

Fäcit till diagnosprov Ma5, kap 4 ①

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad a_1 &= \textcircled{5} \\ a_2 &= a_1 + 2 \cdot 1^2 = 5 + 2 = \textcircled{7} \\ a_3 &= a_2 + 2 \cdot 2^2 = 7 + 2 \cdot 4 = \textcircled{15} \end{aligned}$$

Svar: 5, 7, 15

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad & \textcircled{b) \quad 3, 7, 11, 15, \dots} \\ & \textcircled{d = \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{4} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{4} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{\textcircled{4}} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{1} \quad \dots} \end{aligned}$$

Ansats:

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= 4n + \text{const.} \\ a_1 &= 4 \cdot 1 + \text{const.} = 3 \\ \text{const.} &= 3 - 4 = \textcircled{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$\boxed{a_n = 4n - 1}$

a) Rekursion:

$$\boxed{a_{n+1} = a_n + 4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \quad a_n &= d \cdot n + (a_1 - d) \quad \begin{cases} a_1 = 80 \\ d = 4 \end{cases} \\ a_{40} &= 4 \cdot 40 + (80 - 4) = 160 + 76 = 236 \end{aligned}$$

$$s_n = \frac{n}{2} \cdot (a_1 + a_n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} s_{40} &= 20 \cdot (80 + a_{40}) = 20 \cdot (80 + 236) = \\ &= 20 \cdot 316 = \underline{\underline{6320}} \end{aligned}$$

$$4) S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a_1 + a_n), \text{ men } n = ?$$

$$\text{Därfor: } a_n = d \cdot n + (a_1 - d) \quad \begin{cases} a_1 = 200 \\ d = -10 \end{cases}$$

$$30 = -10n + (200 + 10)$$

$$30 = -10n + 210$$

$$10n = 210 - 30 = 180$$

$$\underline{n = 18}$$

$$S_{18} = \frac{18}{2} \cdot (200 + 30) = 9 \cdot 230 = \underline{2070}$$

$$5) S_{10} = 200 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{10} - 1}{\frac{1}{4} - 1} = 200 \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{10}}{\frac{3}{4}} =$$

$$= \frac{800}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{4^{10}}\right) = \frac{800}{3} \cdot \left(1 - 4^{-10}\right) =$$

$$\underline{267}$$

$$6) a_n = a_1 \cdot k^{n-1} = x \cdot 0,8^9 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = x \\ n = 10 \end{cases}$$

