

Complementary function of difference equation  $y_{k+2} - 6y_{k+1} + 8y_k = 0$  for  $y_0 = 3, y_1 = 2$

- (a)  $4^k - 2^k$  (b)  $a 4^k + b 2^k$  (c)  $2^k - 4^k$  (d) None of these

The particular integral of  $y_{k+2} - 2y_{k+1} + y_k = 1$  is

- (a)  $k$  (b)  $k(k-1)$  (c)  $1$  (d)  $\frac{k(k-1)}{2}$

P.I of  $y_{k+2} - 4y_{k+1} + 4y_k = 3 \cdot 2^k$  is where  $a$  and  $b$  are constant

- (a)  $a k 2^k$  (b)  $a k^2 2^k$  (c)  $a 2^k$  (d)  $a 2^k + b$

The value of  $\frac{1}{\Delta}(5^k)$  is (a)  $5^k$  (b)  $4 \cdot 5^k$  (c)  $\frac{1}{4} 5^k$  (d)  $5^k \log 5$

The value of  $\frac{1}{\Delta}(2^k k)$  is (a)  $2^k k - 3$  (b)  $2 \cdot 2^k(k-2)$  (c)  $\frac{1}{2} k 2^k$  (d)  $2^k(k-2)$

The value of  $\frac{1}{E}(2^k k)$  is (a)  $2^k k - 1$  (b)  $2 \cdot 2^k(k-1)$  (c)  $\frac{1}{2}(k-1)2^k$  (d)  $2^k(k-2)$

The value of  $\frac{1}{\Delta}(k)$  is (a)  $k-1$  (b)  $2 \cdot k^2$  (c)  $\frac{1}{2} k^2$  (d)  $\frac{(k-1)k}{2}$

The value of  $\frac{1}{E}(k)$  is (a)  $k-1$  (b)  $2 \cdot k^2$  (c)  $\frac{1}{2} k^2$  (d)  $\frac{(k-1)k}{2}$

The value of  $\frac{1}{\Delta}(e^{2k})$  is (a)  $e^{2k}$  (b)  $\frac{e^{2k}}{e^2-1}$  (c)  $\frac{e^{2k}}{e-1}$  (d)  $\frac{e^{2k}}{2}$

The value of  $\frac{1}{E}(e^{2k})$  is (a)  $e^{2k}$  (b)  $\frac{e^{2k}}{e^2-1}$  (c)  $\frac{e^{2k}}{e^2}$  (d)  $\frac{e^{2k}}{2}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Delta = E - 1 \\ E(f(k)) \\ = f(k+1) \end{array} \right\}$$

Q: The Generating function of  $a_k = a^k$

1)  $\frac{1}{1-an}$

2)  $\frac{1}{1+an}$

3)  $\frac{1}{(1-an)^2}$

4)  $\frac{1}{(1+an)^2}$

Q: The Generating function  $\left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \dots \right\}$

Use

$$\begin{aligned} G(x) &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)^3 + \dots \\ &= \left[1 - \frac{1}{2}x\right]^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

Q: G.F. of  $a_{n+1} - 5a_n = 0$

a)  $\frac{1}{1-5x}$

b)  $\frac{1}{1+5x}$

c)  $\frac{2}{1-5x}$

Q:  $a_{n+2} - 10a_{n+1} + 25a_n = 0$

$a_n = ?$

Q: If  $a_0 = 1$  then what is the value of  $a_{50}$  for  $a_{n+1} - 5a_n = 0$

Q: degree of  $a_{n-3} + a_{n-2} + 5a_{n+1} - 6a_n = 0$  is

Q: Which one of the following is the homogeneous recurrence relation

1)  $a_{n+5} + 5a_n = 6^n$

2)  $a_{n+1} - 6a_n = 0$

3)  $a_{n+1} - 6 = 0$

4)  $a_{n+1} - a_n - 6a_{n-1} + 10 = 0$