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12.4 import random
a = random, randint(0, 100)
b = random, randint(0, 100)
print "take: ", a, "+", b
c = int(input("Tuloks: "))
while c != a + b:
    print("yritä uudelleen.")
    print "take: ", a, "+", b
    c = int(input("Tuloks: "))
print("tuo on oikein!")

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12.5 a = "2"
while a == "2":
    b = str(input("kuo numero: "))
    print "b", b, "!"
    a = str(input("haluatko jatkaa (k/e)?")

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13.1 print("Ohjelma laskee tuloa n(n-1)...2*1")
n = int(input("kuo positiiivinen kokonaisluku: "))
while n < 1:
    print("ei ole positiiivinen kokonaisluku.")
    n = int(input("kuo posit. kokonaisluku: "))
tulo = 1
for i in range(1, n+1):
    tulo = tulo * i
print "tulo", n, "kertoine", n, "!" = "tulo

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13.3 for i in range(2, loppu+1):
    if luku % i == 0:
        alkuluku = False
        break
    if alkuluku == True:
        print "luku", luku, "ei ole alkuluku, kirjo
        se on jollain muun luvun", i
    else:
        print "luku", luku, "ei ole alkuluku, kirjo
        se on jollain muun luvun", i

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13.5 lista = [1, 4, 8, 2, 18, 3, 1]
print "kajtellessa lista: ", lista
pituus = len(lista)
for i in range(pituus-1):
    for j in range(i+1, pituus):
        if lista[i] < lista[j]:
            a = lista[i]
            lista[i] = lista[j]
            lista[j] = a
print "kajtellessa lista: ", lista