$$S_{10} = x \cdot \frac{0,8^{10} - 1}{0,8 - 1} = 15000$$

$$x = \frac{15000 \cdot 0,2}{1 - 0,8^{10}} = \underline{3360,87}$$

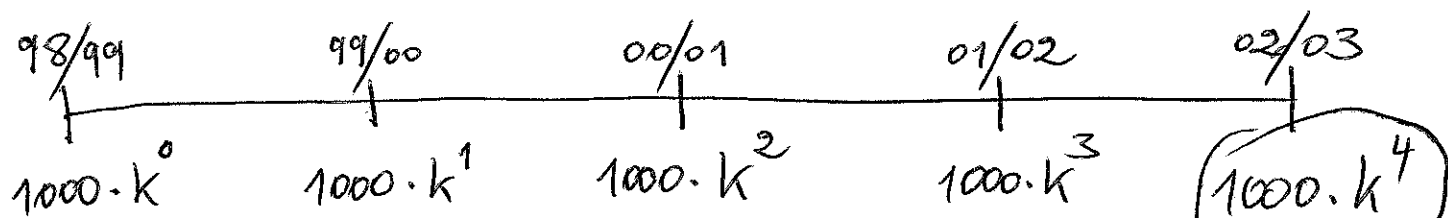
$$7) x = \text{nuvärdet}$$

$$x \cdot 1,048^8 = 100000$$

$$x = \frac{100000}{1,048^8} = \underline{68724}$$

8)
$$S_5 = 1000 \cdot \frac{1,055^5 - 1}{1,055 - 1} = \underline{5581}$$

Varför 5? $k = 1,055$



($a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5$

($S_5 = a_1 + \dots + a_5$: Fem summänder

$a_n = a_1 \cdot k^{n-1}$ dvs $a_5 = a_1 \cdot k^{5-1}$

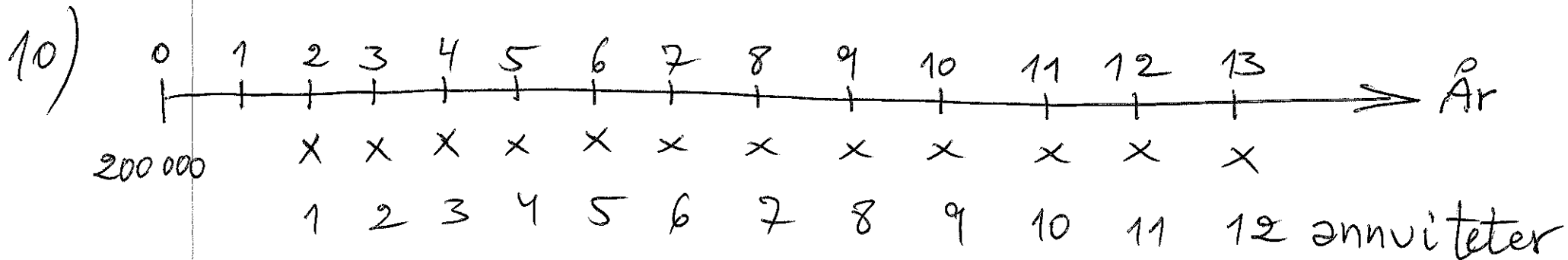
9) $n = 20$ $a_1 = x$

($S_{20} = x \cdot \frac{1,055^{20} - 1}{1,055 - 1} = 250\,000$

($x = \frac{250\,000 \cdot 0,055}{1,055^{20} - 1} =$

$= \underline{7170}$

10)



Värdet av 12 annuiteter med ränta = Värdet av 200 000 med 13 års ränta

$$X \cdot \frac{1,092^{12} - 1}{1,092 - 1} = 200\,000 \cdot 1,092^{13}$$

$$X = \frac{200\,000 \cdot 1,092^{13} \cdot 0,092}{1,092^{12} - 1} = \underline{\underline{30\,808}}$$

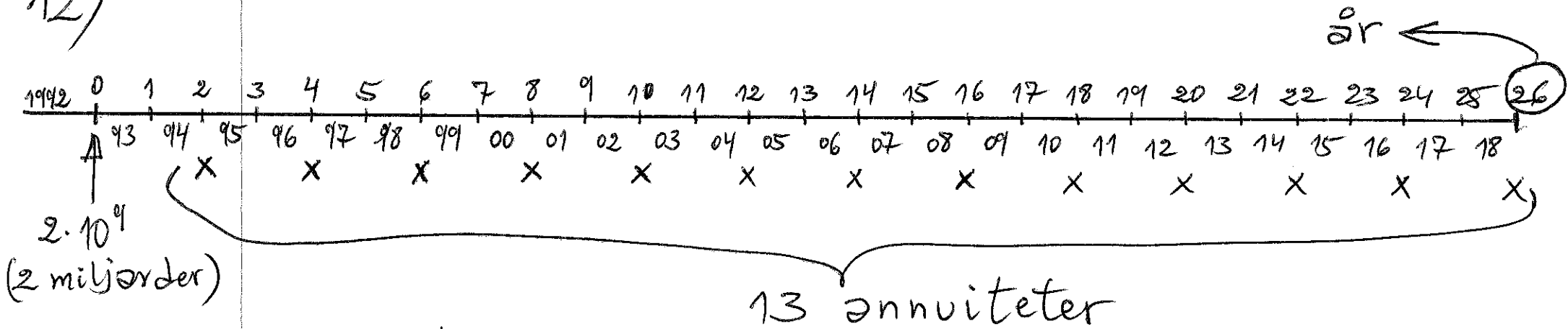
11) 16% bryts ner \Rightarrow 84% kvar i kroppen.

$X = 1$ dos 10 doser:

$$S_{10} = X \cdot 0,84^9 + X \cdot 0,84^8 + \dots + X \cdot 0,84 + X = 15 \text{ mg}$$

$$S_{10} = X \cdot \frac{0,84^{10} - 1}{0,84 - 1} = 15 \Rightarrow X = \frac{15 \cdot (-0,16)}{0,84^{10} - 1} = \underline{\underline{2,9 \text{ mg}}} \text{ (F)}$$

12)



årlig räntesats: 8,5%

2-årlig " : $2 \cdot 8,5\% = 17\%$

Värdet av 13 "ännuiteter" med 17% räntesats =

Värdet av 2 miljarder med 26 års ränta med 8,5% räntesats:

$$X \cdot \frac{1,17^{13} - 1}{1,17 - 1}$$

$$= 2 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 1,085^{26}$$

$$X = \frac{2 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 1,085^{26} \cdot 0,17}{1,17^{13} - 1} = \underline{\underline{423 \text{ miljoner}}}$$