

UITWERKINGEN VOOR HET VWO

NETWERK VWO B2

HOOFDSTUK 9

KERN 1

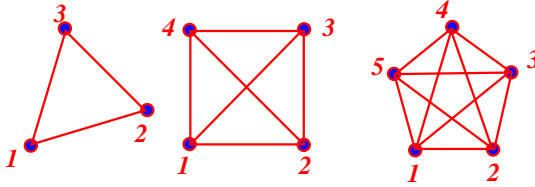
RIJEN

1a) Zie ook plaatje...

$$\frac{3 \cdot 2}{2} = 3$$

$3 \cdot 2$, want ieder mens schudt de hand van twee anderen.

Delen door twee, want bij de $3 \cdot 2$ worden de paren handen dubbel geteld.



1b) $\frac{4 \cdot 3}{2} = 6$

1c) $\frac{5 \cdot 4}{2} = 10$

1d) 3; 6; 10; 15; 21

1e) $\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)$; $\begin{cases} \xrightarrow{n=6} \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6(6-1) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 5 = 15 \\ \xrightarrow{n=7} \frac{1}{2} \cdot 7(7-1) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 7 \cdot 6 = 21 \end{cases}$

2a)

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	...	m
t_n	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{6}$...	$\frac{1}{m+1}$

2b) $t_{99} = \frac{1}{100}$

3a) 3;4;5;6;7;8

3b) -4;1;6;11;16;21

3c) 100;96;92;88;84;80

3d) 1;0;1;4;9;16

3e) $1; \frac{1}{4}; \frac{1}{9}; \frac{1}{16}; \frac{1}{25}; \frac{1}{36}$

3f) 0; -2; 4; -6; 8; -10

4a) $17; 21; 25 \rightarrow t_n = 4n + 1$

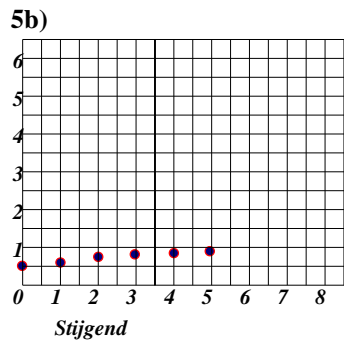
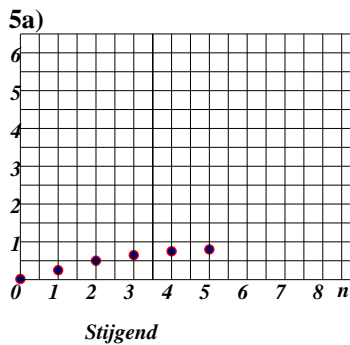
4b) $10; 12; 14 \rightarrow t_n = 2(n + 1)$

4c) $16; 32; 64 \rightarrow t_n = 2^n$

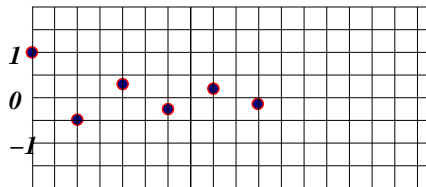
4d) $\frac{1}{12}; \frac{1}{15}; \frac{1}{18} \rightarrow t_n = \frac{1}{3(n+1)}$

4e) $3; 3; 3 \rightarrow t_n = 3$

4f) $\frac{4}{5}; \frac{5}{6}; \frac{6}{7} \rightarrow t_n = \frac{n}{(n+1)}$

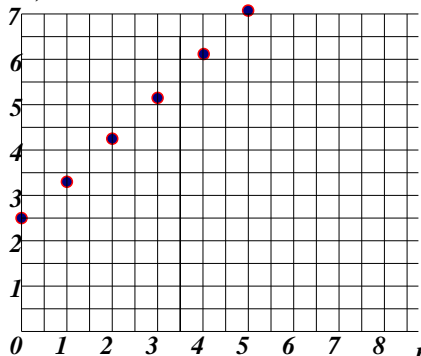


5c)



Alternierend

5d)



Stijgend

6a) a, b en d is stijgend

6b) rij c is alternierend

7a) $t_n = (-1)^n \cdot 2^n - 1; -2; 4; -8$

7b) $t_n = (-1)^n \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^n - 1; -\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{4}; -\frac{1}{8}$

7c) Voor alle $n \geq 0$ geldt $t_n < t_{(n-1)}$ en $u_n < u_{(n-1)}$

Dus Ook $\rightarrow t_n + u_n < t_{(n-1)} + u_{(n-1)}$

D.W.Z. $\rightarrow t_n + u_n$ is *monotoon dalend*

7d) Niets...

