Guía práctica para la resolución de Ecuaciones de Recurrencia Lineales de coeficientes constantes

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Esquema general de resolución

- ① Expresar la ecuación general de la forma $t(n) + a_1 t(n-1) + a_2 t(n-2) + \cdots + a_k t(n-k) = h(n)$
- ② Si $h(n) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{ERL Homogénea}$
 - **1** Hallar $\{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_k\}$ raíces de la ecuación característica
 - Raíces simples
 - 2 Raíces múltiples
 - Reescribir ecuación original como $t(n) = \frac{\lambda_1 r_1^n + \lambda_2 r_2^n + \dots + \lambda_n r_n^n}{2}$
 - 3 Plantear sistema de ecuaciones con los casos base
 - **1** Determinar los valores de $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_p$
- **3** Si $h(n) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{ERL No Homogénea}$
 - Añadir a la ecuación característica los factores aportados por h(n)
 - Resolver como ERL Homogénea

Ejemplo

$$t(n) = \begin{cases} 5t(n-1) - 6t(n-2) & n > 1 \\ 1 & n = 1 \\ 0 & n = 0 \end{cases}$$

① Expresar la ecuación general de la forma $t(n) + a_1 t(n-1) + a_2 t(n-2) + \cdots + a_k t(n-k) = h(n)$

Ejemplo

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• Expresar la ecuación general de la forma $t(n) + a_1 t(n-1) + a_2 t(n-2) + \dots + a_k t(n-k) = h(n)$ t(n) - 5t(n-1) + 6t(n-2) = 0 $a_1 = -5, a_2 = 6, k = 2, h(n) = 0$

2 $h(n) = 0 \Rightarrow ERL Homogénea$

$$t(n) = \begin{cases} 5t(n-1) - 6t(n-2) & n > 1 \\ 1 & n = 1 \\ 0 & n = 0 \end{cases}$$

- t(n) 5t(n-1) + 6t(n-2) = 0 $a_1 = -5, a_2 = 6, k = 2, h(n) = 0$
- ② Definir una nueva ecuación de la forma $c(x) = x^k + a_1 x^{k-1} + a_2 x^{k-2} + \cdots + a_k$.

$$t(n) = \begin{cases} 5t(n-1) - 6t(n-2) & n > 1 \\ 1 & n = 1 \\ 0 & n = 0 \end{cases}$$

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$$c(x) = x^2 - 5x^{2-1} + 6x^{2-2} = x^2 - 5x^1 + 6$$

$$t(n) - 5t(n-1) + 6t(n-2) = 0$$

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3 Calcular las $R = \{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_k\}$ raíces de c(x)

$$t(n) - 5t(n-1) + 6t(n-2) = 0$$

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3 Calcular las $R = \{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_k\}$ raíces de c(x)

$$\frac{5 \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 6}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{1}}{2} \Rightarrow R = \{3, 2\}$$

1
$$t(n) - 5t(n-1) + 6t(n-2) = 0$$

2 $a_1 = -5, a_2 = 6, k = 2, h(n) = 0$
2 $c(x) = x^2 - 5x^{2-1} + 6x^{2-2} = x^2 - 5x^1 + 6$
3 $r_1 = 3, r_2 = 2$

$$t(n) - 5t(n-1) + 6t(n-2) = 0$$

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- $r_1 = 3, r_2 = 2$
- Expresar la ecuación de la forma $c(x) = (x r_1)(x r_2) \cdots (x r_k).$

- t(n) 5t(n-1) + 6t(n-2) = 0 $a_1 = -5, a_2 = 6, k = 2, h(n) = 0$
- $c(x) = x^2 5x^{2-1} + 6x^{2-2} = x^2 5x^1 + 6$
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$$c(x) = (x-3)(x-2) = (x-3)^{1}(x-2)^{1}, \quad m_1 = 1, m_2 = 1$$

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⑤ $\nexists m_p > 1 \Rightarrow$ Raíces simples.

- t(n) 5t(n-1) + 6t(n-2) = 0 $a_1 = -5, a_2 = 6, k = 2, h(n) = 0$
- $c(x) = x^2 5x^{2-1} + 6x^{2-2} = x^2 5x^1 + 6$
- $r_1 = 3, r_2 = 2$
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- **⑤** $\nexists m_p > 1 \Rightarrow$ Raíces simples.
- Definir la base B del conjunto de soluciones como $B = \{r_1^n, r_2^n, \dots, r_p^n\}.$

