

3. Las siguientes sucesiones están definidas de manera recursiva. Determine los primeros cinco términos en cada caso.

a) $a_1 = -1, a_n = 3a_{n-1}$, para $n \geq 2$.

$$a_1 = -1$$

$$a_2 = 3(-1) = -3$$

$$a_3 = 3(-3) = -9$$

$$a_4 = 3(-9) = -27$$

$$a_5 = 3(-27) = -81$$

b) $b_1 = b_2 = 1, b_{n+1} = b_n + b_{n-1}$, para $n \geq 2$.

$$b_1 = 1$$

$$b_2 = 1$$

$$b_3 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$b_4 = 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$b_5 = 3 + 2 = 5$$

c) $c_1 = c_2 = 0, c_3 = 1, c_n = \frac{c_{n-1} + c_{n-2}}{3}$, para $n \geq 4$.

$$c_1 = 0$$

$$c_2 = 0$$

Poo

$$c_3 = 1$$

$$c_4 = \frac{1+0}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$c_5 = \frac{\frac{1}{3}+1}{3} = \frac{4}{9}$$

d) $d_1 = 2, d_2 = \frac{1}{2}, d_{n+1} = \frac{1}{1+d_n}$, para $n \geq 2$.

$$d_1 = 2$$

$$d_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$d_3 = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$d_4 = \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$d_5 = \frac{1}{1+\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{5}{8}$$

4. Para cada sucesión recursiva dada, se proporciona una fórmula explícita. Se debe demostrar que la fórmula es correcta usando inducción matemática.

a) Forma recursiva: $a_n = 2a_{n-1} + 1, a_1 = 1$

$$F(n) : a_n = 2^n - 1, n \geq 1$$

■ Fórmula explícita: $a_n = 2^n - 1$, $n \geq 1$

$$n=1 \quad a_1 = 2^1 - 1 \rightarrow 1 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$n=p \quad a_p = 2^p - 1, \text{ Hi:}$$

$$n=p+1 \quad a_{p+1} = 2^{p+1} - 1, \text{ HQD}$$

De modo

Forma recursiva: $a_n = 2a_{n-1} + 1$, $a_1 = 1$

$$a_{p+1} = 2a_{p+1-1} + 1$$

$$= 2a_p + 1$$

$$2(2^p - 1) + 1, \text{ Hi:}$$

$$2^{p+1} - 2 + 1$$

$$\boxed{2^{p+1} - 1} //$$

b) ■ Forma recursiva: $b_n = b_{n-1} + 3$, $b_1 = 2$

■ Fórmula explícita: $b_n = 3n - 1$, $n \geq 1$

$$n=1 \quad b_1 = 3(1) - 1 \rightarrow 2 = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$n=p \quad b_p = 3p - 1, \text{ Hi:}$$

$$n=p+1 \quad b_{p+1} = 3p + 2, \text{ HQD}$$

De modo

Forma recursiva: $b_n = b_{n-1} + 3$,

$$b_{p+1} = b_{p+1-1} + 3$$

$$b_{p+1} = b_p - 1 + 3$$

$$3p - 1 + 3, \text{ Hi:}$$

$$\boxed{3p + 2} //$$

c) ■ Forma recursiva: $c_n = c_{n-1} + n$, $c_1 = 1$

■ Fórmula explícita: $c_n = \frac{n^2 + n}{2}$, $n \geq 1$

$$n=1 \quad c_1 = \frac{1^2 + 1}{2} \rightarrow 1 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$n=p \quad c_p = \frac{p^2 + p}{2}, \text{ Hi:}$$

$$n=p+1 \quad c_{p+1} = \frac{(p+1)^2 + (p+1)}{2}, \text{ HQD}$$

$$\frac{p^2 + 2p + 1 + p + 1}{2}$$

De modo

Forma recursiva: $c_n = c_{n-1} + n$,

$$c_{p+1} = c_{p+1-1} + p + 1$$

$$= (\rho + \rho + 1)$$

$$\leq \frac{\rho^2 + \rho}{2} + \rho + 1, \text{ HI:}$$

$$= \frac{\rho^2 + \rho + 2\rho + 2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\rho^2 + 2\rho + 1 + \rho + 1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{(\rho + 1)^2 + \rho + 1}{2}} //$$

