

5 (c) $e_{n+1} = 2e_n + 2^n$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ $e_0 = 0$

(1) (2)

no homogénea

$$e_n = e_n^{(H)} + e_n^{(P)}$$

$\uparrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ sola sample
 (3) (1)

sample (1) y (2)

(3) $e_{n+1}^{(H)} = 2e_n^{(H)}$ orden 1

$$e_{n+1}^{(H)} - 2e_n^{(H)} = 0$$

$\rightarrow X - 2 = 0$

$$X = 2$$

$$\boxed{e_n^{(H)} = \alpha (2)^n} \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$e_0^{(H)} = \alpha \Rightarrow e_1^{(H)} = 2e_0^{(H)} \Rightarrow \dots e_n = 2^n e_0 = 2^n \alpha$$

$e_n^{(P)}$ $f(n) = r^n p(n) = 2^n \cdot (1)$

$$f(n) = 2^n \Rightarrow r = 2$$

$\therefore 2$ es raíz del polinomio asociado

a la homogenea?

el polinomio $X-2 \Rightarrow$ Si, es raíz simple 1
característico ~~*~~
es

$$\Rightarrow e_n^{(P)} = \underbrace{r^n q(n)}_{\text{}} \cdot n^1 = 2^n \underbrace{A}_n$$

$q(n)$ tiene el mismo grado que $p(n)$
que es 0. $\Rightarrow q(n) = A$, $A \in \mathbb{R}$.