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$$B = \{3^n, 2^n\}$$

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- **6** $B = \{3^n, 2^n\}$
- Reescribir la ecuación original como $t(n) = \frac{\lambda_1 r_1^n + \lambda_2 r_2^n + \cdots + \lambda_p r_p^n}{n!}$

$$t(n) - 5t(n-1) + 6t(n-2) = 0$$

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$$t(n) = \frac{\lambda_1}{3^n} + \lambda_2 2^n$$

$$t(n) - 5t(n-1) + 6t(n-2) = 0$$

$$a_1 = -5, a_2 = 6, k = 2, h(n) = 0$$

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- $(n) = \frac{\lambda_1}{3^n} + \lambda_2 2^n$
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$$\begin{cases} t(0) = \lambda_1 3^0 + \lambda_2 2^0 = 0 \\ t(1) = \lambda_1 3^1 + \lambda_2 2^1 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 3 + \lambda_2 2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

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- $(n) = \lambda_1 3^n + \lambda_2 2^n$
- \odot Plantear un sistema de p ecuaciones, incluyendo los casos base

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 3 + \lambda_2 2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = -\lambda_1 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 3 - \lambda_1 2 = 1$$
$$\lambda_1 = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$t(n) - 5t(n-1) + 6t(n-2) = 0$$

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$$c(x) = (x-3)(x-2) = (x-3)^1(x-2)^1, m_1 = 1, m_2 = 1$$

- **⑤** $\nexists m_p > 1 \Rightarrow$ Raíces simples.
- **6** $B = \{3^n, 2^n\}$
- $t(n) = \frac{\lambda_1}{3^n} + \lambda_2 2^n$
- **3** $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1$

$$t(n) = 1 \cdot 3^n + (-1) \cdot 2^n = 3^n - 2^n$$

Ejemplo

$$t(n) = \begin{cases} 2t(n-1) - t(n-2) & n > 1 \\ 1 & n = 1 \\ 0 & n = 0 \end{cases}$$

① Expresar la ecuación general de la forma $t(n) + a_1 t(n-1) + a_2 t(n-2) + \cdots + a_k t(n-k) = h(n)$

Ejemplo

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 $h(n) = 0 \Rightarrow ERL Homogénea$

$$t(n) = \begin{cases} 2t(n-1) - t(n-2) & n > 1 \\ 1 & n = 1 \\ 0 & n = 0 \end{cases}$$

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3 Calcular las $R = \{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_k\}$ raíces de c(x)

$$\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{0}}{2} \Rightarrow R = \{1, 1\}$$

①
$$t(n) - 2t(n-1) + 1t(n-2) = 0$$

 $a_1 = -2, a_2 = 1, k = 2, h(n) = 0$
② $c(x) = x^2 - 2x^{2-1} + 1x^{2-2} = x^2 - 2x^1 + 1$

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$$c(x) = x^2 - 2x^{2-1} + 1x^{2-2} = x^2 - 2x^1 + 1$$

- $r_1 = 1, r_2 = 1$
- Expresar la ecuación de la forma $c(x) = (x r_1)(x r_2) \cdots (x r_k)$

$$t(n) - 2t(n-1) + 1t(n-2) = 0$$

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- Expresar la ecuación de la forma $c(x) = (x r_1)(x r_2) \cdots (x r_k)$

$$c(x) = (x-1)(x-1) = (x-1)^2$$
, $r_1 = 1$, $m_1 = 2$

$$t(n) - 2t(n-1) + 1t(n-2) = 0$$

$$a_1 = -2, a_2 = 1, k = 2, h(n) = 0$$

2
$$c(x) = (x-1)^2$$
, $r_1 = 1$, $m_1 = 2$

3 $\exists m_i > 1 \Rightarrow$ Raíces múltiples.

- t(n) 2t(n-1) + 1t(n-2) = 0 $a_1 = -2, a_2 = 1, k = 2, h(n) = 0$
- $c(x) = (x-1)^2, r_1 = 1, m_1 = 2$
- **3** $\exists m_i > 1 \Rightarrow$ Raíces múltiples.
- Oefinir la base B del conjunto de soluciones como

$$B = \{n^{0}r_{1}^{n}, n^{1}r_{1}^{n}, \cdots, n^{m_{1}-1}r_{1}^{n}, \cdots, n^{0}r_{2}^{n}, n^{1}r_{2}^{n}, \cdots, n^{m_{2}-1}r_{2}^{n}, \cdots, n^{m_{2}-1}r_{2}^{n}, \cdots, \dots, n^{0}r_{p}^{n}, n^{1}r_{p}^{n}, \cdots, n^{m_{p}-1}r_{p}^{n}, \}$$

- t(n) 2t(n-1) + 1t(n-2) = 0 $a_1 = -2, a_2 = 1, k = 2, h(n) = 0$
- $c(x) = (x-1)^2, r_1 = 1, m_1 = 2$
- ③ $\exists m_i > 1 \Rightarrow \text{Raíces múltiples}.$
- Oefinir la base B del conjunto de soluciones como

