1

i 01035 Matemetik 2, maj 2016

$$P_{g} = \frac{1}{1} \left( \frac{1}{n} \right) R = \frac{2}{(n+3)^{2}}$$

Vi betrægter

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^n \frac{2}{(n+3)^2} \right| = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{(n+3)^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{(n+3)^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{(n+3)^2}$$

Ifølge ehrempel 4,34 i lærebogen er denne ræhke konvergent. Her ef fælge at R er absolut konvergent.

opg 1 (ii)

Replace for 
$$P(A) = (A+1-2i)(A+1+2i)(A+3)$$

ev

 $A_1 = -1+2i$ 
 $A_2 = -1-2i$ 
 $A_3 = -3$ 

Ifalge satning 1.15 ex suaret  $C$ 

Svarel ev a

Ses ved identification.

opg 1 Liv)

Vi betragtar 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{3^n} \times n$$

Indfor 
$$a_n = \frac{n+1}{3^n} \times n$$
 og betragt

$$\left|\frac{\alpha_{n+1}}{\alpha_n}\right| = \left|\frac{n+2}{3^{n+1}} \times n+1\right| = \frac{n+2}{3^{n+1}} \frac{3^n}{3^{n+1}} \times 1 = \frac{n+2}{3^{n+1}} \frac{3^n}{3^{n+1}} \times 1 = \frac{n+2}{3^n} \times 1 = \frac{n+2}{3^n$$

$$= \frac{n+2}{n+1} \frac{3^n}{3^{n+1}} |X| =$$

$$\frac{1+\frac{2}{\eta}}{1+\frac{1}{\eta}} \frac{1}{3} |x| \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} |x|$$

Ifølge kvotientkriterel er rækken kenvergent

Kon vergens radius er P = 3

Svaret es a

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} x^n = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{x^n}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n$$

Ifølge korollær 5.5 er

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{1-\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\frac{x^2}{4}}{2-x} = \frac{x^2}{8-4x}$$

## Opg 1 (vi)

Det karakterislishe polynomium for et lineart differentiallignings system er  $P(\lambda) = \lambda^3 + (3-2a)\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + a$ 

Itølge korollar 2.41 og korollar 2.35 er ditterentiallignings systemet asymptotisk stabill hvis og kun hvis

$$a_1 = 3 - 2a > 0$$
 $a_2 = 2 > 0$ 
 $a_3 = a > 0$ 
 $a_3 = a > 0$ 
 $a_3 = a > 0$ 

$$3-2a>0$$
  $\{ = \}$   $\{ = 2a < 3 \}$   $\{ = 0 < a < \frac{3}{2} = \frac{6}{4} \}$ 

## Vi has tillige

Vi betregter 
$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + y = u(t)$$
,  $y = y(t)$ 

$$H(5) = \frac{1}{5^{\frac{1}{4}} + 5^{\frac{2}{4}} + 1}$$
 med  $u(t) = e^{5t}$ 

$$2(ii)$$
  $U(t) = 5\cos(t) + 2\sin(3t)$ 

Ifølge superpositions princippet er del stationære svar

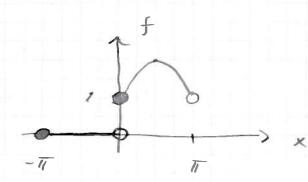
med brug af sætning 1.26 på de enkelle led i u. Vi har nu

$$Y(t) = 5 Re \left( \frac{1}{1-1+1} e^{it} \right)$$
  
+  $2 Im \left( \frac{1}{81-9+1} e^{3it} \right) (=)$ 

$$Y(t) = 5 \cos t + \frac{2}{73} \sin (3t)$$

for periodisk med perioden 217

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } -1T \leq x < 0, \\ 1 + \sin(x) & \text{for } 0 \leq x < 1T. \end{cases}$$



Opg 3 (ii) / Ifølge Fouriers sætning konvergerer Fourierræhken mod

 $\frac{1}{2}\left(\lim_{x\to0_{-}}f(x)\right) + \lim_{x\to0_{+}}f(x) = \frac{1}{2}\left(0+1\right) = \frac{1}{2}$ 

i punktel x=0.

