## RICORSIONI LINEARI OHOGENEE DI GRADO 2

anazER bibzER

$$\begin{cases} g(m) = Q_{\Lambda} g(m-1) + Q_{\Delta} g(m-2) + m \ge 2 & \text{PROBLEHA SEMPLICE} \\ g(0) = b_{\Lambda}, g(\Lambda) = b_{\Delta} & \text{CONDITIONI INITIALI$$

L'INSIEHE DELLE SOURIONI AL PROBLEMA SEMPLICE É

DI TUTTE QUESTE INFINITE SOWHOW SCELLO L'UNICA
TALE CHE {(0) = b1, {(1) = b2}

TROID IE DUE SOUTIONI BASE AL PROBUEHA SEMPLICE 
$$X^2 - Q_1 X - Q_2 = (X - X_1)(X - X_2)$$

$$X_{1}, X_{2} \in \mathbb{C}$$
 RADKI  $\Delta = \alpha_{1}^{2} + L_{1}\alpha_{2}$ 

$$X_1 = \frac{\alpha_1 + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2}$$
  $X_2 = \frac{\alpha_1 - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2}$ 

the casi:

$$\Delta > 0$$
)  $X_{1}, X_{2} \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $X_{1} \neq X_{2}$   
 $S_{1}(m) = X_{1}^{m}$   $S_{2}(m) = X_{2}^{m}$   
SOWEIONI BASE

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$X_{1}, X_{2} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$X_{1} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{1} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{1} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{1} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{2} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{2} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{3} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{4} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{5} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{1} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{2} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{3} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{4} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{5} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{5} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{6} = X_{1}$$

$$X_{7} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{8} = X_{1}$$

$$X_{1} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{1} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{2} = X_{3}$$

$$X_{3} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{4} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{5} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{6} = X_{1}$$

$$X_{7} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{8} = X_{1}$$

$$X_{1} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{1} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{2} = X_{3}$$

$$X_{3} = X_{4}$$

$$X_{4} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{5} = X_{4}$$

$$X_{6} = X_{1}$$

$$X_{7} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{8} = X_{1}$$

$$X_{1} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{1} = X_{2}$$

$$X_{2} = X_{3}$$

$$X_{3} = X_{4}$$

$$X_{4} = X_{4}$$

$$X_{5} = X_{4}$$

$$X_{6} = X_{4}$$

$$X_{7} = X_{2}$$

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$$X_{8} = X_{1}$$

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$$X_{5} = X_{4}$$

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$$X_{5} = X_{4}$$

$$X_{7} = X_{4}$$

$$X_{8} = X_{8}$$

$$\int_{\Lambda} \langle O \rangle \times_{\Lambda_1, X_2} = C \setminus R \times_{\Lambda} = C + id \times_2 = C - id C, d \in R$$

$$\int_{\Lambda} \langle m \rangle = (c + id)^m \quad \int_{\Lambda} \langle m \rangle = (c - id)^m$$

TROD LE INFINITE SOUTION AL PROBLEMA SEMPLICE
$$\begin{cases} \{(m) = A_{\Lambda} \ f_{\Lambda}(m) + A_{2} \ f_{2}(m) \ A_{\Lambda} A_{2} \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

TROW L'UNICH SOWERONE AL PROBLEMA CON CONDITION INTERALI  

$$\delta(0) = A_1 \, \delta_1(0) + A_2 \, \delta_2(0)$$
  
 $\delta(1) = A_1 \, \delta_1(1) + A_2 \, \delta_2(1)$ 

$$\begin{cases} A_{\Lambda} S_{\Lambda}(0) + A_{2} S_{2}(0) = b_{\Lambda} & \text{TROW UN, VALURE} \\ \\ A_{\Lambda} S_{\Lambda}(1) + A_{2} S_{2}(1) = b_{2} & \text{M} A_{\Lambda} = \text{UN VALURE} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_{\Lambda} S_{\Lambda}(1) + A_{2} S_{2}(1) = b_{2} & \text{M} A_{2} \end{cases}$$

(I) SOWEIONI BASE AL PROBLEMA SEMPLICE
$$g(m) = 0 g(m-1) + 9 g(m-2)$$

$$x^2 - 9 = (x - 3)(x + 3)$$

$$\Delta > 0$$
  $X_1 = 3$   $X_2 = -3$ 

$$\begin{cases} 8(0) = 4, 3^{\circ} + 4_{2}(-3)^{\circ} = 4, + 4_{2} \\ 8(1) = 4, 3^{\circ} + 4_{2}(-3)^{\circ} = 34, -34_{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_1 + A_2 = 0 \\ 3A_1 - 3A_2 = 12 \end{cases} \begin{cases} A_1 = 6 - A_2 \\ 3(6 - A_2) - 3A_2 = 12 \end{cases} \begin{cases} A_1 = 5 \\ A_2 = 12 \end{cases}$$

