

RISOLVERE LA RICORSIONE LINEARE A VARIAZIONE COSTANTE

COSTANTE

$$f(n) = 2 \cdot f(n-1) + f(n-2) \quad (*)$$

$\forall n \geq 2$, con le condizioni iniziali

$$f(0) = 1, \quad f(1) = 1$$

Portiamo la ricorsione in forma standard

$$f(n+2) = 2 \cdot f(n+1) + f(n)$$

$\forall n \geq 0$. L'equazione caratteristica è

$$x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

Le radici sono

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 4}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

è quindi

$$\gamma_1 = 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$\gamma_2 = 1 - \sqrt{2}$$

Di nuovo per cui $\alpha_1 = 1$ e $\alpha_2 = 1$

Suppose there are $P_1(x), P_2(x) \in \mathbb{C}[x]$
 such that $\deg(P_1) \leq d_1 - 1$, $\deg(P_2) \leq d_2 - 1$ &
 $\text{TAU} \text{ such that } \deg(P_1) \leq d_1 - 1, \deg(P_2) \leq d_2 - 1$

$$f(x) = P_1(x) \cdot (g_1)^n + P_2(x) \cdot (g_2)^n$$

$$f_n \geq 0 \quad \text{Quasi-TAU} \quad f_n, b \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$f_{n-1} = a(1+\sqrt{2})^n + b(1-\sqrt{2})^n$$

$$f_{n-1} = a(1+\sqrt{2})^n + b(1-\sqrt{2})^n \quad \text{for TAU} \quad a \neq b \quad \text{using L.C.I}$$

$$f_n \geq 0$$

$$\text{ABSTRACT}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 = f(0) = a + b \\ 3 = f(1) = a(1+\sqrt{2}) + b \cdot (1-\sqrt{2}) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Quasi-TAU}$$

$$b = 1 - a$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 = a \cdot (1+\sqrt{2}) + (1-a)(1-\sqrt{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 - 1 + \sqrt{2} = a(1+\sqrt{2})(-1+\sqrt{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}+2}{4} = \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 1 - a = 1 - \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Conclusioni:

$$f(n) = \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot (1+\sqrt{2})^n + \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{2} (1-\sqrt{2})^n$$

$f_n \in \mathbb{N}$

Risolvente la ric. lineare A

coefficienti costanti

$$R(n+2) = -2f(n+1) - 2f(n)$$

$f_n \in \mathbb{N}$ con le condizioni iniziali

$$f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1, f(2) = 0$$

L'alt. ric. di tipo I per funzioni standard.

L'alt. caratteristica mistica C'

$$x^3 - 2x^2 - 2x - 4$$

C10L¹

$$x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0 \quad (\star)$$

VEDAD \sim CH² $x = -2$ i' JFJ RADICE

On (\star), usiamo RUFFINI

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + 1 \\ x^3 + 2x^2 \\ \hline 2x + 1 \\ 2x + 1 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

QUASI

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

RISOLVIA A X + 2

$$x = \frac{0 \pm \sqrt{-f(1)(2)}}{2} = \frac{\pm \sqrt{-8}}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{\pm \sqrt{-2}}{2} = \pm \sqrt{-2} = \pm \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{-1} = \pm i\sqrt{2}$$

POTERATO WF PENDI DELL'EQ CAMP.

SOLUZ

$$\gamma_1 = -2, \quad \gamma_2 = +i\sqrt{2}, \quad \gamma_3 = -i\sqrt{2}$$

DI MULTRIPLICITÀ $d_1 = 1, d_2 = 1, d_3 = 1$.

SAPPIAMO DALLA TEORIA CHE

$\exists p_1(x), p_2(x), p_3(x) \in \mathbb{C}[X]$ TAKI CHE

$\text{deg}(p_1) \leq d_1 - 1, \text{deg}(p_2) \leq d_2 - 1,$

$p_1(x) =$

$$\text{Distr}(P_3) \leq d_{3-1} - 1$$

$$f(\zeta) = P_1(\zeta) \cdot (\gamma_1)^{\zeta} + P_2(\zeta) \cdot (\gamma_2)^{\zeta} + P_3(\zeta) \cdot (\gamma_3)^{\zeta}$$

