MOL List a 6 Wrystian Jossonell

2. Rozwiąż następujące zależności rekurencyjne:

(a) 
$$a_{n+1} = \left| \sqrt{a_n^2 + a_{n-1}^2} \right|, \ a_0 = a_1 = 1,$$

(b) 
$$b_{n+1} = \left| \sqrt{b_n^2 + 3} \right|, b_0 = 8,$$

æ)

(c) 
$$c_{n+1} = (n+1)c_n + (n^2+n)c_{n-1}, c_0 = 0, c_1 = 1.$$

$$\frac{7-15}{2} = + \times 15$$

$$x = \frac{15-1}{215} = \frac{5-15}{10}$$

$$y = \frac{5+15}{10}$$

$$(\frac{1+13}{2})^{1} + \frac{5-15}{10} = (\frac{1-15}{2})^{1}$$

$$Q_{11} = \sqrt{\frac{5+15}{10}} = \sqrt{\frac{5+15}{10}} = \sqrt{\frac{1+15}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{5-15}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1-15}{2}}$$

b) 
$$hnt_1 = | \sqrt{b_{h^2-3}} | b_0 = 6$$
 $b_{n\tau_1}^2 = | b_n^2 + 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 = a_h$ 
 $a_{n\tau_1} = a_n + 3$ 
 $(E-1)^2 \qquad 69 = 2n+19 = 9 = 64$ 
 $a_{n\tau_1} = x_n + y_n = 3$ 
 $a_{n\tau_1} = x_n + y_n = 3$ 

$$a_n = 3n + 64$$
 $b_n^2 = 3n + 64$ 
 $b_n = |3n + 64|$ 

$$C) C n + 1 = (n + 1) C n + (n^{2} + 1) C n - 1 \qquad (c = 0) c_{1} = 1$$

$$C n = n C_{n-1} + n (n-1) c_{n} - 2 \qquad / : n$$

$$\frac{(n-1)!}{h!} = \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-1)!} + \frac{(n-2)!}{(h-2)!}$$

Voing 
$$d_{n} = \frac{c_{n}}{n!}$$
,  $d_{0} = 0$ ,  $d_{1} = 1$ . Whealy  $d_{n}$  to charge Fibonuciago.

$$d_{n} = d_{n-1} + d_{n-2}$$

$$d_{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n} - \left( \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n} \right)$$

$$C_{n} = n! d_{n}$$

$$C_{n} = \frac{n!}{\sqrt{5}} \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n} - \left( \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n} \right)$$

 Wykaź, że iloczyn dowolnych kolejnych k liczb naturalnych jest po dzielny przez k!

Weign links 
$$\binom{n}{k}$$
,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $n \geq k$ . Uteoly  $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)...(n-k+1)(n-k)(n-k-1)(n-k-1)(n-k-1)(n-k-1)(n-k-1)}{k! (n-k)! (n-k-1)...(n-k+1)} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)...(n-k+1)}{k!}$ , gole it  $n(n-1)(n-2)...(n-k+1)$  isotropalised in  $\binom{n}{k} \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $2atom h(n-1)(n-2)...(n-k+1)$  jest patrielne prez  $k!$   $m$ 

a = 64

a, - 67

6,- 167

. Wyprowadź zależność rekurencyjną dla liczby nieporządków:  $d_{n+1}=n(d_n+d_{n-1}).$  Jakie należy przyjąć warunki początkowe dla tej zależności?

Olaresting a armba peresthane.

do = 1, bo žovolen element mi stoi na swoim najou ( nie ma żodnych element où)

d, = 0, be knowly obennut ster na swoim najou ( jert ty tha perlen element)

Zpopneolnich Gineñ wany, że dn = n! = c-n . Polosteny, że dn, = n (ol n t dn)

Sprawolany, wy dn + z = (n+1)(dn+oln+1)