SOWEIGHT AL PROBERA CON CONDITIONI INITIAL

$$\begin{cases} 3(m) = 48(m-1) - 48(m-2) \\ 3(0) = 1 \\ 3(1) = 8 \end{cases}$$

Sowboan BASE AL PROBLEMA SEMPLICE
$$Q_1 = 4 \quad Q_2 = -4$$

$$\chi^2 - 4x + 4 = (x - 2)^2$$

$$\Delta = 0 \qquad X_{\Lambda} = X_{Z} = 2$$

$$S_{\Lambda}(m) = 2^{m} \qquad S_{2}(m) = 2^{m} \qquad SOWHOWN BASE$$

(I) SOWELOW AL PROBLEMA SEMPULE
$$\begin{cases} \langle m \rangle = A_1 \ 2^m + A_2 \ 2^m m & A_1 A_2 \in \mathbb{C} \end{cases}$$

Soward AL PROBLEMA CON CONDITION INITIAL
$$b_1 = 1 \quad b_2 = 8$$

$$8(0) = A_1 2^0 + A_2 2^0 0 = A_1$$

$$8(1) = A_1 2 + A_2 2 1 = 2A_1 + 2A_2$$

$$\begin{cases} A_{\Lambda} = 1 \\ 2A_{\Lambda} + 2A_{2} = 8 \end{cases} \begin{cases} A_{\Lambda} = 1 \\ 2 + 2A_{2} = 8 \end{cases} \begin{cases} A_{\Lambda} = 1 \\ A_{2} = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 8(m) = -8(m-2) \\ 8(0) = 0 \\ 8(1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

(I) SOUPLOW BASE AL PROBLEMA SEMPLICE
$$g(m) = 0 \ f(m-1) + g(m-2)$$

$$Q_1 = 0 \ Q_2 = -1$$

$$\chi^2 + 1 = (\chi - i)(\chi + i)$$

$$\Delta c_0 \qquad x_n = i \qquad x_2 = -i$$

$$\delta_n(m) = i^m \qquad \delta_2(m) = (-i)^m \qquad \text{Southern BASE}$$

(I) SOWHONI AL PROBLEMA SEMPLICE
$$\begin{cases} \delta(m) = A_1 i^m + A_2(-i)^m & A_{11}A_2 \in \mathbb{C} \end{cases}$$

Southoute AL PROBLEMA CON CONDITION INITIALLY 
$$b_1 = 0$$
  $b_2 = 1$ 

$$8(0) = A_1 i^0 + A_2(-i)^0 = A_1 + A_2$$
  
 $8(1) = A_1 i^1 + A_2(-i) = i(A_1 - A_2)$ 

$$\begin{cases} A_{\Lambda} + A_{2} = 0 \\ \lambda_{\Lambda} = -A_{\Lambda} \end{cases} \begin{cases} A_{2} = -A_{\Lambda} \\ A_{3} = -A_{\Lambda} \end{cases} \begin{cases} A_{2} = -A_{\Lambda} \\ A_{3} = -A_{\Lambda} \end{cases} \begin{cases} A_{3} = -A_{\Lambda} \\ A_{4} = -A_{3} = -A_{\Lambda} \end{cases}$$

$$A_{\lambda} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$A_{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{3(n) = -\frac{1}{2}i^{m} + \frac{1}{2}(-i)^{m} = -\frac{1}{2}i^{m+1} - \frac{1}{2}(-i)^{m+1}$$

SOUTHONE AL PROBUEHA CON CONDITIONI INITIAL

## RICORSIONI UNEARI OHOGENEE DA GRADO L

$$a_{11}$$
,  $a_{d} \in \mathbb{R}$   $b_{11}$ ,  $b_{d} \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $\{g(m) = a_{1}g(m-1) + a_{2}g(m-2) + + a_{d}g(m-d) \mid \forall m \geq d\}$   
 $\{g(0) = b_{11}, g(1) = b_{21}, \dots, g(d-1) = b_{d}\}$ 

L'INSIEHE DELLE SOURIONI AL PROBREMA SEMPLICE E

DI TUTTE QUESTE INFINITE SOUTIONI SCEUDO L'UNIVA

TAIE CHE {(0) = b1, ..., {(d-1) = bd}

Those if d soweion by AL PROBLEMA SEMPLICE 
$$X^{d} - Q_{1}X^{d-1} - Q_{2}X^{d-2} - Q_{d-1}X - Q_{d} = (X - X_{1})(X - X_{2}) \quad (X - X_{d})$$

X,,,Xd & C RADICI

$$X_{\Lambda}$$
 HOLTEPULITY  $\Delta$   $\Delta_{\Lambda}(m) = X_{\Lambda}^{m}$ 

$$X_{\perp}$$
 HOLTEPUCITÉ 2  $S_{\Lambda}(m) = X_{\Lambda}^{m}$   $S_{2}(m) = X_{\Lambda}^{m}$  M

$$X_{n}$$
 Hatepulity 3  $S_{n}(m) = X_{n}^{m}$ ,  $S_{n}(m) = X_{n}^{m}$ ,  $S_{n}(m) = X_{n}^{m}$ 

$$g(m) = \chi_1^m$$
,  $g_2(m) = \chi_1^m m$ ,  $g_2(m) = \chi_1^m m^{r-1}$ 

AUA FINE TROVO of SWHOW BASE gilm), , falm)