For $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$. For $a, b, c \in \mathbb{C}$ such that

then

$$f(\zeta) = a \cdot (-\zeta)^n + b(i\sqrt{2})^{\zeta} + c(-i\sqrt{2})^{\zeta}$$

For $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$. For a, b, c

using above we can

$$0 = f(0) = a + b + c$$

$$2 = f(1) = a(-1) + b(i\sqrt{2}) + c(-i\sqrt{2})$$

$$0 = f(\zeta) = a(-\zeta)^n + b(i\sqrt{2})^{\zeta} + c(-i\sqrt{2})^{\zeta}$$

$$(a + b + c = 0)$$

$$(i\sqrt{2} - 1)(i\sqrt{2} + 1) = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2a + i\sqrt{2}b - c = 0 \\ 4a + (-2)b + c(-2) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$



$$a = -b - c$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2(-b - c) + i\sqrt{2}b - i\sqrt{2}c = 2 \\ 4(-b - c) + (-2)b + c(-2) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b(2 + i\sqrt{2}) + c(2 - i\sqrt{2}) = 2 \\ b(-6) + c(-6) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b(2 + i\sqrt{2}) + c(2 - i\sqrt{2}) = 2 \\ b + c = 0 \end{array} \right.$$



$$b = -c$$

$$\{-c(2+i\sqrt{2}) + c(2-i\sqrt{2}) = \sim$$



$$c(-i\sqrt{2}) = \sim$$



$$c = \frac{\sim}{-i\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{-i\sqrt{2}} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2}},$$

$$a = -b - c = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} = 0$$

Conclusion

$$f(n) = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2}} \left((i\sqrt{2})^n + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} (-i\sqrt{2})^n \right)$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

RISOLVIMENTO LA RICORSIONE LINEARE A VARIABILI

Costante

$$f(n) = 2 \cdot f(n-1) + f(n-2) \quad (*)$$

$\forall n \geq 2$, con le condizioni iniziali

$$f(0) = 1, f(1) = 1$$

L'ANALOGO CORRISPONDENTE (*) IN FORMA STANDARD

$$f(n+2) = 2f(n+1) + f(n)$$

La cui equazione caratteristica è

$$x^2 = 2x + 1$$

Cioè

$$x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

Le cui radici sono

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - f(-1)}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$\gamma_1 = 1 + \sqrt{2}, \quad \gamma_2 = 1 - \sqrt{2}$$

Di mult. pol. $c_1 + c_2$: $d_1(\gamma_1) = 1$, $d_2(\gamma_2) = 1$.

Sappiamo dalla norma $c_1 + c_2$:

$\exists P_1(x), P_2(x) \in ([x])$ tali che:

$$d_{c_1}(P_1) \leq d_1 - 1 \quad \& \quad d_{c_2}(P_2) \leq d_2 - 1$$

\tilde{c}_1

$$f(n) = P_1(n) \cdot (\gamma_1)^n + P_2(n) \cdot (\gamma_2)^n$$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, inoltre $\exists a, b \in \mathbb{C}$ tali che:

\tilde{c}_2

$$f(n) = a(1 + \sqrt{2})^n + b(1 - \sqrt{2})^n$$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Un'utenza di C. L.

$$1 = f(\alpha) = a + b$$

$$3 = f(\gamma) = a(\gamma + \sqrt{2}) + b(\gamma - \sqrt{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + b = 1 \\ a(\gamma + \sqrt{2}) + b(\gamma - \sqrt{2}) = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \gamma - b$$

$$\Rightarrow (\gamma - b)(\gamma + \sqrt{2}) + b(\gamma - \sqrt{2}) = 3$$

$$\gamma + \sqrt{2} - b - b\sqrt{2} + b - b\sqrt{2} = 3$$

$$\frac{-2b\sqrt{2}}{-2} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{-2}$$

$$\frac{b\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = -1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$b = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$1 = a = \gamma - \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$$

$$\alpha = 1 + \frac{-1 + \sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

In conclusione

$$f(n) = \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2} (1+\sqrt{2})^n + \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{2} (1-\sqrt{2})^n$$

ES. : RISOLVERE LA RIC. LINEARE A COEFF. COSTANTI

$$f(n+3) = -f(n+2) + 8 \cdot f(n+1) + 12 \cdot f(n)$$

PER $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, CON LE C.I. $f(0)=0, f(1)=5, f(2)=0$.

