1.

a) Para encontrar la solución particular Asunamus XIKJ=B (puerto que XIKT)-aBEKJ=b)

Luego

$$B = aB+b$$
 $(1-a)B=b$
 $B = \begin{cases} \frac{b}{1-a} & \text{si } a \neq 1 \\ \frac{3}{1-a} & \text{si } a \neq 1 \end{cases}$

DI El polinomio Característico da la solución homogenea es

Luego XEKB = Jak

a como la sulvaid general a la particular + homogenea terremo:

$$\chi_{\text{CKJ}} = \begin{cases} C_{1}\alpha^{\text{K}} + \frac{b}{1-\alpha} & \text{Si } \alpha \neq 1 \\ \chi_{0} + \chi_{0} & \text{Si } \alpha = 1 \end{cases}$$

21 Encuentre la solución a la ecuación

X[K+3] = 3x[k+2] -3x[K+1] +XEK]

a) Como la solución es homogenou, teremon

X[K+3] = 3x[K+2] + 3x[K+1] - x[K]=0

Suporgano la Solucion de la forma

$$\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + 3\lambda^1 + 1=0$$

duego $\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + 3\lambda^1 - 1 = (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda^2 + 1)(\lambda - 1)$

$$1 = (\lambda^* - 2\lambda' + 1)(\lambda - 1)$$

$$= (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda - 1)$$

$$= (\lambda - 1)^3 \qquad \lambda = 1$$

Como tenemos 3 raíces la solución es.

$$X[K] = C_1 + C_2K_1^K + C_3K_2^K$$

= $C_1 + C_2K + C_3 \cdot K^2$

3. Consider la Sene Fibonocal.

Para hallar una funcior que la reproduta, recurrinos al polinamio característico.

durgo
$$\lambda = 1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4\alpha_1\alpha_1} = 1 \pm \sqrt{5}$$
 lavemo $\lambda_1 = 1 \pm \sqrt{5}$

20= 1-15

$$CII 2 = A_1\lambda_1^0 + B\lambda_2^0 + Z = 1 = A_1\lambda_1 + B\lambda_2$$

$$CII 1 = A_1\lambda_1 + B\lambda_2$$

$$(D' - \lambda_1 = -\lambda_1 A - \lambda_1 B)$$

$$1 = \lambda_1 A + \lambda_2 A^2$$

$$1 - \lambda_1 = B(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) = 0$$

$$\frac{1-\lambda_{1}}{\lambda_{2}-\lambda_{1}} = B = B = B = \frac{1-\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}}{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}-1-\sqrt{5}}{2}} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

Escaneado con CamScanne

duago
$$\lambda_2 = 1 - B$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{15} \left(\frac{1 - 5}{2} \right)$$

$$= 2 \cdot 5 + 1 - 5 = \frac{1}{15} \left(\frac{1 + 5}{2} \right)$$

De esta manera la solución general es

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})^{K+2} - (1-\sqrt{5})^{K+1}}{(1+\sqrt{5})^{K+1} - (1-\sqrt{5})^{K+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})^{K+2}}{(1+\sqrt{5})^{K+2} - (1+\sqrt{5})^{K+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})^{K+2}}{(1+\sqrt{5})^{K+1} - (1+\sqrt{5})^{K+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})^{K+1}}{(1+\sqrt{5})^{K+1} - (1+\sqrt{5})^{K+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})^{K+1}}{(1+\sqrt{5})^{K+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})^{$$

$$=\frac{1(1+\sqrt{5})}{2}$$