13 ( (acabat ") l { tais seq. -\_\_\_x03 = an-1 + 18 tais seq. - X131 + | { tais seq. --(não coulêm dois algarismos cousecutivos)

 $= a_{n-1} + 2a_{n-2}$ 

$$Q_0 = 1$$
 (a sequencia ())  
 $Q_1 = 3$  (as sequencias (x), (o), (1))

b) Oblemod  

$$A = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Q_n x^n = (+3x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} Q_{n-1} x^n + 2\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} Q_{n-2} x^n)$$

$$= 1 + 3x + \left(\frac{\infty}{2} a_n x^n\right) + 2x^2 \frac{\infty}{2} a_n x^n$$

$$= 1 + 3x + \left(\frac{\infty}{2} a_n x^n\right) + 2x^2 \frac{\infty}{2} a_n x^n$$

$$= 1 + 3x + x(A-1) + 2x^{2}A$$

$$= 1 + 2x + xA + 2x^{2}A_{1}$$

logo 
$$A(1-x-2x^2)=1+2x$$
, portanto

$$A = \frac{1+2x}{1-x-2x^2} = \frac{1+2x}{(1+x)(1-2x)}$$

c) O polinómio caraterístico de 
$$a_n = a_{n-1} + 2a_{n-2}$$
 e'  $a_n^2 - a_n - 2 = (a_n + 1)(a_n^2 - 2)$ 

 $g^2 - g - 2 = (g+1)(g-2)$ portaulo, a solução genel e dada por  $(d(-1)^n + \beta 2^n)_{N \in \mathbb{N}}$ ,  $d, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Consideramos agora os valores iniciais;

Consideration agents of valories relations
$$1 = \alpha + \beta$$

Portanto, a solução e

 $3 = -a + 2\beta$ 

$$a_{n} = -\frac{1}{3}(-1)^{n} + \frac{1}{3}2^{n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(-1)^{n+1} + 2^{n+2}$$