Para determinar el valor de A

$$2e_n + 2^n = e_{n+1}$$

$$2(2^n A \cdot n) + 2^n = 2^{n+1} A (n+1)$$

$$\cancel{2^n} (2A_n + 1) = 2 \cancel{2^n} A (n+1)$$

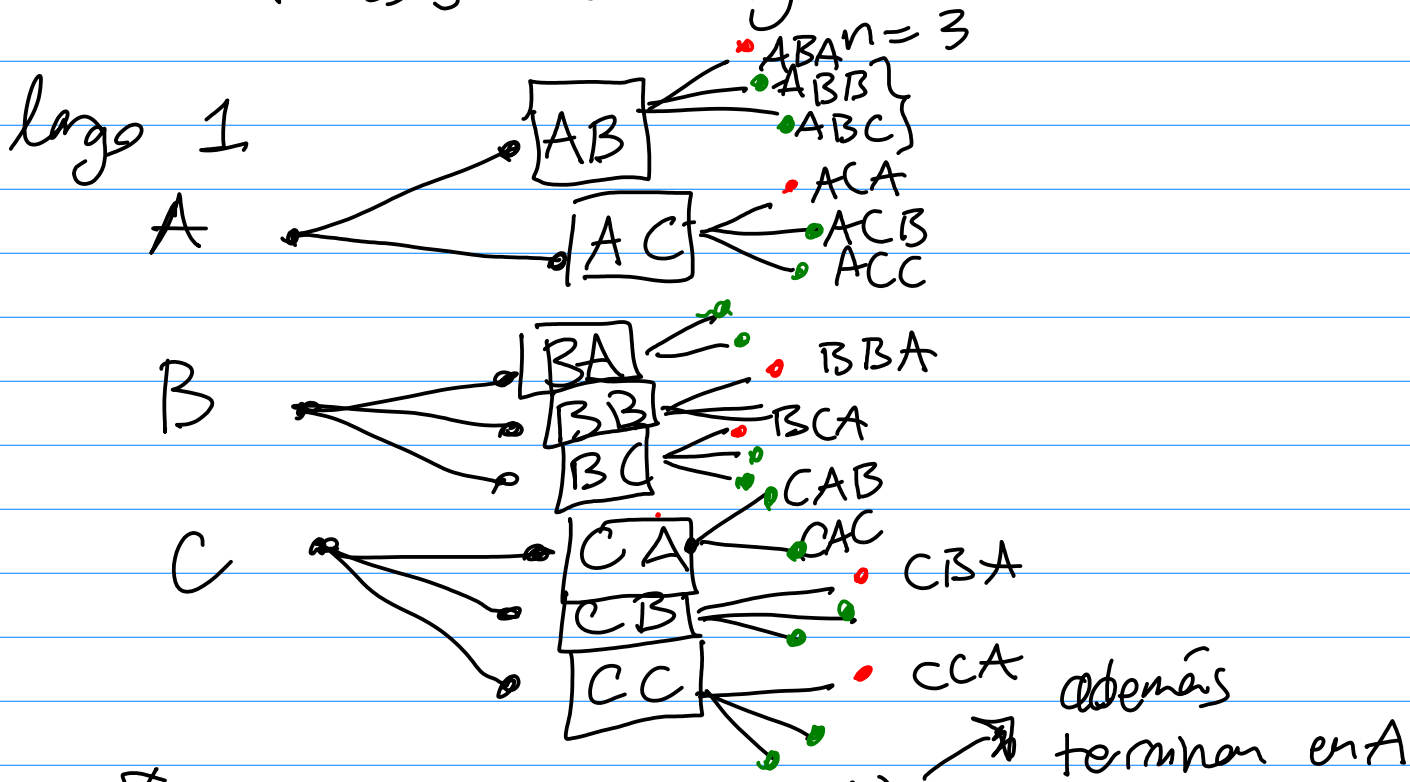
$$2A_{n+1} = 2A(n+1)$$

$$\underbrace{2A_n - 2A_n}_{\text{}} + \underbrace{1 - 2A}_{\text{}} = 0$$

"
○

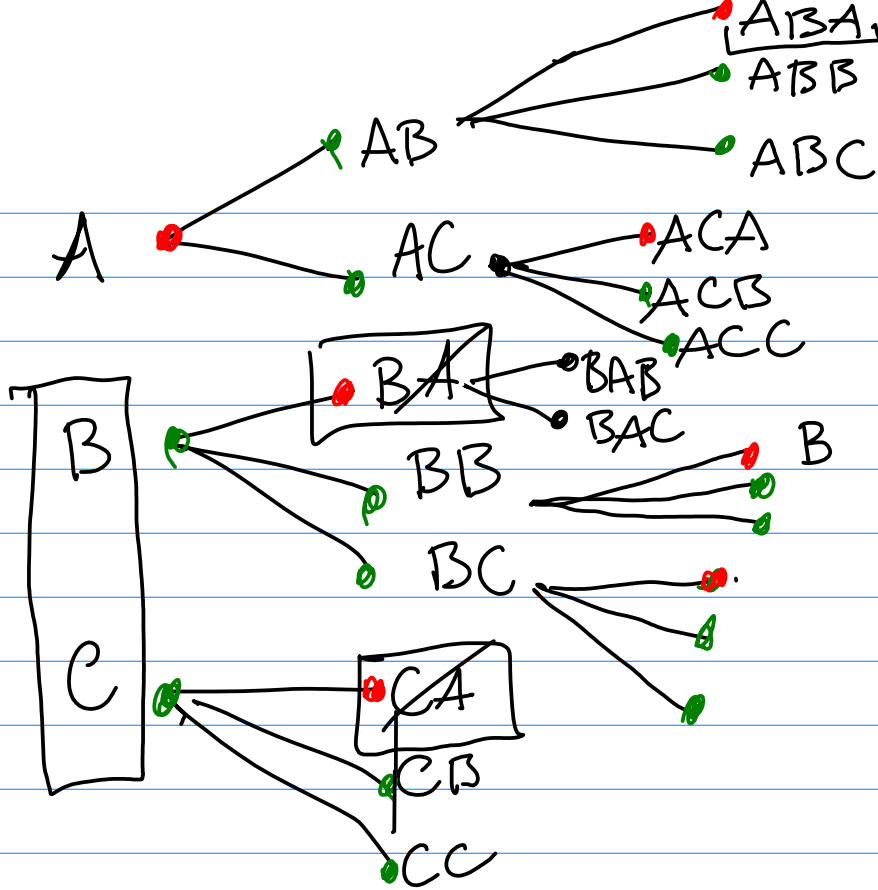
$$\Rightarrow A = +\frac{1}{2}$$

Ques El número de secuencias de largo n de letras A, B y C que no tienen letra A dos veces seguidas



$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n &= \underbrace{a_n^{(B \cup C)}}_{(B \cup C)} + \underbrace{a_n^{(A)}}_{(A)} \\
 &= 2a_{n-1} + a_{n-1}^{(B \cup C)}
 \end{aligned}$$

