$X_{n+1} = 4X_n - X_n^2 \qquad X_o = 4Sen^2(4)$ $X_{n+1} = X_n (4-X_n)$ $X_1 = 45en^2(6)(4 - 45en^2(6)) = 165en^2(6)(1 - 5en^2(6))$ Aplicando identidad trigonometrica: September 1 $X_1 = 16 \operatorname{Sen}^2(4) \operatorname{Cos}^2(4)$ Por la propiedad de angulo doble Suberns que: Sen(20) = 2 Sen(0)(05(0) Elevando al ruadrado a ambos lados de la igualdad: Sen2(20) = 4 Sen2(0)(052(4) Multiplicando por 4 a ambos ludos: 45en2(20) = 16sen2(0)cos2(0) = X1. $X_2 = 4 \operatorname{Sen}^2(2\theta) \left(4 - 4 \operatorname{Sen}^2(2\theta) \right) = 16 \operatorname{Sen}^2(2\theta) \left(1 - \operatorname{Sen}^2(2\theta) \right)$ E E. X2 = 16 Sen (20) (25) (20) Aplicando las mismas propiedades: $X_2 = 45en^2(40)$ -

X3 = 45en (46) (4-45en (40)) = 16Sen2(40)(1-Sen2(40)) = 16Sen2(40)Cos2(40) X3 = 4Sen (84) Xy = 45en2(80) (4-45en2(80)) = 165en2(80)cos2(86) -Xy = 4Sen2(ko) 3 Recapitulando los Yesultados y completando la sacuencia: 5 $X_0 = 4 \operatorname{Sen}^2(\theta) = 4 \operatorname{Sen}^2(2\theta)$ XI = 45en(20) = 45en2(20) $X_2 = 4 Sen^2(40) = 4 Sen^2(2^20)$ X3 = 4 Sen (30) = 4 Sen (230) 3 Xy = 4Sen(ko) = 4 Sen(246) $\dot{x}_n = 4 \operatorname{Sen}^2(2\theta)$ -3 Xn+1 = 4Sen2(2+2) -1 0 I

 $X_{n+z} = 4X_n - 4X_n^2$ $X_o = Sen^2(\omega)$ $X_{n+1} = 4X_n(1-X_n)$ X1 = 45en(0) (1-Sen(0)) = 45en2(0)cos2(0) X1 = Sen (20) X2 = 4 Sen2(20) (1-Sen2(20)) = 4 Sen2(20) Cos2(20) 7000 1001 X2 = Sen (40) grand I X3 = 4 Sen2(40) (1 - Sen2(40)) = 4 Sen2(40) COS(40) Mary 1 X3 = Sen (80) MANUT I 1 Retormando la secuencia y Completando: $X_0 = Sen^2(\theta) = Sen^2(\partial\theta)$ $X_1 = Sen^2(20) = Sen^2(20)$ X2 = Sen2 (40) = Sen2 (220) X3 = Sen¹(80) = Sen²(230) and the same Xn = Sen2 (200) $= \operatorname{Sen}^{2}(\hat{z}^{+1} \theta)$

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and it