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$$B = \{n^{0}1^{n}, n^{1}1^{n}\} = \{1, n\}$$

$$t(n) - 2t(n-1) + 1t(n-2) = 0$$

$$a_1 = -2, a_2 = 1, k = 2, h(n) = 0$$

- $c(x) = (x-1)^2, r_1 = 1, m_1 = 2$
- ③ $\exists m_i > 1 \Rightarrow \text{Raíces múltiples}.$
- **4** $B = \{1, n\}$
- **3** Reescribir la ecuación original como $t(n) = \frac{\lambda_1}{b_1} b_1 + \frac{\lambda_2}{b_2} b_2 + \dots + \frac{\lambda_i}{b_i} b_i$

$$t(n) - 2t(n-1) + 1t(n-2) = 0$$

$$a_1 = -2, a_2 = 1, k = 2, h(n) = 0$$

$$c(x) = (x-1)^2, r_1 = 1, m_1 = 2$$

- ③ $\exists m_i > 1 \Rightarrow \text{Raíces múltiples}.$
- \bullet $B = \{1, n\}$
- Seescribir la ecuación original como $t(n) = \lambda_1 b_1 + \lambda_2 b_2 + \dots + \lambda_i b_i$

$$t(n) = \lambda_1 \cdot 1 + \lambda_2 n = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 n$$

$$t(n) - 2t(n-1) + 1t(n-2) = 0$$

$$a_1 = -2, a_2 = 1, k = 2, h(n) = 0$$

②
$$c(x) = (x-1)^2$$
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- ③ $\exists m_i > 1 \Rightarrow \text{Raíces múltiples}.$
- **4** $B = \{1, n\}$
- O Plantear un sistema de i ecuaciones, incluyendo los casos base

- t(n) 2t(n-1) + 1t(n-2) = 0 $a_1 = -2, a_2 = 1, k = 2, h(n) = 0$
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- ③ $\exists m_i > 1 \Rightarrow \text{Raíces múltiples}.$
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$$\begin{cases} t(0) = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 0 = 0 \\ t(1) = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 1 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

- t(n) 2t(n-1) + 1t(n-2) = 0 $a_1 = -2, a_2 = 1, k = 2, h(n) = 0$
- ② $c(x) = (x-1)^2$, $r_1 = 1$, $m_1 = 2$
- ③ $\exists m_i > 1 \Rightarrow \text{Raíces múltiples}.$
- **4** $B = \{1, n\}$
- O Plantear un sistema de i ecuaciones, incluyendo los casos base

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0$$
$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = \lambda_2 = 1$$

$$t(n) - 2t(n-1) + 1t(n-2) = 0$$

$$a_1 = -2, a_2 = 1, k = 2, h(n) = 0$$

$$c(x) = (x-1)^2, \quad r_1 = 1, m_1 = 2$$

- **③** $\exists m_i > 1 \Rightarrow$ Raíces múltiples.
- **4** $B = \{1, n\}$
- **6** $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 1$

$$t(n) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 n = 0 \cdot +1 \cdot n = n$$

Ejemplo

$$t(n) = \begin{cases} t(n-1) + 2 & n > 0 \\ 0 & n = 0 \end{cases}$$

① Expresar la ecuación general de la forma $t(n) + a_1 t(n-1) + a_2 t(n-2) + \cdots + a_k t(n-k) = h(n)$

Ejemplo

$$t(n) = \begin{cases} t(n-1) + 2 & n > 0 \\ 0 & n = 0 \end{cases}$$

① Expresar la ecuación general de la forma $t(n) + a_1 t(n-1) + a_2 t(n-2) + \cdots + a_k t(n-k) = h(n)$

$$t(n) - 1t(n-1) = 2$$
, $a_1 = -1$, $k = 1$, $h(n) = 2$

2 $h(n) = 2 \Rightarrow ERL$ No Homogénea

- **1** t(n) 1t(n-1) = 2, $a_1 = -1$, k = 1, h(n) = 2
- **2** Reescribir h(n) como $\sum_{i=1}^{i} p(n)S_{i}^{n}$, donde p(n) es un polinomio de grado m_{i}

1
$$t(n) - 1t(n-1) = 2$$
, $a_1 = -1$, $k = 1$, $h(n) = 2$

2

$$h(n) = 2 = \sum_{1}^{1} 2 = \sum_{1}^{1} (2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1) = \sum_{1}^{1} 2n^{0}1^{n} \Rightarrow S_{1} = 1, m_{1} = 0$$

