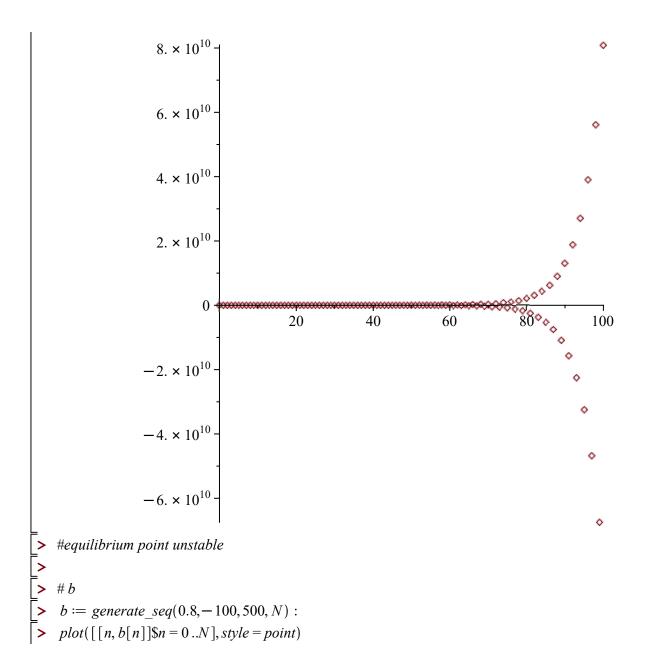
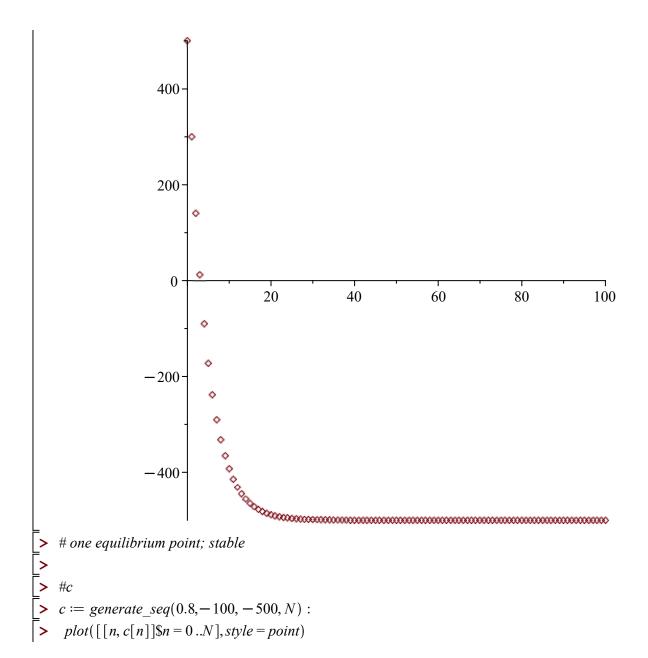
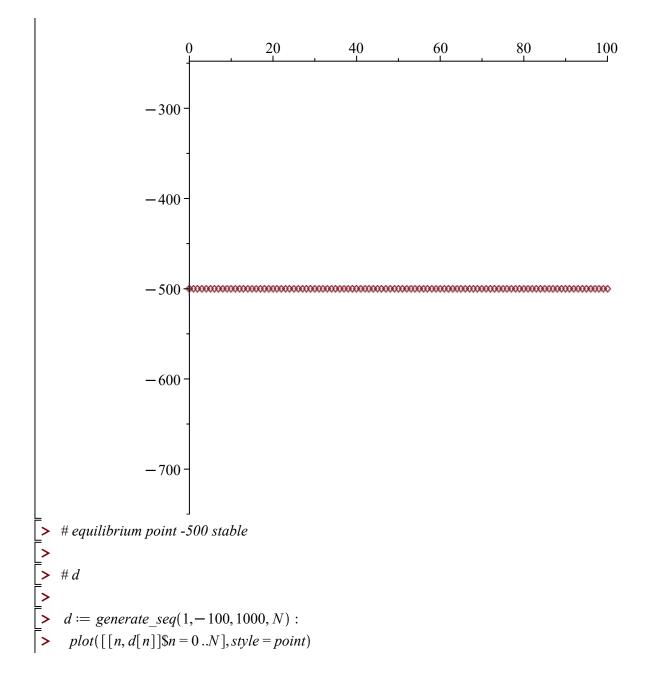
```
(1)
resolve(eq1, y(n))
                                                                                                         (2)
> rsolve(\{eq1, y(0) = alpha\}, y(n))
                                                                                                         (3)
   # problem 1
\rightarrow generate_seq := \mathbf{proc}(p, q, a0, n)
    local i;
    local a;
    a[0] := a0;
    for i from 1 to n do
      a[i] := p \cdot a[i-1] + q;
    end do;
    return a; \#seq(a(i), i=0..n);
    end proc;
 generate\_seq := \mathbf{proc}(p, q, a0, n)
                                                                                                         (4)
     local i, a;
     a[0] := a0; for i to n do a[i] := p*a[i-1] + q end do; return a
 end proc
> # a.
\nearrow N := 100:
a := generate\_seq(-1.2, 50, 1000, N) :
plot([[n, a[n]]\$n = 0..N], style = point)
```