TROD LE INFINITE SOUTHONI AL PROBLEMA SEMPLICE  $S(m) = A_1 S_n(m) + A_2 S_2(m) + \dots + A_d S_d(m)$   $A_1 A_d = C$ 

Though I' wich sowright the tradition condition initially  $\{(o) = A_{\Lambda} S_{\Lambda}(o) + A_{\Delta} S_{\Delta}(o)\}$ 

8(d-1)=A, 8, (d-1)+ + Ad 8d(d-1)

A, 8,10) + + A & 8,60) = b,

TROVO UN VHORE

PER Annaha

Ay 8, (d-1) + + Ad 8ald-1)=bd

$$\begin{cases} g(m) = 3g(m-1) - 4g(m-3) + m \ge 3 \\ g(0) = 4 + g(n) = 1 + g(2) = 15 \end{cases}$$

$$x^3 - 3x^2 + 4 = (x + 1)(x - 2)^2$$

$$X_1 = -1$$
 HOTEPULITY  $\Delta$   $\delta_{\Lambda}(m) = (-1)^m$ 

$$X_2 = 2$$
 HOLTERICITY 2  $g_2(m) = 2^m$   $g_3(m) = 2^m$  m

$$\begin{cases} \delta(0) = A_{1}(-1)^{0} + A_{2}\lambda^{0} + A_{3}\lambda^{0} = A_{1} + A_{2} \\ \delta(1) = A_{1}(-1) + A_{2}\lambda^{1} + A_{3}\lambda^{1} = -A_{1} + \lambda_{2} + \lambda_{3} \end{cases}$$

$$g(2) = A_1(-1)^2 + A_2^2 + A_3^2 = A_1 + 4A_2 + 8A_3$$

$$\begin{cases} A_{1} + A_{2} = 4 \\ -A_{1} + A_{2} + 2A_{3} = 1 \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} A_{1} = 3 \\ A_{2} = 1 \\ A_{3} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_{1} + A_{2} + 8A_{3} = 15 \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} A_{1} = 3 \\ A_{2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

LIAISIUNI MONSIAMO MON AKSUBORG JA SANGWOCK

(I) SOUPSON BASE AL PROBUEHA SEMPLICE
$$Q_1 = 12 \quad Q_2 = -48 \quad Q_3 = 64$$

$$\chi^3 - 12\chi^2 + 48\chi - 64 = (\chi - 4)^3$$

$$X_1 = 4$$
 HOTEPUCTIA 3  
 $S_1(m) = 4^m$   $S_2(m) = 4^m$  m  $S_3(m) = 4^m$  m<sup>2</sup>

Sourcase AL PROBUEHA CON CONDITIONI INITIALISMONDO 
$$b_1 = 1$$
  $b_2 = 12$   $b_3 = 112$ 

$$8(0) = A_1 L_1^0 + A_2 L_1^0 0 + A_3 L_1^0 0^2 = A_1$$
  
 $8(1) = A_1 L_1 + A_2 L_1 + A_3 L_1 L_2^2 = L_1 A_1 + L_1 A_2 + L_1 A_3$   
 $8(2) = A_1 L_1^2 + A_2 L_1^2 + A_3 L_1^2 L_2^2 = 16A_1 + 32A_2 + 6L_1 A_3$ 

$$\begin{cases} A_{1} = 1 \\ 4A_{1} + 4A_{2} + 4A_{3} = 12 \\ 1bA_{1} + 32A_{2} + b4A_{3} = 112 \end{cases} A_{2} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} A_{1} = 1 \\ A_{2} = 1 \\ A_{3} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_{1} = 1 \\ A_{2} = 1 \\ A_{3} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_{1} = 1 \\ A_{2} = 1 \\ A_{3} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_{1} = 1 \\ A_{2} = 1 \\ A_{3} = 1 \end{cases}$$

VEDERE INTERPRETAZIONE

$$\begin{cases} g(m) = g(m-1) + g(m-2) & \pm m \ge 2 \\ g(0) = 1 & g(1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a_{1} = 1, a_{2} = 1, b_{1} = 1, b_{2} = 1$$

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

$$\Delta > 0 \qquad \beta_{\Lambda}(m) = \left(\frac{1+175}{2}\right)^{M} \quad \beta_{\Delta}(m) = \left(\frac{1-175}{2}\right)^{M}$$

SOWHOLE HENERALE AL PROBLEMA SEMPLICE

$$\begin{cases} A_{1} + A_{2} = 1 \\ A_{1} + A_{3} = 1 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_{1} + A_{2} = 1 \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{-1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \\ A_{2} = \frac{1 + 15}{2.15} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1$$

$$=\frac{1}{15}\left(\frac{1+15}{2}\right)^{m}-\frac{1}{15}\left(\frac{1-15}{2}\right)^{m}$$

SOWBONE AL PROBLEMA DI FIBONACCI

LOSTANTE DI FIDIA

SEZIONE AVREA