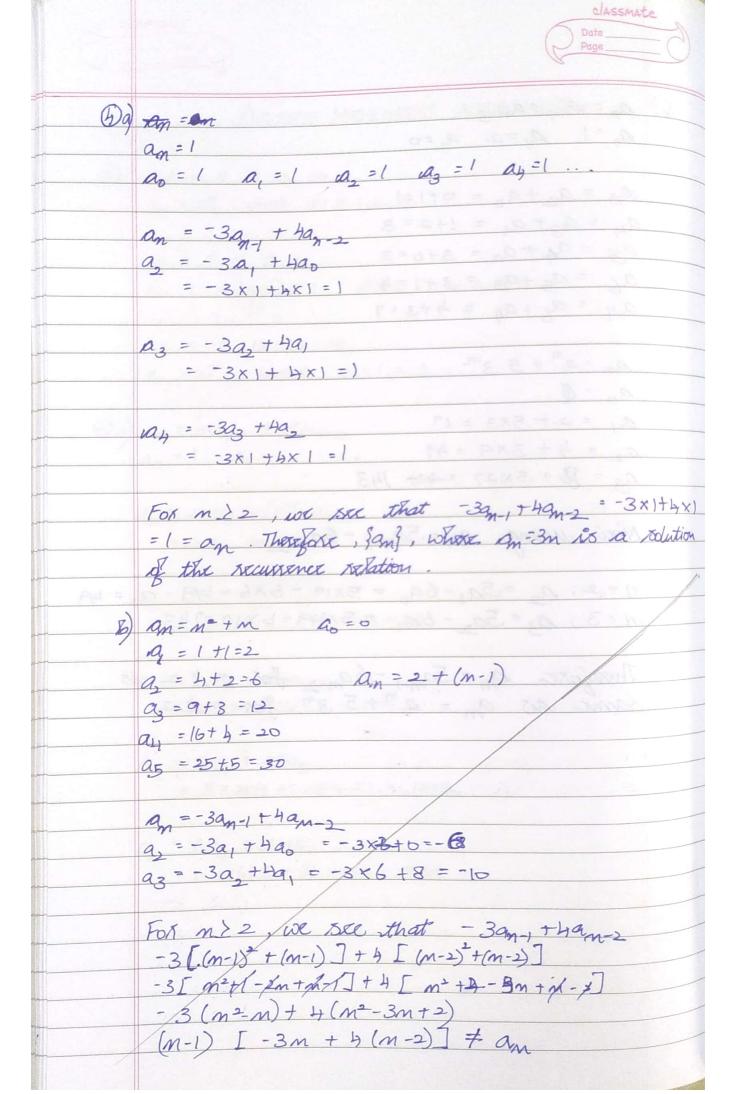
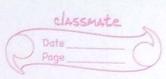


classmate $a_3 = a_2 + a_0 = 0 + 1 = 1$ $a_3 = a_3 + a_1 = 1 + 2 = 8$ $a_4 = a_4 + a_5 = 3 + 0 = 3$ $a_5 = a_5 + a_3 = 3 + 1 = 4$ $a_4 = a_6 + a_4 = 4 + 3 = 7$ 3 an = 2 + 5.3 m a = 5 a1 = 2+5x3 = 17 az = 4 + 5x9 = 49 A3 = B + 5×27 =-42+ 143 Now cusing an = 5an-, -6ann=2; a= 5a,-69 = 5x17-6x6=49 a=49 M=3; A3=5a2-6A1 = 5x49-6x17=743 Therefore $a_n = 5a_{n-1} - 6a_{n-2} + 5a_n = a_n = a_n + 5 \cdot 3^n = a_n = a_n$





(16) Honce on = 2 (-4) m +3 $A_0 = 2+3 = 5$ $A_1 = 2(-4)+3 = -5$ $A_2 = 2(-64)+3 = 35$ $A_3 = 2(-64)+3 = -125$ $a_{m} = -3a_{m-1} + 4a_{m-2}$ $a_{0} = -3a_{1} + 4a_{0} = -3(-5) + 4(5) = 15+20 = 35$ $a_{3} = -3a_{2} + 4a_{1} = -3(35) + 4(-5) = -125$ For m2 2 De see that -3an+ +4an-2 -3[2(-4)^m-1+3]+4[2(-4)^m-2+3] $-3(2(-4)^{n-1}) - 9 + b(2(-4)^{n-2}) + 12$ $-3(2(-4)^{n-1}) + b(2(-4)^{n-2}) + 3 = \{a_n\}$ Therefore, Sanj, where $a_n = 2(-4)^n + 3$ is a solution secursance extation 5 a an = 2 m ag=0 a,=2 ag=4 ag=6 ay=8 The securiones rotation can be an = 2 an - an - 2 a0=0 a1=2 a2=6 a3=12 ay=20 The securionce rotation can be an = any + 2m an = an - 1 + 2m

