

$$a) T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{khi } n = 0 \\ 2T(n-1) + 7 & \text{khi } n > 0 \end{cases}$$

Hàm sinh của dãy vô hạn  $\{T(n)\}_0^\infty$  là:

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T(n)x^n$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [2T(n-1) + 7]x^n + T(0)$$

$$f(x) = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T(n-1) x^n + 7 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n + 1 (*)$$

$$\text{Xét } 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T(n-1) x^n = 2x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T(n-1) x^{n-1} = 2xf(x)$$

$$\text{Xét } 7 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = 7(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n - x^0) \text{ mà } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$\rightarrow 7 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = 7\left(\frac{1}{1-x} - 1\right)$$

Thay vào (\*), ta có:

$$f(x) = 2x[f(x) - 1] + 7\left(\frac{1}{1-x} - 1\right) + 1$$

$$f(x) = 2xf(x) - 2x + \frac{7}{1-x} - 6 \rightarrow (1-2x)f(x) = \frac{6x+1}{1-x}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{6x+1}{(1-x)(1-2x)} \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{-7}{1-x} + \frac{8}{1-2x}$$

$$f(x) = -7 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n + 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2x)^n -$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2^{n+3} - 7)x^n \rightarrow T(n) = 2^{n+3} - 7$$

$$b) T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{khi } n = 0 \\ 2 & \text{khi } n = 1 \\ 7T(n-1) - 12T(n-2) & \text{khi } n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

Hàm sinh của dãy vô hạn  $\{T(n)\}_0^\infty$  là:

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T(n)x^n$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [7T(n-1) - 12T(n-2)]x^n + xT(1) + T(0)$$

$$f(x) = 7 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} T(n-1)x^n - 12 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} T(n-2)x^n + 2x + 1$$

(\*)

$$\text{Xét } 7 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} T(n-1)x^n = 7x \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} T(n-1)x^{n-1}$$

$$= 7x(f(x) - 1)$$

$$\text{Xét } 12 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} T(n-2)x^n = 12x^2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} T(n-2)x^{n-2}$$

$$= 12x^2 f(x)$$

Thay vào (\*):

$$f(x) = 7x(f(x) - 1) - 12x^2 f(x) + 2x + 1$$

$$(1 - 7x + 12x^2)f(x) = -5x + 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{-5x+1}{(1-4x)(1-3x)} = \frac{2}{1-3x} - \frac{1}{1-4x}$$

$$f(x) = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (3x)^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (4x)^n$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2 \cdot 3^n - 4^n)(x^n) \rightarrow T(n) = 2 \cdot 3^n - 4^n$$

$$c) T(n+1) = T(n) + 2(n+2) \text{ khi } n \geq 1$$

Thay  $n=n-1$ , ta có:  $T(n) = T(n-1) + 2(n+1)$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 3 & \text{khi } n = 0 \\ T(n-1) + 2(n+1) & \text{khi } n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

Hàm sinh của dãy vô hạn  $\{T(n)\}_0^\infty$  là:

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T(n)x^n$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [T(n-1) + 2(n+1)]x^n + T(0)$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T(n-1)x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2(n+1)x^n + 3 (*)$$

$$\text{Xét } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T(n-1)x^n = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T(n-1)x^{n-1} = xf(x)$$

$$\text{Xét } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n - 1 = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} - 1$$

Thay vào (\*):

$$f(x) = xf(x) + 2\left(\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} - 1\right) + 3 \rightarrow (1-x)f(x) = \frac{2}{(1-x)^2} + 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3} + \frac{1}{1-x} (**)$$

$$\text{Xét } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n]' = \left[\frac{1}{(1-x)^2}\right]'$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)n \cdot x^{n-1} = -\frac{-2(1-x)}{(1-x)^4}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)n \cdot x^{n-1} = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$$

Thay  $n=n+1$ , ta có:  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1) \cdot x^n = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$

Thay vào (\*\*):

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1) \cdot x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+2)(n+1) + 1] x^n$$

$$T(n) = (n+2)(n+1) + 1 = n^2 + 3n + 3$$

a)