

MS-A0101 tentti 25.10.2018/ratkaisut

Tehtävä 1

$$a := k \rightarrow k^2 \cdot x^k$$

$$a := k \mapsto k^2 x^k \quad (1.1)$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\text{abs} \left(\frac{a(k+1)}{a(k)} \right) \right)$$

$$|x| \quad (1.2)$$

Suppenee, kun $|x| < 1$, hajaantuu muulloin. (Tapauksissa $x = \pm 1$ yleinen termi ei lähesty nollaa, joten hajaantuu.)

b) Sarjalle $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |a_k|$ saadaan suppeneva geometrinen majorantti $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k$, joten se suppenee, samoin kuin alkuperäinen sarja.

Tehtävä 2

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x \cdot \sin(2 \cdot x)}{1 - \cos(x)}, x=0 \right)$$

$$4 \quad (2.1)$$

$$\text{series}(\ln(1 + \exp(x)), x=0, 3)$$

$$\ln(2) + \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{8} x^2 + O(x^4) \quad (2.2)$$

Tehtävä 3

$$f := x \rightarrow x \cdot \exp(x)$$

$$f := x \mapsto x e^x \quad (3.1)$$

$$f'(x)$$

$$e^x + x e^x \quad (3.2)$$

Tämä on positiivinen, kun $x > -1$.

$$f(0)$$

$$0 \quad (3.3)$$

$$W(0) = 0$$

$$W(0) = 0 \quad (3.4)$$

$$W'(0) = \frac{1}{f'(0)}$$

$$D(W)(0) = 1 \quad (3.5)$$

$$W(x) \cdot \exp(W(x)) = x$$

$$W(x) e^{W(x)} = x \quad (3.6)$$

$$\text{diff}(\%, x)$$

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx} W(x) \right) e^{W(x)} + W(x) \left(\frac{d}{dx} W(x) \right) e^{W(x)} = 1 \quad (3.7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{diff}(\%, x) \\ &\left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} W(x) \right) e^{W(x)} + 2 \left(\frac{d}{dx} W(x) \right)^2 e^{W(x)} + W(x) \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} W(x) \right) e^{W(x)} + W(x) \left(\frac{d}{dx} W(x) \right)^2 e^{W(x)} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{solve}\left(\%, \frac{d^2}{dx^2} W(x)\right) \\ &\quad - \frac{\left(\frac{d}{dx} W(x) \right)^2 (W(x) + 2)}{W(x) + 1} \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

Edellä kopioitiin hiirellä toisen derivaatan lauseke edellisen käskyn tuloksesta.

Sijoittamalla tiedot kohdassa $x = 0$ saadaan

$$\begin{aligned} &> W''(0) = -2 \\ &\quad D^{(2)}(W)(0) = -2 \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

Tehtävä 4

> `assume(n, posint)`
 > `about(n)`
 Originally n, renamed n~:
 is assumed to be: `AndProp(integer, RealRange(1, infinity))`

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{int}(x^n \cdot \exp(-x), x = 0 .. \text{infinity}) \\ &\quad n \sim ! \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{int}\left(\frac{x^3}{1+x^2}, x = 0 .. 2\right) \\ &\quad 2 - \frac{\ln(5)}{2} \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{convert}\left(\frac{x^3}{1+x^2}, \text{parfrac}, x\right) \\ &\quad x - \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

Tehtävä 5

Tällä kurssilla ratkaisun saa kirjoittaa suoraan:

$$\begin{aligned} &> p := t \mapsto 3 \cdot \exp(-k \cdot t) \\ &\quad p := t \mapsto 3 e^{-kt} \end{aligned} \quad (5.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{solve}(p(10) = 2, k) \\ &\quad - \frac{\ln\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)}{10} \end{aligned} \quad (5.2)$$

> `simplify(%)`

$$-\frac{\ln(2)}{10} + \frac{\ln(3)}{10} \quad (5.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{dsolve}(y'(x) = 2 \cdot x \cdot (1 + y(x)^2)) \\ & \quad y(x) = \tan(x^2 + 2_C1) \end{aligned} \quad (5.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{solve}(\text{subs}(x=0, \text{rhs}(\%)) = 1, _C1) \\ & \quad \frac{\pi}{8} \end{aligned} \quad (5.5)$$

rhs = right hand side

Tai suoraan:

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{dsolve}(\{y'(x) = 2 \cdot x \cdot (1 + y(x)^2), y(0) = 1\}) \\ & \quad y(x) = \tan\left(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (5.6)$$

Tehtävä 6

$$\begin{aligned} > dy := y''(x) - 3 \cdot y'(x) - 10 \cdot y(x) = 0 \\ & \quad dy := \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) - 3 \frac{d}{dx} y(x) - 10 y(x) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (6.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{dsolve}(\{dy, y(0) = 7, y'(0) = 0\}) \\ & \quad y(x) = 5 e^{-2x} + 2 e^{5x} \end{aligned} \quad (6.2)$$

Tai vaiheittain:

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{dsolve}(dy) \\ & \quad y(x) = _C1 e^{-2x} + _C2 e^{5x} \end{aligned} \quad (6.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{subs}(x=0, \{\text{rhs}(\%) = 7, \text{diff}(\text{rhs}(\%), x) = 0\}) \\ & \quad \{-2 _C1 e^0 + 5 _C2 e^0 = 0, _C1 e^0 + _C2 e^0 = 7\} \end{aligned} \quad (6.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{solve}(\%) \\ & \quad \{_C1 = 5, _C2 = 2\} \end{aligned} \quad (6.5)$$