Folgen und Reihen e5009

Aufgabe 1: Bestimmen Sie die ersten fünf Glieder der folgenden arithmetischen Folgen.

a)
$$48,36,24,12,0$$

 $+(-12)$

b)
$$a_1 = 5$$
, $a_3 = 12$ $(9_n) = 5$, 8_15 , $12_115.5$, 19_1 , ...

c)
$$b_3 = \frac{2}{5}$$
, $b_6 = 1$ $b_6 - b_3 = 3cl \implies (b_n) = 0$, $\frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}, 1$
 $\frac{5}{5} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{5} = 3cl \implies cl = \frac{1}{5}$

d)
$$a_1 = 16$$
, $d = -\frac{4}{3}$ $(a_n) = 16, \frac{14^2}{3}, \frac{13^4}{3}, \frac{12}{5}, \frac{10^2}{3}, \dots$

e)
$$c_{10} = 100$$
, $c_{20} = 210$ $c_{20} - c_{10} = |Qd|$
 $210 - |QO| = |QC| \Rightarrow d = |QC| \Rightarrow d = |QC|$
 $c_{1} = c_{10} - |QC| = |QC| \Rightarrow d = |QC| \Rightarrow d = |QC|$
 $(c_{1}) = |QC| = |QC| \Rightarrow d = |QC| \Rightarrow d = |QC|$
f) $a_{89} = 267$, $a_{198} = 594$ $a_{198} - a_{29} = |QC| = |QC| \Rightarrow d = |QC| \Rightarrow d = |QC|$

$$|QC| = |QC| = |QC| \Rightarrow d = |QC| \Rightarrow |QC|$$

Aufgabe 2: Bestimmen Sie die explizite und rekursive Definition der folgenden arithmetischen Folgen.

a)
$$a_7 = 13$$
, $a_{10} = \frac{35}{2}$ $3d = \frac{35}{2} - \frac{26}{2} = \frac{35-26}{2} = \frac{9}{2} = 4,5 \rightarrow d = 1.5$
 $a_1 = a_7 - 6d = 13 - 6 \cdot 1.5 = \frac{4}{2}$
 $expl. def$: $a_n = a_1 + (n-1) \cdot d = 4 + (n-1) \cdot 1.5 \rightarrow a_n = 4 + (n-1) \cdot 1.5$
 $reh. def$: $a_n = a_{n-1} + d \rightarrow a_n = a_{n-1} + 1.5$
 $c_1 = c_{qq} - 98d = -1 \rightarrow d = -0.1$
 $c_1 = c_{qq} - 98d = 99 + \frac{108.8}{9.8}$
 $expl. def$: $c_1 = 108.8 - (j-1) \cdot 0.1$
 $expl. def$: $c_2 = c_{2-1} - 0.1$ and $c_1 = 108.8$
 $c_1 = b_1 - 3d = \frac{7}{3}c = \frac{9-7}{3}c = \frac{2}{3}c \rightarrow d = \frac{2}{3}$
 $c_1 = b_1 - 3d = \frac{7}{3}c - 1 \cdot \frac{c}{3}c = \frac{4}{3}c$
 $expl. def$: $c_1 = c_{2-1} - 0.1$ and $c_2 = 108.8$
 $c_1 = c_{2-1} - 0.1$ and $c_2 = 108.8$
 $c_1 = c_2 - \frac{7}{3}c = \frac{9-7}{3}c = \frac{2}{3}c \rightarrow d = \frac{2}{3}c$
 $c_2 = \frac{7}{3}c + \frac{7}{3}c = \frac{9-7}{3}c = \frac{2}{3}c \rightarrow d = \frac{2}{3}c$
 $c_2 = \frac{7}{3}c + \frac{7}{3}c = \frac{9-7}{3}c = \frac{2}{3}c \rightarrow d = \frac{2}{3}c$
 $c_1 = c_2 - \frac{7}{3}c = \frac{9-7}{3}c = \frac{2}{3}c \rightarrow d = \frac{2}{3}c$
 $c_1 = c_2 - \frac{7}{3}c = \frac{9-7}{3}c = \frac{2}{3}c \rightarrow d = \frac{2}{3}c$
 $c_2 = \frac{7}{3}c + \frac{7}{3}c = \frac{9-7}{3}c = \frac{2}{3}c \rightarrow d = \frac{2}{3}c$
 $c_2 = \frac{7}{3}c + \frac{7}{3}c = \frac{9-7}{3}c = \frac{2}{3}c \rightarrow d = \frac{2}{3}c$
 $c_1 = c_2 - \frac{7}{3}c = \frac{9-7}{3}c = \frac{2}{3}c \rightarrow d = \frac{2}{3}c$
 $c_2 = \frac{7}{3}c + \frac{7}{3}c = \frac{9-7}{3}c = \frac{2}{3}c \rightarrow d = \frac{2}{3}c$
 $c_1 = c_2 - \frac{7}{3}c = \frac{9-7}{3}c = \frac{2}{3}c \rightarrow d = \frac{2}{3}c$
 $c_1 = c_2 - \frac{7}{3}c = \frac{9-7}{3}c = \frac{2}{3}c \rightarrow d = \frac{2}{3}c$
 $c_2 = \frac{7}{3}c = \frac{9-7}{3}c = \frac{2}{3}c \rightarrow d = \frac{2}{3}c$
 $c_1 = \frac{7}{3}c = \frac{9-7}{3}c = \frac{2}{3}c \rightarrow d = \frac{2}{3}c$
 $c_2 = \frac{7}{3}c = \frac{9-7}{3}c = \frac{2}{3}c \rightarrow d = \frac{2}{3}c$
 $c_1 = \frac{7}{3}c = \frac{9-7}{3}c = \frac{2}{3}c \rightarrow d = \frac{2}{3}c$
 $c_2 = \frac{7}{3}c = \frac{9-7}{3}c = \frac{2}{3}c \rightarrow d = \frac{2}{3}c$
 $c_3 = \frac{7}{3}c = \frac{7}{3}c$

