

8

Visa att

Om $\left[\begin{array}{l} f_n \text{ kontinuerliga} \\ f_n \rightarrow f \text{ likformig p\u00e5 } [a, b] \end{array} \right.$

$$\text{s\u00e5 \u00e4r } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f_n(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

B\u00e9vis (Uppgift \u00e4r satsen 19.10)

Hj\u00e4lp satsen: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_n \rightarrow f \text{ likformigt konverg.} \\ f_n \text{ kontinuerliga} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow f \text{ \u00e4r kontinuerlig.}$

Att bevisa det:

vi vill visa att $\left(f(x) \rightarrow f(a) \right)_{x \rightarrow a}$

Antag $\varepsilon > 0$

$\left(\varepsilon/3 > 0 \right) \quad ? \quad x \rightarrow a \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(a)| < \varepsilon ?$

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x) - f(a)| &= |f(x) - f_n(x) + f_n(x) - f_n(a) + f_n(a) - f(a)| \leq \\ &= \underbrace{|f(x) - f_n(x)|}_{\otimes} + \underbrace{|f_n(x) - f_n(a)|}_{\boxtimes\boxtimes} + \underbrace{|f_n(a) - f(a)|}_{*} \leq \end{aligned}$$

$\otimes$ enligt Hypotes

$f_n \rightarrow f$ likformigt $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon/3 \quad (\forall n > N_\varepsilon)$

$\boxtimes\boxtimes$ f_n \u00e4r kontinuerlig $\forall n \quad |f_n(x) - f_n(a)| < \varepsilon/3$

$*$ likformig konverg $\Rightarrow$ punktvis konvergen
 $|f_n(a) - f(a)| < \varepsilon/3$

$$\leq \varepsilon/3 + \varepsilon/3 + \varepsilon/3 = \varepsilon$$

D\u00e5 \u00e4r f kontinuerlig $\forall x \in M$.

f kontinuerlig $\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx$ existerar $< \infty$

f_n kontinuerliga $\Rightarrow \int_a^b f_n(x) dx$ existerar $< \infty$

f_n kontinuerliga $\Rightarrow \int_a^b f_n(x) dx$ existerar. $< \infty$

$$? \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f_n(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx ?$$

Enligt likformigt konvergens av $f_n \rightarrow f$

Antag $\varepsilon > 0$ ($\varepsilon/b-a$) kan man också välja

$$\left| \int_a^b f_n(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| = \left| \int_a^b (f_n(x) - f(x)) dx \right| \leq$$

$$\int_a^b |f_n(x) - f(x)| dx < \int_a^b \varepsilon dx = \varepsilon \int_a^b 1 dx = \varepsilon (b-a) = \varepsilon$$

$f_n \rightarrow f$
likformigt $\forall x \in M \forall n > N_\varepsilon$

Tentan 2020-06-05

1) $B = \{b_1, b_2\}$ } bas för $V =$ vektorrum $F: V_B \rightarrow V_B$
 $C = \{c_1, c_2\}$ $F: V \rightarrow V$ linjär arb.

$$b_1 = 2c_1 + c_2$$

$$b_2 = c_1 - c_2$$

$$M_c^B = \begin{pmatrix} (b_1)_c & (b_2)_c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

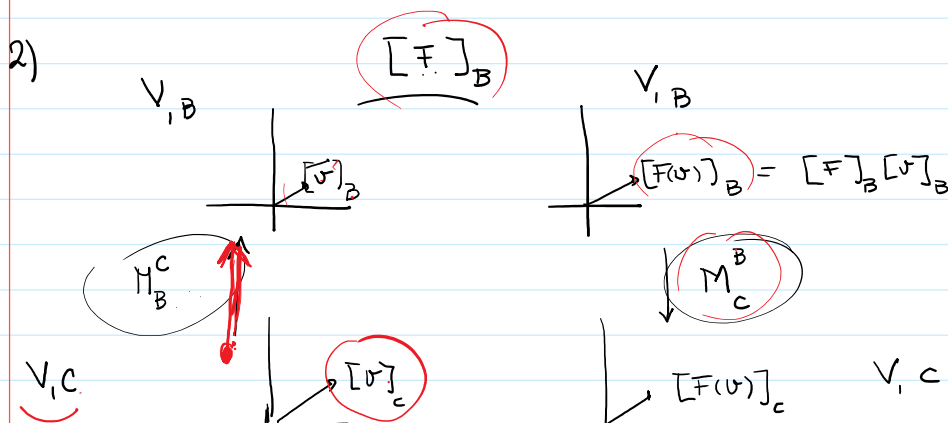
? Bestäm dimensionen af V / ? $v \in V$ så att $[F(v)]_c = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

