

Линейные рекуррентные соотношения
первого порядка с постоянными коэффициентами.

Иванов

Иван

№1

$$1) \begin{cases} a_1 = 2 \\ a_n = 3 \cdot a_{n-1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha = 3, \beta = 0, \gamma = 2$$

$$a_n = \left(2 - \frac{0}{1-3} \right) \cdot 3^{n-1} + \frac{0}{1-3} = 2 \cdot 3^{n-1}, \text{ при } n \geq 1$$

$$2) \begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{3}{50} \\ a_n = \frac{4}{5} \cdot a_{n-1} + \frac{1}{50} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{4}{5}, \beta = \frac{1}{50}, \gamma = \frac{3}{50}$$

$$a_n = \left(\frac{3}{50} - \frac{1}{50} \cdot \frac{5}{1} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{4}{5} \right)^{n-1} + \frac{5}{50} = -\frac{1}{25} \cdot \left(\frac{4}{5} \right)^{n-1} + \frac{1}{10} =$$

$$= -0,4 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{5} \right)^{n-1} + 0,1$$

$$3) \begin{cases} a_1 = 2 \\ a_n = 3 \cdot a_{n-1} + 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha = 3, \beta = 3, \gamma = 2$$

$$a_n = \left(2 + \frac{3}{2} \right) \cdot 3^{n-1} - \frac{3}{2} = 3,5 \cdot 3^{n-1} - 1,5$$

$$4) \begin{cases} a_1 = 1 \\ a_n = a_{n-1} + f_n \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha = 1, \beta = f_n, \gamma = 1$$

$$a_n = \left(1 - \frac{f_n}{0} \right) \cdot 1^{n-1} \cdot 1 + 1^n \sum_{i=2}^n \left(\frac{1}{1} \right)^i \cdot f_i = 1 + \sum_{i=2}^n f_i =$$

$$= 1 + f_1 + f_2 + \dots + f_n$$

$$5) \begin{cases} a_1 = 1 \\ a_n = a_{n-1} + r^{n-1}, r \in \mathbb{P} \end{cases} = \alpha = 1, \beta = r^{n-1}, \gamma = 1$$

$$a_n = 1_2 \cdot 1_3 \cdot \dots \cdot 1_n \cdot 1 + \sum_{i=2}^n \left(\prod_{k=i+1}^n 1_k \right) r^{i-1} = 1 + \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{r^i}{r} = 1 + \frac{r^n - r}{r-1} = \frac{r-1 + r^n - r}{r-1} = \frac{r^n - 1}{r-1}$$

$$6) \begin{cases} a_1 = 1 \\ a_n = a_{n-1} + n \cdot n! \end{cases}$$

$$a_n = 1^{n-1} \cdot 1 + 1^n \sum_{i=2}^n \left(\frac{1}{1} \right)^i \cdot i \cdot i! = 1 + (n+1)! - 2 = (n+1)! - 1$$

$$7) \begin{cases} a_1 = 1 \\ a_n = 2a_{n-1} + 3^n + 4 \end{cases}$$

$$a_n = \left(1 - \frac{3^n + 4}{1-2}\right) \cdot 2^{n-4} + \frac{3^n + 4}{1-2} = (3^n - 3) \cdot 2^{n-4} - 3^n - 4 =$$

$$= \frac{6^n - 3 \cdot 2^n}{2} - 3^n - 4 = \frac{6^n - 3 \cdot 2^n - 2 \cdot 3^n - 8}{2}$$

$$8) \begin{cases} a_1 = 2 \\ a_n = 2a_{n-1} + 4^n \end{cases}$$

$$a_n = \left(2 + \frac{4^n}{2}\right) \cdot 2^{n-1} - 4^n = \frac{2 \cdot 2^n + 8^n - 2 \cdot 4^n}{2} =$$

