

h2 t4

Pitäks todistaa, aluksi rationaaliluvun
todistuksen luontelusta.

$$f(x) = \arctan x$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{f'(x)} = 1+x^2$$

$$N(x) = x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} = x - (1+x^2)f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} = C$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\frac{\pi}{2} = -C$$

$$x \approx \infty \Rightarrow f(x) \approx C = \frac{x}{|x|} C$$

$$x \approx -\infty \Rightarrow f(x) \approx -C = \frac{x}{|x|} C$$

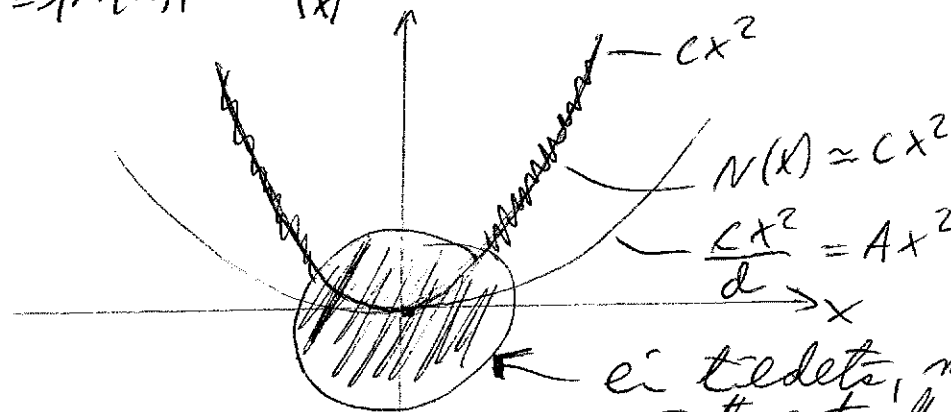
$$\text{Siksi } |x| \text{ suuri} \Rightarrow f(x) \approx \frac{x}{|x|} C \text{ ja}$$

$$N(x) = x - (1+x^2)f(x) \approx -x^2 \cdot \frac{x}{|x|} C = -\frac{x^3}{|x|} C$$

NÄILLÄ EI OLE
MERKITYSTÄ

$$\Rightarrow |N(x)| \approx \frac{|x|^3}{|x|} C = C|x|^2 = Cx^2$$

eri merkkinen
kun x



$$\text{Siksi } |x| \text{ suuri} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} N(x) \text{ eri merkkinen kun } x \\ |N(x)| \geq Ax^2 \end{cases}$$

Kuinka suuri $|x|$ on pitäisi olla?

Sopiva A ? Ratk. Elim. $|x| \geq 2$ ja $A = \frac{1}{2}$. $\rightarrow$

$$f(x) = \arctan x$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{f'(x)} = 1+x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow N(x) = -x - f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{f'(x)} = \underline{x - (1+x^2)f(x)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow |N(x)| &= |x - (1+x^2)f(x)| \stackrel{\Delta-eg}{\geq} |(1+x^2)f(x)| - |x| \\ &= |1+x^2| |f(x)| - |x| \approx C|x|^2 \times \text{multi} \\ &\geq |x^2| |f(x)| - |x| \\ &= \frac{|x|^2 |f(x)|}{2} + \frac{|x|^2 |f(x)|}{2} - |x| \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ kasvava

Nyt $f(2) = 1,10 \geq 1$ joten $f(x) \geq 1 \quad \forall x \geq 2$

$\hookrightarrow f(-2) = -1,10 \leq -1$ joten $f(x) \leq -1 \quad \forall x \leq -2$

$N(x) = -N(-x)$ eli N on pariton

Jos $|x| \geq 2$, niin $x \geq 2 \Rightarrow f(x) \geq 1 \Rightarrow |f(x)| \geq 1$

tai $x \leq -2 \Rightarrow f(x) \leq -1 \Rightarrow |f(x)| \geq 1$

Siksi $|x| \geq 2 \Rightarrow |f(x)| \geq 1$. Oletetaan, että $|x| \geq 2$. Nyt $\frac{|x|}{2} \geq 1$.

$$|N(x)| \geq \frac{|x|^2}{2} + \frac{|x|^2}{2} - x = \frac{|x|^2}{2} + \underbrace{|x|}_{\geq 0} \underbrace{\left(\frac{|x|}{2} - 1\right)}_{\geq 0} \geq \frac{|x|^2}{2}$$

Samaan yhtälö $|N(x)| \geq \frac{|x|^2}{2}$. ①

Oletetaan, että $|x_k| > 2$. Siksi $|x| = 2a$ jollain, $a > 1$.

$$\text{Nyt } |x_k|^2 = 4a^2$$

$$\frac{|x_k|^2}{2} = 2a^2$$

$$\Rightarrow |x_{k+1}| = |N(x_k)| \geq \frac{|x_k|^2}{2} = 2a^2 \geq 2$$

$$\text{Siksi } |x_k| = 2a, a > 1 \Rightarrow |x_{k+1}| \geq 2a^2$$

$|x_k| = 2a$
 $|x_{k+1}| \geq 2a^2$
 $|x_{k+2}| \geq 2(a^2)^2 = 2a^{2 \cdot 2} = 2a^4$
 $|x_{k+3}| \geq 2(a^4)^2 = 2a^{4 \cdot 2} = 2a^8$
 $|x_{k+4}| \geq 2a^{16}$
 $|x_{k+n}| \geq 2a^{2^n} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad a > 1$

$\text{Sind } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |x_k| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |x_{k+n}| \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2a^{2^n} = \infty.$

Sind $|x_0| > 2$, min meretelmä ei hupplene.

$x_k = (-1)^k y_k, \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} y_k = \infty?$

$\frac{x}{|x|} = \frac{x}{|x|}$

$0 \leq x \leq 2. \text{ Nyt } f(x) \geq 1 \text{ ja}$

$x \geq 2 \quad \parallel \cdot x > 0$

$x^2 \geq 2x$

$\Rightarrow 1+x^2 \geq x^2 \geq 2x \quad f(x) \geq 1$

$\Rightarrow 1+x^2 \geq 2x$

$(1+x^2)f(x) \geq 2x$
 $-(1+x^2)f(x) \leq -2x$

$N(x) = x - (1+x^2)f(x) \leq x - 2x = -x \leq -2.$

$\text{Sind } x \geq 2 \Rightarrow N(x) \leq -2, \quad (2)$

$\text{Nyt } N \text{ on pariton eli } N(-x) = -N(x).$

$0 \leq x \leq -2 \Rightarrow -x \geq 2 \Rightarrow N(-x) \leq -2 \quad \parallel \cdot (-1) < 0 \quad (2) \text{ ja } (3)$

$-N(x) \geq 2$
 $\Rightarrow N(x) \geq 2$

$\text{Sind } x \leq -2 \Rightarrow N(x) \geq 2, \quad (3)$

$\text{Ehdotettiin } (2) \text{ ja } (3) \text{ neulas, ette jos } |x_0| \geq 2, \text{ niin jms}$
 $\text{jono } \{x_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \text{ merkitsevästi on alternans.}$

$\text{Sind } |x_0| \geq 2 \Rightarrow x_k = (-1)^k y_k, \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} y_k = \infty$

