

$$5.4 \text{ a)} \sum_{m=1}^{15} 3^m = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + \dots + 3^{15} = \frac{3(1-3^{15})}{1-3} = 21\ 523\ 359$$

↑
geometrisen summa

$$b) \sum_{m=12}^{20} 3^m = 3^{12} + 3^{13} + 3^{14} + \dots + 3^{20} = \frac{3^{12}(1-3^9)}{1-3} = 5\ 229\ 910\ 881$$

$$5.6 \quad 8 + 8 \cdot 1,2 + 8 \cdot 1,2^2 + \dots + 8 \cdot 1,2^{m-1} = \frac{8(1-1,2^m)}{1-1,2} < 1\ 000\ 000 = 10^6 \quad | \cdot (-0,2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 8(1-1,2^m) > -0,2 \cdot 10^6 \quad | : 8 > 0 \quad (*)$$

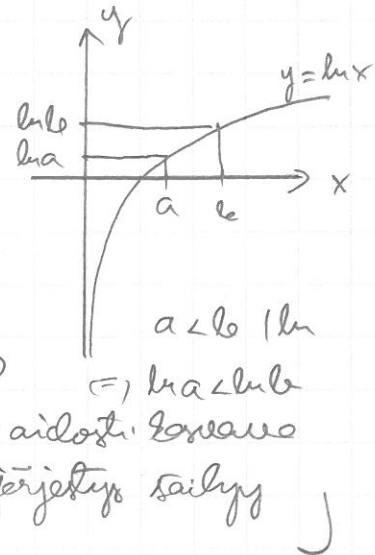
$$\Leftrightarrow 1-1,2^m > -\frac{0,2}{8} \cdot 10^6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 + \frac{0,2}{8} \cdot 10^6 > 1,2^m \quad | \ln (*)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln\left(1 + \frac{0,2}{8} \cdot 10^6\right) > \ln 1,2^m = m \ln 1,2 \quad | : \ln 1,2 > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{0,2}{8} \cdot 10^6\right)}{\ln 1,2} > m$$

$\approx 55,54 \Rightarrow$ enintään 55 jäsento



5.15 Geometrisen jono: x, x^2+1, x^3+3, \dots

$$q = \frac{x^2+1}{x} = \frac{x^3+3}{x^2+1} \quad | \times \quad x \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^2+1)(x^2+1) = x(x^3+3)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^4 + 2x^2 + 1 = x^4 + 3x \quad \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow x = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$1^0 \quad x=1 \quad : \quad 1, 2, 4, 8$$

$$2^0 \quad x=\frac{1}{2} \quad : \quad \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{4}, \frac{25}{8}, \frac{125}{16}$$

6. Summien sovelluksia

6.2	1.3. tallettelä	x	uusien lopussa	:	$x + x \cdot 0,0185 \cdot \frac{10}{12}$
	1.4.	—	—	:	$x + x \cdot 0,0185 \cdot \frac{9}{12}$
	1.12.	—	—	:	$x + x \cdot 0,0185 \cdot \frac{1}{12}$