

Marco

MA1102 (HJEMMEØVING 1)

(Leveres i boksen i
nederste lavblokk!)

ØVING 7, LØSNING:

Uke 11, 12/3 - 16/3 - 2007

17.6 # 8, s. 929:

$$y'' + 4y' + 4y = e^{-2x}$$

Karakteristisk ligning:

$$r^2 + 4r + 4 = (r+2)^2 = 0$$

har dobbelroten $r = -2$. Altså:

$$y_H = (C_1 x + C_2) e^{-2x}$$

Ut fra teorien vil en partikular-
løsning ha formen $y_P = A x^2 e^{-2x}$

Vi får da:

$$y_P' = A(2x - 2x^2) e^{-2x}$$

$$y_P'' = A[(2 - 4x) - (4x - 4x^2)] e^{-2x} = A(2 - 8x + 4x^2) e^{-2x}$$

Innsetting gir:

$$y_P'' + 4y_P' + 4y_P = A e^{-2x} [(2 - 8x + 4x^2) + 4(2x - 2x^2) + 4x^2] =$$

$$A e^{-2x} [2] = e^{-2x} \Leftrightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\underline{y_I = y_H + y_P = (C_1 x + C_2) e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{-2x}}$$

#10, s. 929:

$$y'' + 2y' + 2y = e^{-x} \sin x$$

Karakteristisk ligning: $r^2 + 2r + 2 = 0$

eller $(r^2 + 2r + 1) = -1 \therefore (r+1)^2 = -1$

$r = -1 \pm i$. Vi har dermed:

$$y_H = e^{-x} [C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x]$$

Siden høyresiden er $e^{-x} \sin x$, må
vi prøve med:

$$y_P = e^{-x} [A x \cos x + B x \sin x]$$

(2)

(ØVING 7, V2007, Løsm.)

Vi har da:

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_p' &= e^{-x} [-Ax \cos x - Bx \sin x \\
 &\quad + A \cos x + B \sin x - Ax \sin x + Bx \cos x] \\
 &= e^{-x} [(-A+B)x \cos x - (A+B)x \sin x \\
 &\quad + A \cos x + B \sin x]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_p'' &= e^{-x} [(A-B)x \cos x + (A+B)x \sin x \\
 &\quad - A \cos x - B \sin x + (-A+B) \cos x + (-A-B) \sin x \\
 &\quad + (A-B)x \sin x + (-A-B)x \cos x \\
 &\quad - A \sin x + B \cos x]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= [-2Bx \cos x + 2Ax \sin x \\
 &\quad + (-2A + 2B) \cos x + (-2A - 2B) \sin x] e^{-x}
 \end{aligned}$$

Innsetting gir:

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_p'' + 2y_p' + 2y_p &= e^{-x} [-2Bx \cos x + 2Ax \sin x \\
 &\quad (-2A + 2B) \cos x + (-2A - 2B) \sin x \\
 &\quad + 2(-A+B)x \cos x + 2(-A-B)x \sin x \\
 &\quad + 2A \cos x + 2B \sin x \\
 &\quad + 2Ax \cos x + 2Bx \sin x] \\
 &= e^{-x} [(-2B + 2B - 2A + 2A)x \cos x + (2A - 2A - 2B + 2B) \\
 &\quad \times \sin x + (-2A + 2A + 2B) \cos x + (-2A + 2B - 2B) \sin x] \\
 &= [0x \cos x + 0x \sin x + 2B \cos x - 2A \sin x] e^{-x} \\
 &= e^{-x} \sin x \quad \text{som gir} \quad B=0, \quad A=-\frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{y_I = y_H + y_p = e^{-x} [C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x - \frac{1}{2} x \cos x]}$$

4.6 #7, s. 251:

Vi skal benytte Newtons metode for å bestemme en tilnærmet løsning av:

$$\sin x = 1 - x$$

(3)

(ØVING 7, V07, Løsning)

