05 Exercises

Exercise 1

Let $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be an odd function.

i) Show that
   - $xf(x)$ is an even function
   - $x^2 f(x)$ is an odd function

ii) Show that
   - The function $g_1 : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ given by $g_1(x) = f(x^2)$ is an even function
   - The function $g_2 : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ given by $g_2(x) = f(x^3)$ is an odd function

iii) Let $h : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be defined as $h(x) = x^i f(x^j)$, where i and j are positive integers. When is $h(x)$ an odd function?

Answer

$f(x)$ is an odd function, which means:

$$f(x) = -f(-x)$$
$$f(-x) = -f(x)$$

i) Let $f_1 : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be defined as $f_1(x) = xf(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(-x) &= -xf(-x) \\ &= xf(x) \\ &= f_1(x) \end{aligned}$$

Which means $f_1(x)$ is an even function.

Let $f_2 : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be defined as $f_2(x) = x^2 f(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned} f_2(-x) &= (-x)^2 f(-x) \\ &= x^2 f(-x) \\ &= -x^2 f(x) \\ &= -f_2(x) \end{aligned}$$

Which means $f_2(x)$ is an odd function.

ii) We have

$$\begin{aligned} g_1(-x) &= f((-x)^2) \\ &= f(x^2) \\ &= g_1(x) \end{aligned}$$

Which means $g_1(x)$ is an even function.

$$\begin{aligned} g_2(-x) &= f((-x)^3) \\ &= f(-x^3) \\ &= -f(x^3) \\ &= -g_2(x) \end{aligned}$$

Which means $g_2(x)$ is an odd function.

iii) Doing some transformation

$$
\begin{aligned}
h(x) &= x^i f(x^j) \\
h(-x) &= (-x)^i f((-x)^j) \\
&= (-1)^i x^i f((-x)^j) \\
&= (-1)^i x^i f((-1)^j x^j) \\
&= (-1)^i (-1)^j x^i f(x^j) \\
&= (-1)^{i+j} x^i f(x^j) \\
&= (-1)^{i+j} h(x)
\end{aligned}
$$

Because

- $(-1)^{i+j} = -1$ when $i + j$ is odd, and
- $(-1)^{i+j} = 1$ when $i + j$ is even

Then

- $h(x) = -h(x)$ or $h(x)$ is an odd function, when $i + j$ is odd, and
- $h(x) = h(x)$ or $h(x)$ is an even function, when $i + j$ is even

Exercise 2

Let

- $S(n, 2) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^2$ and
- $S(n, 3) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^3$

i) Let $T(n, 2, x) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^2 x^k$.

   Use formula

$$T(n, j + 1, x) = x \frac{d}{dx}(T(n, j, x)) \quad \forall j \geq 0$$

   for $j = 1$, i.e.,

$$T(n, 2, x) = x \frac{d}{dx}(T(n, 1, x))$$

   And formula

$$T(n, 1, x) = \frac{x - (n + 1)x^{n+1} + nx^{n+2}}{(1 - x)^2}$$

   for $T(n, 1, x)$, to show that

$$T(n, 2, x) = \frac{x + x^2 - (n + 1)^2 x^{n+1} + (2n^2 + 2n - 1)x^{n+2} - n^2 x^{n+3}}{(1 - x)^3}$$

ii) Note that $S(n, 2) = T(n, 2, 1)$. Use l'Hopital's rule to evaluate $T(n, 2, 1)$, and conclude that $S(n, 2) = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$

iii) Compute $T(n, 3, x) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^3 x^k$ using formula

$$T(n, j + 1, x) = x \frac{d}{dx}(T(n, j, x)) \quad \forall j \geq 0$$

   for $j = 2$, i.e,

$$T(n,3,x) = x\frac{d}{dx}(T(n,2,x))$$

iv) Note that $S(n,3) = T(n,3,1)$. Use l'Hopital's rule to evaluate $T(n,3,1)$ and conclude that $S(n,3) = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2$.

