

Litt notasjon:

$\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$ - naturlige tall

$\mathbb{Z} = \{\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ - hele tall

a er delelig med $b \iff a = q \cdot b$

for et heltall $q > 1$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{N}$)

a ikke delelig med noe heltall > 1
så er a et primtall.

Faktorisering: $36 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3$

Et naturlig tall $a > 1$ kan skrives
som et produkt av primtall p_i
en en tydig måte.

Partall = $\{2, 4, 6, 8, \dots\} = \{2n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$

Oddetall = $\{1, 3, 5, 7, \dots\} = \{2n-1 \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$

Summetegn

$$\text{Summe } 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + \dots + 99 + 100$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{100} n$$

$$2 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 10 = \sum_{n=1}^5 (2n)$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{10} = \sum_{n=1}^{10} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

Generelt summetegn:

$$\sum_{n=k}^m a_n = a_k + a_{k+1} + \dots + a_m$$

n - summationens indeks

k, m - nedre og øvre summationsgrænser

Egenskaper ved summer,

$$(i) \sum_{n=k}^m a_n + \sum_{n=k}^m b_n = \sum_{n=k}^m (a_n + b_n)$$

$$(ii) \sum_{n=k}^m c \cdot a_n = c \sum_{n=k}^m a_n$$

$$(iii) \sum_{n=k}^m a_n + \sum_{n=m+1}^l a_n = \sum_{n=k}^l a_n$$

Beweis for (ii):

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=k}^m c \cdot a_n &= c a_k + c a_{k+1} + c a_{k+2} + \dots + c a_m \\ &= c (a_k + a_{k+1} + a_{k+2} + \dots + a_m) \\ &= c \sum_{n=k}^m a_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{n=1}^5 2n &= 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 5 \\
 &\quad \downarrow \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\
 &\quad c \quad a_1 \quad , \quad a_2 \quad \quad a_3 \quad \quad a_4 \quad \quad a_5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2(1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9$$

$$= \left(\sum_{n=1}^9 n \right) - 5$$

Bytte av summationsindeks.

Har to summer:

$$\sum_{k=-3}^{11} (-1)^k x^{k+3}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{14} (-1)^{k+1} x^k$$

Vis at de er like uten a' Serie de ut.

$$(-1)^{-3} = \frac{1}{(-1)^3} = \frac{1}{(-1) \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1)} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

$$S = \sum_{k=-3}^{11} (-1)^k x^{k+3} = -x^0 + x - x^2 + x^3 - \dots + (-1)x^{14}$$

$$S = \sum_{k=-3}^{11} (-1)^k x^{k+3}, \quad i = k+3, \quad k = i-3$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{14} (-1)^{i-3} x^i$$

$$\begin{aligned} (-1)^{i-3} &= (-1)^{i-3} \cdot 1 = (-1) \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) \\ &= (-1)^{i-1} \cdot 1 = (-1)^{i-1} \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) \\ &= (-1)^{i+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{14} (-1)^{i+1} x^i$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{14} (-1)^{k+1} x^k$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{array}$$

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