LA RIC. E` GIÀ IN FORMA STANDARD.
L'EQ. CARATT. E`

$$x^3 = -x^2 + 8x + 12$$

Cubo

$$x^3 + x^2 - 8x - 12 = 0$$

Ci cerciamo le radici

Urtate le radici di $\lambda_1 = -2$. Utilizziamo
Ruffini

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc|c} & 1 & 1 & -8 & -12 \\ -2 & \hline & 1 & -2 & 2 & 12 \\ & & 1 & -1 & -6 & 11 \end{array}$$

Quindi

$$(x+2)(x^2 - x - 6), \text{ Scomponiamo } x^2 - x - 6$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot (-6)}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{25}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{2}$$

Quindi le radici sono:

$$\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 3, \lambda_3 = 1$$

(Avendo $\lambda_1 = \lambda_3$)

$$\Delta_{\min} \text{ e P.L.C.I. } \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 1.$$

$\int_{\text{APPROX}} \text{DALLA TECNICA CLIFF}$

$\exists P_1(x), P_2(x) \in \mathbb{C}[x]$ tali che

$\deg(P_1(x)) \leq d_n - 1$, $\deg(P_2(x)) \leq d_n - 1$

E

$$f(-z) = P_1(x)(d_1)^{-} + P_2(x)(d_2)^{-}$$

$\forall n \geq 0$. $\int_{\text{APPROX}} \text{CLIFF} \exists a, b, c \in \mathbb{C}$

tali che

$$f(-z) = (a+bz)(-z)^{-} + c(z)^{-}$$

$\forall n \geq N$. $P(-z)$ trovare tali $a, b, c \in \mathbb{C}$

utilizzando le c.t.

$$0 = f(0) = a + c$$

$$0 = f(1) = (a+b)(-1) + c(1)$$

$$0 = f(\infty) = (a+b)(-\infty)^{-} + c(\infty)^{-}$$

OVRN

\int_{APPROX}

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a + c = 0 \\ -2a - 2b + 3c = 5 \\ 4a + 8b + 9c = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow c = -av$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2a - 2b - 3a = 5 \\ 4a + 8b - 9a = 0 \\ -5av - 2b = s \\ -5a + 8b = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow 8b = 5av$$

$$b = \frac{5av}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow -5av - 8 \left(\frac{5av}{8} \right) = s$$

$$\Rightarrow -5av - \frac{5av}{4} = s$$

$$\frac{-10av - 5av}{4} = s$$

$$\frac{-2800}{4} = -\$$$

$$a = 5 \cdot \frac{4}{280}$$

$$a = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{8 \left(-\frac{4}{5} \right)}{8}$$

$$b = -\frac{4}{8} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = +\frac{4}{5}$$

1^o CONCLUSIONE

$$f_{C(n)} = \left(-\frac{4}{5} - \frac{n}{2} \right) (-2)^n + \frac{4}{5} (3)^n$$

$$n \geq 0$$

RISOLVERE LA RICORSIONE LINEARE

$$f_{C(n+1)} = f_{C(n)} + f_{C(n)}$$

$\forall n \geq 0$. Con la condición inicial

$$f(0) = 0, f'(1) = 1, f''(2) = 0$$

La ecuación diferencial se transforma en la forma standard.

La ecuación característica es

$$X^3 - 3X^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^3 - 3X^2 - 2 = 0$$

Resolvemos la ecuación.

Una solución es $X = 1$. Utilizaremos

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc|c}
1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & +2 \\
1 & \downarrow & 1 & -1 & -1 \\
\hline
1 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 1
\end{array}$$

$$X^2 + X - 2$$

Quincas

$$(X-1)(X^2 + X - 2). Se descompone X^2 + X - 2.$$

$$x = \frac{-\lambda \pm \sqrt{1-4(-1)}}{2} = \frac{-\lambda \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1-1}{2}} =$$

Quindi le radici sono

$$\alpha_1 = 1, \quad \alpha_2 = -2, \quad \beta = -1$$

$$(\alpha_1 = \alpha_2)$$

Più comodamente $d_1(\alpha_1) = 1, \quad d_2(\alpha_2) = 1$.