Aufgabe 3: Bestimmen Sie die ersten fünf Glieder der folgenden geometrischen Folgen.

a)
$$2,12,32,431,2592,...$$

 $-9 \rightarrow 9 = 6$

b)
$$48,36,...$$
 $q = \frac{36}{48} = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$ $(a_{11}) = 48,36,27,\frac{81}{4},\frac{243}{16},...$

c)
$$a_1 = 64$$
, $a_3 = 16$ $(\alpha_n) = 64$, 32 , 16 , 8 , 4 , ... $16 = 64 \cdot q^2$ $|:64|$ $q^2 = \frac{16}{64} = \frac{1}{4} \implies q = \frac{1}{2}$

d)
$$b_3 = 36$$
, $b_6 = 972$ $q^3 = \frac{972}{36} = \frac{324}{12} = \frac{81}{3} = \frac{27}{3} \implies \frac{9}{3} = \frac{3}{3}$
 $b_1 = b_3 : q^2 \iff b_1 \cdot q^2 = b_3$
 $= 36 : 9 = \frac{4}{3}$ $(b_1) = \frac{4}{12} \cdot \frac{12}{36} \cdot \frac{108}{36} \cdot \frac{324}{36} \cdot \cdots$

e)
$$a_1 = 16$$
, $q = -\frac{4}{3}$ $(a_n) = 16 - \frac{64}{3} \cdot \frac{256}{9} - \frac{1924}{27} \cdot \frac{4096}{81} \cdot \frac{1}{11}$

f)
$$c_{10} = \frac{1'024}{1024}$$
, $c_{16} = \frac{65'536}{1024} = \frac{2^{16}}{2^{19}} = 2^{16-19} = 2^{6}$ $9 = 2$

$$c_{1} = \frac{c_{19}}{4^{9}} = \frac{2^{19}}{2^{9}} = 2 \qquad (c_{19}) = 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, ...$$

g)
$$a_5 = 5$$
, $a_{11} = 32$

$$q^6 = \frac{32}{5} = \frac{64}{2 \cdot 5} = \frac{2^6}{10} = \frac{1}{10} \cdot 2^6 \implies q = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{10}} \cdot 2 = \frac{2}{6\sqrt{10}} = 2 \cdot 10^{-1/6}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{\alpha_5}{9^4} = \frac{5}{\left(\frac{2}{10^{1/6}}\right)^4} = \frac{5}{16} = \frac{5 \cdot 10^{2/3}}{16}$$

$$(\alpha_N) = \frac{5}{16} \cdot 10^{2/3}, \quad \frac{5}{6} \cdot 10^{1/2}, \quad \frac{5}{4} \cdot 10^{1/3}, \quad \frac{5}{2} \cdot 10^{1/6}, \quad 5$$