Voorbeeld:

n	0	1	2	3	
$t_n = n + 1$	1	2	3	4	STIJGEND \uparrow
$u_n = -(n + 2)^2$	-4	-9	-16	-25	DALEND \downarrow
$t_n + u_n$	-3	-7	-13	-21	DALEND \downarrow

Voorbeeld:

n	0	1	2	3	
$t_n = (n + 1)^2$	1	4	9	16	STIJGEND \uparrow
$u_n = -n$	0	-1	-2	-3	DALEND \downarrow
$t_n + u_n$	1	3	7	13	STIJGEND \uparrow

8) $t_n = \frac{2n+3}{n+3}$

8a) $1; \frac{5}{4}; \frac{7}{5}; \frac{9}{6}; \frac{11}{7}; \frac{13}{8}$

9a) $\frac{t_0}{4} \quad \frac{t_1}{2\frac{1}{2}} \quad \frac{t_2}{3\frac{1}{3}} \quad \frac{t_3}{2\frac{3}{4}} \quad \frac{t_4}{3\frac{1}{5}}$

Begrensd: $2\frac{1}{2} \leq t_n \leq 4$

9b) $0; 1; \sqrt{2}; \sqrt{3}; 2 \xrightarrow{\text{Naar beneden Begrensd:}} t_n \geq 0$

10a)

$t_n = 2^n$
 $t_{n+1} = 2^{(n+1)}$ } $\xrightarrow{\text{voorn} \geq 0 \text{ geldt}} 2^{n+1} = 2^1 \cdot 2^n = 2 \cdot 2^n > 2^n \xrightarrow{\text{Dus:}} t_{n+1} > t_n \rightarrow \text{STIJGEND } \uparrow$

10b) $(\frac{1}{2})^{n+1} = (\frac{1}{2})^1 \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^n = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^n < (\frac{1}{2})^n \xrightarrow{\text{Dus:}} t_{(n+1)} < t_n \rightarrow \text{DALEND } \downarrow$

10c) bijvoorbeeld: $x = -\frac{1}{2}$

10d) $x = 1$

10e) $-1 \leq x \leq 1$

10f) $x = -2$

11a) $t_n = 5 - \frac{1}{n+1}$

11b) $t_n = -n$

8b) $\frac{2n+3}{n+3} = \frac{2n+6-3}{n+3} = \frac{2(n+3)-3}{n+3} = \frac{2(n+3)}{n+3} - \frac{3}{n+3} = 2 - \frac{3}{n+3} < 2$ (voor $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$)

9c) $1; \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{4}; \frac{1}{8}; \frac{1}{16} \xrightarrow{\text{Begrensd:}} 0 \leq t_n \leq 1$

9d) $0; 0; (2 - \sqrt{2}); (3 - \sqrt{3}); 2$

$\xrightarrow{\text{Naar beneden Begrensd:}} t_n \geq 0$

KERN 2

SOM & VERSCHIL

12a) 21

12b) Voor elke rand n tegels geldt; +1 tegel in de hoek

12c) $(n+1)(n+1) - n^2 = (n^2 + 2n + 1) - n^2 = 2n + 1$

13a)

s_0	s_1	s_2	s_3	s_4	s_5
1	4	9	16	25	36

13b)

De rij oneven getallen is een rekenkundige rij.