1) $\dim V = \# B = \# C = 2$

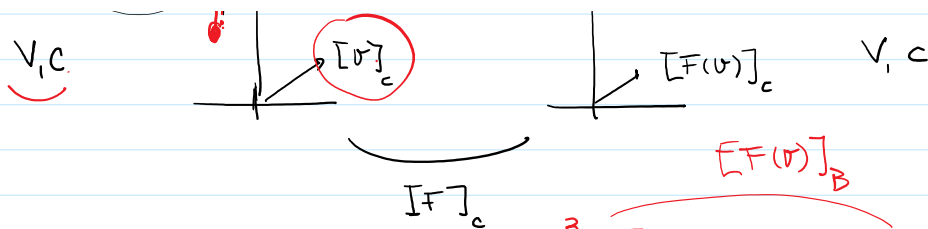
$$[F]_c^c [v]_c = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A x = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

? x ?



$$M_B^C = (M_C^B)^{-1}$$



$$M_C^B [F]_B M_B^C [v]_C = [F(v)]_C$$

$$[F]_C [v]_C = [F(v)]_C$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_C^B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_B^C = (M_C^B)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det M_C^B} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det M_C^B = -2 - 1 = -3$$

$$M_B^C = -\frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[F]_C = M_C^B [F]_B M_B^C$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[F]_C = -\frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -7 \\ 1 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Nu bestämmer vi $v = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}_C$ så att $[F]_C [v]_C = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_C$

$$\det [F]_C \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists [F]_C^{-1}$$

$$\det [F]_C = -\frac{1}{3} [-16 + 7] = \frac{9}{3} = 3$$

$$\text{Då } [F]_C^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -8 & +7 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Då } \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}_C = [F]_C^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_C = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 7 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_C =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} +8 + 7 \\ 1 + 2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_C$$

$$\boxed{v = 5c_1 + 1c_2 = [5, 1]_c} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} +8+7 \\ 1+2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_c$$

② $F: \mathbb{P}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_2$

$$p(t) \mapsto F(p(t)) = 3p(t) - p(1-t)$$

- F är linjärt
- engenvärden & egenfunktioner till F .

$$\begin{cases} * F(p(t) + q(t)) = F(p(t)) + F(q(t)) \\ F(\alpha p(t)) = \alpha F(p(t)) \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{*} F(\alpha p(t) + \beta q(t)) = \alpha F(p(t)) + \beta F(q(t))$$

Antag $\begin{cases} p(t), q(t) \text{ godtyckliga funktioner i } \mathbb{P}_2 = V \\ \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} F(\underbrace{\alpha p(t) + \beta q(t)}_{\in \mathbb{P}_2}) &= 3(\alpha p(t) + \beta q(t)) - [\alpha p(1-t) + \beta q(1-t)] \\ &= 3(\alpha p(t)) - \alpha p(1-t) + 3\beta q(t) - \beta q(1-t) \\ &= \alpha [3p(t) - p(1-t)] + \beta [3q(t) - q(1-t)] \\ &= \alpha F(p(t)) + \beta F(q(t)) \end{aligned}$$

Då är F linjärt. □

2) $F: \mathbb{P}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_2$

$$p(t) \mapsto F(p(t)) = 3p(t) - p(1-t)$$

$\mathcal{B} = \{1, t, t^2\}$ standard bas till $\mathbb{P}_2$.

