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Consider the following second order difference equation:

$$x(k+2) - 2ax(k+1) + a^2x(k) = 0, k \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

a) muestre que $x(k) = a^k$ y $x(k) = ka^k$ son soluciones.

observe que es un problema de coeficientes constantes para el caso homogéneo, luego puedo asumir que la solución es de la forma λ^k , el polinomio caract. es:

$$\lambda^2 - 2a\lambda + a^2 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - a)^2 = 0 \therefore \lambda = a$$

luego $x(k) = a^k$ es una solución.

Como sabemos la combinación lineal de soluciones para el problema también es solución

entonces si tengo:

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i a^k, \text{ y } \lambda_i = 1 \forall i \in \mathbb{N}.$$

tengo que:

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (i) a^k = k a^k \therefore \text{también es solución}$$

b) find the general solution to the equation.

given that this is the homogeneous problem and what we found with

$$\sum_{i=1}^K a^k = K a^K$$

A general solution would be:

$$x(k) = m a^k, \quad m \in \mathbb{R}$$

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consider the following difference equation

$$(k+1)^2 x(k+1) - k^2 x(k) = 1, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$$

a)

write the difference equation in terms of the differences $\Delta^0(k), \Delta^1(k), \dots$
keep in mind that an equation of order n must be expressed as an equation involving the n^{th} difference

$$\Delta^0(k) = x(k)$$

$$\Delta^1(k) = \Delta^0(k+1) - \Delta^0(k)$$

$$\Delta^2(k) = \Delta^1(k+1) - \Delta^1(k)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (k+1)^2 \cdot x(k+1) - k^2 x(k) = 1 \\
& = (k+1)^2 \cdot x(k+1) - (k+1)^2 x(k) - k^2 x(k) = 1 - (k+1)^2 x(k) \\
& = (k+1)^2 \cdot \Delta^1 x(k) - k^2 \Delta^0 x(k) = 1 - (k+1)^2 x(k) \\
& = (k+1)^2 \Delta^1 x(k) - k^2 \Delta^0 x(k) + (k+1)^2 \Delta^0 x(k) = 1 \\
& = (k+1)^2 \Delta^1 x(k) + ((k+1)^2 - k^2) \Delta^0 x(k) = 1
\end{aligned}$$

b) find the general solution of the equation.

$$(k+1)^2 x(k+1) - k^2 x(k) = 1, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$$