De som van een rekenkundige rij kun je als volgt berekenen

$$S(n) = \frac{\text{aantal termen} \cdot (\text{eersteterm} + \text{laatste term})}{2}$$

(zie ook Netwerk A1B1 deel1 blz. 180)

De rij oneven getallen ziet er als volgt uit

t_0	t_1	t_2	t_3	t_4	\cdot	\cdot	\cdot	t_n
1	3	5	7	9	\cdot	\cdot	\cdot	$2n+1$

$$S(n) = \frac{(n+1) \cdot (1+2n+1)}{2} = \frac{(n+1) \cdot (2n+2)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(n+1) \cdot 2 \cdot (n+1)}{2} = (n+1)^2$$

14a) $s_n = 2^{n+1} - 1$; $s_0 = 2 - 1 = 1$ $s_1 = 4 - 1 = 3$ $s_2 = 8 - 1 = 7$

-extra uitleg bij de somformule

$t_n = 2^n$ is een meetkundige rij. (zie ook Netwerk A1B1 deel1, blz.181 t/m blz.183)

Voor het berekenen van de som van een meetkundige rij met reden r gebruik je de volgende formule:

$$S(n) = \frac{t(n+1) - t(0)}{r-1}$$

Dus

$$S(n) = \frac{2^{n+1} - 1}{2-1} = 2^{n+1} - 1$$

14b) $v_n = 2^n$; $v_0 = 1$; $v_1 = 2$; $v_2 = 4$

$$v_n = 2^{(n+1)} - 2^n = 2^n \cdot 2^1 - 2^n = 2^n(2^1 - 1) = 2^n$$

15a)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} d_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow d_1 = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 \\ d_2 &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow d_2 = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \\ d_3 &= \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{6}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8} \Rightarrow d_3 = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \\ d_4 &= \frac{7}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{14}{16} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{15}{16} \Rightarrow d_4 = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \end{aligned} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{Dus...}} d_n = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

15b) $d_n = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$

15c) Omdat de redenering over steeds kleinere tijden gaat

16a) Het aangevulde deel is precies evengroot als het staafdiagram

$$6+1=7, 5+2=7, 4+3=7$$

$$6 \cdot 7 = 42 \xrightarrow{\text{Dus...}} 1+2+3+\dots+6=21$$

$$\mathbf{16b)} 1+2+\dots+100 = \frac{100 \cdot 101}{2} = 50 \cdot 101 = 5050$$

16c)

$1+2+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

17a) $n=1 \rightarrow 1 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{6} + \frac{3}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = 1$

$n=2 \rightarrow 1+4 = \frac{8}{3} + \frac{4}{2} + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{16+12+2}{6} = \frac{30}{6} = 5$

$n=3 \rightarrow 1+4+9 = \frac{27}{3} + \frac{9}{2} + \frac{3}{6} = 9 + 4\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 14$

17b) $S_{10} = 1+4+9+\dots+100 = \frac{1000}{3} + \frac{100}{2} + \frac{10}{6} = 333\frac{1}{3} + 50 + 1\frac{2}{3} = 385$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \mathbf{18a)} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} s_n = t_0 + t_1 + t_2 + t_3 + \cdots + t_n \\ s_{n-1} = t_0 + t_1 + t_2 + t_3 + \cdots + t_{n-1} \end{array} \right\} \longrightarrow s_n - s_{n-1} = t_n \\
 \mathbf{18b)} \quad n = 1
 \end{array}$$

19)

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 v_0 & = & t_1 - t_0 \\
 v_1 & = & t_2 - t_1 \\
 v_2 & = & t_3 - t_2 \\
 \dots & = & \dots \dots \dots \\
 v_n & = & t_{n+1} - t_n \\
 v_0 + v_1 + \dots + v_n & = & t_{n+1} - t_0
 \end{array}$$

20a) $0 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 15$

20b) $1 + 3 + \dots + 21 = \frac{11}{2} \cdot 22 = 121$

20c) $2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 = 31$

20d) $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 = 1\frac{15}{16}$

20e) $(-1)^0 + (-1)^1 + (-1)^2 + (-1)^3 + (-1)^4 = 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 = 1$

20f) $8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 = 48$

21a) $\sum_{k=1}^5 k^2$

21b) $\sum_{n=1}^6 \frac{1}{n}$

21c) $\sum_{k=1}^6 k \cdot (-1)^{k+1}$

21d) $\sum_{k=1}^5 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^k$

22a) $\sum_{r=5}^8 (r-1)(r+2) = 4 \cdot 7 + 5 \cdot 8 + 6 \cdot 9 + 7 \cdot 10 = 28 + 40 + 54 + 70 = 192$