$$p(t) = a_0 \cdot 1 + a_1 \cdot t + a_2 \cdot t^2 \quad a_0, a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(t) &= 3p(t) - p(1-t) = \\ &= 3a_0 + 3a_1 t + 3a_2 t^2 \\ &\quad - [a_0 + a_1(1-t) + a_2(1-t)^2] = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 3a_0 + 3a_1t + 3a_2t^2 \\
&\quad - [a_0 + a_1(1-t) + a_2(1-t)^2] = \\
&= 3a_0 + 3a_1t + 3a_2t^2 \\
&\quad - [(a_0 + a_1) - a_1t + a_2(1 - 2t + t^2)] = \\
&= 3a_0 + 3a_1t + 3a_2t^2 \\
&\quad - [(a_0 + a_1 + a_2) + t(-a_1 - 2a_2) + a_2t^2] = \\
&= [2a_0 - a_1 - a_2] + t[3a_1 + a_1 + 2a_2] + t^2[3a_2 - a_2] = \\
&= [2a_0 - a_1 - a_2] + [4a_1 + 2a_2]t + t^2[2a_2] = F(p(t))
\end{aligned}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2a_0 - a_1 - a_2 \\ 4a_1 + 2a_2 \\ 2a_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\uparrow \quad \quad \uparrow$
 $F(1) \quad F(t) \quad F(t^2)$

3) Bestäm egenvärde & egenfunktioner.

$$\boxed{F(v) = \lambda v} \quad Av - \lambda v = \underbrace{(A - \lambda I)}_{=0} v = 0$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

$\uparrow$

A är diagonal $\Rightarrow$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 4)(\lambda - 2) = 0$$

$\lambda_1 = 2$, med multiplicitet = 2: ($\lambda_1 = \lambda_3$)

$\lambda_2 = 4$

$$\boxed{\lambda = 2} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2-2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4-2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \text{G.E}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad 0a_0 + 1a_1 + 1a_2 = 0$$

[0 1 1 | 0]

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 0a_0 + 1a_1 + 1a_2 &= 0 \\ 0 &= 0 \\ 0 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ -a_2 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = a_0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + a_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} a_0 \in \mathbb{R} \\ a_1 = -a_2 \end{cases}$$

eigenfunktioner är

$$\begin{cases} p_0(t) = a_0 \cdot 1 \\ p_1(t) = -a_2 t + a_2 t^2 \end{cases}$$

$\lambda = 4$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} -2a_0 - a_1 = 0 \\ 0 + 0 + 1a_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{a_2 = 0}$$

$$2a_0 + a_1 = 0 \quad \boxed{a_1 = -2a_0}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ -2a_0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = a_0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = a_0 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p_2(t) = -a_0 \cdot 1 + 2a_0 t \quad p_2(t) = (-1 + 2t)$$

$\lambda = 2 \Rightarrow$ $V_{\lambda=2} = \text{span}[p_0(t), p_1(t)]$ 2 dimensionel underrom
multiplicitet = 2

$$p_0(t) = \alpha \cdot 1$$

$$p_1(t) = \beta(-t + t^2)$$

③ $V = \mathcal{P}_2[0,1] \quad U = \left\{ p(t) = a_0 + a_2 t^2 : a_0, a_2 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$
 $t \in [0,1]$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^1 f(t) \cdot g(t) dt$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^1 f(t) \cdot g(t) dt$$

•) U är underrum

••) Bestäm ortogonalprojektion av $q(t) = t$ på U

• ✓

••) $U = \{ p(t) = a_0 \cdot 1 + a_2 t^2 \} = \text{Span} \{ 1, t^2 \}$

$$a_0, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$B = \{ 1, t^2 \} \text{ Bas till } U$$

Mål är $\text{proj}_U q(t)$ att göra det behöver vi ha en Ortonormal Bas till U .

Gram-Schmidt att bygga upp O-Bas $\rightarrow$ ON-bas.

$$\langle 1, t^2 \rangle = \int_0^1 1 \cdot t^2 dt = \left[\frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} \neq 0 \quad (1 \text{ och } t^2 \text{ är inte ortogonal})$$

$$u_1 = 1$$

$$\int_0^1 1 \cdot 1 dt = [t]_0^1 = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$u_2 = t^2 - \frac{\langle t^2, 1 \rangle}{\langle 1, 1 \rangle} 1$$

$$u_2 = t^2 - \frac{(\frac{1}{3})}{1} \cdot 1 \Rightarrow u_2 = \left(t^2 - \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$\text{O-Bas} = \left\{ 1, t^2 - \frac{1}{3} \right\} \quad q(t) = t$$