Vi studerer funksjonen:

$$f(x) = \sin x - 1 + x$$

Observerer først at $f(0) = 0 - 1 + 0 = -1 < 0$

$$\text{og } f(1) = \sin 1 - 1 + 1 = \sin 1 > 0$$

Viden er $f'(x) = \cos x + 1 > 0$ for alle $x \in (0, 1)$. Settes $x_0 = \frac{1}{2}$. Newtons

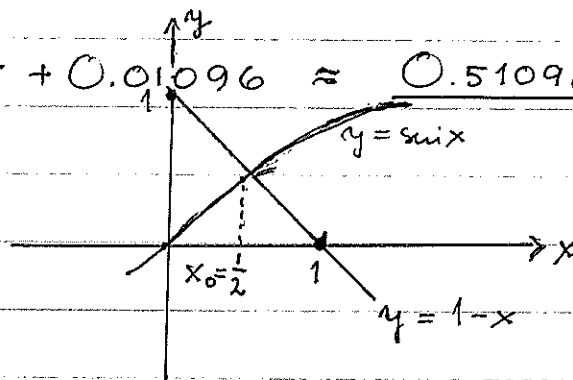
metode gir:

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}}{\cos \frac{1}{2} + 1}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{2} - \frac{0.47942 - 0.5}{0.87758 + 1} \approx 0.5 + \frac{0.02058}{1.87758}$$

$$\approx 0.5 + 0.01096 \approx 0.51096$$

Skisse:



#15, s. 251:

Vi skal anvende Newtons metode på:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} & ; x \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{-x} & ; x < 0 \end{cases}$$

og anta $x_0 = a > 0$. $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2}$
nei $x > 0$; d.v.s. $f'(a) = \frac{1}{2} a^{-1/2}$

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} = a - \frac{a^{1/2}}{\frac{1}{2} a^{-1/2}} = a - 2a = -a$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (-x)^{-1/2}; x < 0$$

NB!
Husk på
at $a > 0$

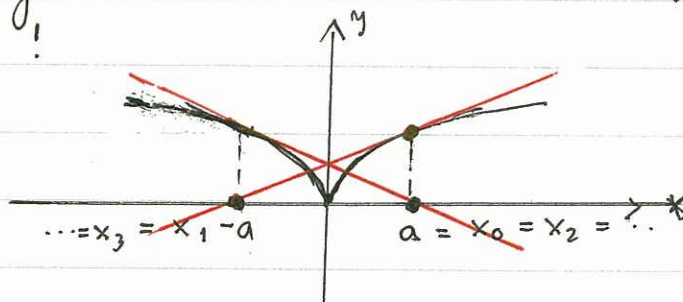
$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)}{f'(x_1)} = -a - \frac{\sqrt{+a}}{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{+a}}} = -a + 2(a) = \underline{a}$$

(4)

(Øving 7, v07, Løsning)

Dette viser at $x_3 = -a$, $x_4 = a$, o.s.v.

M.a.o. vil ikke følgen konvergere mot noe punkt og vi har liten nytte av Newtons metode. Dette problem er noe kunstig fordi vi av definisjonen skal ha at $f(0) = 0$ og $f(x) \neq 0$ for alle $x \neq 0$. Men eksemplet illustrer hvor galt ting kan gå hvis vi bruker Newton metode blindt!

4.8 #3, s 264:Vi skal bestemme Taylorpolynomiet av orden 4 for $f(x) = \ln x$ omkring $x = 2$

$$f'(x) = x^{-1}, \quad f''(x) = -x^{-2}, \quad f'''(x) = 2x^{-3}, \quad f^{(4)}(x) = -6x^{-4}$$

$$f'(2) = 1/2, \quad f''(2) = -1/4, \quad f'''(2) = 1/4, \quad f^{(4)}(2) = -6/16 = -3/8$$

$$P_4(x) = f(2) + \frac{f'(2)}{1!}(x-2) + \frac{f''(2)}{2!}(x-2)^2 + \frac{f'''(2)}{3!}(x-2)^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(2)}{4!}(x-2)^4$$

Trykk feil i fasit.

$$= \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}(x-2) - \frac{1}{8}(x-2)^2 + \frac{1}{24}(x-2)^3 - \frac{1}{64}(x-2)^4$$