22b) $\sum_{i=3}^5 (i^3 - 3i + 2) = (27 - 9 + 2) + (64 - 12 + 2) + (125 - 15 + 2) = 216 - 36 + 6 = 216 - 30 = 186$

22c) $\sum_{k=1}^4 (k^3 - k^2) = (1 - 1) + (8 - 4) + (27 - 9) + (64 - 16) = 4 + 18 + 48 = 70$

22d) $\sum_{m=7}^{10} (2m-1)^2 = 13^2 + 15^2 + 17^2 + 19^2 = 1044$

KERN 3

SOMMEN VAN MEETKUNDIGE RIJEN

23a) $B + 0,06B = 1,06B$

23c) $1,06^{10}B \approx 1,8B$

23b) $1,06^2B$

23d) $(1 + \frac{r}{100})^N \cdot B$

24) $20 + 20 \cdot 0,7 + 20 \cdot 0,7^2 + 20 \cdot 0,7^3 + 20 \cdot 0,7^4 = 55,462$

25) $t_n = A \cdot r^n \xrightarrow{\text{geeft}} t_0 = A \cdot r^0 \Rightarrow t_0 = A \xrightarrow{\text{Dus}} t_n = t_0 \cdot r^n$

26)

$0,9^0$	$0,9^1$	$0,9^2$	$0,9^3$	\dots	$0,9^{10}$
0	1	2	3	\dots	10

 maal stuiten

27a) $\frac{1}{6}$

27d) $(\frac{5}{6})^{2(k-1)} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = (\frac{5}{6})^{2k-2} \cdot \frac{1}{6}$

27b) $\frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6}$

(Peter begon met gooien. Peter en Paul hebben $k-1$ keer gegooid als de k^e ronde begint.)

27c) $(\frac{5}{6})^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6}$

27e) $(\frac{5}{6})^{2k-1} \cdot \frac{1}{6}$

28a)

$S_n = 1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + r^4 + \dots + r^n$

28b) $r \cdot S_n - S_n = r^{n+1} - 1$

$r \cdot S_n = r + r^2 + r^3 + r^4 + r^5 + \dots + r^n + r^{n+1}$

28c) $r \cdot S_n - S_n = S_n(r-1) = r^{n+1} - 1$

$\xrightarrow{\text{Dus}} S_n = \frac{r^{n+1}-1}{r-1}$

29a)

$\sum_{n=0}^N c \cdot t_n = c \cdot t_0 + c \cdot t_1 + c \cdot t_2 + \dots + c \cdot t_N$

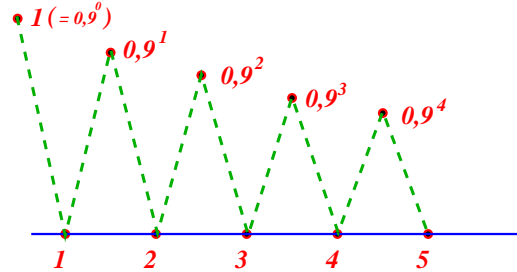
$c \cdot \sum_{n=0}^N t_n = c \cdot (t_0 + t_1 + t_2 + \dots + t_N) = c \cdot t_0 + c \cdot t_1 + c \cdot t_2 + \dots + c \cdot t_N$

29b) $A + A \cdot r + A \cdot r^2 + A \cdot r^3 + \dots + A \cdot r^n = A \cdot (1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + r^n) = A \cdot \frac{r^{n+1}-1}{r-1}$

30) $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots + (\frac{1}{2})^{10} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^{10}-1}{\frac{1}{2}-1} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1023-1}{-1/2} = 1 \frac{1023}{1024} \approx 1,999$

of $1 \cdot \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^{11}-1}{\frac{1}{2}-1} = \frac{2047}{2048} = \frac{4094}{2048} = 1 \frac{1023}{1024} \approx 1,999$

31)



31a) $1 + 2 \cdot [0,9 + 0,9^2 + 0,9^3 + 0,9^4 + \dots + 0,9^9] = 1 + 2 \cdot [0,9 \cdot \frac{0,9^9-1}{0,9-1}] = 12,0264312$

$t_k = 0,9 \cdot 0,9^k$, dus voor A wordt een $0,9$ van de rij afgesnoept. De $n+1^e$ term is dan de 9^e term

