

①

TENTAMEN CONTINUE WISKUNDE 2 4/4/2018

① a) De inhoud van het omwentelingslichaam is

$$\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} f(x)^2 dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 + \cos \pi x) dx = \pi \left[x + \frac{1}{\pi} \sin \pi x \right]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= \pi \left\{ \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - \left(0 + \frac{1}{\pi} \sin 0 \right) \right\} = \pi \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \right) = \boxed{\frac{\pi^2}{2} + 1}$$

$$b) \int x \sqrt[3]{1+2x^2} dx = \int u^{1/3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} du = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} u^{4/3} + C$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{3}{16} (1+2x^2)^{4/3} + C}$$

$u = 2x^2$
 $du = 4x dx$
 $x dx = \frac{1}{4} du$

$$c) \int x e^{-3x} dx = x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3} e^{-3x} \right) - \int \left(-\frac{1}{3} e^{-3x} \right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} x e^{-3x} + \int \frac{1}{3} e^{-3x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} x e^{-3x} - \frac{1}{9} e^{-3x} + C$$

$f(x) = x$
 $g(x) = e^{-3x}$
 $g'(x) = -\frac{1}{3} e^{-3x}$

$$\lim_{B \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^B x e^{-3x} dx = \lim_{B \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^B x e^{-3x} dx = \lim_{B \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{3} x e^{-3x} - \frac{1}{9} e^{-3x} \right) \Big|_0^B$$

$$= \lim_{B \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{3} B e^{-3B} - \frac{1}{9} e^{-3B} \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} \cdot 0 e^{-3 \cdot 0} - \frac{1}{9} e^{-3 \cdot 0} \right) = \boxed{\frac{1}{9}}$$

② a) $f(x, y) = (x+1)^3 - xy^2$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3(x+1)^2 - y^2, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -2xy$$

$$\text{Stationaire punten: } 3(x+1)^2 - y^2 = 0, \quad 2xy = 0$$

(2)

Ceval 1: $x > 0$. Dan $3 - y^2$, dus $y = \pm\sqrt{3}$. Dit geeft de stationaire punten $(0, \sqrt{3}), (0, -\sqrt{3})$

Ceval 2: $y > 0$. Dan $3(x+1)^2 > 0$, dus $x = -1$. Dit geeft het stationaire punt $(-1, 0)$

b) $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 6(x+1) = A$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -2y = B$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -2x = C$

$H = AC - B^2$

	A	B	C	H	
$(-1, 0)$	0	0	2	0	geen uitsluitend
$(0, \sqrt{3})$	6	$-2\sqrt{3}$	0	$-(2\sqrt{3})^2 = -12 < 0$	zadelpunt
$(0, -\sqrt{3})$	6	$2\sqrt{3}$	0	$-12 < 0$	zadelpunt

c) $(-1, 0)$ apart bekijken. Voor $y > 0$ geldt $f(x, y) = (x+1)^3$
dus $f(-1, 0) = 0$, $f(x, 0) > 0$ voor $x > -1$, $f(x, 0) < 0$ voor $x < -1$,
dus f neemt in $(-1, 0)$ geen maximum of minimum aan.

d) vergelijking van het raakvlak in $(1, 1), f(1, 1)$ aan de grafiek van f ,

$z = f(1, 1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 1)(x-1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, 1)(y-1) \Rightarrow$

$z = 7 + 11(x-1) + 2(y-1)$

(3) a) $(1+i)^2 = (1+i)(1+i) = 1 + 2i + i^2 = 2i$

$\frac{(1+i)^2}{2+i} = \frac{2i}{2+i} = \frac{2i(2-i)}{(2+i)(2-i)} = \frac{4i - 2i^2}{2^2 + 1^2} = \frac{2+4i}{5} = \left[\frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{5}i \right]$

b) Schrijf eerst $8-8i$ in de vorm $r(\cos\varphi + i\sin\varphi)$ met $r > 0$

$r = \sqrt{8^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{128} = 8\sqrt{2}$, $\cos\varphi = \frac{8}{8\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, $\sin\varphi = \frac{-8}{8\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