#7, s 264:Samme oppgave for $f(x) = 1/(2+x)$ omkring $x = 1$ av orden n .

$$f'(x) = -(2+x)^{-2}, \quad f''(x) = 2(2+x)^{-3}, \quad f'''(x) = -2 \cdot 3(2+x)^{-4}$$

(5)

(Øing 7, v07, Løsning)

Vi kan ved induksjon bevise at:

$$f^{(m)}(x) = (-1)^m m! (2+x)^{-m-1}$$

Dette gir:

$$f^{(m)}(1) = (-1)^m m! 3^{-m-1}$$

Taylorpolynomiet blir dermed:

$$P_m(x) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{1!} \frac{1}{3^2} (x-1) + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{2!}{3^3} (x-1)^2 - \frac{1}{3!} \frac{3!}{3^4} (x-1)^3 \\ \dots + (-1)^m \frac{m!}{m!} \frac{1}{3^{m+1}} (x-1)^m$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9} (x-1) + \frac{1}{27} (x-1)^2 - \frac{1}{81} (x-1)^3 + \dots + (-1)^m \frac{1}{3^{m+1}} (x-1)^m$$

#13, s. 264:

Vi skal bestemme $P_2(x)$ for $f(x) = e^x$ omkring 0 og så finne en tilnærmet verdi for $e^{-0.5}$. Feilen skal estimeres og intervallet for denne søkte verdi skal bestemmes.

$$f(x) = e^x, f'(x) = e^x, f''(x) = e^x, f'''(x) = e^x$$

$$f(0) = f'(0) = f''(0) = 1$$

$$P_2(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{1!} x + \frac{1}{2!} x^2$$

$$P_2(-\frac{1}{2}) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} = 0.625$$

Feilen kan angis som:

$$|E_3(-\frac{1}{2})| = \frac{f'''(X)}{3!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \quad \text{der } -\frac{1}{2} < X < 0$$

$$= \frac{e^X}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{e^X}{48} < \frac{1}{48} = \underline{0.0208\bar{3}}$$

$$0.625 - 0.0208\bar{3} < e^{-\frac{1}{2}} < 0.625$$

$$\underline{0.6041\bar{6}} < e^{-1/2} < 0.625$$

siden restleddet i dette tilfellet er negativt!

⑥

(Øving 7, 4.07, Løsning)

#23, s. 264:

Vi skal bestemme $P_4(x)$ for $f(x) = \sin^2 x$ omkring $x = 0$. Vi skal benytte kjente Taylor/Maclaurin-polynom.

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$\cos t = 1 - \frac{t^2}{2!} + \frac{t^4}{4!}$$

$$\cos 2x = 1 - \frac{4x^2}{2} + \frac{16x^4}{24} = 1 - 2x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - 2x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^4 \right) \\ &= \underline{x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^4} \end{aligned}$$

4.9 #15, s. 270:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x - \tan x} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 - 1/\cos^2 x}$$

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

$$= -1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Maclaurinpolynomene gir:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x - \tan x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + O(x^5) \right)}{x - \left(x + \frac{x^3}{3} + O(x^5) \right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^3}{6} - O(x^5)}{\frac{x^3}{3} - O(x^5)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{6} + O(x^2)}{-\frac{1}{3} + O(x^2)} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(NB! Her burde vi oppgi at $\tan x \approx x + \frac{x^3}{3} + R_3(f; 0, x)$ der $R_3(f; 0, x) = O(x^5)$.)

(7)

(Øving 7, v07, Løsning)

#17, s. 270:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\tan x - x} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 \sin x \cos^3 x}{1 - \cos^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 \sin x \cos^3 x}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 \cos^3 x}{\sin x} = \underline{\infty}$$

Oppg #23, s. 264

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\tan x - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^4 + O(x^6)}{\cancel{x} + \frac{x^3}{3} + O(x^5) - \cancel{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{3} + O(x^4) \right)}{x^3 \left(\frac{1}{3} + O(x^2) \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \cdot 3 = \underline{\infty}$$