Bapuann 41 $X_{K+1} - X_{K+1} - 12X_{K} = -3K + 4$; $X_{o} = -3$, $X_{1} = 4$ Heognopognoe $f_{\kappa} = -3 \cdot \kappa + 4$. (I) Memog Bapuayun nocybonium nocmarkung largauma. а) Обизее решеше диеродиого уравиемия. $X_{k+2} - X_{k+1} - 12 \cdot X_k = 0$; $X_0 = -3$, $X_1 = 9$ XK=CXK Kapa k mept comune we year neme: $X^2 - Y - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X_1 = -3 \\ X_2 = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X_{1} = C_1 \cdot (-3)^{1/2} \\ X_{1} = C_2 \cdot 4^{1/2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow X_{1} = C_1 \cdot (-3)^{1/2} + C_2 \cdot 4^{1/2}$ of nouce Xx, Xx4, Xx42. X = C, (K). (-3) + C2 (K). 4"; (1) $X_{K+1} = C_1 [K+1] \cdot [-3]^{K+1} + C_2 [K+1] \cdot Y^{K+1} = C_1 [K+1] \cdot [-3] - C_1 [K] \cdot [-3] +$ C2 (K+1) · 4 4- C2 (K) · 4 4+ C2 (K) • 4 K+1 $= \Delta C_{1} [K] \cdot (-3)^{K+1} + C_{1} [K] \cdot (-3)^{K+1} + \Delta C_{2} [K] \cdot Y^{K+1} + C_{2} [K] \cdot Y^{K+1} = >$ $= > \begin{cases} IIpu \ ycuobuu, \ rmo: \\ + \Delta C_{1} [K] \cdot (-3)^{K+1} + \Delta C_{2} [K] \cdot Y^{K+1} = 0 \end{cases} = >$

 $=> \chi_{K+1} = C_1 (K) \cdot (-3)^{K+1} + C_2 (K) \cdot 4^{K+1} 2$

$$X_{R+2} = \Delta C_{1}(K) \cdot (-3)^{K+2} + C_{1}(K) \cdot (-3)^{K+2} + \Delta C_{2}(K) \cdot y^{K+2} + C_{2}(K) \cdot y^{K+2} \cdot Q$$

b) nogeralizar $\varphi - M$ $\mathcal{D}_{1}(\mathcal{D}_{1}) \cdot (-3)^{K+2} + \Delta C_{2}(K) \cdot y^{K+2} + C_{2}(K) \cdot y^{K+2} - f(C_{1}(K) \cdot (-3)^{K+1} + C_{2}(K) \cdot y^{K+1})$

$$- 12[C_{1}(K) \cdot (-3)^{K} + C_{2}(K) \cdot y^{K} = f_{K} \Rightarrow$$

$$- 12[C_{1}(K) \cdot (-3)^{K+2} + C_{1}(K) \cdot (-3)^{K} \cdot [(-3)^{2} - 1 \cdot 1 - 3) - 12] + \Delta C_{2}(K) \cdot y^{K+2} \cdot C_{2}(K) \cdot y^{K} \cdot [y^{2} - 1 \cdot y - 12]$$

$$= f_{K} \Rightarrow$$

$$- \Delta C_{1}(K) \cdot (-3)^{K+2} + \Delta C_{2}(K) \cdot y^{K+2} = f_{K} \cdot Q$$

$$- \Delta C_{1}(K) \cdot (-3)^{K+1} + \Delta C_{2}(K) \cdot y^{K+1} = 0$$

$$- \Delta C_{1}(K) \cdot (-3)^{K+1} + \Delta C_{2}(K) \cdot y^{K+2} = f_{K}$$

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$$- \Delta C_{1}(K) \cdot (-3)^{K+1} + \Delta C_{2}(K$$

$$28 \Delta C_{2}(K) \cdot 4^{K} = f_{K}$$

$$\Delta C_{2}(K) = f_{K} \cdot 4^{K} \cdot 28^{-1}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \Delta C_{2}(K) = \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} f_{K} \cdot 4^{-K} \cdot 28^{-1} = C_{2}(N) - C_{2}(0)$$

