

1. We lossen eerst de homogene vergelijking op. Substitutie van $y(x) = e^{\lambda x}$ levert de karakteristieke vergelijking $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0$, met (enige) reële oplossing $\lambda = -1$. Dus de algemene oplossing van de homogene differentiaalvergelijking luidt

$$y(x) = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 x e^{-x}, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Een particuliere oplossing krijgen we door $y(x) = A \sin(2x) + B \cos(2x)$ te proberen. Dan geldt $y'(x) = 2A \cos(2x) - 2B \sin(2x)$ en $y''(x) = -4A \sin(2x) - 4B \cos(2x)$. Als we dit in de inhomogene vergelijking invullen vinden we

$$(-3A - 4B) \sin(2x) + (4A - 3B) \cos(2x) = 25 \sin(2x), \quad \text{dus} \quad \begin{cases} -3A - 4B = 25 \\ 4A - 3B = 0 \end{cases}$$

met oplossing $A = -3, B = -4$. Dus de algemene oplossing van deze inhomogene differentiaalvergelijking luidt dus:

$$y(x) = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 x e^{-x} - 3 \sin(2x) - 4 \cos(2x), \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Invullen van de eerste beginvoorwaarden levert $c_1 - 4 = -4$, dus $c_1 = 0$. De tweede beginvoorwaarde levert vervolgens: $c_2 - 6 = -3$, dus $c_2 = 3$. De oplossing van het beginwaardeprobleem luidt dus $y(x) = -3x e^{-x} - 3 \sin(2x) - 4 \cos(2x)$.

2. a) Bekijk eerst de absolute waarde: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+3}{2n^2+3n+1}$. Vergelijk nu met $\frac{1}{n}$ en gebruik daarbij de limiettest:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+3}{2n^2+3n+1} \div \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2+3n}{2n^2+3n+1} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Omdat $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n}$ divergeert (p -reeks met $p = 1$), divergeert $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+3}{2n^2+3n+1}$ ook.

Er is dus sprake van absolute convergentie.

Vervolgens passen we de alternerende-reeks test toe op de oorspronkelijke reeks:

(i) de reeks is alternerend, (ii) $\left\{ \frac{n+3}{2n^2+3n+1} \right\}$ is dalend [stel $f(x) = \frac{x+3}{2x^2+3x+1}$,

dan $f'(x) = -\frac{2x^2+12x+8}{(2x^2+3x+1)^2} < 0$, dus f is dalend], (iii) de algemene term gaat

naar 0. Aan alle voorwaarden is voldaan, dus de reeks convergeert. Omdat er geen sprake is van absolute convergentie, convergeert de reeks dus relatief.

- b) We maken gebruik van de quotiënttest:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2^{(n+1)^2}}{(n+1)!} \div (-1)^n \frac{2^{n^2}}{n!} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{2n+1}}{n+1} = \infty > 1.$$

Er is dus sprake van divergentie (de algemene term gaat zelfs niet naar 0).

3. a) De puntsgewijze limiet is $f(x) = 0$ voor alle $x \in [0, 1]$, want $\arctan 0 = 0$ en $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \arctan(nx) = \frac{1}{2}\pi$ voor $x \in (0, 1]$. Laat nu $\varepsilon > 0$ willekeurig gegeven zijn. Kies $n^* > \frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}$. Dan volgt voor alle $n > n^*$ en voor alle $x \in [0, 1]$ dat

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| = \left| \frac{\arctan(nx)}{n} \right| < \frac{\pi}{2n} < \frac{\pi}{2n^*} < \varepsilon.$$

De convergentie is dus uniform op $[0, 1]$.

- b) Omdat $f'_n(x) = \frac{1}{1+n^2x^2}$ is de puntsgewijze limiet op $[0, 1]$ gelijk aan

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{als } x = 0 \\ 0 & \text{als } x \in (0, 1] \end{cases}$$

Als er wél sprake zou zijn van uniforme convergentie, dan zou g continu moeten zijn op $[0, 1]$, omdat alle f'_n continu zijn op $[0, 1]$. Dat is niet zo, dus er is wel puntsgewijze, maar geen uniforme convergentie op $[0, 1]$.

