

1. 2016

2.

2^2	2^9	2^4
2^7	2^5	2^3
2^6	2^1	2^8

3. $(x+y+z)(xz+yz+xy) = xyz$

$\Leftrightarrow (x+y+z)(xz+yz+xy) - xyz = 0$

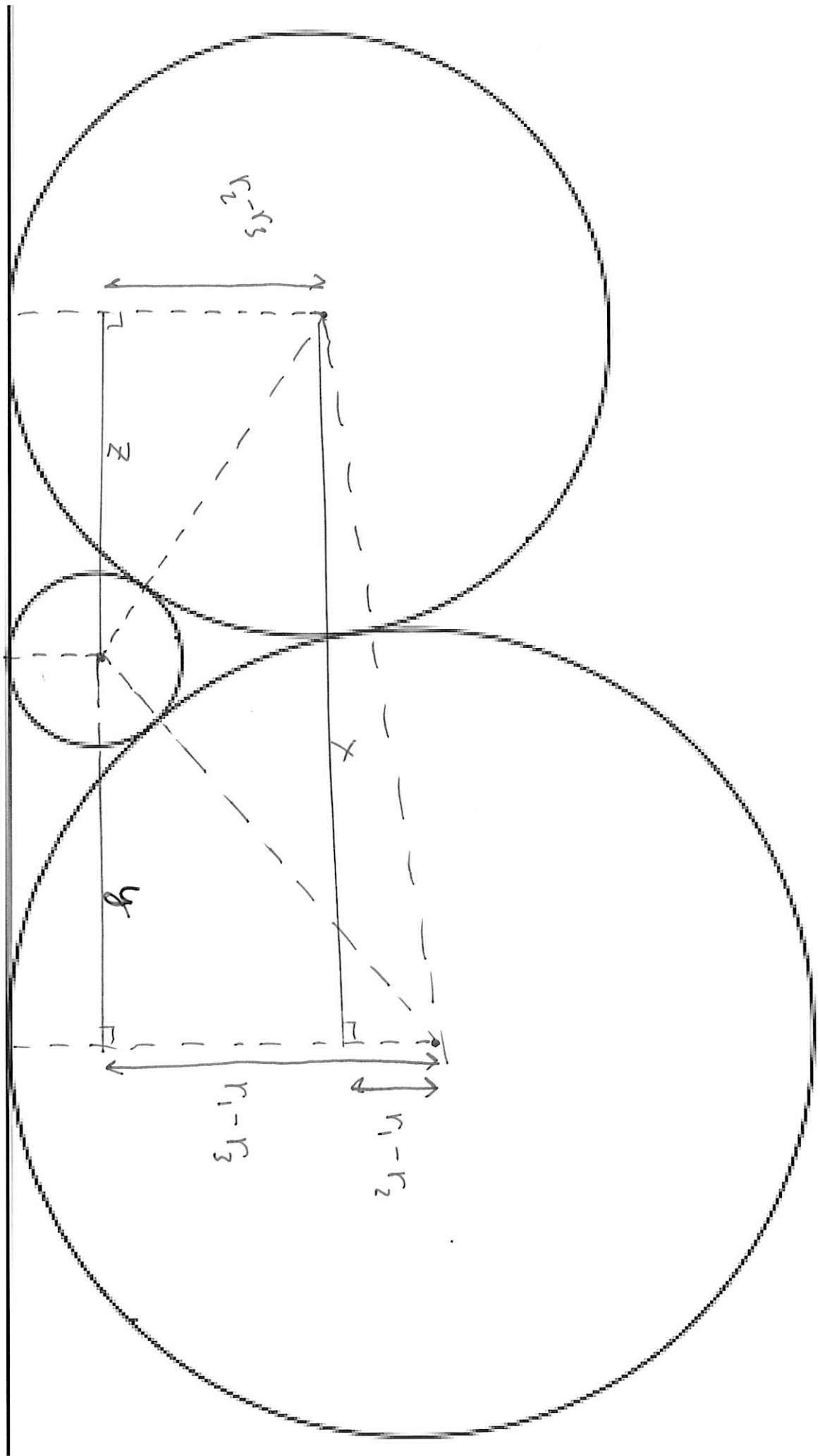
$\Leftrightarrow (x+y)(xz+xy) + (x+y)yz + z(xz+yz) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (x+y)(xz+xy+yz+zx) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (x+y)(x(z+y) + z(y+z)) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (x+y)(y+z)(x+z) = 0$

och resultatet följer



Med figurans beteckningar

$$(r_1 + r_2)^2 = x^2 + (r_1 - r_2)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2\sqrt{r_1 r_2}$$

$$(r_1 + r_2)^2 = (r_1 - r_3)^2 + y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 2\sqrt{r_1 r_3}$$

$$(r_2 + r_3)^2 = (r_2 - r_3)^2 + z^2$$

$$\Rightarrow z = 2\sqrt{r_2 r_3}$$

$$x = y + z \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2\sqrt{r_1 r_2} = 2\sqrt{r_1 r_3} + 2\sqrt{r_2 r_3}$$

Delar med $\sqrt{r_1 r_2 r_3}$ ~~ge~~

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{r_3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{r_2}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{r_1}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_2}}$$

5. Antag att $m^2 < 7n^2$. Vill visa

att $(m + \frac{1}{m})^2 < 7n^2$.