Nu kan vi beräkna $\text{proj}_U q(t) = \text{proj}_1 q(t) + \text{proj}_{(t^2 - \frac{1}{3})} q(t)$

$$\text{proj}_U q(t) = \frac{\langle t, 1 \rangle}{\langle 1, 1 \rangle} 1 + \frac{\langle t, t^2 - \frac{1}{3} \rangle}{\langle t^2 - \frac{1}{3}, t^2 - \frac{1}{3} \rangle} \left(t^2 - \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$\int_0^1 t \cdot 1 dt = \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

1) - - - - -

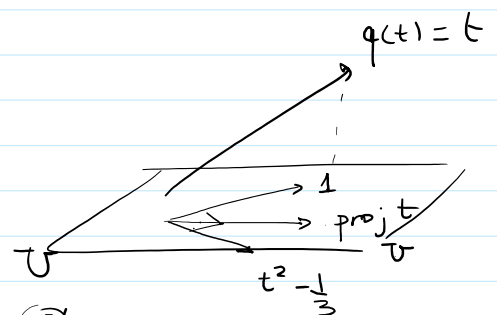
$$\int_0^1 1 \, dt = [t]_0^1 = 1$$

$$\int_0^1 t \left(t^2 - \frac{1}{3} \right) dt = \int_0^1 t^3 - \frac{1}{3} t \, dt = \left[\frac{t^4}{4} \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3-2}{12} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \underbrace{\left(t^2 - \frac{1}{3} \right)^2}_{\text{Bas vector}} dt &= \int_0^1 \left(t^4 - \frac{2}{3} t^2 + \frac{1}{9} \right) dt = \\ &= \left[\frac{t^5}{5} \right]_0^1 - \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^1 + \frac{1}{9} [t]_0^1 = \\ &= \frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{4}{45} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{proj}_U t = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot 1 + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{12} \right)}{\left(\frac{4}{45} \right)} \left(t^2 - \frac{1}{3} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{proj}_U t = \frac{1}{2} t + \frac{45}{48} \left(t^2 - \frac{1}{3} \right)$$



$$U = \text{Span} \{ 1, t^2 \} =$$

$$= \text{Span} \left\{ 1, \left(t^2 - \frac{1}{3} \right) \right\}$$

$$B_1 = \{ 1, t^2 \}$$

$$B_2 = \left\{ 1, t^2 - \frac{1}{3} \right\}$$

$$\text{proj}_U t = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 + \frac{45}{48} \left(t^2 - \frac{1}{3} \right) \rightarrow (t)_U = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{45}{48} \right)_{B_2}$$

$$\frac{45}{48} t^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{45}{48} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \right) \quad (t)_U = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{45 \cdot 1}{48 \cdot 3}, \frac{45}{48} \right)_{B_2}$$

4 Bestäm $\{y_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ som uppfyller differensekvation

$$y_{n+1} = \dots$$

7) Bestäm $\{y_n\}_{n=0}$ som uppfyller differensekvation

$$\begin{cases} y_{n+2} - 5y_n = 2^n - n \\ y_0 = -\frac{7}{8} \quad y_1 = \frac{3}{8} \end{cases} \quad -n = -n + 0.1$$

- Bestäm y_H hom. ekvation
- Bestäm y_p måste vara $\{y_H, y_p\}$ linjärt oberoende
- Bestäm konstanta med hjälp av begynnelsevillkor.

$$y_H: \left[y_n = r^n \right]_{r \neq 0} \Rightarrow y_{n+1} = r^{n+1} \quad y_{n+2} = r^{n+2} \Rightarrow$$

Hom. ekv: $r^{n+2} - 5r^n = 0 \quad \frac{r^n}{\neq 0} (r^2 - 5) = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 - 5 = 0$
 $r^2 = 5 \Rightarrow r_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{5}$

$$y_n^H = A(\sqrt{5})^n + B(-\sqrt{5})^n$$

↓

(problem bara om $y_H = A2^n + Bn2^n$)

$$y^p = Cn^2 2^n$$

(problem: $y_H = A2^n + B(1)^n$)