31b) $1 + 2 \cdot [0,9 \cdot \frac{1-0,9^{99}}{1-0,9}] = 18,99 \dots$

31c) $1 + 2 \cdot [0,99 + \dots + 0,99^{999}] = 1 + 2 \cdot 0,99 \cdot \frac{1-0,99^{999}}{1-0,99} = 198,99 \dots$

32a)

$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot (\frac{5}{6})^2 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot (\frac{5}{6})^4 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot (\frac{5}{6})^6 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot (\frac{5}{6})^8 = \frac{1}{6} \cdot [1 + (\frac{5}{6})^2 + (\frac{5}{6})^4 + (\frac{5}{6})^6 + (\frac{5}{6})^8] = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1 - ((\frac{5}{6})^2)^5}{1 - (\frac{5}{6})^2} \approx 0,457$

32b)

$\frac{1}{6} \cdot (\frac{5}{6}) + \frac{1}{6} \cdot (\frac{5}{6})^3 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot (\frac{5}{6})^5 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot (\frac{5}{6})^7 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot (\frac{5}{6})^9 = \frac{1}{6} \cdot [\frac{5}{6} + \dots + (\frac{5}{6})^9] = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{1 - ((\frac{5}{6})^2)^5}{1 - (\frac{5}{6})^2} \approx 0,381$

32c) Ja, zie de antwoorden bij b & c

KERN 4

BIJZONDERE RIJEN

33a) $t_n = (n+1) \cdot r^n$

$$\begin{aligned} t_0 &= 1 \cdot 2^0 = 1 \\ t_1 &= 2 \cdot 2^1 = 4 \\ t_2 &= 3 \cdot 2^2 = 12 \\ t_3 &= 4 \cdot 2^3 = 32 \\ t_4 &= 5 \cdot 2^4 = 80 \end{aligned}$$

33b)

$$\begin{aligned} t_5 &= 6 \cdot 2^5 = 6 \cdot 32 = 192 \\ t_6 &= 7 \cdot 2^6 = 7 \cdot 64 = 448 \end{aligned}$$

34a)

$$\begin{aligned} RR &: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ MR &: 2 & -4 & 8 & -16 \\ RMR &: 2 & -8 & 24 & -64 \quad \text{enzovoorts} \end{aligned}$$

34b)

$$\begin{aligned} r = 1\frac{1}{2} & \quad \text{monotoon} \quad \text{stijgend} \\ r = \frac{1}{3} & \quad \text{monotoon} \quad \text{dalend} \\ r = \frac{8}{9} & \quad \text{eerst stijgend} \quad \text{daarna dalend} \\ r = -\frac{3}{4} & \quad \text{alternerend} \\ r = -1\frac{1}{2} & \quad \text{alternerend} \end{aligned}$$

35a) $P(f1, -) = P(6) = \frac{1}{6}$

35b)

$P(f2, -) = P(6, 6) = \frac{1}{36}$

$P(f3, -) = \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^3$

35c) $E = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 + 3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^3 + 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^4 + \dots + 10 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{10} = 0,24$

35d) $f0, 25$

35e) reken-meetkundige rij: $t_n = (a + n \cdot v) \cdot r^n = n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^n$

36a)

$$\begin{aligned} s_n &= 1 + 2r + 3r^2 + 4r^3 + \dots + (n+1) \cdot r^n \\ rs_n &= r + 2r^2 + 3r^3 + 4r^4 + \dots + n \cdot r^n + (n+1) \cdot r^{n+1} \\ s_n - rs_n &= (1-r)s_n = 1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + \dots + r^n - (n+1) \cdot r^{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

36b)

$$(1-r)s_n = \frac{1-r^{n+1}}{1-r} - (n+1) \cdot r^{n+1} \Rightarrow s_n = \frac{1-r^{n+1}}{(1-r)^2} - \frac{(n+1) \cdot r^{n+1}}{1-r}$$

37) Zeven stukken

38a)

$$\begin{aligned} t_0 &= 1 \\ t_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \\ t_2 &= \frac{1}{3} \\ t_n &= \frac{1}{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$t_{n+1} - t_n = \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{n+1}{(n+2)(n+1)} - \frac{n+2}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{-1}{(n+1)(n+2)} < 0 \xrightarrow{\text{Dus}} t_{n+1} < t_n$$