4. a) Stel $a_n = \frac{(3x-1)^{2n}}{n4^n}$ en gebruik de quotiënttest:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \frac{|3x-1|^2}{4} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{(3x-1)^2}{4}.$$

Als $\frac{(3x-1)^2}{4} < 1$, dus als $-\frac{1}{3} < x < 1$, dan is de reeks absoluut convergent. Als $\frac{(3x-1)^2}{4} > 1$, dus als $x < -\frac{1}{3}$ of als $x > 1$, dan divergeert de reeks. Nu nog de randpunten $x = -\frac{1}{3}$ en $x = 1$ bekijken. Die geven beide dezelfde reeks $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$, die divergent is (p -reeks met $p = 1$). Het convergentie-interval is dus $(-\frac{1}{3}, 1)$.

- b) Binnen het convergentie-interval mogen we termsgewijs differentiëren. Daarmee vinden we

$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{6n(3x-1)^{2n-1}}{n4^n} = 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(3x-1)^{2n-1}}{4^n}.$$

Als we hierin $x = 0$ invullen, dan vinden we een convergente meetkundige reeks:

$$f'(0) = 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-1}{4^n} = -6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n = -6 \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = -2.$$

5. a) f is differentiable at $(0, 0)$ if

$$\lim_{(h_1, h_2) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{f(h_1, h_2) - f(0, 0) - f_{x_1}(0, 0)h_1 - f_{x_2}(0, 0)h_2}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} = 0.$$

We have

$$f_{x_1}(0, 0) = \lim_{h_1 \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h_1, 0) - f(0, 0)}{h_1} = \lim_{h_1 \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{h_1^3+0}{\sqrt{h_1^2+0^2}} - 0}{h_1} = \lim_{h_1 \rightarrow 0} \frac{h_1^3}{h_1|h_1|} = \lim_{h_1 \rightarrow 0} |h_1| = 0$$

and

$$f_{x_2}(0, 0) = \lim_{h_2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, h_2) - f(0, 0)}{h_2} = \lim_{h_2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0-0}{\sqrt{0^2+h_2^2}} - 0}{h_2} = 0.$$

Then,

$$\frac{f(h_1, h_2) - f(0, 0) - f_{x_1}(0, 0)h_1 - f_{x_2}(0, 0)h_2}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} = \frac{\frac{h_1^3 + 37h_1h_2^2}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} - 0 - 0 - 0}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} = \frac{h_1^3 + 37h_1h_2^2}{h_1^2 + h_2^2}$$

which converges to zero. To see this, fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and $\delta = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{37}}$. For $(h_1, h_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ with $\|(h_1, h_2)\| < \delta$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{h_1^3 + 37h_1h_2^2}{h_1^2 + h_2^2} - 0 \right| &\leq \frac{|h_1|h_1^2 + 37|h_1|h_2^2}{h_1^2 + h_2^2} = \frac{|h_1|(h_1^2 + h_2^2) + 36|h_1|h_2^2}{h_1^2 + h_2^2} \\ &\leq \frac{|h_1|(h_1^2 + h_2^2) + 36|h_1|(h_1^2 + h_2^2)}{h_1^2 + h_2^2} = 37|h_1| < 37\delta = \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

This shows that $\lim_{(h_1, h_2) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{f(h_1, h_2) - f(0, 0) - f_{x_1}(0, 0)h_1 - f_{x_2}(0, 0)h_2}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} = 0$ and, therefore, f is differentiable at $(0, 0)$.

b) Since f is differentiable at $(0, 0)$, we have that for all unit vectors $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^2$,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{u}}(0, 0) = \nabla f(0, 0) \cdot \mathbf{u} = (0, 0) \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0.$$

Therefore, there exists no unit vector $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ with $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{u}}(0, 0) \neq 0$.

6. First, we calculate $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x_1}$ applying the chain rule.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_1} = f_u \cdot x_2 + f_v \cdot \frac{1}{x_1}.$$

Next, we calculate $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1}$ applying the chain rule and the product rule when needed.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left(x_2 f_u + \frac{1}{x_1} f_v \right) = f_u + x_2 \left(\frac{\partial f_u}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial f_u}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_2} \right) + \frac{1}{x_1} \left(\frac{\partial f_v}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial f_v}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_2} \right) \\ &= f_u + x_2 \left(f_{uu} \cdot x_1 + f_{uv} \cdot \frac{1}{x_2} \right) + \frac{1}{x_1} \left(f_{vu} \cdot x_1 + f_{vv} \cdot \frac{1}{x_2} \right) \\ &= f_u + x_1 x_2 f_{uu} + 2f_{uv} + \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} f_{vv} \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality follows because $f_{uv} = f_{vu}$ since f has continuous second order partial derivatives.

