558

c)

$b_5 = \frac{1}{256}$ $b_6 = \frac{1}{2048}$

$b_6 = b_5 \cdot q$

$\frac{1}{2048} = \frac{1}{256} \cdot q$ → $q = \frac{1}{8}$

$b_5 = b_1 \cdot q^4$

$\frac{1}{256} = b_1 \cdot \frac{1}{4096}$ → $b_1 = 16$

$b_{n+1} = b_n \cdot \frac{1}{8}$ $b_1 = 16$ ... rekursive Darstellung

$b_n = b_1 \cdot q^{n-1}$

$b_n = 16 \cdot (\frac{1}{8})^{n-1} = 16 \cdot (\frac{1}{8})^n \cdot (\frac{1}{8})^{-1} = (\frac{1}{8})^n \cdot 128$ ... explizite Darstellung