Sätt $m^2 = 7k + \delta$ där

$\delta \in \{0, 1, 2, 4\}$ (resten modulo 7)

Notera att $7k + \delta < 7n^2$

$\Rightarrow n^2 \geq k + \frac{\delta}{7} \Rightarrow \boxed{n^2 \geq k + 1}$
(ty n heltal).

$$\begin{aligned} (m + \frac{1}{m})^2 &= m^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{m^2} = 7k + \delta + 2 + \frac{1}{m^2} \\ &:= 7k + \eta. \end{aligned}$$

Vi har $\eta < 7 \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} (m + \frac{1}{m})^2 &= 7k + \eta < 7k + 7 \\ &\leq 7(k+1) \leq 7n^2 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore (m + \frac{1}{m})^2 < 7n^2$, v.s.B.

6. Det existerar oändligt många
pytagoreiska triplar \Rightarrow

det existerar oändligt många

rationala ~~tal~~ punkter på

en enhetscirkeln.

Tag $P_j = (x_j, y_j)$ ($1 \leq j \leq N$)

rationala punkter på en enhetscirkeln.

Antag $x_j = \frac{a_j}{b_j}$, $y_j = \frac{c_j}{d_j}$

Sätt $R = \prod_{j=1}^N b_j d_j$

$Q_j = (Rx_j, Ry_j) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ och

$Q_j \in \{ (x, y) : x^2 + y^2 = R^2 \}$.

7. For $k \in \mathbb{N}$ har vi $2^k > k^2/2$

Ger att for $x, y \geq 2$

$$x^p + y^q \geq 2^p + 2^q > \frac{1}{2}(p^2 + q^2) \geq pq$$

$$\Rightarrow y=1 \text{ (eller } x=1)$$

Ekvation $1+x^p = pq$ fis.

Fermat ger $x^p \equiv x \pmod{p}$

$$\Rightarrow x \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$$

$$1+x^p = 1+(pm-1)^p$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{j=0}^p \binom{p}{j} (pm)^j (-1)^{p-j}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^p \binom{p}{j} p^j m^j (-1)^{p-j}$$

$$= p^2 \cdot N \text{ eftersom } p \mid \binom{p}{1}$$

$$p^2 \mid 1+x^p = pq \Rightarrow \boxed{p=4}$$

$$\text{Ger } 1 + x^p = p^2$$

Om $x \geq 3$ får vi

$$1 + x^p \geq 1 + 3^p > p^2$$

$$x = 2 : 1 + 2^p = p^2$$

$$\text{Fermat ger } 2^p = p^k + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 2^p = p^k + 3 = p^2$$

$$\Rightarrow p \mid 3 \Rightarrow p = 3$$

$$p = q = 3 \text{ ger } (x, y) = (2, 1)$$

$x = 1$: ingen lösning.

$$\text{Svar } (p, q) = (3, 3)$$

8. Vi har

$$\sin x_n = x_n - \frac{x_n^3}{6} + O(x_n^5)$$

$$\frac{1}{x_{n+1}^2} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x_n} = \frac{1}{x_n^2 \left(1 - \frac{x_n^2}{6} + O(x_n^4)\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x_n^2} \left(1 - \frac{x_n^2}{6} + O(x_n^4)\right)^{-2}$$

$$(1-z)^{-2} = 1 + 2z + O(z^2) \Rightarrow$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{x_n^2}{6}\right)^{-2} = 1 + \frac{x_n^2}{3} + O(x_n^4)$$

Varför vi får

$$\frac{1}{x_{n+1}^2} = \frac{1}{x_n^2} \left(1 + \frac{x_n^2}{3} + O(x_n^4)\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x_{n+1}^2} - \frac{1}{x_n^2} = \frac{1}{3} + O(x_n^2)$$

För nu

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{x_N^2} &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left(\frac{1}{x_{n+1}^2} - \frac{1}{x_n^2} \right) + \frac{1}{x_0^2} \\ &\approx \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left(\frac{1}{3} + o(x_n^2) \right) + \frac{1}{x_0^2} \\ &\approx \frac{N}{3} + o\left(\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n^2 \right)\end{aligned}$$

$\{x_n\}$ avtagande $\Rightarrow L = \lim x_n$

existerar och uppfyller $L = \text{sm } L$.

Enda lösning ~~är~~ är $L = 0$.

$$\Rightarrow x_n^2 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n^2 = o(N)$$

∴

$$\frac{1}{x_N^2} = \frac{N}{3} + o(N) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{Nx_N^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}$$

□