7. • Critical points: $\nabla f(x_1, x_2) = (0, 0)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f(x_1, x_2) &= (3x_1^2 - 4x_1x_2, -2x_1^2 + 2x_2) = (0, 0) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3x_1^2 - 4x_1x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 = x_1^2 \end{cases} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3x_1^2 - 4x_1^3 = 0 \\ x_2 = x_1^2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1^2(3 - 4x_1) = 0 \\ x_2 = x_1^2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \text{ and } x_2 = 0, \\ x_1 = \frac{3}{4} \text{ and } x_2 = \frac{9}{16} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

• To check the nature of this points, we need the Hessian matrix of f :

$$Hf(x_1, x_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 6x_1 - 4x_2 & -4x_1 \\ -4x_1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

★ $(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{9}{16})$:

$$Hf\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{9}{16}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{9}{4} & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = A.$$

We have $\det(A_1) = \frac{3}{4} > 0$ and $\det(A_2) = -\frac{9}{2} < 0$. Thus, $Hf(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{9}{16})$ is indefinite and f has a saddle point at $(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{9}{16})$.

★ $(0, 0)$:

$$Hf(0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = A$$

which is positive semidefinite and we need to further investigate the nature of $(0, 0)$. Note that for $r > 0$, $(\frac{r}{2}, 0), (-\frac{r}{2}, 0) \in B((0, 0), r)$. Moreover,

$$f\left(\frac{r}{2}, 0\right) = \frac{r^3}{8} > 0 = f(0, 0)$$

and f does not have a maximum at $(0, 0)$, and

$$f\left(-\frac{r}{2}, 0\right) = -\frac{r^3}{8} < 0 = f(0, 0)$$

and f does not have a minimum at $(0, 0)$. Therefore, f has a saddle point at $(0, 0)$.

8. a) We use the substitution $u_1 = 2x_1 + x_2$, $u_2 = 2x_1 - x_2$. Then,

$$\left| \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \right| = 4 \neq 0$$

for every $(x_1, x_2) \in D$ and $du_1 du_2 = 4dx_1 dx_2$. Moreover,

$$D_{u_1, u_2} = \{(u_1, u_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 1 \leq u_1 \leq 9, 0 \leq u_2 \leq 4\}$$

and $\sqrt{4x_1^2 - x_2^2} = \sqrt{(2x_1 + x_2)(2x_1 - x_2)} = \sqrt{u_1 u_2}$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \sqrt{4x_1^2 - x_2^2} dA &= \frac{1}{4} \iint_D \sqrt{4x_1^2 - x_2^2} 4dA = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^4 \left[\int_1^9 \sqrt{u_1 u_2} du_1 \right] du_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^4 \left[\frac{2}{3} u_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_1^9 \sqrt{u_2} du_2 = \frac{27-1}{6} \int_0^4 \sqrt{u_2} du_2 = \frac{26}{6} \left[\frac{2}{3} u_2^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^4 = \frac{208}{9}. \end{aligned}$$

b) We use polar coordinates: $x_1 = r \cos \phi$ and $x_2 = r \sin \phi$, where $r \geq 1, 0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$. Besides, $dA = r dr d\phi$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}}}}{(x_1^2 + x_2^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dA &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \iint_{D \cap \bar{B}((0,0), m)} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}}}}{(x_1^2 + x_2^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dA = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^m \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{r}}}{r^3} r d\phi \right] dr \\ &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{2} \int_1^m \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{r}}}{r^2} dr = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{2} \int_1^m \left(-\frac{1}{r} \right)' e^{-\frac{1}{r}} dr = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{2} \left[e^{-\frac{1}{r}} \right]_1^m \\ &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{1}{m}} - e^{-1} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e} \right). \end{aligned}$$