$$C_2(K) = C_2(0) + \frac{1}{28} \sum_{m=0}^{K-1} f_m \cdot y^m$$

$$2 \cdot \Delta C_{1}(K) \cdot (-3)^{K} = \mathcal{G}_{K}$$

$$\Delta C_{1}(K) = \mathcal{F}_{K} \cdot (-3)^{K} \cdot 2!$$

$$C_{1}(N) \cdot C_{1}(0) = \sum_{K=0}^{N-1} \Delta C_{1}(K) = \sum_{K=0}^{N-1} \mathcal{F}_{K} \cdot (-3)^{K} \cdot 2!$$

$$C_{1}(K) = C_{1}(0) + \frac{1}{2!} \sum_{M=0}^{K-1} \mathcal{F}_{M} \cdot (-3)^{M}$$

$$(1) = \sum_{K} |x|^{1/2} |x|^{1/2} |x|^{1/2} \int_{m=0}^{k-1} f_m \cdot (-3) + y^{\kappa} |x|^{1/2} \int_{m=0}^{k-1} f_m \cdot (-3) + y^{\kappa} |x|^{1/2} \int_{m=0}^{k-1} f_m \cdot y^{\kappa} |x|^{1/2} dx$$

$$X_0 = -3$$
, $X_1 = 4$

$$\begin{cases} C_{1}(0) + C_{2}(0) = -3 \\ -3C_{1}(0) - \frac{1}{7} \cdot f_{0} + 4C_{2}(0) + \frac{1}{7} \cdot f_{0} = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_{1}(0) + C_{2}(0) = -3 \\ -3 \cdot C_{1}(0) + 4C_{2}(0) = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$C_{2}(0) = -\frac{76}{7}$$
 $C_{2}(0) = -\frac{5}{7}$

$$|M| \log \operatorname{conkbuu} c_{1}(0) u c_{2}(0) b (1)$$

$$X_{K} = [-3]^{K} \left(-\frac{16}{7} \right) + \frac{[-3]^{K}}{21} \sum_{m=0}^{K-1} f_{m} \cdot (-3)^{m} + 4^{K} \left(-\frac{5}{7} \right) + \frac{4^{K}}{28} \cdot \sum_{m=0}^{K-1} f_{m} \cdot 4^{-m}$$

$$|| || ||$$

$$X_0 = 1 \cdot \left(-\frac{16}{7}\right) + \frac{1}{21} \cdot f_0 + 1 \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{7}\right) + \frac{1}{20} \cdot f_0 = -\frac{56}{21} \approx -2 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{7}\right] \approx 3.$$

$$X_1 = -3 \cdot \left(-\frac{49}{7} \right) + \left(-\frac{3}{27} \cdot f_0 \right) + 4 \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{7} \right) + \frac{4}{28} \cdot f_0 = \frac{28}{3} = 4$$

$$f_m = -3 \cdot m + 9$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{K-1} \left(-3\right)^{m} \cdot f_{m} = \sum_{m=0}^{K-1} \left(-3\right)^{m} \left(-3 \cdot m + 4\right) \qquad \left(\sum_{m=0}^{K-1} 4^{m} \cdot f_{m} = \sum_{m=0}^{K-1} 4^{m} \cdot \left(-3m + 4\right)\right)$$

$$-3\sum_{m=0}^{k-1} (-3)^m + 4\sum_{m=0}^{k-1} (-3)^m \\ = 3\sum_{m=0}^{k-1} 4^m + 4\sum_{m=0}^{k-1} 4^m$$

$$1 > \sum_{m=0}^{K-1} a^m ; a : \{(-3)^i; 4^i\}$$
 (K.1.)

2)
$$\sum_{m=0}^{K-1} a^m ; a : \{[-3]', 4'\}$$
 (K.2.)

$$\sum_{m=0}^{K-1} \left(-3\right)^m = \frac{(-3)^m - 1}{(-3)^m - 1} = -3 \cdot \left((-3)^m - 1\right) \cdot 4^{-1}$$
 (1.1)

$$\sum_{m=0}^{K-1} y^m = \frac{y^{-K}-1}{y^{-1}-1} = -\frac{y^{-K}-1}{y^{-1}-1} =$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^{k}(k-1)}{a-1} = \frac{a_{k}(k-1)}{(a-1)^{2}} \left[\frac{a_{k}(k-1)}{a_{k}(k-1)} - \frac{a_{k}(k-1)}{(a-1)^{2}} - \frac{a_{k}(k-1)}{a_{k}(k-1)} - \frac{a_{k}(k-1)}{(a-1)^{2}} \right]$$

$$\sum_{i} \frac{1}{4} m = \frac{4 \cdot 3! \left[\frac{1}{4!} (k-1) \cdot (-1) \right] - \left[\frac{1}{4!} \frac{1}{4!} \cdot \frac{1}{3!} \right]}{\left[\frac{1}{4!} \frac{1}{4!} \frac{1}{4!} \frac{1}{4!} \frac{1}{4!} \right]}$$