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13.7 print("kajtellessa n:n eka positiiivinen luvun luvun numero.")
n = int(input("kuo positiiivinen kokonaisluku: "))
while n < 1:
    print("ei ole positiiivinen kokonaisluku.")
    n = int(input("kuo positiiivinen kokonaisluku: "))
summa = 0
for i in range(1, n+1):
    summa = summa + 2 * i - 1
print "1+3+...+", 2*n-1, "= ", summa

```

14.1 a)  $11001010_2 = 1 \cdot 2^7 + 1 \cdot 2^6 + 0 \cdot 2^5 + 0 \cdot 2^4 + 1 \cdot 2^3 + 0 \cdot 2^2 + 1 \cdot 2 + 0$   
 $= 128 + 64 + 8 + 2 = 202$   
 b)  $233_{10} = 128 + 64 + 32 + 8 + 1$   
 $= 1 \cdot 2^7 + 1 \cdot 2^6 + 1 \cdot 2^5 + 1 \cdot 2^3 + 1 = 11101001_2$

14.7  $1a8_{10} = 10001a_{10}^2$   
 $(\Rightarrow) 1 \cdot 10^2 + a \cdot 10 + 8 = 1 \cdot 2^7 + 1 \cdot 2^6 + 0 \cdot 2^5 + 0 \cdot 2^4 + 1 \cdot 2^3 + 0 \cdot 2^2 + 1 \cdot 2 + 0$   
 $(\Rightarrow) 108 + 10a = 128 + 8 + 4a + 2$   
 $(\Rightarrow) 10a - 4a = 30 \quad | :2 \quad (\Rightarrow) 5a - 2a = 15$   
 Keksienalla:  $b = 0 \Rightarrow a = 3 \%$   
 $b = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{17}{5} \%$   $\Rightarrow a = 3, b = 0$

14.12  $22371_8 = 2 \cdot 8^4 + 2 \cdot 8^3 + 7 \cdot 8^2 + 7 \cdot 8 + 1 = 9721$

14.16 a)  $23AB4_{16} = 2 \cdot 16^4 + 3 \cdot 16^3 + 10 \cdot 16^2 + 11 \cdot 16 + 4 = 146100_{10}$   
 b)  $23AB4_{16} = 146100$   
 $= 131072 + 8192 + 4096 + 2048 + 512$   
 $+ 128 + 32 + 16 + 4$   
 $= 2^{17} + 2^{13} + 2^{12} + 2^{11} + 2^9 + 2^7 + 2^5 + 2^4 + 2^2$   
 $= 1000111010110100_2$

15.2  $f(x) = \sqrt{x} - x + 1$ ,  $f(2) = 0,41 > 0$ ,  $f(3) = -0,27 < 0 \Rightarrow$  reäl.  $2,2,3$   
 $f(2,5) = 0,081 > 0 \Rightarrow 2,5, 3$   
 $f(2,75) = -0,092 < 0 \Rightarrow 2,5, 2,75$   
 $f(2,625) = -0,0048 < 0 \Rightarrow 2,5, 2,625$   
 $f(2,5625) = 0,03820 \Rightarrow 2,5625, 2,625$   
 $\Rightarrow$  0-rodolla:  $x \approx 2,6$

15.7  $x - \sqrt{x+4} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{x+4} = g(x)$   
 $x_1 = 2, \quad x_{n+1} = g(x_n)$   
 $x_2 = g(x_1) \approx 2,449 \quad 489 \quad 742 \quad 783 \quad 2$   
 $x_3 = g(x_2) \approx 2,539 \quad 584 \quad 561 \quad 061 \quad 7$   
 $x_4 = g(x_3) \approx 2,557 \quad 261 \quad 144 \quad 478 \quad 9$   
 $\vdots$   
 $x_{20} \approx x_{21} \approx 2,561 \quad 552 \quad 812 \quad 808 \quad 8 \Rightarrow x \approx 2,561 \quad 553$

15.23  $x^3 + 2x - 4 = 0$   $\quad | \quad x \approx 1,179 \quad 509 \quad 024 \quad 602 \quad 9$   
 a)  $x^3 + 2x - 4 = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow) 2x = 4 - x^3 \quad | :2$   
 $(\Rightarrow) x = 2 - \frac{1}{2}x^3 = g(x)$   
 $x_1 = 1, \quad x_{n+1} = g(x_n)$   
 $x_2 = g(x_1) = 1,5$   
 $x_3 = g(x_2) = 0,3125$   
 $x_4 = g(x_3) = 1,984 \quad 741 \quad 210 \quad 937 \quad 5$   
 $\vdots$   
 $x_{10} \approx 3,2107 \cdot 10^{42}$   
 $x_{11} \approx -1,65 \cdot 10^{142}$   
 $(\Rightarrow)$  ei myynne

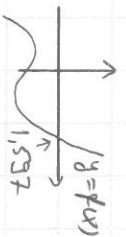
b)  $x^3 + 2x - 4 = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow) x^3 = 4 - 2x \quad | \sqrt[3]{\quad}$   
 $(\Rightarrow) x = \sqrt[3]{4 - 2x} = f(x)$   
 $x_1 = 1, \quad x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$   
 $x_2 = f(x_1) \approx 1,259 \quad 321 \quad 049 \quad 894 \quad 9$   