Sappiamo che la teoria chi

$\exists P_1(x), P_2(x) \in \mathbb{C}[x]$ tali che

$$\deg(P_1(x)) \leq d_1 - 1, \quad \deg(P_2(x)) \leq d_2 - 1$$

E

$$f(x) = P_1(x)(\alpha_1)^n + P_2(x)(\alpha_2)^n$$

$\forall n \geq 0$. Quindi esistono $a, b, c \in \mathbb{C}$ tali che

$$f(x) = (a+bx)(1)^n + c(-1)^n$$

$\forall n \geq 0$. Per trovare tali $a, b, c \in \mathbb{C}$

UTLIZANDO O C.T.

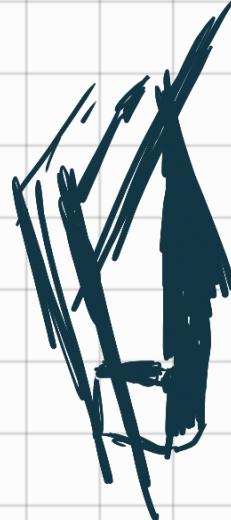
$$0 = f(0) = a + c$$

$$1 = f(1) = a + b + c(-2)$$

$$0 = f(2) = (a + 2b)(1) + c(-2)^2$$

QUINDI

$$\begin{cases} a + c = 0 \\ a + b - 2c = 1 \\ a + 2b + 4c = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\Rightarrow c = -a$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + b - 2(-a) = 1 \\ a + 2b + 4(-a) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3a + b = 1 \\ -3a + 2b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$20 = 1 - 5x$$

$$\Rightarrow -3x + 2(1 - 3x) = 0$$

$$-3x + 2 - 6x = 0$$

$$-9x = -2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 1 - \gamma \left(\frac{2}{9}\right)$$

$$b = 1 - \frac{2}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = -\frac{2}{9}$$

if Conclusion

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{2}{9} + \frac{3}{9}\right)(1)^x - \frac{2}{9}(-2)^x$$

RISOLVIMENTO A RECUSIONE LINEARE

$$P_{x+2} = -2f(x+1) + 4P_x + f_1 + 8f(x)$$

$f(x) \geq 0$, Con LC Conditions Initial

$$f(0)=0, f'(0)=1, f''(0)=0$$

LA MIGRACIÓN DE LA CÁDIZ IR FORMA

STANDARD, EQUATION OF CHARACTERISTICS

$$x^3 = -2x^2 + 4x + 8$$

CLO:

$$x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x - 8 = 0$$

MOVING LC RADICAL.

$x = 2$ IS ONE SOLUTION. USE FOIL FACTOR.

UTILIZATION RUFFINI

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 1 & 2 & -4 & -8 \\ 2 & \downarrow & & 8 & 8 \\ \hline & 2 & 4 & 4 & 0 \end{array}$$

RESULT $(x-2)(x^2+4x+4)$. TWO OTHERS

BY ALGEBRAIC

$$x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16-4(4)}}{2} = -2$$

Quindi $\alpha = \beta_1 c_1$ $\beta_2 = 0$

$$\alpha_1 = -2, \beta_2 = -2, \beta_3 = -2$$

$$(\alpha_1 = \beta_2)$$

bl Consideriamo $d_1(\gamma_1) = 1, d_1(\beta_2) = 1$.

Sappiamo che per la teoria Citi:

$\exists P_1(x), P_2(x) \in \mathbb{C}[x]$ tali che

$$\deg(P_1(x)) \leq d_1 - 1, \deg(P_2(x)) \leq d_2 - 1$$

Ci

$$f(z) = P_1(z)(z)^{\alpha} + P_2(z)(-z)^{\beta}$$

$\forall n \geq 0$. Quindi $\exists a, b, c \in \mathbb{C}$ tali che

$$f(z) = (az + bz^{\alpha})(z)^{\alpha} + cz^{\beta}$$

$\forall n \geq 0$. Per trovare tali $a, b, c \in \mathbb{C}$

utilizziamo le C.t.