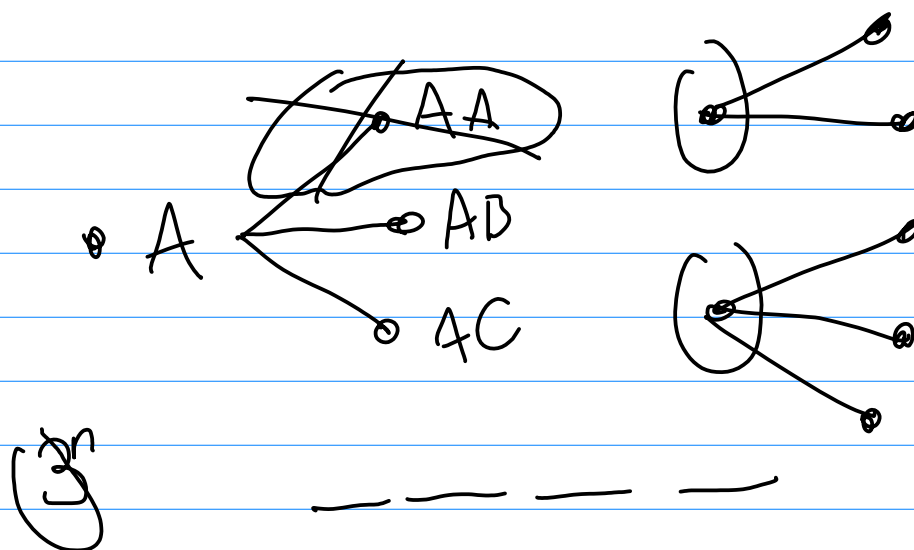
$$= 2a_{n-1} + 2a_{n-2}$$



$$a_n = a_n^{(A)} + a_n^{(B \circ C)}$$

$$= a_{n-1}^{(B \circ C)} + a_n^{(B \circ C)} = 2a_{n-2} + 2a_{n-1}$$

$$= 2a_{n-2} + 2a_{n-1}$$



Funciones Generatrices

Polinomio
 $P(x) = a_0 x^0 + a_1 x^1 + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n$

$$F(x) = a_0 x^0 + a_1 x^1 + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n + \dots$$

la suma sigue

función generatriz asociada a la
sucesión $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$.

$$a_n = 1 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$F(x) = 1 + x^1 + x^2 + \dots + x^n + \dots$$

$$a_n = 2^n$$

$$F(x) = a_0 x^0 + a_1 x^1 + a_2 x^2 + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2^0 x^0 + 2^1 x^1 + 2^2 x^2 + \dots + 2^n x^n + \dots \\ &= 1 + 2x + 4x^2 + 8x^3 + \dots + 2^n x^n + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$a_n = 1$$

Af: $(1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots)(1 - x) = 1$ ↗ 9^o Ver.

$$= 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + \dots$$

$$- \underbrace{x(1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots)}$$

$$= 1 + \cancel{x} + \cancel{x^2} + \cancel{x^3} + x^4 +$$

$$- [\cancel{x} + \cancel{x^2} + \cancel{x^3} + x^4 + \dots]$$

$$= 1$$

$$(1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots) = \frac{1}{(1 - x)}$$

Exercício 1

$$(a) \quad C_0^6, C_1^6, C_2^6, \dots, C_6^6, 0, 0, \dots$$

$$a_n = C_n^6$$

$$n > 6 \quad a_n = 0$$

$$F(x) = \underbrace{C_0^6 + C_1^6 x^1 + \dots + C_6^6 x^6}_{= (x+1)^6}$$

$$(a+b)^6 = \sum_{i=0}^6 C_i^6 \underbrace{a^i}_{x} \cdot \underbrace{b^{6-i}}_1$$

$$\text{se } \begin{matrix} a=x \\ b=1 \end{matrix} \quad \leftarrow \quad = \sum_{i=0}^6 C_i^6 x^i$$

(b) ¿qué pasa cuando derivas la generatriz de la parte a)?

1

$$1 + y + y^2 + \dots = \frac{1}{1-y}$$

(c) $1, -1, 1, -1, 1$

$$F(x) = 1 - X^1 + X^2 - X^3 + X^4 + \dots$$

$$y = -X$$

en 1

$$(-X)^{2k} = X^{2k}$$

$$(-X)^{2k+1} = -X^{2k+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1+X} &= 1 - X + (-X)^2 + (-X)^3 + (-X)^4 + \dots \\ &= 1 - X + X^2 - X^3 + X^4 - X^5 + \dots \\ &= F(X) \Rightarrow F(X) = \frac{1}{1+X} \end{aligned}$$

$$G(x) = x \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{1-x}}_{1, 1, 1, 1, \dots}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G(x) &= x \cdot (1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots) \\ &= (x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots) \end{aligned}$$

(a_n) asociada a G $0, 1, 1, 1, \dots$

$$1, 1, 1, \dots \quad \frac{(1)}{1-x}$$

$$0, 1, 1, \dots \quad \frac{x}{1-x}$$

$$0, 0, 1, 1, \dots \quad \frac{x^2}{1-x}$$

$$F(x) \leftrightarrow a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots$$

$$x F(x) \leftrightarrow 0, a_0, a_1, \dots$$

(d) la F.G asociada
a la sucesión

0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, ...

$$F(x) = \frac{x^4}{1-x}$$

(e) -3, -3, 3, -3, 1, -1, 1, -1, ...

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= 3 - 3x + 3x^2 - 3x^3 + \dots \\ &= 3 \cdot (1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 - \dots) \\ &= 3 \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{3}{1+x} \end{aligned}$$

(f)

Si en ① $y = x^2$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 1 + y + y^2 + y^3 + \dots = \frac{1}{1-y}$$

$$1 + (x^2)^1 + (x^2)^2 + (x^2)^3 + (x^2)^4 + \dots = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

$$1 + 0 \cdot x + 1 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x^3 + 1 \cdot x^4 + \dots$$

$$a_n = \underset{\substack{\parallel \\ a_0}}{1}, \underset{\substack{\parallel \\ a_1}}{0}, 1, 0, 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

$$\underbrace{0, 0, 0, \dots}_{\text{---}}$$