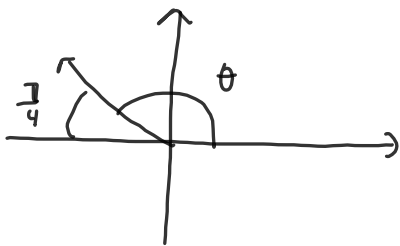
$$8.9 \text{ c) } X_{n+2} + 2X_{n+1} + 2X_n = 5, \quad X_0 = 2, \quad X_1 = 1$$

$$X_n^s = A, \quad A + 2A + 2A = 5A = 5, \quad A = 1$$

$$r^2 + 2r + 2 = 0, \quad r = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-8}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm 2i}{2} = -1 \pm i, \quad -1+i = \rho(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}, \quad \cos\theta = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \sin\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \text{er i 2. kvadrant}$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \\ \text{"} & \text{"} & \\ -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & \end{array}, \quad \theta = \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$X_n^h = C(\sqrt{2})^n \cos n \frac{3\pi}{4} + D(\sqrt{2})^n \sin n \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$X_n = C(\sqrt{2})^n \cos n \frac{3\pi}{4} + D(\sqrt{2})^n \sin n \frac{3\pi}{4} + 1 = X_n^h + X_n^s$$

$$X_0 = C + 1 = 2, \quad C = 1$$

$$X_1 = C\sqrt{2}\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + D\sqrt{2}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + 1 = -C + D + 1 = 1$$

$$= -1 + D + 1 = 1, \quad D = 1$$

$$X_n = (\sqrt{2})^n \cos n \frac{3\pi}{4} + (\sqrt{2})^n \sin n \frac{3\pi}{4} + 1$$

(Hopper over d) Hopper over 8.10

Eksamens oppgaver

2.2

a) $z^2 - 6z + 12 = 0$. Løs og skriv på polarform.

$$z = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 48}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{-12}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 2\sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

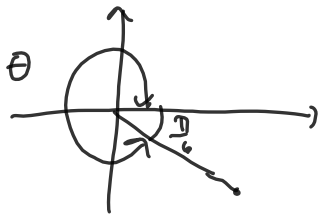
$$= \underline{3 \pm \sqrt{3}i} = \rho(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta), \quad \rho = ?, \quad \theta = ?$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{9 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{9 + 3} = 2\sqrt{3}, \quad \underline{z_1 = 3 + \sqrt{3}i}$$

$$\cos\theta_1 = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \sin\theta_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$z_2 = 3 - \sqrt{3}i, \quad \cos\theta_2 = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \sin\theta_2 = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Her er vi i 4. kvadrant.



$$\theta = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{11\pi}{6}$$

$$z_1 = 2\sqrt{3} \left(\cos\frac{\pi}{6} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{6} \right), \quad z_2 = 2\sqrt{3} \left(\cos\frac{11\pi}{6} + i\sin\frac{11\pi}{6} \right)$$

(På polarform)

$$(På eksponentiell form; $z_1 = 2\sqrt{3} e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}, \quad z_2 = 2\sqrt{3} e^{i\frac{11\pi}{6}}$)$$

$$b) X_{n+2} - 6X_{n+1} + 12X_n = 49n, \quad x_0 = 4, \quad x_1 = 12$$

$$X_n^s = An + B$$

$$(A(n+2) + B) - 6(A(n+1) + B) + 12(A_n + B)$$

$$= 7An + (-4A + 7B) = 49n$$

$$7A = 49, \quad A = 7$$

$$-4A + 7B = 0 \quad 7B = +4 \cdot 7, \quad B = +4$$

$$X_n^s = 7n + 4$$

$$X_n = C(2\sqrt{3})^n \cos \frac{n\pi}{6} + D(2\sqrt{3})^n \sin \frac{n\pi}{6}$$

$$+ 7n + 4 \quad (\text{from a})$$

$$X_0 = C + 4 = 4, \quad C = 0$$

$$X_1 = D(2\sqrt{3})^{\frac{1}{2}} + 7 + 4 = 12 \quad \sqrt{3}D = 1, \quad D = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$X_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (2\sqrt{3})^n \sin \frac{n\pi}{6} + 7n + 4$$

2.5

Har et fond. Start kapital $X_0 = 15$ millioner
 $= 10^6$

Renter 6% pr. år.

Utbetaling etter 1. år 500 000

Utbetalinger øker med 60.000 for hvert år

~~Utbet~~ $X_n = ?$ (fondets størrelse etter n år?)

$$X_{n+1} = (X_n + \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{renter}}}{0.06X_n}) - \underbrace{(500.000 + 60.000)}_{\text{utbetaling etter } n+1 \text{ år}}$$

$$X_{n+1} = 1.06X_n - 0.06n + 0.5 \text{ (i millioner)}$$

$$X_n^S = An + B,$$

$$(A(n+1) + B) - 1.06(A_n + B) =$$

$$= -0.06An + (A - 0.06B) = -0.06n - 0.5$$

$$A = 1 \quad -0.06B = -0.5 - 1, \quad B = 25$$

Generell løsning

$$X_n = C(1.06)^n + n + 25, \quad X_0 = 15$$

$$C + 25 = 15, \quad C = -10, \quad X_n = (-10)(1.06)^n + n + 25$$

Når $n \rightarrow \infty$ vil $(1.06)^n \rightarrow \infty$ fordi $1.06 > 1$

$X_n \rightarrow -\infty$ $n \rightarrow \infty$. Betyr at fondet går i 0

og vi stoppe utbetalingene. Kan vi endre X_0 så

dette ikke skjer? $X_n = C(1.06)^n + n + 25$

$$X_0 = C + 25 = x_0 \text{ vi vil ha } C \geq 0$$

$$C = x_0 - 25, \quad x_0 \geq 25 \text{ for at utbetalingen}$$

kan fortsette (til evig tid).