d) ■ Forma recursiva: $d_n = n \cdot d_{n-1}, \quad d_1 = 1$

■ Fórmula explícita: $d_n = n!, \quad n \geq 1$

$$k=1 \quad d_1 = 1! \rightarrow 1=1$$

$$k=\rho \quad d_\rho = \rho!, \text{ HI:}$$

$$k=\rho+1 \quad d_{\rho+1} = (\rho+1)!$$

De modo Forma recursiva: $d_n = n \cdot d_{n-1},$

$$d_{\rho+1} = (\rho+1) \cdot d_{\rho+1-1}$$

$$= (\rho+1) \cdot d_\rho$$

$$= (\rho+1) \cdot \rho!, \text{ HI:}$$

$$\boxed{(\rho+1)!} //$$

e) ■ Forma recursiva: $e_n = e_{n-1} + n!, \quad e_1 = 1$

■ Fórmula explícita: $e_n = \sum_{k=1}^n k!, \quad n \geq 1$

$$k=1 \quad e_1 = 1! \rightarrow 1=1$$

$$k=\rho \quad e_\rho = \sum_{k=1}^{\rho} k!, \text{ HI:}$$

$$k=\rho \quad e_{\rho+1} = \sum_{k=1}^{\rho+1} k! \underbrace{(\text{HI Q1})}_{=} \sum_{k=1}^{\rho} k! + (\rho+1)!$$

De modo Forma recursiva: $e_n = e_{n-1} + n!,$

$$e_{\rho+1} = e_{\rho+1-1} + (\rho+1)!$$

$$= e_\rho + (\rho+1)!$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\rho} k! + (\rho+1)!$$

$$\boxed{\sum_{k=1}^n k!}$$

- f) ■ Forma recursiva: $f_n = \frac{f_{n-1}}{n+1}$, $f_0 = \int_0^1 dx$
 ■ Fórmula explícita: $f_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)!}$, $n \geq 0$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{(0+1)!} \\ \int_0^1 dx = x \Big|_0^1 = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{(0+1)!} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f_p = \frac{1}{(p+1)!}, \quad p \in \mathbb{N};$$

$$f_{p+1} = \frac{1}{(p+2)!}, \quad p \in \mathbb{N}$$

Demo Forma recursiva: $f_n = \frac{f_{n-1}}{n+1}$,

$$f_{p+1} = \frac{f_{p+1-1}}{(p+1)+1} \\ = \frac{f_p}{p+2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cancel{(p+1)!}} \overbrace{\frac{1}{\cancel{(p+1)}}}^{(p+2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(p+2)(p+1)!}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{(p+2)!}} //$$

6. Sea $\{a_n\}$ una sucesión tal que $a_n = \frac{(-1)^n 3^n n!}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots (2n)}$.

a) Calcule los términos a_3, a_5 y a_{n+1} .

b) Determine y simplifique $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$.

$$a_3 = \frac{(-1)^3 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 3!}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} = -\frac{27}{8}$$

$$a_5 = \frac{(-1)^5 \cdot 3^5 \cdot 5!}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 10} = -\frac{243}{32}$$

$$a_{k+1} = \frac{(-1)^{k+1} \cdot 3^{k+1} \cdot (k+1)!}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots (2k) \cdot (2k+2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad & \frac{(-1)^{p+1} \cdot 3^{p+1} \cdot (p+1)!}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots (2p) \cdot (2p+2)} \\ & \frac{(-1)^p \cdot 3^p \cdot p!}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots (2p)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{(-1)^{p+1} \cdot 3^{p+1} \cdot (p+1)!}{(2p+2) \cdot (-1)^p \cdot 3^p \cdot p!}$$

$$\frac{(-1)^p \cdot (-1) \cdot 3^p \cdot 3 \cdot (p+1) \cdot p!}{(2p+2) \cdot (-1)^p \cdot 3^p \cdot p!}$$

$$\frac{-3(p+1)}{2(p+1)} = \boxed{\frac{-3}{2}}$$