$$y_n^p = C2^n + Dn + E$$

$$y_{n+1}^p = C2^{n+1} + D(n+1) + E \Rightarrow (C2)2^n + Dn + (D+E)$$

$$y_{n+2}^p = C2^{n+2} + D(n+2) + E \Rightarrow (C4)2^n + Dn + (2D+E)$$

$$y_{n+2} \quad - \quad 4C2^n + Dn + (2D+E)$$

$$-5y_n \quad - \quad -5C2^n - 5Dn - 5E$$

$$1 \cdot 2^n - 1n + 0.1 \quad - \quad (-5+4)C2^n + (1-5)Dn + (2D-4E)$$

$$1 \cdot 2^n - 1n + 0.1 = -C2^n + (-4D)n + (2D-4E)$$

$$1 - C = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad C = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} -C = 1 \\ -4D = -1 \\ 2D - 4E = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C = -1 \\ D = 1/4 \\ E = 1/8 \end{cases}$$

$$2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = 4E \Rightarrow E = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$y_n^p = -2^n + \frac{1}{4}n + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$y_n = A(\sqrt{5})^n + B(-\sqrt{5})^n - 2^n + \frac{1}{4}n + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_0 = -7/8 \\ y_1 = 3/8 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A(\sqrt{5})^0 + B(-\sqrt{5})^0 - 2^0 + \frac{1}{4}(0) + \frac{1}{8} = -\frac{7}{8} \\ A(\sqrt{5})^1 + B(-\sqrt{5})^1 - 2^1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{8} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A + B = 1 - \frac{7}{8} - \frac{1}{8} = 1 - 1 = 0 \\ \sqrt{5}A - \sqrt{5}B = \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4} + 2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A + B = 0 \\ \sqrt{5}A - \sqrt{5}B = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = -B \\ A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{cases}$$

$$y_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(\sqrt{5})^n - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(-\sqrt{5})^n - 2^n + \frac{1}{4}n + \frac{1}{8} \quad \forall n \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\sqrt{5})^{-1}(\sqrt{5})^n \\ & = 5^{(n-1)/2} \end{aligned}$$

man kan simplificera expression...

5

Konvergent eller divergent?

$$a) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(\frac{n}{n+4}\right) = *$$

$$a) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(\frac{k}{k+4}\right) \stackrel{*}{=}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{k}{k+4}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{\cancel{k}}{\cancel{k}\left(1+\frac{4}{k}\right)}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{4}{k}}\right) = \ln(1) - \ln\left(1+\frac{4}{k}\right)$$

$$\stackrel{*}{=} - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(1+\frac{4}{k}\right)$$

$$(k > 4) \Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{k} < 1$$

för $0 < x < 1$ Har vi Maclaurinutveckling till $\ln(1+x)$:

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{x^k}{k} = (-1)^0 \frac{x^1}{1} + O(x^2)$$

$$\ln\left(1+\frac{4}{k}\right) = \frac{4}{k} + O\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right)$$

$$\sum \ln\left(1+\frac{4}{k}\right) \approx 4 \sum \frac{1}{k} \quad \text{divergent}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln\left(1+\frac{4}{k}\right)}{\frac{4}{k}} = \frac{\frac{4}{k} + O\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right)}{\frac{4}{k}} = A = 1 > 0$$

Satsen 18.9

$$a_k, b_k \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_k}{b_k} = A > 0 \Rightarrow \sum a_k, \sum b_k \text{ har samma beteende}$$

$$\sum b_k \text{ divergent} \Rightarrow \sum a_k \text{ divergent}$$

$$4 \sum \frac{1}{k} \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(1+\frac{4}{k}\right) \text{ divergent}$$

$$\sum \ln\left(\frac{k}{k+4}\right)$$

$$b) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \underbrace{\ln\left(\frac{\pi}{k}\right)}_{a_k} \quad \text{alternierende serie}$$

Lösning: : Leibniz kriteriet

om $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k = 0$ då är $\sum (-1)^k a_k$ konvergent.

$$a_k = \ln\left(\frac{\pi}{k}\right)$$

$$k=1 \Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{\pi}{1}\right) = \ln(\pi) = 0$$

$$k=2 \Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1$$

$$k=3 \Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) =$$

$$\vdots$$

$$k=n \Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(\frac{\pi}{k}\right) \stackrel{*}{=} \ln\left(\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{k}\right) = \ln(0) = 0$$

$\ln(x)$ är kontinuerlig funktion

Då enligt Leibnizk. är $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \ln\left(\frac{\pi}{k}\right)$ konvergent.

6 • Bestäm en potensserie som löser differentialekv.

$$\begin{cases} (1-x^2)y'' - xy' + p^2y = 0 & p \in \mathbb{R} \\ y(0) = 0 & y'(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

• Bestäm $R(p)$ = konvergensradie beroende på p .