Answer

i)

$$T(n,2,x) = x\frac{d}{dx}\frac{x-(n+1)x^{n+1}+nx^{n+2}}{(1-x)^2}$$

Using the quotient rule

$$\left[\frac{u(x)}{v(x)}\right]\frac{d}{dx} = \frac{u'(x)v(x)-u(x)v'(x)}{[v(x)]^2}$$

With

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x) &= x-(n+1)x^{n+1}+nx^{n+2} \\
u'(x) &= 1-(n+1)^2x^n+n(n+2)x^{n+1} \\
v(x) &= (1-x)^2 \\
v'(x) &= -2(1-x)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u'(x)v(x) &= \left(1-(n+1)^2x^n+n(n+2)x^{n+1}\right)(1-x)^2 \\
&= (1-x)^2\left(1-(n+1)^2x^n+n(n+2)x^{n+1}\right) \\
u(x)v'(x) &= \left(x-(n+1)x^{n+1}+nx^{n+2}\right)-2(1-x) \\
&= -2(1-x)\left(x-(n+1)x^{n+1}+nx^{n+2}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u'(x)v(x)-u(x)v'(x) &= (1-x)^2\left(1-(n+1)^2x^n+n(n+2)x^{n+1}\right) \\
&\quad +2(1-x)\left(x-(n+1)x^{n+1}+nx^{n+2}\right) \\
&= (1-x)\left[(1-x)\left(1-(n+1)^2x^n+n(n+2)x^{n+1}\right)\right. \\
&\quad \left.+2\left(x-(n+1)x^{n+1}+nx^{n+2}\right)\right] \\
&= (1-x)\left(1+x-(n+1)^2x^n+(2n^2+2n-1)x^{n+1}-n^2x^{n+2}\right) \\
\frac{u'(x)v(x)-u(x)v'(x)}{[v(x)]^2} &= \frac{(1-x)\left(1+x-(n+1)^2x^n+(2n^2+2n-1)x^{n+1}-n^2x^{n+2}\right)}{(1-x)^4} \\
&= \frac{1+x-(n+1)^2x^n+(2n^2+2n-1)x^{n+1}-n^2x^{n+2}}{(1-x)^3}
\end{aligned}$$

Which means

$$\begin{aligned}
x\frac{d}{dx}(T(n,1,x)) &= x\frac{1+x-(n+1)^2x^n+(2n^2+2n-1)x^{n+1}-n^2x^{n+2}}{(1-x)^3} \\
&= \frac{x+x^2-(n+1)^2x^{n+1}+(2n^2+2n-1)x^{n+2}-n^2x^{n+3}}{(1-x)^3} \qquad \square
\end{aligned}$$

ii)

$$T(n,2,x) = \frac{x + x^2 - (n+1)^2 x^{n+1} + (2n^2+2n-1)x^{n+2} - n^2 x^{n+3}}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T(n,2,1) &= \frac{1 + 1 - (n+1)^2 + (2n^2+2n-1) - n^2}{0} \\
&= \frac{2 - (n^2+2n+1) + (2n^2+2n-1) - n^2}{0} \\
&= \frac{0}{0}
\end{aligned}$$

Which is indeterminate. Apply l'Hopital's rule:

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x\to 1} T(n,2,x) &= \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}\left[x + x^2 - (n+1)^2 x^{n+1} + (2n^2+2n-1)x^{n+2} - n^2 x^{n+3}\right]}{\frac{d}{dx}\left[(1-x)^3\right]} \\
&= \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{1 + 2x - (n+1)^3 x^n + (n+2)(2n^2+2n-1)x^{n+1} - (n+3)n^2 x^{n+2}}{-3(1-x)^2} \\
&= \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{2 - n(n+1)^3 x^{n-1} + (n+1)(n+2)(2n^2+2n-1)x^n - (n+2)(n+3)n^2 x^{n+1}}{6(1-x)} \\
&= \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{-(n-1)n(n+1)^3 x^{n-2} + n(n+1)(n+2)(2n^2+2n-1)x^{n-1} - (n+1)(n+2)(n+3)n^2 x^n}{-6} \\
&= \frac{-(n-1)n(n+1)^3 + n(n+1)(n+2)(2n^2+2n-1) - (n+1)(n+2)(n+3)n^2}{-6} \\
&= \frac{n(n+1) \, -(n-1)(n+1)^2 + n(n+1) \, (n+2)(2n^2+2n-1) + n(n+1) \, -n(n+2)(n+3)}{-6} \\
&= \frac{n(n+1)\left[-(n-1)(n+1)^2 + (n+2)(2n^2+2n-1) - n(n+2)(n+3)\right]}{-6} \\
&= \frac{n(n+1)[-2n-1]}{-6} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}
\end{aligned}$$

iii)

$$\begin{aligned}
T(n,3,x) &= x\frac{d}{dx}\left(T(n,2,x)\right) \\
&= x\frac{d}{dx}\left[\frac{x + x^2 - (n+1)^2 x^{n+1} + (2n^2+2n-1)x^{n+2} - n^2 x^{n+3}}{(1-x)^3}\right]
\end{aligned}$$

