

8. ALUSSA 20 000

1. VUODEN
LOPUSSA 20 000 · 1,08

8% = 0,08
108% = 1,08

2. 20 000 · 1,08² + 6000 · 1,08

3. 20 000 · 1,08⁽³⁾ + 6000 · 1,08⁽²⁾ + 6000 · 1,08

n 20 000 · 1,08ⁿ + 6000 (1,08 + 1,08² + ... + 1,08ⁿ⁻¹)

GEOM. SUMMA

1 + x + x² + ... + xⁿ⁻¹
= $\frac{1 - x^n}{1 - x}$

= $\frac{1 - 1,08^n}{1 - 1,08} - 1$

= $\frac{1,08^n - 1}{1,08 - 1}$

• MUTTA

500€ JOKA
KUUKAUSI ?!

• TAULUKKO LASKENTA

⇒ 32 VUOTTA
SANA

= $\left(20 000 + \frac{6000}{1,08 - 1} \right) 1,08^n - \frac{6000}{1,08 - 1} \cdot 1,08$

LASKIN

= 95 000 · 1,08ⁿ - 81 000

= 10 000 000

$$\ln(a^b) = b \ln(a)$$

$$\ln(ab) = \ln(a) + \ln(b)$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \ln(a) + \ln\left(\frac{1}{b}\right)$$
$$= \ln(a) - \ln(b)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 95 \text{ ~~000000000~~$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1.08^n = \frac{1081}{95} // \ln()$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(1.08^n) = n \cdot \ln(1.08) = \ln\left(\frac{1081}{95}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n = \frac{\ln(1081) - \ln(95)}{\ln(1.08)} = \ln(1081) - \ln(95)$$

LASKIN

$\approx 31,597$

VASTAUS: 32

KUODEN

KULUTTA

SIJOITUS a | KORKO $k\%$,
MILLOIN TILILLÄ $2a$?

$$a \cdot \left(1 + \frac{k}{100}\right)^n = 2a$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(1 + \frac{k}{100}\right)^n = 2$$

$$\frac{109}{2} = 54,55$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dots \Leftrightarrow \ln(3) \approx 1,09$$

$$\ln(2) \approx 0,70$$

$$\ln(1+x) \approx x$$

$$\text{KUN } x \approx 0$$

$$n = \frac{\ln 2}{\ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{100}\right)}$$

$$\approx \frac{0,70}{\frac{k}{100}}$$

$$n \approx \frac{70}{k}$$

KUN k PIENI

$$1\% = 0,01$$

$$\% = 0,01$$

$$\sqrt{\%} = 0,1$$

$$\%^2 = 0,000001$$

$$\ln(\%) \approx \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{\%} = 100$$

8. Sijoitetaan ~~2000~~ 1000 € korko 3%,
milloin 2000 €?

MILLÄ n $1000 \cdot 1,03^n = 2000$

$$1,03^n = 2 \quad // \ln()$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(1,03^n) = \ln 2$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$n \ln(1,03) = \ln 2$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$n = \frac{\ln 2}{\ln 1,03} \approx \frac{0,70}{0,03} = \frac{70}{3}$$

$$\ln 2 \approx 0,70$$

$$\ln(1+x) \approx x$$

$$\approx \frac{69}{3} = \underline{\underline{23}}$$

Sijoitetaan a_1 korko $k\%$, milloin $2a_1$?

$$n = \frac{70}{k}$$

5. VÄITTE: $P(n) : n^2 \leq 2^n$ KAIKILLA $n \geq 4$.

TOO, INDOUKTIOLLA.

1^o JOS $n=4$, NIIN

$$n^2 = 4^2 = 16 \leq 16 = 4^2 = (2^2)^2 = 2^{2 \cdot 2} = 2^4.$$

SIIS $P(4)$ TOSI.

2^o OLETTAAN, $P(k)$ TOSI JO LLAKIN $k \geq 4$.

OSOITETAAN $P(k+1)$.

$$(k+1)^2 \leq 2^{k+1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{k+1}{k}\right)^2 \cdot k^2 \leq 2 \cdot 2^k \quad (\otimes)$$

$$\text{NYT } \left(\frac{k+1}{k}\right)^2 = \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^2 \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{25}{16} \leq 2.$$

$k \geq 4$

$P(k)$

$$\text{SIIS } (k+1)^2 = \left(\frac{k+1}{k}\right)^2 \cdot k^2 \leq 2k^2 \leq 2 \cdot 2^k = 2^{k+1},$$

SIIS $P(k+1)$ TOSI.

1^o & 2^o & IND. PA. $\Rightarrow P(n)$ TOSI
KAIKILLA $n \in \mathbb{N}$

Väite:

$$6. \quad P(n): 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

KAIKILLA $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

TOO. INDUKTIOLLA

$$1^{\circ} \quad P(1): 1^2 = \frac{1 \cdot (1+1) \cdot (2 \cdot 1 + 1)}{6} = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{6} = 1$$

TOSI,

2^o ~~oletetaan~~ Induktio-oletus: $P(k)$ TOSI
 JO LUKUIN $k \geq 1$.

onko $P(k+1)$ TOSI?

$$1^2 + \dots + k^2 + (k+1)^2 = \frac{k(k+1)(2k+1)}{6} + (k+1)^2$$

$$= (k+1) \left[\underbrace{\frac{k(2k+1)}{6} + k+1}_{=A} \right] \stackrel{\text{A} \cdot \text{B}}{=} \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(2(k+1)+1)}{6}$$

P(k+1) TOSI

$$6A = k(2k+1) + 6k+6 = 2k^2 + k + 6k + 6$$

$$= 2k^2 + 7k + 6 \stackrel{\text{B}}{=} (k+2)(2(k+1)+1) \quad \text{A} \quad \text{B}$$

$$\left[(k+2)(2(k+1)+1) = (k+2)(2k+3) = 2k^2 + 7k + 6 \right] \text{B}$$

7. VÄÄLTF:

$$P(n) : 1^3 + \dots + n^3 = \underbrace{(1+2+\dots+n)^2}_{= \frac{n(n+1)}{2}} = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$

Tod

$$P(1) \quad 1^3 = \frac{1^2 + (1+1)^2}{4} \quad \text{ok}$$

1°
2° O.L. $P(k)$, ja jollakin $k \geq 1$.

Nyt

$$P(k+1) : 1^3 + \dots + k^3 + (k+1)^3$$

$$P(k) = \frac{k^2(k+1)^2}{4} + (k+1)^3$$

$$= (k+1)^2 \left[\underbrace{\frac{k^2}{4} + k + 1}_{= A} \right] = \frac{(k+1)^2(k+2)^2}{4} = P(k+1) \text{ tosi.}$$

$$A = \frac{k^2 + 4k + 4}{4} = \frac{(k+2)^2}{4}$$

1° & 2° & IND, PA $\Rightarrow P(n)$ tosi
kaikkialla $n \in \mathbb{N}$.