(3)

3b) (vervolg) Dus $8-8i = 8\sqrt{2} (\cos(-\frac{1}{4}\pi) + i\sin(-\frac{1}{4}\pi))$
mt geeft

$$\begin{aligned}
 (8-8i)^{11} &= (8\sqrt{2})^{11} (\cos(-\frac{11}{4}\pi) + i\sin(-\frac{11}{4}\pi)) \\
 &= 2^{\frac{9}{2} \times 11} (\cos(-\frac{3}{4}\pi) + i\sin(-\frac{3}{4}\pi)) = 2^{\frac{99}{2}} (-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}i) \\
 &= \boxed{2^{49}(-1-i)} \quad (\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} = 2^{-\frac{1}{2}})
 \end{aligned}$$

3c) $128i = 2^7 (\cos \frac{1}{2}\pi + i\sin \frac{1}{2}\pi)$
ms de oplossingen van $z^7 = 128i$ zijn

$$\boxed{z_k = 2 \cdot (\cos(\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{2k\pi}{7}) + i\sin(\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{2k\pi}{7})) \quad (k=0,1,2,3,4,5,6)}$$

3d) $8i = 8(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i\sin \frac{\pi}{2})$
ms de oplossingen van $z^8 = 8i$ zijn $z_k = \sqrt[8]{8} e^{i(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi)}$ (67)

4) a) Gebruik het limietcriterium

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^k}{2^{k+1}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1-2^{-k}} = 1 \neq 0. \quad \text{ms } \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^k}{2^{k+1}} \quad \boxed{\text{divergeert}}$$

b) Gebruik het quotiëntcriterium.

Als $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \right| < 1$ dan is $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k$ convergent,

als $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \right| > 1$ dan is $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k$ divergent.

Neem $a_k = \frac{k^{80}}{k!}$. Dan is $a_{k+1} = \frac{(k+1)^{80}}{(k+1)!}$. Dus

$$\frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} = \frac{(k+1)^{80}}{(k+1)!} \cdot \frac{k!}{k^{80}} = \frac{(k+1)^{80}}{(k+1)!} \cdot \frac{k!}{k^{80}} = \frac{(k+1)^{80}}{(k+1) \cdot k!} \cdot \frac{k!}{k^{80}} = \frac{(k+1)^{79}}{k^{80}}$$

(4)

$$\text{dus } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \right| = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{k+1}{k} \right)^{80} \cdot \frac{1}{k+1} = 0$$

$$\text{Dus } \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{k^{80}}{k!} \quad \boxed{\text{convergeert}}$$

c) Gebruik het vergelykingscriterium: als $a_k \geq 0$, $k \geq 20$ voor alle k en $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_k}{b_k} = l$ met $0 < l < \infty$, dan

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \text{ convergent} \Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k \text{ convergent}$$

$$\text{Pas dit toe met } a_k = \frac{5+k^{13}}{1+k^{3/2}}$$

$$\text{Voor } k \text{ groot geldt } a_k \approx \frac{k^{13}}{k^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{k^{2-3}} = \frac{1}{k^{2-3}} = k^{-7/6}$$

Pas het vergelykingscriterium toe met a_k als boven en $b_k = k^{-7/6}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Er geldt, } \frac{a_k}{b_k} &= \frac{5+k^{13}}{1+k^{3/2}} / k^{-7/6} = \frac{5+k^{13}}{1+k^{3/2}} k^{7/6} = \frac{5k^{7/6} + k^{21/2}}{1+k^{3/2}} \\ &= \frac{5k^{-1/3} + 1}{k^{-3/2} + 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Dus } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_k}{b_k} = 1.$$

~~Volgens~~ de reeks $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^{-7/6}$ convergeert.

$$\text{Dus } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{5+k^{13}}{1+k^{3/2}} \quad \boxed{\text{convergeert}}$$