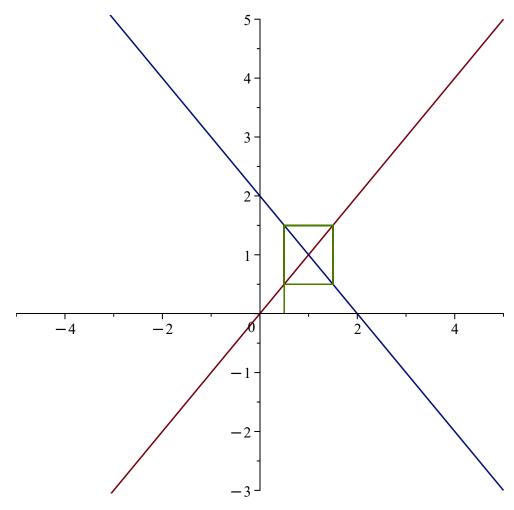


```
100
                                                                 20
                                                                                        40
                                                                                                               60
                                                                                                                                      80
                              -2000
                              -4000
                              -6000
                              -8000
     # no equilibrium
    # 2
> restart;
 > cobweb := \mathbf{proc}(f, x\theta, n) 
         \mathbf{local} x; \mathbf{local} y; \mathbf{local} i;
         x[0] := x\theta; y[0] := 0;
        for i from 1 to n do:
           \begin{aligned} x\big[2\cdot i-1\big] &:= x\big[2\cdot i-2\big]; y\big[2\cdot i-1\big] := f\big(x\big[2\cdot i-2\big]\big); \\ x\big[2\cdot i\big] &:= y\big[2\cdot i-1\big]; y\big[2\cdot i\big] := y\big[2\cdot i-1\big]; \end{aligned} 
        end do;
        return x, y:
      end\ proc:
\rightarrow solve_2 := \operatorname{proc}(eq, s, f, point\theta, q, view\theta)
         local sol, x, y, k;
         sol := rsolve(eq, s);
        print(sol);
        x, y := cobweb(f, point0, q);
        plot(\left[x\rightarrow x,f,\left[\left[x[k],y[k]\right]\right]\$k=0\;..2\cdot q\right]\right], style=line,view=view\theta)
```

end proc:

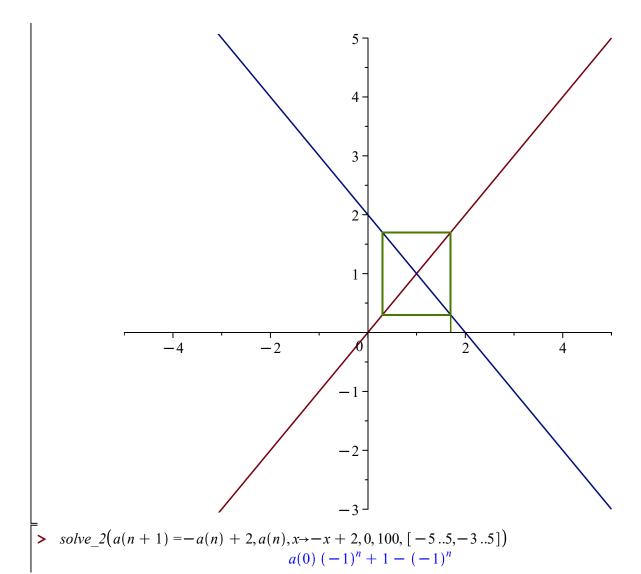
>
$$solve_2(a(n+1) = -a(n) + 2, a(n), x \rightarrow -x + 2, 0.5, 100, [-5..5, -3..5])$$