$$= 2^n + 2^{3n-1} - 4^n$$

$$9) \begin{cases} a_1 = 0 \\ a_n = 7 \cdot a_{n-1} + 18 \cdot 2^{n-2} \end{cases}$$

$$a_n = \left(0 + \frac{18 \cdot 2^{n-2}}{6}\right) \cdot 7^{n-1} - \frac{18 \cdot 2^{n-2}}{6} =$$

$$= 3 \cdot 2^{n-2} \cdot 7^{n-1} - 3 \cdot 2^{n-2} = 2^{n-2} (3 \cdot 7^{n-1} - 3) =$$

$$= 3 \cdot 2^{n-2} (7^{n-1} - 1)$$

$\sqrt{2}$

$$1) \begin{cases} a_1 = 1 \\ a_n = 2 \cdot a_{n-1} + 1, n > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{1}\right) \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1 = 2^n - 1$$

$$2) \begin{cases} a_1 = 2 \\ a_n = 3 - a_{n-1} + 2, n > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a_n = (2 + 1) \cdot 3^{n-1} - 1 = 3^n - 1$$

Линейные рекуррентные соотношения
первого порядка с переменными коэффициентами

$$1) \begin{cases} a_1 = 1 \\ a_n = f_n \cdot a_{n-1}, n > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a_n = f_2 \cdot f_3 \cdot \dots \cdot f_{n-1} + \sum_{i=2}^n \left(\prod_{k=i+1}^n f_k \right) \cdot 0 =$$

$$= f_2 \cdot f_3 \cdot \dots \cdot f_n$$

$$2) \begin{cases} a_1 = 1 \\ a_n = \frac{1}{n} \cdot a_{n-1}, n > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot 1 + \sum_{i=2}^n \left(\prod_{k=i+1}^n \frac{1}{k} \right) \cdot 0 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$3) \begin{cases} a_1 = 2 \\ a_n = \frac{1}{n} \cdot a_{n-1} + n \end{cases}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot 2 + \sum_{i=2}^n \left(\prod_{k=i+1}^n \frac{1}{k} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{2}{2} + \left(-\frac{2}{2} \right) + \dots \right)$$

$$+n+1 = n+1$$

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Квазилинейные рекуррентные соотношения
первого порядка.

№1.

$$1) \begin{cases} a_1 = 0 \\ a_n^2 - a_{n-1}^2 = 2, n > 1 \end{cases}$$

Пусть $a_n^2 = X_n$, $X_1 = 0$, тогда

$$\begin{cases} X_1 = 0 \\ X_n - X_{n-1} = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X_1 \\ X_n = X_{n-1} + 2 \end{cases}$$

$$X_n = 1^{n-1} \cdot 0 + 1^n \cdot \sum_{i=2}^n \left(\frac{1}{1}\right)^i \cdot 2 = \sum_{i=2}^n 2 = 2(n-1)$$

$$a_n^2 = 2(n-1)$$

$$a_n = \sqrt{2n-2}$$

$$2) \begin{cases} a_1 = 1 \\ a_n^3 - a_{n-1}^3 = 6, n > 1 \end{cases}$$

Пусть $a_n^3 = X_n$, $a_{n-1}^3 = X_{n-1}$, $X_1 = 1$, тогда

$$\begin{cases} X_1 = 1 \\ X_n - X_{n-1} = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X_1 = 1 \\ X_n = X_{n-1} + 6 \end{cases}$$

$$X_n = 1^{n-1} \cdot 1 + 1^n \cdot \sum_{i=2}^n \left(\frac{1}{1}\right)^i \cdot 6 = 1 + \sum_{i=2}^n 6 = 6n - 5$$

$$X_n = a_n^3 = 6n - 5$$

$$a_n = \sqrt[3]{6n-5}$$

$$3) \begin{cases} a_1 = 7 \\ (2a_n + 1)^2 = (2a_{n-1} + 1)^2 + 5, n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Положим } (2a_n + 1)^2 = x_n, (2a_{n-1} + 1)^2 = x_{n-1},$$