Using the quotient rule

$$\left[\frac{u(x)}{v(x)}\right]\frac{d}{dx} = \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{[v(x)]^2}$$

With

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x) &= x + x^2 - (n+1)^2 x^{n+1} + (2n^2+2n-1)x^{n+2} - n^2 x^{n+3} \\
u'(x) &= 1 + 2x - (n+1)^3 x^n + (2n^2+2n-1)(n+2)x^{n+1} - (n+3)n^2 x^{n+2} \\
v(x) &= (1-x)^3 \\
v'(x) &= -3(1-x)^2 \\
[v(x)]^2 &= (1-x)^6
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u'(x)v(x) &= \left(1 + 2x - (n+1)^3 x^n + (2n^2+2n-1)(n+2)x^{n+1} - (n+3)n^2 x^{n+2}\right)(1-x)^3 \\
&= (1-x)\left(1 + 2x - (n+1)^3 x^n + (n+2)(2n^2+2n-1)x^{n+1} - (n+3)n^2 x^{n+2}\right)(1-x)^2 \\
u(x)v'(x) &= \left(x + x^2 - (n+1)^2 x^{n+1} + (2n^2+2n-1)x^{n+2} - n^2 x^{n+3}\right) \times -3(1-x)^2 \\
&= \left(-3x - 3x^2 + 3(n+1)^2 x^{n+1} - 3(2n^2+2n-1)x^{n+2} + 3n^2 x^{n+3}\right)(1-x)^2
\end{aligned}$$

Let $g(x) = (1 + 2x - (n+1)^3 x^n + (n+2)(2n^2+2n-1)x^{n+1} - (n+3)n^2 x^{n+2})$, which means $u'(x)v(x) = (1-x)g(x)\,(1-x)^2$. Here is the calculation of $(1-x)g(x)$ putting onto a grid:

	1	x	x^2	x^n	x^{n+1}	x^{n+2}	x^{n+3}
$g(x)$	1	2		$-(n+1)^3$	$(n+2)(2n^2+2n-1)$	$-(n+3)n^2$	
$xg(x)$		1	2		$-(n+1)^3$	$(n+2)(2n^2+2n-1)$	$-(n+3)n^2$
$(1-x)\,g(x)$	1	1	-2	$-(n+1)^3$	...	...	n^3+3n^2

Because

$$\begin{aligned}
(n+2)(2n^2+2n-1) - [-(n+1)^3] &= (2n^3 + 4n^2 + 2n^2 + 4n - n - 2) \\
&\quad + (n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1) \\
&= (2n^3 + 6n^2 + 3n - 2) \\
&\quad + (n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1) \\
&= 3n^3 + 9n^2 + 6n - 1
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
-(n+3)n^2 - (n+2)(2n^2+2n-1) &= -(n^3+3n^2) \\
&\quad - (2n^3 + 6n^2 + 3n - 2) \\
&= -3n^3 - 9n^2 - 3n + 2
\end{aligned}$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned}
(1-x)\,g(x) &= 1 + x - 2x^2 - (n+1)^3 x^n + (3n^3+9n^2+6n-1)x^{n+1} \\
&\quad + (-3n^3 - 9n^2 - 3n + 2)x^{n+2} + (n^3+3n^2)x^{n+3} \\
u'(x)v(x) &= (1-x)\,g(x)\,(1-x)^2 \\
&= [1 + x - 2x^2 - (n+1)^3 x^n + (3n^3+9n^2+6n-1)x^{n+1} \\
&\quad + (-3n^3 - 9n^2 - 3n + 2)x^{n+2} + (n^3+3n^2)x^{n+3}]\,(1-x)^2
\end{aligned}$$

Let

$$
\begin{aligned}
h_1(x) &= [1 + x - 2x^2 - (n+1)^3 x^n + (3n^3 + 9n^2 + 6n - 1)x^{n+1} \\
&\quad + (-3n^3 - 9n^2 - 3n + 2)x^{n+2} + (n^3 + 3n^2)x^{n+3}] \\
u'(x)v(x) &= h_1(x)\,(1-x)^2 \\
h_2(x) &= -3x - 3x^2 + 3(n+1)^2 x^{n+1} \\
&\quad - 3(2n^2 + 2n - 1)x^{n+2} + 3n^2 x^{n+3} \\
u(x)v'(x) &= h_2(x)\,(1-x)^2
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x) = (h_1(x) - h_2(x))\,(1-x)^2
$$

