Identidade:

$$\frac{1}{\alpha - 1} = \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\alpha^3} + \cdots$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha^2 - 1} = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right)^n + \left(\frac{1}{\alpha^2}\right)^n + \left(\frac{1}{\alpha^3}\right)^n + \cdots$$

$$\frac{b^{n}-1}{a^{n}-1} = b^{n} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a^{n}-1}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{a^{n}-1}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{n} + \left(\frac{b}{a^{2}}\right)^{n} + \left(\frac{b}{a^{3}}\right)^{n} + \cdots + \left(\frac{b}{a^{k}}\right)^{n} + \left(\frac{b}{a^{k+1}}\right)^{n} + \cdots + \frac{-1}{a^{n}-1}.$$

Seja
$$x_n := \frac{b^n - 1}{a^n - 1}$$
.

Seja yn:=
$$\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n + \left(\frac{b}{a^2}\right)^n + \cdots + \left(\frac{b}{a^K}\right)^n$$
.

Sabermos que yn segue uma recorrênció linear.

$$\mathcal{L}_{n} - y_{n} = \left(\left(\frac{b}{\alpha^{\kappa+1}} \right)^{n} + \left(\frac{b}{\alpha^{\kappa+2}} \right)^{n} + \cdots \right) - \frac{1}{\alpha^{n-1}}$$

Quanto moior en, xn-yn -0.

Varmos exploror que yn seque uma recorrência linear.

Essa recorrência tem os coeficentes des polinômies com roízes

à à ..., b que é:

$$P(x) = \left(x - \frac{b}{a}\right)\left(x - \frac{b}{a^2}\right)\left(x - \frac{b}{a^3}\right) \cdots \left(x - \frac{b}{a^K}\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\alpha^{2} \cdot P(x)}_{Q(x)} = (ax - b)(a^{2}x - b)(a^{3}k - b) \cdots (a^{k}x - b)$$

$$\Rightarrow \emptyset(x) = \emptyset \xrightarrow{S} X_{K} + \cdots + (-p)_{K}$$

Logo:
$$a^{\frac{K(K-1)}{2}}y_{K+n} + \cdots + (-b)^{K}y_{n} = 0$$
, $\forall n$.

$$Q = \sqrt{(K-1)} \times (K+1) + \cdots + (-b)^{k} \times n = o(1)$$

Como un é sempre inteiro, existe N tal que

$$\chi_n = \alpha_1 \cdot \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n + \alpha_2 \left(\frac{b}{a^2}\right)^n + \dots + \alpha_K \left(\frac{b}{a^K}\right)^n, \quad \forall n \geq N$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n + \cdots + \alpha_k \cdot \left(\frac{b}{a^k}\right)^n = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n + \cdots + \left(\frac{b}{a^k}\right)^n + \left(x_n - y_n\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha_{4}-1)\cdot\left(\frac{b}{\alpha}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}+\cdots+\left(\alpha_{K}-1\right)\left(\frac{b}{\alpha^{K}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}=\times_{n}-y_{n}.$$

$$(\nu_1 - 1) \cdot (\frac{b}{o})^n + \cdots + (\alpha_{\kappa} - n) (\frac{b}{o^{\kappa}})^n \longrightarrow 0$$
.

Isso implico que
$$x_1 = x_2 = \cdots = x_k = 0$$
, pois, coso controrio, a exponencial com o movior bose "dominoria" a expressão e a expressão não tenderio o zero.

$$\Rightarrow \left(\left(\frac{b}{c_{k}^{n}} \right)^{n} + \left(\frac{b}{b_{k+2}} \right)^{n} + \cdots \right) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{n} - 1} , \forall n \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{L^{n}}{\alpha^{n}} \left(\left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \right)^{n} + \left(\frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \right)^{n} + \cdots \right) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{n-1}}$$

$$= D \frac{b^n}{a^{kn}} = L \Rightarrow b^n = a^{kn} \Rightarrow b = a^k$$