

17. Følger og rekker.

8.nov
2021

Tallfølger $1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$ endelig tallfølge

$1, 3, 5, 7, 9, \dots$

$1, -1, 1, -1, 1, -1, \dots$

①

ordna samling tell.

← tell (3. ledet)

$a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n, \dots$ endelig

Vendelig

a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots

$$a_n = n$$

Naturlige tell

$1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$

$1, 3, 5, 7, \dots$

odd tallene

$$b_n = 2n - 1$$

$$b_{n+1} = b_n + 2$$

$$c_n = 2n$$

$$c_{n+1} = c_n + 2$$

$$2, 4, 6, \dots$$

kvadratfølge

$$1, 4, 9, 16, 25, \dots$$

$$d_n = n^2$$

primfølge

$$\rho_1, \rho_2, \rho_3, \dots$$

vendelig
tallfolge

$$2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, \dots$$

ingen formel for ρ_n utgått ved n .

②

Rekursiv formel

a_n kan beskrives ved
foregående element(e)

$$F_0 = 0, F_1 = 1$$

$$n \geq 2$$

Fibonacci følgen

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$$

$$0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, \dots$$

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

$$g_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \quad n \geq 1$$

③

$$g_1 = 1 \quad g_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} g_n.$$

$$\text{Rekke} \quad 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = 2 \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right) \quad n \geq 1 \quad (\text{viser dette senere})$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \cdots = 2$$

Vendelige rekken.

Aritmetiske følger

$$a_{n+1} = a_n + d$$

$$a_0, a_1 = a_0 + d, a_2 = a_1 + d = a_0 + 2d, a_3 = a_0 + 3d, \dots$$

(4) bestemt av 1. ledet og differensen d .

$$a_1 = 3, \quad d = 4$$

$$3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, \dots$$

$$a_n = a_1 + (n-1) \cdot d$$

$$a_n = 3 + 4(n-1) = \underline{4n - 1}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & 7 & 9 & 11 & 13 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ a_2 & a_4 & a_6 & a_8 & a_{10} & a_{12} & a_{14} \end{matrix}$$

Aritmetisk nullfølge

oppg.

$$Hva er a_1, d$$

$$\text{og } a_n ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_4 - a_2 &= 2 \cdot d \\ 7 - 3 &= 4 = 2 \cdot d \quad \text{så } d = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_1 = 3 - d = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}a_n &= a_1 + (n-1) \cdot d = 1 + (n-1) \cdot 2 \\&= \underline{\underline{2n-1}}\end{aligned}$$

(5)

Dette er følger av oddetall.

Antrekksk. følge

oppg.

$$b_3 = 4 \quad \text{og} \quad b_7 = 10$$

b_n

Finn differansen d og

$$b_7 - b_3 = (7-3) \cdot d \quad , \quad 10 - 4 = 4 \cdot d$$

$$6 = 4 \cdot d$$

$$d = 1.5$$

$$\begin{aligned}b_n &= b_3 + (n-3) \cdot d = 4 + (n-3) \cdot \frac{3}{2} \\&= 4 - (4.5) + \frac{3}{2} n = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} n}}\end{aligned}$$

$$d = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$|\vec{a}|, |\vec{b}|$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$$

analog til oppg. 2

og til oppg. 3.

Hva er

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}|$$

$$|\vec{a} - \vec{b}|$$

6)

og vinkelen mellom \vec{u} og \vec{v} ?

$$|\vec{u}|^2 = \vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} = (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} + \vec{b})$$

$$= \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b} + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$$

$$|\vec{u}| = \sqrt{|\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}$$

$$\text{Tilsvarande } |\vec{v}| \dots$$

Tilsvarende

$$|\vec{v}|^2 = (\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} - \vec{b}) = |\vec{a}|^2 - |\vec{b}|^2$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} - \vec{b})$$

$$|\vec{u}| / |\vec{v}| \cos(\omega) = \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$$

gir vinkelen ω mellom \vec{u} og \vec{v} ...

