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MATEMÁTICA DISCRETA

TOMÁS ACHÁVAL - Com 2

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Ejercicio 1.A)

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = -3 \\ a_2 = 2 \\ a_n = 5a_{n-1} - 2a_{n-2}, \text{ PARA } n \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

• CALCULAR a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6

$$\begin{aligned} a_3 &= 5a_{3-1} - 2a_{3-2} & a_4 &= 5a_{4-1} - 2a_{4-2} \\ &= 5a_2 - 2a_1 & &= 5a_3 - 2a_2 \\ &= 5 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot (-3) & &= 5 \cdot 16 - 2 \cdot 2 \\ &= 10 + 6 & &= 80 - 4 \\ &= 16 & &= 76 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_5 &= 5a_{5-1} - 2a_{5-2} \\ &= 5a_4 - 2a_3 \\ &= 5 \cdot 76 - 2 \cdot 16 \\ &= 380 - 32 \\ &= 348 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_6 &= 5a_{6-1} - 2a_{6-2} \\ &= 5a_5 - 2a_4 \\ &= 5 \cdot 348 - 2 \cdot 76 \\ &= 1740 - 152 \\ &= 1600 - 12 \\ &= 1588 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Aux} &= 5 \cdot 348 = 1740 + 200 + 40 \\ &= 1790 \end{aligned}$$

Ejercicio 1.B)

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{i=2}^4 (i+1)(i-1) &= \overbrace{(2+1)(2-1)}^{i=2} \overbrace{(3+1)(3-1)}^{i=3} \overbrace{(4+1)(4-1)}^{i=4} \\ &= 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \\ &= 12 \cdot 10 \cdot 3 \\ &= 120 \cdot 3 \\ &= 360 \end{aligned}$$

no usa def. recursiva