Lösning: Antar

Lösning:

Antag

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

$$y' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1}$$

$$x y' = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n a_n x^n \quad \text{inkludera } n=0$$

$$y'' = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2}$$

$$n-2 = k$$

$$n = k+2$$

$$y'' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} x^n$$

$$x^2 y'' = x^2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^n$$

Substitute all terms in equation:

$$1 y'' - x^2 y'' - x y' + p^2 y = 0$$

$$\left[(n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} - n(n-1) a_n - n a_n + p^2 a_n \right] x^n = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

Så, att potensserien vara lösning, alla koefficienter b_n måste vara 0.

$$b_n = (n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} - (n^2 - n) a_n - n a_n + p^2 a_n = 0$$

$$(n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} = (n^2 - n + n) a_n - p^2 a_n = (n^2 - p^2) a_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a_{n+2} = \frac{(n^2 - p^2) a_n}{(n+2)(n+1)}} \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Nu använder vi begynnelse villkor $\begin{cases} y(0) = 0 \\ y'(0) = 1 \end{cases}$

$$y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \Big|_{x=0} = 0 \Rightarrow a_0 + \cancel{a_1(0)} + \cancel{a_2(0)^2} + \dots = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a_0 = 0}$$

$$y'(0) = 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} \Big|_{x=0} = 1 \Rightarrow 1 a_1 + 2 a_2(0) + 3 a_3(0)^2 + \dots \Rightarrow \boxed{1 a_1 = 1}$$

$$y'(0) = 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} \Big|_{x=0} = 1 \Rightarrow 1a_1 + 2a_2 \cdot 0 + 3a_3 \cdot 0^2 + \dots \Rightarrow \boxed{1a_1 = 1}$$

Nu använde båda $a_0 = 0$ & $a_1 = 1$ att starta potensserier och skapa allmänna termer beroende på a_0 & a_1 .

$$a_0 = 0$$

$$a_1 = 1$$

$$a_{n+2} = \frac{(n^2 - p^2)}{(n+2)(n+1)} a_n \quad n=0,1,\dots$$

$$n=0 \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{(0^2 - p^2)}{(2)(1)} a_0 = \frac{-p^2}{(2)} a_0 = 0 \quad (a_0 = 0)$$

$$n=2 \Rightarrow a_4 = \frac{(4^2 - p^2)}{(4)(3)} a_2 = 0 \quad (a_2 = 0) \quad \left\{ \text{induktions argument } a_{2k} = 0 \right.$$

$$n=2k \Rightarrow a_{2k+2} = \frac{((2k+2)^2 - p^2)}{(2k+2)(2k+1)} a_{2k} = 0$$

$$\text{Då } a_{2k} = 0 \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Nu analyserar vi fallet $a_1, a_3, \dots, a_{2k+1}, \dots$

$$a_1 = 1$$

$$a_3 = a_{1+2} = \frac{(1^2 - p^2)}{(3)(2)} a_1 = \frac{(-1)(p^2 - 1^2)}{3!} a_1$$

$$a_5 = a_{3+2} = \frac{(3^2 - p^2)}{(5)(4)} a_3 = \frac{(-1)(p^2 - 3^2)}{(5 \cdot 4)} a_3 = \frac{(-1)^2 (p^2 - 3^2)(p^2 - 1^2)}{(5)(4) \cdot 3!} a_1$$

$$a_5 = \frac{(-1)^2}{5!} \left(\prod_{j=1}^2 (p^2 - (2j-1)^2) \right) a_1$$

$$a_7 = a_{5+2} = \frac{(5^2 - p^2)}{(7)(6)} a_5 = \frac{(-1)(p^2 - 5^2)}{7 \cdot 5} \cdot \frac{(-1)^2}{5!} \left(\prod_{j=1}^2 (p^2 - (2j-1)^2) \right) a_1$$

$$a_7 = \frac{(-1)^3}{7!} \prod_{j=1}^3 (p^2 - (2j-1)^2) a_1$$

Då kan vi skriva allmän term för alla udda index

$$a_{2k+1} = \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} \prod_{j=1}^k (p^2 - (2j-1)^2) a_1$$