$$0 = f(0) = a + c$$

$$1 = f(1) = (a+b)(-1) + c(1)$$

$$0 = f(-1) = (a+b)(1) + c(-1)$$

Quadrat

$$\begin{cases} a+c=0 \\ -2a-2b+2c=1 \\ 4a+8b+4c=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = -a$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2a-2b+2(-a)=1 \\ 4a+8b+4(-a)=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -4a-2b=1 \\ 8b=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow b=0$$

$$\Rightarrow -4a-2(0)=1$$

$$a=-\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{4}$$

, n concavitate

$$f(n) = \left(-\frac{1}{4} + 0 \cdot n\right)(-2)^n + \frac{1}{4}(2)^n$$

$$\forall n \geq 0$$

RISOLVERE LA RECURSIONE DEFINITA

$$f(n+3) = 3 \cdot f(n+2) - f(n) \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

CONDIZIONI INIZIALI

$$f(0) = f(2) = 0, \quad f(1) = 6$$

LA RECURSIONE SI TRAVERSA IN FORMA STANDARD.

L'EQ. CARATTERISTICA E'

$$x^3 - 3x^2 - 9$$

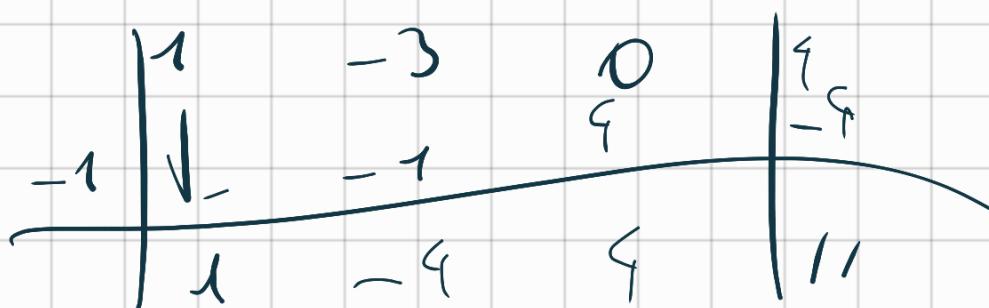
$$x_0 = 3$$

$$x^3 - 3x^2 + 9 = 0$$

PROViamo le radici

Ora le radici sono $x = -1$

utilizzando



Quindi $(x+1)(x^2 - 9x + 9)$

Scomponiamo $x^2 - 9x + 9$

$$x = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4(9)}}{2} = \frac{9}{2} = 2$$

Quindi le radici sono

$$\alpha_1 = 2, \alpha_2 = -1$$

Di molte relazioni $d_1(\alpha_1) = 2, d_2(\alpha_1) = 1$.

Sappiamo dalla teoria che

$$P_1(x) P_2(x) = ((x-1)(x+1))^{1+1}$$

$$Df(x) \subseteq d_1^{-1}, \quad Df(x) \subseteq d_2^{-1} \in$$

$$f(z) = f_1(x)(z)^m + f_2(x)(-z)^n$$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Quindi $\exists a, b, c \in \mathbb{C}$ tali che

$$f(z) = (a+bz)(z)^m + c(-z)^n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Perciò troviamo tali $a, b, c \in \mathbb{C}$

utilizzando

$$0 = f(0) = a + c$$

$$0 = f(z) = (a+b)(z)^m + c(-z)^n$$

$$0 = f(z) = (a+zb)(z)^m + c(-z)^n$$

Quindi

$$\begin{cases} a + c = 0 \\ b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3a+2b-c=6 \\ 4a+8b+c=0 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow c = -a$

$$\begin{matrix} \Rightarrow & \begin{cases} 2a+2b+a=6 \\ 10a+8b-a=0 \end{cases} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3a+2b=6 \\ 3a+8b=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3a = -8b$$

$$a = -\frac{8b}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{x} \left(-\frac{8b}{3} \right) + 2b = 6$$

$$-6b = 6$$

$$b = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \underbrace{-8}_{\rightarrow} (-1)$$

$$a = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow c = -\frac{8}{3}$$

Conclusion

$$f(n) = \left(\frac{8}{3} + (-1)^n\right)(2)^n - \frac{8}{3}(-1)^n$$

\forall n \in \mathbb{N}