$$\textcircled{7} \quad 1+2+3+\cdots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$1, 1+2=3, 1+2+3=6, 1+2+3+4=10, 1+2+3+4+5=15.$$

bevis

$$\begin{aligned} & 1+2+3+\cdots+(n-1)+n \\ & n+(n-1)+(n-2)+\cdots + \underbrace{2}_{\text{+ 1}} + 1 \end{aligned}$$

to kopier av n like

$$= (n+1)+(n+1)+(n+1)+\cdots+(n+1)+(n+1) = (n+1) \cdot n$$

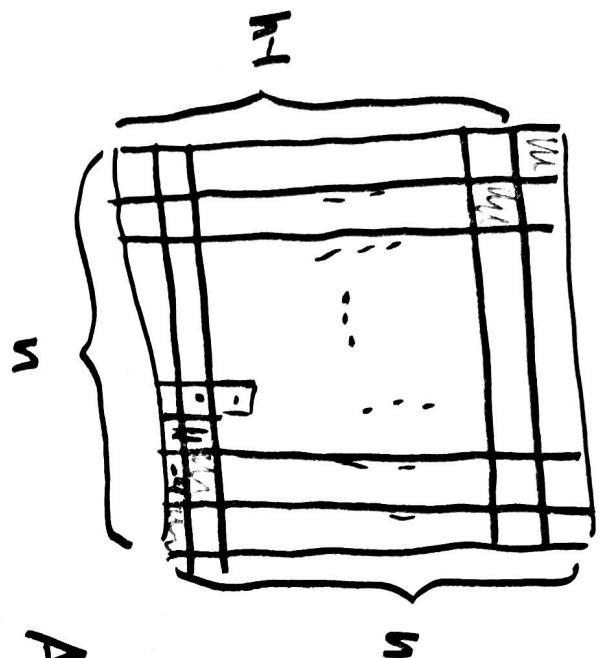
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$$1+2+3+\cdots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}.$$

Derfor er

(8)

$$n^2 \text{ nter}$$



n nter på diagonalen.

Antall nter under diagonalen

$$1+2+3+\dots+(n-1)$$

= antall nter over diagonalen
= $\frac{(n-1)+1}{2}(n-1)$

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

Allmänt
bevis.

$$1+2+\dots+100 = \frac{100 \cdot (100+1)}{2} = 50 \cdot 101 = \underline{\underline{5050}}$$

av de naturlige tallene $20+21+\dots+70$

Oppg. Finn summen

$$(1+2+3+\cdots+70) - (1+2+3+\cdots+19)$$

(a)

$$\frac{70 \cdot 71}{2} - \frac{19 \cdot 20}{2} = 35 \cdot 71 - 190$$

$$(30+5)(70+1) - 190$$

$$= 2100 + 30 + 350 + 5 - 190$$

$$2485 - 190 = \underline{\underline{2295}}$$

n-k ledet

n første positive oddetallene

$$1+3+5+7+\cdots+ \frac{(n+1) \cdot n}{2} (2n-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (-1) \cdot n + 2(1+2+3+\cdots+n) = -n + n^2 + n \\ & = -n + (n+1) \cdot n = \underline{\underline{n^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$n=4: 1+3+5+7 = 16 = 4^2$$

$$n=5: 1+3+5+7+9 = 25 = 5^2$$

$$n=1: 1+3 = 4 = 2^2$$

$$n=2: 1+3+5 = 9 = 3^2$$

$$4 + 7 + 10 + 13 + \dots$$

$$d=3 \\ a_1=4$$

(10)

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= a_1 + (n-1) \cdot d \\ &= 4 + (n-1) \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n = ?$$

$$(4 + (n-1) \cdot 3) + (4 + 3 \cdot 3) + \dots + (4 + (n-1) \cdot 3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 4 \cdot n + 3 \underbrace{\left(1 + 2 + \dots + (n-1)\right)}_{\frac{(n-1)n}{2}} \\ a_1 &= 4 \\ &= 4n + 3 \cdot \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [8n + 3(n^2 - n)] = \frac{1}{2}(3n^2 + 5n) \end{aligned}$$