Då lösning är:

$$y_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k, \text{ med } \begin{cases} a_0 = 0 \\ a_1 = 1 \\ a_{2k} = 0, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots \\ a_{2k+1} = \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} \prod_{j=1}^k (p^2 - (2j-1)^2) a_1, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

ii) $R(p)$ konvergensradie som funktion av p :

Obs: $\prod_{j=1}^k (p^2 - (2j-1)^2) = (p^2 - 1^2)(p^2 - 3^2)(p^2 - 5^2) \dots (p^2 - (2j-1)^2)$

Den här polynomen i variabel p har root som en udda tal $\pm 1, \pm 3, \pm 5, \dots, \pm (2j-1)$

Då när $p = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm (2j-1)$

eller: $\boxed{p = 2m+1, m \in \mathbb{Z}}$, har vi bara en ändligt

antal termer i den serie $y_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$.

eftersom $a_{2k+1} = 0 \quad \forall \quad 2k+1 > p = (2m+1)$

$$2k > p-1 \Rightarrow k > \frac{p-1}{2}$$

(*) Då $y_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{p-1}{2}-1} a_{2k+1} x^{2k+1} = a_1 x^1 + a_3 x^3 + a_5 x^5 + \dots + a_{p-2} x^{p-2}$

$k > \frac{p-1}{2}$ (då sista term i summan har $k = \frac{p-1}{2} - 1 = \frac{p-1-2}{2} = \frac{p-3}{2}$

$2k+1$ när $k = \frac{p-3}{2} \Rightarrow 2\left(\frac{p-3}{2}\right)+1 = \boxed{p-2}$

Då är (*) en konvergent serie oberoende på x
(på grund av vara en ändligt summan)

I det fall $R(p) = \infty \quad p = 2m+1, m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Nu ska analysera $R(p)$ när $\begin{cases} p \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ som} \\ p \neq 2m+1, m \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$

$$y_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{2k+1} x^{2k+1} \quad \leftarrow \text{Här Behöver vi bytta variable att analysera på bra sätt för vilka värde har vi konvergens.}$$

$$y_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{2k+1} x \cdot x^{2k} =$$

$$= x \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{2k+1} (x^2)^k \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 = t \end{cases}$$

$$= x \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{2k+1} t^k$$

Nu kan vi titta kvotkriteriet:

Kvot kriteriet $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{2(k+1)+1}}{a_{2k+1}} \right| = A > 0$

$$\text{Då } R(p) = \frac{1}{A} \quad (\text{Här } |t| < R)$$

Men kommer ihåg att $t = x^2 \Rightarrow |x^2| < R \Leftrightarrow$

$$\boxed{|x| < \sqrt{R}}$$

Det har vi inte förklarat på bra sätt i Repetitions möte
och det är VIKTIGT!

Nu räknar vi

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{2k+3}}{a_{2k+1}} \right|$$

Bara en detalj: $a_{2k+3} = a_{(2k+1)+2} = \alpha a_{2k+1}$

$$\text{med } \alpha = \frac{(-1)(p^2 - (2k+1)^2)}{(2k+3)(2k+2)}$$

$$\text{Då är } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{2k+3}}{a_{2k+1}} \right| = \left| \frac{\alpha a_{2k+1}}{a_{2k+1}} \right| = |\alpha| = \frac{((2k+1)^2 - p^2)}{(2k+3)(2k+2)} =$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4k^2 + 2k + (1-p^2)}{4k^2 + 4k + 6k + 6} =$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{4k^2} \left(1 + \frac{2k}{4k^2} + \frac{(1-p^2)}{4k^2} \right)}{\cancel{4k^2} \left(1 + \frac{10k}{4k^2} + \frac{6}{4k^2} \right)} =$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \overset{0}{\frac{1}{2k}} + \overset{0}{\frac{(1-p^2)}{4k^2}} \right)}{\left(1 + \overset{0}{\frac{5}{2k}} + \overset{0}{\frac{3}{2k^2}} \right)} = 1 = A$$

$$\text{Då } R(p) = \frac{1}{A} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow |t| < 1$$

$$\boxed{\text{Då } R(p) = \sqrt{1} \quad |x| < \sqrt{1}}$$

Ja bara
skriver så där
att markera att

det är nödvändigt att
använda R enligt den
variabel bytte.

Jag hoppas att det är
bättre nu!

Tack så mycket för idag!