opg 3 (iii)

Fourier hoefficienten ao er
givel ved ( fry definition 6.1)

 $Q_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left( 1 + \sin(\kappa) \right) d\kappa =$ 

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \pi + \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ -\cos(x) \right]_{0}^{\pi} = 1 + \frac{1}{\pi} \left( +1 + 1 \right) = 1 + \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$D_{1} = \frac{\alpha_{0}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi}$$

Vi udregnes ru

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(nx) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (1 + \sin(x)) \sin(nx) dx$$

= 
$$\frac{1}{\pi}$$
  $\int_0^{\pi} \sin(nx) dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(x) \sin(nx) dx =$ 

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \left[ -\frac{1}{n} \cos(nx) \right]_{0}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \left( \cos((1-n)x) - \cos((1+n)x) \right) dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{n}\left[-\frac{1}{n}\cos(n\pi)+\frac{1}{n}\right]+\frac{1}{2\pi}\left[\frac{1}{1-n}\sin((1-n)x)-\frac{1}{1+n}\sin((1+n)x)\right]^{n}$$

Her ma vi antage al n + 1 og får

$$b_n = \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n \pi} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{\sin((1-n)\pi)}{1-n} - \frac{\sin((1+n)\pi)}{1+n} \right]$$

$$B_n = \frac{7 - (-1)^n}{n\pi}$$
 for  $n = 2,3,4...$ 

Vi udregner nu  $b_1$  (n=1) separat

$$b_1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \sin(x)) \sin(x) dx$$

$$b_{1} = \frac{1}{17} \int_{0}^{17} \sin(x) dx + \frac{1}{17} \int_{0}^{17} \sin^{2}(x) dx = \frac{1}{17} \left[ -\cos(x) \right]_{0}^{17} + \frac{1}{17} \int_{0}^{17} \frac{1}{2} \left( 7 - \cos(2x) \right) dx = \frac{2}{17} + \frac{1}{277} \frac{17}{17} - \frac{1}{277} \int_{0}^{17} \cos(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{17}{17} = \frac{1}{277} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x) \right]_{0}^{17} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{17}$$

$$b_2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi}$$

Integralerne ma° bestemmer med brug af Maple.

$$t^2 \frac{d^3 \gamma}{dt^3} = 2\gamma = 3t \qquad (5)$$

$$y = \gamma(t)$$

$$Y_p(t) = C_1 t + C_0$$
  $C_1, C_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ 

Indsal gives

$$y_{p}' = c_{1} \quad y_{p}'' = 0 \quad y_{p}''' = 0 \quad og$$

$$C_0 = 0$$
 of  $2C_1 = 3$  (=)  $C_1 = \frac{3}{2}$ 

Velië) Den homogen lighing es

$$t^2 \frac{d^2 \gamma}{dt^3} + 2\gamma = 0$$

Potensræhke løsning:  $y(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n t^n$ 

$$y(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n t^n$$

Følgende differential kvotienter udregnes

$$Y' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n q_n t^{n-1}$$

$$y'' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n-1)a_n t^{n-2}$$

$$Y''' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n-1)(n-2) a_n t^{n-3}$$

Indsal i ligning (6) gives

$$t^{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n-1)(n-2)q_{n} t^{n-3} + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n} t^{n} = 0 \quad (=)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n-1)(n-2) a_n t^{n-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2a_n t^n = 0 \quad (=)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) n(n-1) q_{n+1} t^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2 a_n t^n = 0 \quad (a)$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n-1) n(n+1) a_{n+1} t^{n} + 2a_{1} t + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 2a_{n} t^{n} = 0$$

 $2a_{1}t + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [(n-1)n(n+1)a_{n+1} + 2a_{n}]t^{n} = 0$ 

Ifølge identitets sætningen for potensrækker fås rekursions formlerne

$$q_1 = 0$$
 of  $(n-1) n(n+1) q_{n+1} + 2q_n = 0$   
for  $n = 2, 3, 4, ...$ 

$$a_1 = 0 \quad og \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{-2}{(n-1)n(n+1)} a_n \quad fw \quad n = 2,3,$$

92 er en arbitrær konstant.