

MATH - 245

QUIZ - #3

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1. Ans.

$$S(0) = 2000$$

$$S(m+1) = S(m) + S(m) \times \frac{6}{100} + 150$$

is the required recurrence relation

$$\text{We have } S(m+1) = 1.06 S(m) + 150$$

$$\text{Let } S(m) = T(m) + b,$$

then we get -

$$T(m+1) + b = 1.06 T(m) + 1.06 b + 150$$

$$\text{Choosing values so that } b = 1.06 b + 150$$

$$b = \frac{-150}{0.06} = -250$$

$$T(m+1) = 1.06 T(m)$$

$$T(m) = (1.06)^m \cdot T(0), \text{ where}$$

$$T(0) = S(0) - b = 2250$$

$$T(m) = S(m) - b$$

$$= S(m) - 250$$

$$\therefore S(m) + 250 = (1.06)^m (2250)$$

$$S(m) = 2250 (1.06)^m - 250 \text{ is the}$$

required
solution.

∴ At the end of 9 years we will have
 $S(9) \approx 2761$ dollars in the account

NOTE: Answered not in order. Answering what I know well first.

5. Ans. The given linear homogeneous recurrence relation is -

$$a_n = 8a_{n-1} - 15a_{n-2} \quad (1)$$

with initial conditions $a_0 = 0$ & $a_1 = 4$

It is a linear recurrence relation of degree 2.

Comparing (1) with

$$a_n = A a_{n-1} + B a_{n-2},$$

we get -

$$A = 8 \quad \& \quad B = -15$$

Then the characteristic equation is given by -

$$x^2 - Ax - B = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 8x + 15 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 5x - 3x + 15 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-5)(x-3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3, 5 \text{ are real \& distinct roots.}$$

(2)

P.T.O

Hence, the solution to this recurrence relation are of the form :-

$$a_n = C_1 3^n + C_2 5^n$$

To find the constants C_1 & C_2 , let's use the initial conditions :-

$$a_0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 + C_2 = 0 \quad - \quad (2)$$

$$a_1 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 3C_1 + 5C_2 = 4 \quad - \quad (3)$$

On solving (2) & (3), we get :-

$$C_2 = -C_1$$

$$\text{Substituting } 3C_1 + 5(-C_1) = 4$$

$$-2C_1 = 4$$

$$C_1 = -2$$

$$C_2 = 2$$

$$C_1 = -2 \text{ \& } C_2 = 2$$

Hence, the unique solution to this recurrence relation & the given initial conditions is the sequence ~~with~~ $\{a_n\}$

$$\text{with :- } a_n = -2(3^n) + 2(5^n)$$

(3)

P.T.O

3. A

The given equation is:-

$$a_n = 7a_{n-1}, a_1 = 3$$

$$\text{for } n=2, a_2 = 7a_1 = 7 \cdot 3$$

$$\text{for } n=3, a_3 = 7a_2 = 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 3 = (7)^2 \cdot 3$$

$$\text{for } n=4, a_4 = 7a_3 = 7 \cdot (7)^2 \cdot 3 = (7)^3 \cdot 3$$

$$\therefore a_n = (7)^{n-1} \cdot 3$$

$$\therefore \boxed{a_n = 7^{n-1} \cdot 3}$$