11) Theorpayun populy the yendeze musica cyduli k odrychly

$$|\sum_{m=0}^{K-1} (-3)^{-m} f_m = -3 \sum_{m=0}^{K-1} (-3)^{-m} + 4 \sum_{m=0}^{K-1} (-3)^{-m} = -3 \cdot (1.3) + 4 \cdot (1.1) = -3 \cdot (1.3) + 4 \cdot (1.1) = -3 \cdot (1.3) \cdot (1.3)$$

$$=9.4.\sqrt{[-3]\cdot(\kappa-1)}-\left[(-3)-1)\cdot4\right]+\left(-12\cdot(1-3)-1)\cdot4\right]$$

$$21 \sum_{m=0}^{K-1} 4^{-m} f_{m} = -3 \cdot \sum_{m=0}^{K-1} 4^{-m} + 4 \sum_{m=0}^{K-1} 4^{-m} = -3 \cdot (1.4) + 4 \cdot (1.2) =$$

$$= -4 \cdot \left[4^{-K} (K-1) \cdot (-1) \right] - \left[4^{-K+1} \right] \cdot 3^{-1} + \left[-16 \cdot \left[4^{-K} \right] \cdot 3^{-1} \right] \cdot (1.2)$$

4) Tpeospagaer Xv. (!!!) INO qual

$$X_{K} = (-3)^{\frac{K}{2}} \left(-\frac{16}{7}\right) + \frac{(-3)^{\frac{K}{2}}}{21} \cdot (1) + 4^{\frac{K}{2}} \left(-\frac{5}{7}\right) + \frac{4^{\frac{K}{2}}}{28} \cdot (1)$$

(II) blemog nogsopa.

$$X_K = X_K^{\text{(racm)(OC)}} + C_1 \cdot X_K^{(1)} + C_2 \cdot X_K^{(2)}$$

y osugero penuenne guapapuro
'yposuenne:

$$X_{K}^{(1)} = C_{1} \cdot (-3)^{K}$$

 $X_{K}^{(2)} = C_{2} \cdot Y_{K}^{(2)}$

$$\begin{array}{l} (+) => A(K+2)+13 - (A(K+1)+13) - 12(AK+13) = -3K+4 \\ AK+2A+13 - AK-A-13 - 12AK-12B = -3K+4 \\ (2A+B-A-13-12B) + K(A-A-12A) = -3K+4 \\ (A-12B) + K(-12A) = -3K+4 \end{array}$$

6/ cocnabuu cuemeny umerinan ypolueuni u navyan A u B.

$$\begin{cases}
A - 12B = 4 \\
-12A = -3
\end{cases} = > \begin{cases}
A = \frac{1}{4} \\
13 = -\frac{5}{16}
\end{cases}$$

2) Cocmabun $\chi_{K}^{(racnuce)}$, χ_{K} , C_{1} , C_{2} $\chi_{K}^{(racnuce)} = 1/4 \cdot K - 5/16$

$$X_{K} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot K - \frac{5}{16} + C_{1} \cdot (-3)^{K} + C_{2} \cdot 4^{K}$$

$$-\frac{5}{16} + C_1 + C_2 = -3$$

$$C_1 + C_2 = -3 + \frac{5}{16}$$

$$C_1 + C_2 = -\frac{48}{16} + \frac{5}{16}$$

$$C_1 + C_2 = -\frac{43}{16}$$

$$-3C_1+4C_2=\frac{15}{4}+\frac{5}{16}$$

$$-3C_1 + 4C_2 = \frac{60}{16} + \frac{5}{16}$$

$$-3C_1 + 4C_2 = \frac{6.5}{16}$$

$$\int C_1 + C_2 = -\frac{43}{16}$$

$$\left[-3C_1 + 4C_2 = \frac{63}{16} \right]$$

$$C_1 = -\frac{237}{112}$$

$$\chi_{K} = 1/4 \cdot K - \frac{5}{16} - \frac{237}{112} \cdot (-3)^{K} - \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{16} \cdot$$

g 1 Thoberus XK

$$K=0: > X_0 = 2 - 2, 9(9) \approx -3$$