Begrensd: $0 < t_n \leq 1$

38b)

$$\begin{aligned} s_0 &= t_0 &= 1 \\ s_1 &= t_0 + t_1 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} &= 1\frac{1}{2} \\ s_2 &= t_0 + t_1 + t_2 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} &= 1\frac{5}{6} \\ s_3 &= t_0 + t_1 + t_2 + t_3 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} &= 2\frac{1}{12} \\ s_4 &= t_0 + t_1 + t_2 + t_3 + t_4 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} &= 2\frac{17}{60} \end{aligned}$$

38c)

$$\begin{aligned} v_0 &= t_1 - t_0 = \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2} \\ v_1 &= t_2 - t_1 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{6} \\ v_2 &= t_3 - t_2 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{12} \\ v_3 &= t_4 - t_3 = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{20} \\ v_4 &= t_5 - t_4 = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{5} = -\frac{1}{30} \end{aligned}$$

38d) $v_n = t_{n+1} - t_n = \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{n+1}{(n+2)(n+1)} - \frac{n+2}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{-1}{(n+1)(n+2)}$

39a) Schuif de getekende staven allemaal 1 naar rechts

Je ziet dan het volgende: de oppervlakte van de staven is groter dan de oppervlakte “onder” de grafiek

39b) $\int_1^N \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln N > G$ voor $N > e^G$, dan zeker ook $\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{n} > G$

Als $N > e^G$ dan $\ln N > G$

$S_n = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{n} = \ln N > G$

40)

1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55
 $1 + 1 = 2; \quad 1 + 2 = 3; \quad 2 + 3 = 5; \quad 3 + 5 = 8; \quad 5 + 8 = 13; \quad 8 + 13 = 21; \quad 13 + 21 = 34 \quad \text{enz} \quad \text{enz}$

41a)

$t_{n+1} = r \cdot t_n$
 $t_0 = 3$
 $t_1 = 2 \cdot 3 = 6$
 $t_2 = 2 \cdot 6 = 12$
 $t_3 = 2 \cdot 12 = 24$
 $t_4 = 2 \cdot 24 = 48$

41b) Omdat anders alle termen van de rij 0 zijn.

42) $t_{n+1} = t_n + v \quad (n \geq 0)$

43a)

$t_{n+2} = t_{n+1} - t_n$
 $t_0 = -1$
 $t_1 = -1$
 $t_2 = 0$
 $t_3 = 1$
 $t_4 = 1$
 $t_5 = 0$
 $t_6 = -1$
 $t_7 = -1$
 $t_8 = 0$
 $t_9 = 1$
 $1_{10} = 1$

43b)

$t_0 = a$
 $t_1 = b$
 $t_2 = b - a$
 $t_3 = -a \xrightarrow{\text{Dus}} \text{de Rij blijft Periodiek}$
 $t_4 = -b$
 $t_5 = a - b$
 $t_6 = a$
 $t_7 = b$

44ab)

$t_{n+2} = t_{n+1} - \frac{1}{2}t_n$
 $t_0 = 1$
 $t_1 = 1$
 $t_2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $t_3 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$
 $t_4 = 0 - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}$
 $t_5 = -\frac{1}{4} - 0 = -\frac{1}{4}$
 $t_6 = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} = -\frac{1}{8}$
Dus de Rij is niet Periodiek

De rij convergeert naar 0

45a)

$t_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(t_n + 4)$
 $t_0 = 2$
 $t_1 = 3$
 $t_2 = 3\frac{1}{2}$
 $t_3 = 3\frac{3}{4}$
 $t_4 = 3\frac{7}{8}$
De Bovengrens is dus $\rightarrow 4$

45c) Omdat we dat bij 45b) bewezen hebben

45d) Inductieprincipe

46a) $t_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(t_n + \frac{3}{n}\right)$

46b)

$t_0 = 2$
 $t_1 = 1,75$
 $t_2 = 1,7321$

45b) $t_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (t_n + 4) < \frac{1}{2} \cdot (4 + 4) = 4$

46c) $t_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(t_n + \frac{G}{n}\right)$