$$x_1 = (2 \cdot a_1 + 1)^2 = 15^2 = 225, \text{ тогда}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 225 \\ x_n = x_{n-1} + 5 \end{cases}$$

$$x_n = 1^{n-1} \cdot 225 + 1^n \cdot \sum_{i=2}^n \left(\frac{1}{1}\right)^i \cdot 5 = 225 + \sum_{i=2}^n 5 =$$

$$= 225 + 5(n-1) = 225 + 5n - 5 = 220 + 5n$$

$$(2a_n + 1)^2 = 220 + 5n$$

$$a_n = \frac{\sqrt{220+5n} - 1}{2}$$

$$4) \begin{cases} a_1 = 2 \\ (3a_n - 5)^3 - (3a_{n-1} - 5)^3 = 1, n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Положим } (3a_n - 5)^3 = x_n, (3a_{n-1} - 5)^3 = x_{n-1},$$

$$(3 \cdot a_1 - 5)^3 = x_1, \text{ тогда}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_n = x_{n-1} + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x_n = 1^{n-1} \cdot 1 + 1^n \cdot \sum_{i=2}^n \left(\frac{1}{1}\right)^i \cdot 1 = 1 + \sum_{i=2}^n 1 = n$$

$$(3a_n - 5)^3 = n$$

$$a_n = \frac{\sqrt[3]{n} + 5}{3}$$

№2

$$1) \begin{cases} a_1 = 1 \\ a_n^2 - a_{n-1} = 2, n > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\log_2 a_n^2 = \log_2 2 + \log_2 a_{n-1}$$

$$2 \log_2 a_n = 1 + \log_2 a_{n-1}$$

№ycmb $X_n = 2 \log_2 a_n, X_{n-1} = 2 \log_2 a_{n-1}, X_1 = \log_2 1 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} X_1 = 0 \\ X_n = \frac{1 + X_{n-1}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X_1 = 0 \\ X_n = \frac{1}{2} X_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$X_n = (0 - 1) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} + 1 = -2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + 1$$

$$\log_2 a_n = -2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + 1$$

$$a_n = 2^{1 - 2^{1-n}}$$

$$2) \begin{cases} a_1 = 4 \\ a_n^2 = 4 \cdot a_{n-1}, n > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\log_2 a_n^2 = \log_2 4 + \log_2 a_{n-1}$$

$$2 \log_2 a_n = 2 + \log_2 a_{n-1}$$

№ycmb $2 \log_2 a_n = 2 X_n, \log_2 a_{n-1} = X_{n-1}, X_1 = \log_2 4 = 2, \text{ тогда}$

$$\begin{cases} X_1 = 2 \\ X_n = \frac{1}{2} X_{n-1} + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$X_n = (2-2) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} + 2 = 2$$

$$\log_2 a_n = 2 \quad a_n = 4$$

$$3) \begin{cases} a_1 = 2 \\ a_n^2 = 3 \cdot a_{n-1}, n > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\log_3 a_n^2 = \log_3 a_{n-1} + 2 \log_3 a_n = 1 + \log_3 a_{n-1}$$

Положим $2 \log_3 a_n = 2 X_n$, $\log_3 a_{n-1} = X_{n-1}$, $X_1 = \log_3^2$

$$\begin{cases} X_1 = \log_3^2 \\ X_n = \frac{1}{2} X_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$X_n = \left(\log_3^2 - 1\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} + 1 = 2^{1-n} \cdot \log_3^2 - 2^{1-n} + 1$$

$$\log_3 a_n = 2^{1-n} \cdot \log_3^2 - 2^{1-n} + 1 = 2^{1-n} (\log_3^2 - 1) + 1$$

$$a_n = 3^{\log_3^2 \cdot 2^{1-n}} = 3^{2^{1-n} (\log_3^2 - 1) + 1} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) 3 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2^{1-n}}$$