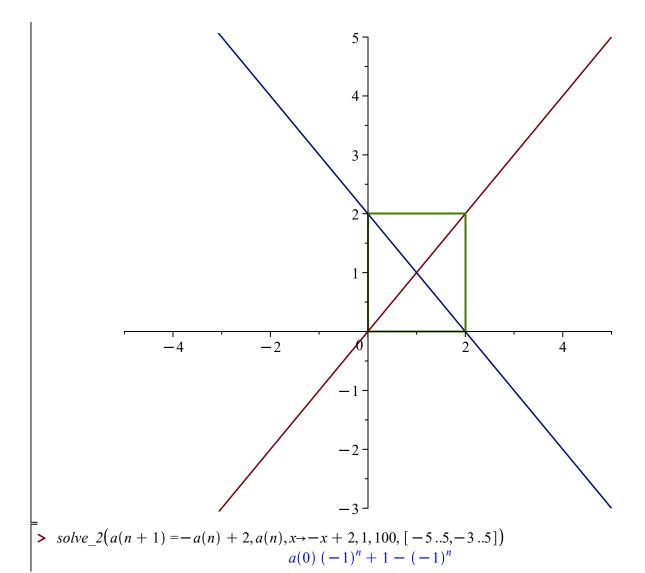
 $a(0) (-1)^n + 1 - (-1)^n$

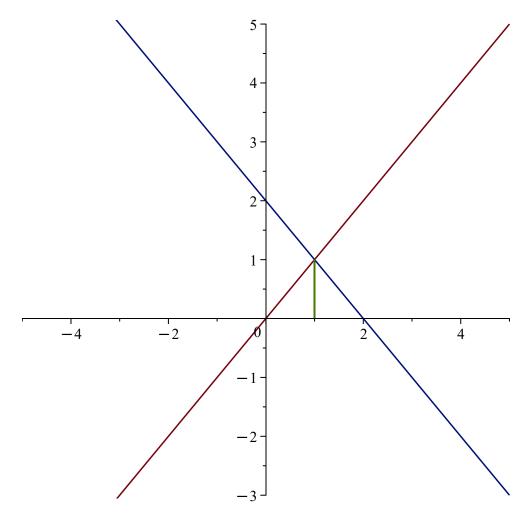


$$solve_2(a(n+1) = -a(n) + 2, a(n), x \rightarrow -x + 2, 1.7, 100, [-5..5, -3..5])$$

