

Δραστηριότητες σελ. 81 (Ενότητας)

1. Είναι για $v \in \mathbb{N}$ σταθεροποιημένο,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^v (k+3)^2 &= \sum_{k=1}^v (k^2 + 6k + 9) = \sum_{k=1}^v k^2 + 6 \sum_{k=1}^v k + 9 \sum_{k=1}^v 1 \\ &= \frac{v(v+1)(2v+1)}{6} + 6 \frac{v(v+1)}{2} + 9v \\ &= \frac{1}{6}v \left[(v+1)(2v+1) + 2v(v+1) + \frac{3}{2}v \right] = \frac{1}{6}v(2v^2 + 21v + 73) \end{aligned}$$

Το πιο πάνω δίνει:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=10}^{30} (k+3)^2 &= \sum_{k=1}^{30} (k+3)^2 - \sum_{k=1}^9 (k+3)^2 = \frac{1}{6}30(2 \cdot 30^2 + 21 \cdot 30 + 73) - \frac{1}{6}9(2 \cdot 9^2 + 21 \cdot 9 + 73) \\ &= \mathbf{11879} \end{aligned}$$

2. Έχουμε

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + \dots + v(v+1) &= \sum_{k=1}^v k(k+1) = \sum_{k=1}^v (k^2 + k) = \sum_{k=1}^v k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^v k \\ &= \frac{v(v+1)(2v+1)}{6} + \frac{v(v+1)}{2} = \frac{v(v+1)}{2} \left(\frac{2v+1}{3} + 1 \right) \\ &= \frac{v(v+1)}{2} \frac{2v+4}{3} = \mathbf{v(v+1)(v+2)} \end{aligned}$$

3. Δες παράδειγμα 1(β)/σελ.77

4. Έχουμε:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^5 \left(\sum_{j=1}^6 (2i+j) \right) &= \sum_{i=1}^5 \left(2 \sum_{j=1}^6 i + \sum_{j=1}^6 j \right) = \sum_{i=1}^5 \left(2i \sum_{j=1}^6 1 + \frac{6(6+1)}{2} \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^5 (2i \cdot 6 + 21) = 12 \sum_{i=1}^5 i + 21 \sum_{i=1}^5 1 \\ &= 12 \frac{5(5+1)}{2} + 21 \cdot 5 = \mathbf{285} \end{aligned}$$

5. (α) Έχουμε

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

Είναι

$$S_v = \sum_{k=1}^v \frac{1}{k(k+2)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^v \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+2} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{v-3} - \frac{1}{v-1}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{v-2} - \frac{1}{v}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{v-1} - \frac{1}{v+1}\right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \left(\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{v+2}\right) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{v+2}\right) \\
 &\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} S_v = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{v+1}\right) = \frac{3}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

(β) Είναι

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_v &= \sum_{\kappa=3}^v \frac{1}{(\kappa-2)(\kappa+2)} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\kappa=3}^v \left(\frac{1}{\kappa-2} - \frac{1}{\kappa+2}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{7}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{9}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{10}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{11}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{v-5} - \frac{1}{v-1}\right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \left(\frac{1}{v-4} - \frac{1}{v}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{v-3} - \frac{1}{v+1}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{v-2} - \frac{1}{v+2}\right) \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{v+2}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{25}{12} - \frac{1}{v+2}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

και αρα

$$\sum_{\kappa=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\kappa-2)(\kappa+2)} = \sum_{\kappa=3}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\kappa-2} - \frac{1}{\kappa+2}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} S_v = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{25}{12} - \frac{1}{v+2}\right) = \frac{25}{48}$$

(γ) Έχουμε

$$\sum_{\kappa=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^{\kappa+1}}{7^{\kappa}} = \sum_{\kappa=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^{\kappa} \cdot 3}{7^{\kappa}} = 3 \sum_{\kappa=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^{\kappa}}{7^{\kappa}} = 3 \sum_{\kappa=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^{\kappa}$$

Η $\sum_{\kappa=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^{\kappa}$ είναι γεωμετρική σειρά (αφού $\left|\frac{3}{7}\right| < 1$ η οποία συγκλίνει στον αριθμό $\frac{\frac{3}{7}}{1 - \frac{3}{7}} = \frac{3}{4}$ και αρα

$$\sum_{\kappa=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^{\kappa+1}}{7^{\kappa}} = \frac{9}{4}$$

(δ) Έχουμε για $v \in \mathbb{N}$ σταθεροποιημένο

$$S_v = \sum_{\kappa=2}^v \frac{\kappa^2}{\kappa^2 - 1} = \sum_{\kappa=2}^v \left(1 + \frac{1}{\kappa^2 - 1}\right) = \sum_{\kappa=2}^v \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\kappa-1} - \frac{1}{\kappa+1}\right)\right) = \sum_{\kappa=2}^v 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\kappa=2}^v \left(\frac{1}{\kappa-1} - \frac{1}{\kappa+1}\right)$$

Αλλά, $\sum_{\kappa=2}^v 1 = v - 1$ και

$$\sum_{\kappa=2}^v \left(\frac{1}{\kappa-1} - \frac{1}{\kappa+1}\right) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{v-3} - \frac{1}{v-1}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{v-2} - \frac{1}{v}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{v-1} - \frac{1}{v}\right) = 1 - \frac{2}{v}$$

Τελικά $S_v = \sum_{\kappa=2}^v \frac{\kappa^2}{\kappa^2 - 1} = v - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{v}$ και αρα η σειρά δε συγκλίνει.

6. Είναι η άσκηση 2

7. Έχουμε

$$\sum_{v=1}^{\infty} \frac{10}{\sum_{\kappa=1}^v \kappa} = \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} \frac{10}{v(v+1)} = \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} \frac{20}{v(v+1)} = 20 \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{v+1}\right)$$

και αφού (κατα τα γνωστά) είναι $\sum_{v=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{v+1}\right) = \lim_{v \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{v+1}\right) = 1$ έπεται ότι $\sum_{v=1}^{\infty} \frac{10}{\sum_{\kappa=1}^v \kappa} = 20$.