 $x_3 = f(x_2) \approx 1,139 \quad 644 \quad 369 \quad 477 \quad 1$   
 $x_4 = f(x_3) \approx 1,158 \quad 310 \quad 414 \quad 108 \quad 2$   
 $\vdots$   
 $x_{41} \approx x_{42} \approx 1,179 \quad 509 \quad 024 \quad 602 \quad 9$   
 $\Rightarrow$  myynne  $\sqrt[3]{4 - 2x}$   $(= 1,179 \quad 509)$

M1.

$$f(x) = x^5 - 4x - 4$$

$$f'(x) = 5x^4 - 4$$

Newtonin menetelmä:  $x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$ ,  $n=0,1,2,\dots$



$$x_0 = 2$$

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} = 1,736 \ 842 \ 105 \ 263 \ 2$$

$$x_2 \approx 1,619 \ 784 \ 422 \ 053 \ 2$$

$$x_3 \approx 1,597 \ 720 \ 931 \ 010 \ 2$$

$$x_4 \approx 1,597 \ 006 \ 900 \ 976 \ 4$$

$$x_5 \approx 1,597 \ 006 \ 172 \ 192 \ 7$$

$$x_6 \approx 1,597 \ 006 \ 172 \ 131 \ 9 \approx x_2 \Rightarrow \underline{x \approx 1,597}$$

M4.

$$x^3 = x + 2 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = x^3 - x - 2 = 0$$

Newtonin menetelmä:  $x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$ ,  $n=0,1,2,\dots$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 1 \geq 3 \cdot 1^2 - 1 = 2 \ \text{kun} \ x \geq 1$$

$\Rightarrow$  Vain yksi positiivinen rehellö  $[1, \infty[$

$\Rightarrow$   $f: \mathbb{R}$  on kaksikäntäinen  $1$   $0$ -kohdan reäl.  $[1, \infty[$  (1)

$$f'(1) = -2 < 0$$

$$f'(2) = 4 > 0$$

$f$  jatkuvuus

(1) ja (2)  $\Rightarrow$   $f: \mathbb{R}$  on kaksikäntäinen  $1$   $0$ -kohdan reäl.  $[1, \infty[$

$$x_0 = 1$$

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} = 2$$

$$x_2 \approx 1,636 \ 363 \ 636 \ 363 \ 6$$

$$x_3 \approx 1,530 \ 392 \ 052 \ 131 \ 2$$

$$x_4 \approx 1,521 \ 441 \ 465 \ 135 \ 1$$

$$x_5 \approx 1,521 \ 399 \ 709 \ 733 \ 2$$

$$x_6 \approx 1,521 \ 379 \ 706 \ 804 \ 6 \approx x_7 \Rightarrow \underline{x \approx 1,52}$$

M6.

Väite  $1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1) = n^2$ ,  $n=1,2,3,\dots$

Tool. 1<sup>o</sup> Alkuperä  $n=1$ :  $1=1^2$  %, väite totta arvolla 1

2<sup>o</sup> Induktio-oletus: oletetaan että väite on totta jollakin arvolla  $n$  ts.  $1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1) = n^2$

3<sup>o</sup> Induktioaskel  $n \rightarrow n+1$ :

$$1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1) + (2(n+1)-1)$$

$$= n^2$$

$$\stackrel{2^o}{=} n^2 + 2n + 2 - 1 = n^2 + 2n + 1 = (n+1)^2 \%$$

väite totta arvolla  $n+1$

1<sup>o</sup>-3<sup>o</sup>  $\Rightarrow$  väite (induktioastele) m. o. k.

$$\text{Esimerk. } \underbrace{1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1)}_{+2 \quad +2} \stackrel{+2}{=} \frac{1+(2n-1)}{2} \cdot n = n \cdot n = n^2$$

aritmetiikan summa

M3.

Väite  $7^m - 4$  on jollakin luonnolla 3 kun  $m \in \mathbb{N} = \{0,1,2,\dots\}$

Tool. 1<sup>o</sup> Alkuperä  $m=0$ :  $7^0 - 4 = 1 - 4 = -3 = -1 \cdot 3$  %, väite totta arvolla 0

2<sup>o</sup> Induktio-oletus: väite totta arvolla  $m$

ts.  $7^m - 4 = 3k$  ( $\Rightarrow$ )  $7^m = 3k + 4$

3<sup>o</sup> Induktioaskel  $m \rightarrow m+1$ :

$$7^{m+1} - 4 = 7 \cdot 7^m - 4 \stackrel{2^o}{=} 7 \cdot (3k + 4) - 4$$

$$= 21k + 28 - 4 = 21k - 24 = 3(7k - 8) \%$$

väite totta arvolla  $n+1$   $\in \mathbb{Z}$

1<sup>o</sup>-3<sup>o</sup>  $\Rightarrow$  väite (induktioastele)