- **1** t(n) 1t(n-1) = 2, $a_1 = -1, k = 1, h(n) = 2$
- $S_1 = 1, m_1 = 0$
- 3 Definir una nueva ecuación de la forma

$$c_1(x) = x^k + a_1 x^{k-1} + a_2 x^{k-2} + \dots + a_k$$

$$c_2(x) = (x - S_1)^{m_1 + 1} (x - S_2)^{m_2 + 1} \cdots (x - S_i)^{m_i + 1}$$

$$c(x) = c_1(x)c_2(x)$$

- **1** t(n) 1t(n-1) = 2, $a_1 = -1$, k = 1, h(n) = 2
- $S_1 = 1, m_1 = 0$
- Oefinir una nueva ecuación de la forma

$$c_{1}(x) = x^{k} + a_{1}x^{k-1} + a_{2}x^{k-2} + \dots + a_{k}$$

$$c_{2}(x) = (x - S_{1})^{m_{1}+1}(x - S_{2})^{m_{2}+1} \cdot \dots (x - S_{i})^{m_{i}+1}$$

$$c(x) = c_{1}(x)c_{2}(x)$$

$$c_{1}(x) = x^{1} + (-1) = x - 1$$

$$c_{2}(x) = (x - 1)^{0+1} = x - 1$$

$$c(x) = c_{1}(x)c_{2}(x) = (x - 1)(x - 1)$$

1
$$t(n) - 1t(n-1) = 2$$
, $a_1 = -1$, $k = 1$, $h(n) = 2$

- c(x) = (x-1)(x-1)
- **3** Calcular las $R = \{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_k\}$ raíces de c(x)

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• Expresar la ecuación de la forma $c(x) = (x - r_1)(x - r_2) \cdots (x - r_k)$

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- $R = \{1, 1\}$
- Expresar la ecuación de la forma

$$c(x) = (x - r_1)(x - r_2) \cdots (x - r_k)$$

$$c(x) = (x-1)(x-1) = (x-1)^2, \quad m_1 = 2$$

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- **④** $\exists m_p > 1 \Rightarrow$ Raíces múltiples.
- Of Definir la base B del conjunto de soluciones como

$$B = \{n^{0}r_{1}^{n}, n^{1}r_{1}^{n}, \cdots, n^{m_{1}-1}r_{1}^{n}, \cdots, n^{0}r_{2}^{n}, n^{1}r_{2}^{n}, \cdots, n^{m_{2}-1}r_{2}^{n}, \cdots, n^{m_{2}-1}r_{2}^{n}, \cdots, \dots, n^{0}r_{p}^{n}, n^{1}r_{p}^{n}, \cdots, n^{m_{p}-1}r_{p}^{n}, \}$$

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- Offinir la base B del conjunto de soluciones como

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$$B = \{n^{0}1^{n}, n^{1}1^{n}\} = \{1, n\}$$

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- **③** $\exists m_p > 1 \Rightarrow$ Raíces múltiples.
- **4** $B = \{1, n\}$
- Seescribir la ecuación original como $t(n) = \frac{\lambda_1 b_1}{\lambda_1 b_1} + \frac{\lambda_2 b_2}{\lambda_2 b_2} + \dots + \frac{\lambda_i b_i}{\lambda_i b_i}.$

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- **3** $\exists m_p > 1 \Rightarrow$ Raíces múltiples.
- $B = \{1, n\}$
- **3** Reescribir la ecuación original como $t(n) = \frac{\lambda_1 b_1}{\lambda_1 b_1} + \frac{\lambda_2 b_2}{\lambda_2 b_2} + \cdots + \frac{\lambda_i b_i}{\lambda_i b_i}$.

$$t(n) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1} \cdot 1 + \lambda_2 n = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 n$$

- $2 t(n) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1} \cdot 1 + \lambda_2 n = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 n$
- **3** Para cada parámetro ligado i, hallar el valor de λ_i por sustitución, añadiendo al sistema de ecuaciones una nueva ecuación, donde

```
t(n) se sustituye por \lambda_i b_i

t(n-1) se sustituye por \lambda_i b_i, restando 1 a n en b_i

t(n-2) se sustituye por \lambda_i b_i, restando 2 a n en b_i

...
```

 c_2 aporta a c(x) el parámetro ligado λ_2 , luego se puede hallar sustituyendo en la ecuación original t(n) por $\lambda_2 n$, t(n-1) por $\lambda_2 (n-1)$, t(n-2) por $\lambda_2 (n-2)$...

$$t(n) = \begin{cases} t(n-1) + 2 & n > 0 \\ 0 & n = 0 \end{cases}$$

- **1** t(n) 1t(n-1) = 2, $a_1 = -1$, k = 1, h(n) = 2
- $2 t(n) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1} \cdot 1 + \lambda_2 n = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 n$
- **3** Sustituir en la ecuación original t(n) por $\lambda_2 n$ y t(n-1) por $\lambda_2 (n-1)$

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$$t(n) = t(n-1) + 2 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 n = \lambda_2 (n-1) + 2$$
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2 Plantear un sistema de ecuaciones, incluyendo los casos base

- Plantear un sistema de ecuaciones, incluyendo los casos base

$$t(0) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1} + 2 \cdot 0 = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1} = 0$$

$$t(n)=0+2\cdot n=2n$$