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15.
$$y(x+n) + a_{n-1}y(x+n-1) + \ldots + a_1y(x+1) + a_0y(x) = 0$$
.

nth-order constant-coefficient linear homogeneous difference equation.

Let us write out the characteristic equation:

$$\lambda^{n} + a_{n-1}\lambda^{n-1} + \ldots + a_{1}\lambda + a_{0} = 0.$$
 (1)

Consider the following cases.

1°. Suppose the roots $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_n$ of equation (1) are all real and distinct. Then the general solution of the original finite-difference equation has the form

$$y(x) = \Theta_1(x)\lambda_1^x + \Theta_2(x)\lambda_2^x + \dots + \Theta_n(x)\lambda_n^x, \tag{1}$$

where $\Theta_1(x)$, $\Theta_2(x)$, ..., $\Theta_n(x)$ are arbitrary periodic functions with unit period, $\Theta_k(x) = \Theta_k(x+1)$, k = 1, 2, ..., n.

For $\Theta_k(x) \equiv C_k$, it follows from (2) that there is a particular solution

$$y(x) = C_1 \lambda_1^x + C_2 \lambda_2^x + \ldots + C_n \lambda_n^x,$$

where C_1, C_2, \ldots, C_n are arbitrary constants.

2°. Suppose there are m equal real roots, $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \cdots = \lambda_m \ (m \le n)$, the other roots being all real and distinct. Then the solution of the functional equation is given by

$$y = \left[\Theta_{1}(x) + x\Theta_{2}(x) + \dots + x^{m-1}\Theta_{m}(x)\right]\lambda_{1}^{x} + \Theta_{m+1}(x)\lambda_{m+1}^{x} + \Theta_{m+2}(x)\lambda_{m+2}^{x} + \dots + \Theta_{n}(x)\lambda_{n}^{x}.$$

3°. Suppose there are m equal complex conjugate roots, $\lambda = \rho(\cos\beta \pm i\sin\beta)$ $(2m \le n)$, the other roots being all real and distinct. Then, if $\Theta_n(x) \equiv \mathrm{const}_k$, the solution of the functional equation is expressed as

$$y = \rho^{x} \cos(\beta x)(A_{1} + A_{2}x + \dots + A_{m}x^{m-1}) +$$

$$+ \rho^{x} \sin(\beta x)(B_{1} + B_{2}x + \dots + B_{m}x^{m-1}) +$$

$$+ C_{m+1}\lambda_{m+1}^{x} + C_{m+2}\lambda_{m+2}^{x} + \dots + C_{n}\lambda_{n}^{x},$$

where $A_1, \ldots, A_m, B_1, \ldots, B_m, C_{2m+1}, \ldots, C_n$ are arbitrary constants.

References

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