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(h+1) (oly + oly +) = (+1) ( n! = (1) + (+1)! = + (+1)! = + (+1)!
                                                                                            = \left(n+1\right) \left( \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{2n} \cdot \frac{1}{2n} \cdot \frac{1}{2n} + \left(n+1\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2n} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \left(n+1\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(n+1)!} + \left(n+1\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(n+1)!} \right) \quad \text{we sign any astronous or explain the property of the
                                                                                           =\frac{(n+1)!}{\sum_{i=0}^{n}\frac{(-1)!}{i!}}+\frac{(n+1)(n+1)!}{\sum_{i=0}^{n}\frac{(-1)!}{i!}}+\frac{(n+1)(-1)^{n+1}}{\sum_{i=0}^{n}\frac{(-1)!}{i!}}+\frac{(n+1)(-1)^{n+1}}{\sum_{i=0}^{n}\frac{(-1)!}{i!}}+\frac{(n+1)(-1)^{n+1}}{\sum_{i=0}^{n}\frac{(-1)!}{i!}}
                                                                                            = (n12)! \sum_{j=0}^{mi2} \frac{(-1)^{j}}{i!} - \frac{(-1)^{mi2}}{(n12)!} \cdot \frac{(n12)!}{(n11)!} \cdot \frac{(n12)!}{(n11)!} + \frac{(n12)!}{(n11)!} \cdot \frac{(n12)!}{(n12)!} \cdot 
                                                                                              = (n+2)! \( \sum_{i=0}^{n+2} \frac{\xi_0}{i!} - \frac{\xi_0}{i!} - \frac{\xi_0}{i!} - \frac{\xi_0}{i!} \) = (n+2) \( \xi_1 \)^{n+1} + (n+1) \( \xi_1 \) \( \xi_1 \) uppreservang w \( \text{Tamber} \)
                                                                                              = (n12)! \sum_{i=0}^{n/2} \frac{(-1)^{i}}{i!} - ((-1)^{n+2} + (-1)^{n+1}) rocker of some post rocker 2 exp
                                                                                       zotam istotuie oln+2 = (+1) (dn+1+oln)
   Niech bn = an 2, utcoly
                  bn=2bn-1+1
                                                                                                          b. = 4
                bn+ . = 2bn + 1
         (E-2)(E-1) (bn) = 0 - anihilator
    Postovojstna proture postaci
                                                                                                                                a.=2 ⇒b.=1
                   bn = a 2 + b
                          Uy zneceny a:b z whiadu vizmon
                     14= a 2°+b => b= 4-a
               29 = a2'+b
                                           9 = 2a + 4-a
                         bn = 5.2 h -1 , stad
                     a_n = \sqrt{5 \cdot 2^h - 1}
     Noch W(n) ocuse ilasi y was n-titory de alla 25-literangs affebatu, galais, a "ayetipije pamystą lidy vazy.
        W(0) = 1 - vyroz pusty i O litar, a"
       W(1) = 21 - cyroy jednowstawe ber "a"
        Rosputromy sTown in Introve. Statistics 1420 sTow (n-1)-literary ch 1 journs of whitey litery, saturny se must litery detanding cause 2 productions
         25 " - lieba sTau n-theny da
      W(n-1) - linder sie n-1 literagh zprysty linda, ""
N(n-1) - -11 - 2napoysty lady "a".
                                                                 25 mi = N(n.1) + V(n.1), Zaz tanoum stjoh Konslavane n-liteonesTous doorge literado
                         [ ] Indopay.a" do stima o napy sty bub r.a" => stour opy sty; lub z.,a" => -11 - mapy sty; -11 -, a"
                      (3° doolpay litery p = , a" do ston o payotej 1, a" => -11 - paystý 1, ""
                        1°-11-8+a de stan onp. 1. 1, a" => -11- nopey sty 1.10
Lidany, ie pagite 1. a atymn tylke u propostade 1° i 3°. Zetem moženy eprog i linky telade ston n-litrony de so pomo zelodnosi o rotaronajínej:
                                                                    W(n) = 24. W(n-1) + N(n-1).

olostona prodig olostona omiponydy

linkie, a"

linkie, n"
                                                        Konstafre 2 25 n = W(n) + N(n) mossy reprisor
                                                                                        W(n | = 2 4 W(n-1) + 23 n - W(n-1)
                       Moin by mon i un't four romante zelomoti velumaj ne
                                                                       W(n+1) = 23 W(n) +25 4
                                                                                                                                                                                                      ( )= 223°+p25° >> p= 1-2
                                                                       (E-23)(E-25) - a mibulator olh WCn)
               Postaj ogotin my man siz jako
                                                           W(n) = a 23 h + 13 25 h
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              21 = 23 < +25 = 25 < 25 = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25 < = 25
                                                        W(0)=1
W(1)=24
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Znajdź ogólną postać rozwiązań następujących równań rekurencyjnych za pomocą anihilatorów i rozwiąż jedno z równań do końca: (a)  $a_{n+2} = 2a_{n+1} - a_n + 3^n - 1$ , gdy  $a_0 = a_1 = 0$ . (b)  $a_{n+2} = 4a_{n+1} - 4a_n + n2^{n+1}$ , gdy  $a_0 = a_1 = 1$ .

a) 
$$a_{n+2} = 2a_{n+1}, -a_n + 3^{n-1}$$
  
 $(E^2 - 2E + 1)(E-3)(E-1)(a_n)$   
 $(E-1)^3(E-3)(a_n)$ 

b) 
$$a_{n+2} = |a_{n+1} - b_{n+1}| + |a_{n+1}| + |a_{n$$

$$a_{n} = (a^{n} + b^{n})$$

$$c) a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - 2 a_{n+1} - a_{n} = (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1} - 2 a_{n+1}, a_{n} = a_{n} = 1$$

$$a_{n} = a_{n} = 1$$

$$(E^{2} + 2E + 1) (E - \frac{1}{2}) \langle a_{n} \rangle$$

$$(|\xi^{+1}|^2 (|\xi^{-\frac{1}{2}}|)$$
  
 $\alpha_n = (\lambda_n + \beta)(-1)^n + \sqrt{(\frac{1}{2})^n}$ 

$$a_{2} = \frac{1}{2} - 2 - 1 = -\frac{5}{5}$$

$$a_{2} = \frac{1}{2} - 2 - 1 = -\frac{5}{5}$$

$$a_{3} = \frac{1}{2} - 2 - 1 = -\frac{5}{5}$$

$$a_{4} = \frac{1}{2} - 2 - 1 = -\frac{5}{5}$$

$$a_{5} = \frac{1}{2} - 2 - 1 = -\frac{5}{5}$$

$$a_{5} = \frac{1}{2} - 2 - 1 = -\frac{5}{5}$$

$$a_{7} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_{7} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_{7} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_{7} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} -$$

$$\begin{cases}
1 = -\alpha - 1 + \frac{3}{2} \chi \\
-\frac{5}{2} = 2 + 1 - \frac{3}{1} \chi / 2
\end{cases}$$

$$+ \frac{1 = -\alpha - 1 + \frac{3}{2} \chi}{-\frac{5}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \chi}$$

$$-\frac{5}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \chi$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} \propto = \frac{6}{2} - \beta^{-1} \\ \beta > 1 - \chi \\ \downarrow = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} - | -1 \\ -\frac{5}{3} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6} \\ -10 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha_{n} = (4n+\beta)(-1)^{n} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}^{n}$$

$$\alpha_{n} = (-\frac{5}{3}n + \frac{7}{3})(-1)^{n} + \frac{2}{3}(\frac{1}{2})^{n}$$