

### Uitwerking

Vak : **Calculus 1 voor WB,CT,TN en TW**

Vakcode : 152026

Datum : 6 oktober 1997

1. Te bewijzen:  $\sum_{k=1}^n k2^k = (n-1)2^{n+1} + 2$  alle  $n \geq 1$ .

Bewijs:

(i)  $\sum_{k=1}^1 k2^k = 2$  en  $(1-1)2^2 + 2 = 2$   
dus bewering is juist voor  $n = 1$ .

(ii) Stel  $\sum_{k=1}^n k2^k = (n-1)2^{n+1} + 2$  dan aan te tonen:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} k2^k = n2^{n+2} + 2.$$

Welnu:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} k2^k &= \sum_{k=1}^n k2^k + (n+1)2^{n+1} = \\ &= (n-1)2^{n+1} + 2 + (n+1)2^{n+1} = \\ &= 2 + 2^{n+1}((n-1) + (n+1)) = \\ &= 2 + 2^{n+1}2n = 2 + n2^{n+2} \end{aligned}$$

Uit (i) en (ii) volgt dat de bewering juist is voor alle  $n \geq 1$ .

2. (a) Als  $f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x)$  voor alle  $x \in V$  met  $V$  omgeving van  $a$ , en als  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$  en  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} h(x) = L$  dan geldt ook  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = L$ .

(b)  $f$  is begrensd, dus er is een  $M \in \mathbb{R}^+$  met  $-M \leq f(x) \leq M$  alle  $x \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $g(x) = (x-1)f(x)$ , Er geldt:  $0 \leq |g(x)| = |x-1||f(x)| \leq |x-1|M$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} |g(x)| = 0$  want  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} |x-1|M = 0$  en  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 0 = 0$  (gebruik insluitstelling)  
Dus ook  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x) = 0 = g(1)$  dus  $g$  is continu in 1.

(c)  $g$  is differentieerbaar in 1 als geldt:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{g(x) - g(1)}{x - 1}$  bestaat

$$\frac{g(x) - g(1)}{x - 1} = \frac{(x-1)f(x) - 0}{x - 1} = f(x).$$

$g$  is alleen differentieerbaar in 1 als  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$  bestaat.

3. (a)

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \tan x & f(0) &= 0 \\ f'(x) &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} & f'(0) &= 1 \\ f''(x) &= \frac{2 \sin x}{\cos^3 x} & f''(0) &= 0 \\ f^{(3)}(x) &= \frac{2 \cos^4 x + 6 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{\cos^6 x} & f^{(3)}(0) &= 2 \\ &= \frac{2 \cos^2 x + 6 \sin^2 x}{\cos^4 x} \end{aligned}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{16 \sin x \cos^2 x + 24 \sin^3 x}{\cos^5 x}$$

$$f^{(4)} = 0$$

$$\tan x = x + \frac{2}{3!}x^3 + \sigma(x^4)$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x \sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \sigma(x^4) - x(1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \sigma(x^3))}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \sigma(x^4)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + \sigma(x) = -\frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

4. (a)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^3 - 8x - 8}{x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x} dx &= \int \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x - 10x - 8 - 2x^2}{x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x} dx = \\ &= \int 1 - \frac{2x^2 + 10x + 8}{x(x^2 + 2x + 2)} dx = x - 2 \int \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{x(x^2 + 2x + 2)} dx \\ &= \int \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{x(x^2 + 2x + 2)} dx = \int \frac{2}{x} + \frac{-x+1}{x^2+2x+2} dx = \\ &= 2 \ln x + \int \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(2x+2)+2}{x^2+2x+2} dx = 2 \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 2x + 2) + 2 \int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+2} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+2} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2+1} dx = \\ &= \int \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt = \arctan t + c = \arctan(x+1) + c \end{aligned}$$

Gebruikte Breuksplitsing:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 2x + 2} &= \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{x(x^2 + 2x + 2)} \\ A(x^2 + 2x + 2) + Bx^2 + Cx &= x^2 + 5x + 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} A + B = 1 \\ 2A + C = 5 \\ 2A = 4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = 2 \\ B = -1 \\ C = 1 \end{cases}$$

Gevraagde primitieve:

$$\begin{aligned} x - 2(2 \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 2x + 2) + 2 \arctan(x + 1)) + c &= \\ x - 4 \ln x + \ln(x^2 + 2x + 2) - 4 \arctan(x + 1) + c. \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^\infty \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^2} dx &= \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^a \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^2} dx \\ \int \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^2} dx &= -\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x^2) + \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = \\ &= -\frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x} + 2 \arctan x + c \\ \int_1^\infty \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^2} dx &= \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x} + 2 \arctan x \right]_1^a = \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{\ln(1+a^2)}{a} + 2 \arctan a + \frac{\ln 2}{1} - \arctan 1 = \\ &= \pi + \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \pi = \frac{1}{2} + \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

want

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1+a^2)}{a} = 0 \text{ omdat}$$
$$0 \leq \frac{\ln(1+a^2)}{a} \leq \frac{\ln a^3}{a} = \frac{3 \ln a}{a} \text{ en } \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \ln a}{a} = 0$$

(standaard limiet).

5.  $f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{x_1^3 + x_2^4}{x_1^2 + x_2^2}$  als  $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$ ;  $f(\mathbf{0}) = 0$

(a)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(0, 0) = \lim_{x_1 \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_1, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x_1 - 0} = \lim_{x_1 \rightarrow 0} \frac{x_1}{x_1} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(0, 0) = \lim_{x_2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, x_2) - f(0, 0)}{x_2 - 0} = \lim_{x_2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{x_2^2}{x_2} = 0$$

(b) partiële afgeleiden geven  $D_0 f$  als  $f$  differentieerbaar is in  $\mathbf{0}$ :

$$(D_0 f)(\mathbf{h}) = h_1$$

Dus als  $f$  differentieerbaar in  $\mathbf{0}$  dan  $r(\mathbf{h}) = f(\mathbf{h}) - f(\mathbf{0}) - h_1$ .

$$\lim_{\mathbf{h} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}} \frac{r(\mathbf{h})}{|\mathbf{h}|} = \lim_{\mathbf{h} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}} \frac{h_1^3 + h_2^4}{(h_1^2 + h_2^2)\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} - \frac{h_1}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} =$$
$$= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho^3 \cos^3 \varphi + \rho^4 \sin^4 \varphi}{\rho^3} - \frac{\rho \cos \varphi}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \cos^3 \varphi + \rho \sin^4 \varphi - \cos \varphi$$

is afhankelijk van  $\varphi$  dus limiet bestaat niet.

Conclusie:  $f$  is niet differentieerbaar in  $\mathbf{0}$ .