$$a(0) (-1)^n + 1 - (-1)^n$$



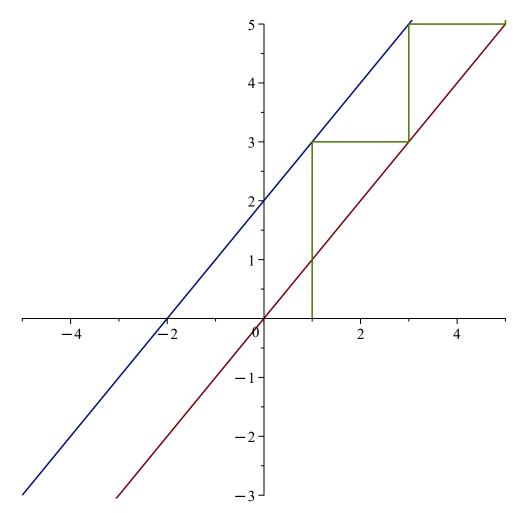


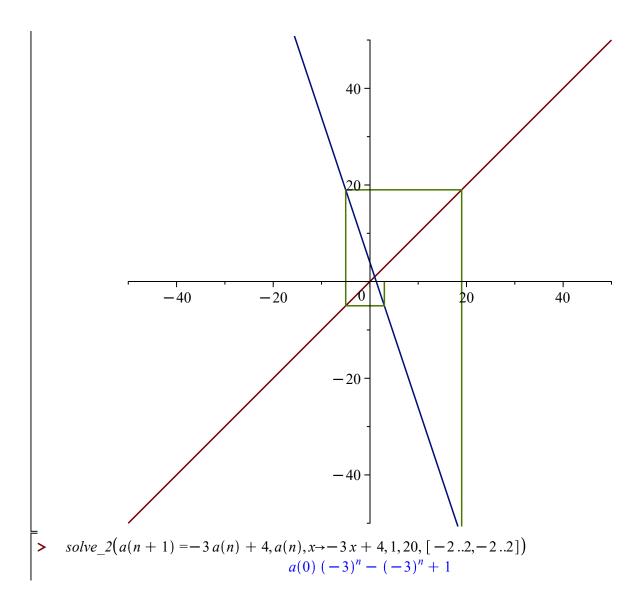


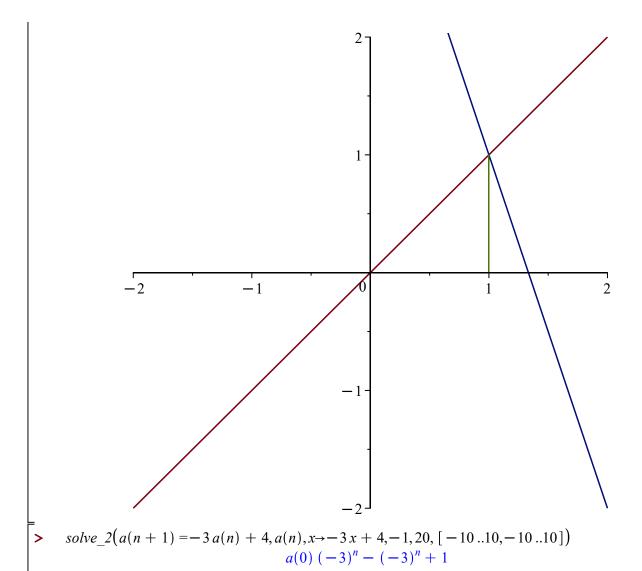
> # if a(0)!=1 =>

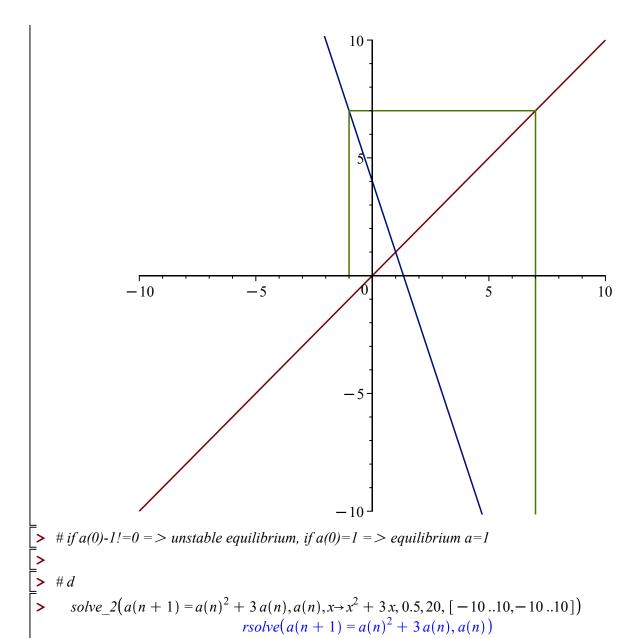
> # b (same for c) $\# if \ a(0)! = 1 = > no \ equilibrium \ (alternate \ limit); \ if \ a(0) = = 1 = > 1 \ equilibrium \ point \ a = 1$

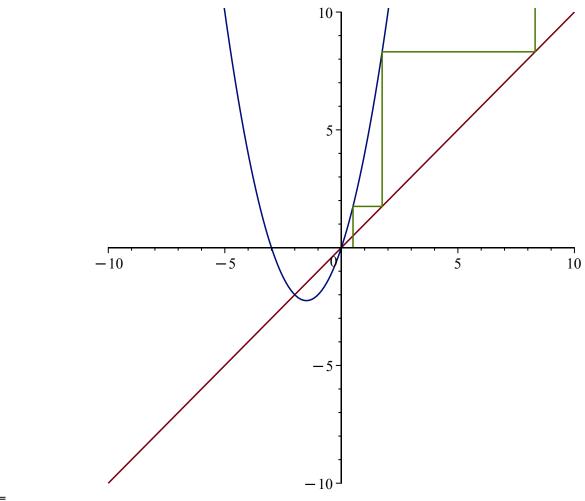
solve_2(
$$a(n + 1) = a(n) + 2, a(n), x \to x + 2, 1, 100, [-5..5, -3..5]$$
)
$$a(0) + \frac{16n}{5}$$











solve_2($a(n + 1) = a(n)^2 + 3 a(n), a(n), x \rightarrow x^2 + 3 x, -2.5, 20, [-10..10, -10..10]$) $rsolve(a(n + 1) = a(n)^2 + 3 a(n), a(n))$