17.4 generally

$$a_n = a_1 + d(n-1)$$

$$a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$$

(11)

$$a_1 + (a_1 + d) + (a_1 + 2d) + \dots + (a_1 + d(n-1))$$

$$n \cdot a_1 + d \left(\underbrace{1+2+3+\dots+(n-1)}_{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \right) = n(a_1 + \frac{d(n-1)}{2})$$

$$= n \cdot \frac{a_1 + a_n}{2}$$

$$= \frac{n}{2} (2a_1 + d(n-1))$$

(Antall). (Først ledd + sist ledd)

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Exs

$$\begin{aligned} 20+21+\dots+70 &= 51 \cdot \frac{20+70}{2} = 51 \cdot 45 \\ &= 50 \cdot 45 + 45 \\ &= 2250 + 45 \\ &= \underline{\underline{2295}} \end{aligned}$$

DVNTS

Oppg. Hvor mange positive partell i økende rekkefølge
kan vi legge sammen før at vi skal få
startet mulig sum under 1000? Hva er summen.

(12)

$$S_n = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n$$

$$S_N < 1000 \quad \text{og} \quad S_{N+1} \geq 1000.$$

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

$$S_n = 2(1+2+3+\dots+n)$$

n startet mulig

$$n(n+1) < 1000$$

Økende.

N stør

$$n(n+1) \approx n^2$$

$$n^2 = 1000 \quad \text{når} \quad n \approx \sqrt{1000}$$

$$= 10\sqrt{10}$$

$$= 31.62\dots$$

$$S_{31} = 31 \cdot 32 = (30+1)(30+2) = 900 + 3 \cdot 30 + 1 \cdot 2$$

$$= \underline{\underline{992}}$$

$$S_{32} = 32 \cdot 33 = 32 \cdot (31+2) = 992 + 2 \cdot 36 = 1064$$

$$S_{31} = 31 \cdot 32 = (30+1)(30+2) = 900 + 3 \cdot 30 + 1 \cdot 2$$

$N=3$! og summer u da

$$2+4+6+\dots+62 = \underline{\underline{992}}.$$

(12)

-

$$200 + 201 + \dots + 400$$

Finn summen.

$$\text{avg. } n(n+1) = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$1+2+3+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2},$$

$$a_1 + \dots + a_n = n \cdot \left(\frac{a_1 + a_n}{2} \right)$$

antall
ledd

$$\frac{200 + 400}{2}$$

$$(1+2+3+\dots+400) - (1+2+3+\dots+199)$$

$$\text{Summer} = 201 \cdot \frac{200 + 400}{2}$$

$$= 201 \cdot 300 = \underline{\underline{60300}}$$

$$= \frac{400}{2} [2 \cdot 401 - 199]$$

$$= 100 [802 - 199] = 100 \cdot 603$$

$$= \underline{\underline{60300}}$$

$$\alpha_i = 3$$

$$\alpha_i = \alpha_{i-1} + 4$$

$$i \geq 2$$

$$17 \cdot 11$$

$$\alpha_1 = 3$$

$$\alpha_2 = 3 + 4 = 7$$

$$\alpha_3 = 11$$

$$\alpha_4 = 3 + 4 = 15$$

$$\alpha_5 = 3 + 4 = 19 \dots$$

(14)

$$\alpha_4 = \alpha_3 + 4 = 15$$

$$\alpha_n = \alpha_1 + 4(n-1)$$

$$= 3 + 4(n-1) = \underline{4n - 1}$$

Oppg Finn summen av alle heltall delrelige med 3

$$(3 \cdot 17 = 51)$$

$$(3 \cdot 170 = 510)$$

$$(3 \cdot 166 = 498)$$

3 · 17

$$Antall ledd \quad 1 + (166 - 17) = \underline{150}$$

$$\text{sum} = 150 \cdot \frac{51 + 498}{2} = 150 \cdot \frac{549}{2} = \underline{41925}$$