Aufgabe 4: Bestimmen Sie die explizite und rekursive Definition der folgenden geometrischen Folgen.

a)
$$a_{4} = 6$$
, $a_{10} = 24$
 $a_{1} = \frac{24}{6} = 4 \implies q = 6\sqrt{4^{7}} = 4^{\frac{1}{6}} = (2^{2})^{\frac{1}{6}} = 2^{\frac{1}{6}} = 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \implies q = 2^{\frac{1}{3}}$
 $a_{1} = \frac{a_{1}}{q^{3}} = \frac{6}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$ expl. Det: $a_{1} = a_{1} \cdot q^{(n-1)} \implies a_{1} = 3 \cdot (3\sqrt{2})^{(n-1)}$
rel. Det: $a_{1} = a_{1-1} \cdot q \implies a_{1} = a_{1-1} \cdot 3\sqrt{2^{7}}, a_{1} = 3$

b)
$$b_3 = 12, b_6 = 1.5$$

$$q^3 = \frac{1.5}{12} = \frac{3}{24} = \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{2^3} \implies q = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$expl. Det: b_2 = 48 \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^{(i-1)}$$

$$reh. Det: b_1 = b_{i-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \quad b_1 = 48$$

c)
$$h_{6} = f^{2}$$
, $h_{10} = 1$

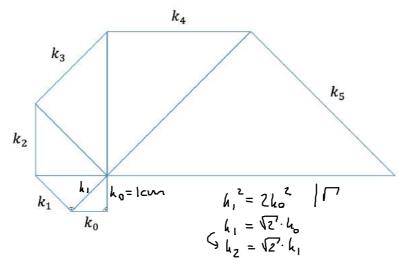
$$q^{4} = \frac{1}{f^{2}} \qquad h_{6} \cdot q^{4} = h_{10} \Rightarrow q^{4} = \frac{h_{10}}{h_{6}}$$

$$q = f^{-1/2} \qquad h_{1} = \frac{h_{6}}{q^{5}} = \frac{f^{2}}{f^{-5}} = f^{2+\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{q^{\frac{3}{2}}}{f^{-\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$exp(...)ef: \qquad h_{k} = f^{4/2} \cdot (f^{-1/2})^{(k-1)}$$

$$reh... Def: \qquad h_{k} = h_{k-1} \cdot f^{-1/2}, h_{1} = f^{\frac{4}{2}}$$

Aufgabe 5: Die Länge der Katheten beschreiben eine Zahlenfolge. Gegeben ist $k_0 = 1cm$.



- b) Um welche Art von Folge handelt es sich?

 Seam. Folge wif $q = \sqrt{2}$
- c) Ist die Zahlenfolge konvergent, divergent oder unbestimmt divergent?

 Wachst immer mehr an, "expladient" für i > 20
- d) Berechnen Sie k_5 mit Hilfe der expliziten Definition und überprüfen Sie Ihr Resultat in der Zeichnung. $k_5 = \sqrt{2}^{i} \implies k_5 = \sqrt{2}^{5} = \sqrt{2}^{7} \cdot \sqrt{2}^{4} = \sqrt{2}^{7} \cdot 4 \pmod{2} \pmod{2}$
- e) Wie viel würde k_{100} betragen und wie viele Umdrehungen würden Sie in der Zeichnung machen, von k_0 bis k_{100} ?

8 Schritte = | Umdrehung (45° · 8 = 360°)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{100}{8} = 12.5$$
 Undrehungen
 $k_{100} = (2^{1/2})^{100} = 2^{50} = 1.13 \cdot [0^{15} \text{cm} = 1.13 \cdot [0^{13} \text{m} = 1.13 \cdot 10^{10} \text{km}]$