The calculation can be put into a grid like this:

	1	x	x^2	x^n	x^{n+1}	x^{n+2}	x^{n+3}
$h_1(x)$	1	1	-2	$-(n+1)^3$	$3n^3 + 9n^2 + 6n - 1$	$-3n^3 - 9n^2 - 3n + 2$	$n^3 + 3n^2$
$h_2(x)$		-3	-3		$3(n+1)^2$	$-3(2n^2 + 2n - 1)$	$3n^2$
$h_1(x) - h_2(x)$	1	4	1	$-(n+1)^3$	...	...	n^3

Because

$$
\begin{aligned}
(3n^3 + 9n^2 + 6n - 1) - 3(n+1)^2 &= (3n^3 + 9n^2 + 6n - 1) - (3n^2 + 6n + 3) \\
&= 3n^3 + 6n^2 - 4
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
(-3n^3 - 9n^2 - 3n + 2) - (-3)(2n^2 + 2n - 1) &= (-3n^3 - 9n^2 - 3n + 2) + (6n^2 + 6n - 3) \\
&= -3n^3 - 3n^2 + 3n - 1
\end{aligned}
$$

Then

$$
\begin{aligned}
u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x) &= [1 + 4x + x^2 - (n+1)^3 x^n + (3n^3 + 6n^2 - 4)x^{n+1} + \\
&\quad (-3n^3 - 3n^2 + 3n - 1)x^{n+2} + n^3 x^{n+3}]\,(1-x)^2 \\
\frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{[v(x)]^2} &= \frac{\begin{gathered}[1 + 4x + x^2 - (n+1)^3 x^n + (3n^3 + 6n^2 - 4)x^{n+1} + \\ (-3n^3 - 3n^2 + 3n - 1)x^{n+2} + n^3 x^{n+3}]\end{gathered}}{(1-x)^4} \\
T(n,3,x) &= x\frac{\begin{gathered}[1 + 4x + x^2 - (n+1)^3 x^n + (3n^3 + 6n^2 - 4)x^{n+1} + \\ (-3n^3 - 3n^2 + 3n - 1)x^{n+2} + n^3 x^{n+3}]\end{gathered}}{(1-x)^4} \\
&= \frac{\begin{gathered}[x + 4x^2 + x^3 - (n+1)^3 x^{n+1} + (3n^3 + 6n^2 - 4)x^{n+2} + \\ (-3n^3 - 3n^2 + 3n - 1)x^{n+3} + n^3 x^{n+4}]\end{gathered}}{(1-x)^4}
\end{aligned}
$$

iv)

$$
\begin{aligned}
T(n,3,1) &= \frac{[1 + 4 + 1 - (n+1)^3 + (3n^3 + 6n^2 - 4) + (-3n^3 - 3n^2 + 3n - 1) + n^3]}{0} \\
&= \frac{[6 - (1 + 3n + 3n^2 + n^3) + (-4 + 6n^2 + 3n^3) + (-1 + 3n - 3n^2 - 3n^3) + n^3]}{0}
\end{aligned}
$$

Simplifying the numerator using a grid we have:

	1	n	n^2	n^3
	6			
	-1	-3	-3	-1
	-4		6	3
	-1	3	-3	-3
				1
Total	0	0	0	0

Which means the numerator is 0 and $T(n,3,1) = \frac{0}{0}$. Let

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) = {} & [x + 4x^2 + x^3 - (n+1)^3 x^{n+1} + (3n^3 + 6n^2 - 4)x^{n+2} + \\ & (-3n^3 - 3n^2 + 3n - 1)x^{n+3} + n^3 x^{n+4}] \\ g(x) = {} & (1-x)^4 \end{aligned}$$

Derivatives of $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ put onto a grid:

	1	x	x^2	x^3	x^n	x^{n+1}	x^{n+2}	x^{n+3}	x^{n+4}
$f(x)$		1	4	1		$-(n+1)^3$	$3n^3 + 6n^2 - 4$	$-3n^3 - 3n^2 + 3n - 1$	n^3
$f'(x)$	1	8	3		$-(n+1)^4$	$(n+2)(3n^3 + 6n^2 - 4)$	$(n+3)(-3n^3 - 3n^2 + 3n - 1)$	$(n+4)n^3$	
$f''(x)$		8	3		$-(n+1)^4$	$(n+2)(3n^3 + 6n^2 - 4)$	$(n+3)(-3n^3 - 3n^2 + 3n - 1)$	$(n+4)n^3$	