

$\in \mathbb{J}_{\text{Lieggen}}$

$\Delta_{\text{Doppeln}}$

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$\sum \pi_i$  Sicht.  $\in \mathbb{J}_{\text{Liegen}}$  Gewöhnliche für  $\pi_i$   $\in \mathbb{J}_{\text{Liegen}}$

$$f(y^{(n)}, y^{(n)}, \dots, y) = 0 \quad (1)$$

Gewöhnliche von Bedürfe  $y = y(x)$  in  $\text{analog}$  vor monotoner  $\pi_m(1)$

$\sum \pi_i \in \mathbb{J}_{\text{Liegen}}$  Doppeln  $\oplus$  Existenz via  $\text{extrem}$

$$f(y_{n+1}, y_{n+1}, \dots, y_n) = 0 \quad (2)$$

Oberhalb & unterhalb der Stütze  $y_n$  in  $\pi_m$  einen aufwärts

H (2). Einmal  $\in \mathbb{J}_{\text{Lieggen}}$  Doppeln & Tätsächlich.

Doppeln  $\oplus$  Gewöhnliche  $\pi_m$  Existenz

$$\sum_{n=3}^2 - 3y_{n+2} + 5y_{n+1} - y_n = 0$$

Gewöhnliche ansonsten  $\pi_m$   $\neq 0$  vor monotoner  $\pi_m$  Doppeln exigen  
H Einmal einmal  $\exists \equiv$  Tätsächlich.

## Geometrische Reihe

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$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a_k = a_0 + a_1 + \dots + a_{n-1} + a_n, \quad \sum_{k=n_0}^{n-1} a_k = 0$$

$$\sum_{k=n_0}^{n-1} a_k = a_{n_0}, \quad a_{n_0+1}, \quad \dots, \quad a_{n-1}, \quad a_n, \quad \sum_{k=n_0}^{n-1} a_k = 1$$

Vista Apseluation

$$1) \quad \sum_{k=n_0}^{n-1} k^m = m \cdot (1 - n_0^m) / (m+1), \quad m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$2) \quad \sum_{k=n_0}^{n-1} k^3 = (n-1)(n^3-n^2+n)/4, \quad n > |m|$$

$$3). \quad \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{(n+1)n(n+2)}{6}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\sum_{k=n_0}^1 c = c \cdot n_0, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

Differentiation

Exists to approximate function at point

$$f = f(x_0, y_0), \quad f(x_0) = y_0, \quad x_0, y_0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{f(x+h, y) - f(x, y)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \quad \text{exists!}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = f(x, y), \quad \text{exists!} \quad x = x_0$$

$$\frac{y(x+h) - y(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{y(x+h) - y(x)}{h} \quad \text{exists!} \quad y(x+h) = y(x) + h f(x, y)$$

$$y(x_0 + nh) = y(x_0) + h f(x_0, y_0) + h f(x_0 + h, y_0 + h) + \dots + h f(x_0 + (n-1)h, y_0 + (n-1)h) \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

for  $x = x_0 + nh$  we have:  $y(x_0 + nh) = y(x_0) + h f(x_0 + (n-1)h) + h f(x_0 + (n-2)h, y(x_0 + (n-1)h)) + \dots + h f(x_0 + h, y(x_0 + h))$

exists!  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0}$  exists!  $f(x_0, y_0)$  exists!

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$$\text{Étapes} \quad Z_n = f(x_0 + nh) \quad , \quad \text{Total} \quad \Sigma (x_0 + (n-1)h) = Z_{n-1}$$

Avec évolue sur élément d'interval:

$$Z_n = Z_{n-1} + h f(x_0 + (n-1)h, z_{n-1}). \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

Fraction

Eléments

Hors fraction élément d'interval et total est relié au long:

$$a_{r(n)} y_{n+r} + a_{r(n)-1} y_{n+r-1} + \dots + a_{r(n)-m+1} y_{n+1} + a_{r(n)} y_n = f_n \quad (1)$$

avec  $a_{r(n)}, r=0, \dots, m$  sommes analogies, sur cette marche analogie entre  $f_n=0$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  total de (1) n'aurait pas sens.

Particularité:  $\Sigma c_n$  n'élement

$$\Sigma_{n+3} - \Sigma_{n+1} + \cos(y_n) = 0$$

Épicon unique de  $\cos(y_n)$  sur intervalle.

Propriétés :  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{C}_n) \subset \mathcal{G}_n$

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$\mathcal{G}_n$  fermé

$$y_{n+4} - 2y_{n+2} + \mathcal{L}_n(\tilde{y}_{n+1}) y_n = 0$$

Opérations simples à propos  $y_n$  pour évaluer  $\mathcal{L}(y_n)$ .

Propriétés :

$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{C}_n) \subset \mathcal{G}_n$

$$y_{n+4} - \cos(\pi n+1) y_{n+3} + \sin(\sqrt{n}\pi) y_{n+2} + e^{\sqrt{n}\pi} y_n = 0$$

Ainsi  $\mathcal{G}_n$  est fermé et toutes les fonctions dans  $\mathcal{G}_n$  sont continues.

Propriétés :  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{C}_n) \subset \mathcal{G}_n$  et donc  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{C}_n) \subset \mathcal{G}_n$

Autres propriétés :  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{C}_n)$  est fermé et donc  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{C}_n)$  est fermé.

$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{C}_n) = \mathcal{P}_n \mathcal{C}_n + \mathcal{Q}_n$  où  $\mathcal{P}_n, \mathcal{Q}_n$  sont des sous-espaces

$(\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} P_k(x), Q_n = q(n))$

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H obwohl  $\gamma_n \in J_{n+1}$  für alle  $n \geq n_0$  ist  $\gamma_n \in J_m$ :

$$\gamma_{n+1} = p_n \gamma_n$$

Gewünschte und mit  $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$  für  $n \geq n_0$  zu zeigen:

$$\gamma_{n_0+1} = p_{n_0} \gamma_{n_0}, \quad \gamma_{n_0+2} = p_{n_0+1} \gamma_{n_0+1} = p_{n_0} p_{n_0+1} \gamma_{n_0}$$

$$\text{Also } \gamma_{n_0+2} = p_{n_0} p_{n_0+1} \cdot \gamma_{n_0}, \quad \gamma_{n_0+3} = p_{n_0+2} \gamma_{n_0+2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\gamma_{n_0+3} = p_{n_0} p_{n_0+1} p_{n_0+2} \gamma_{n_0} \quad \text{Gewünscht: } \forall n \geq n_0$$

$$\gamma_n = p_{n_0} p_{n_0+1} \cdots p_{n-1} \gamma_{n_0} \Rightarrow \gamma_n = \left( \prod_{j=n_0}^{n-1} p_j \right) \gamma_{n_0}, \quad n \geq n_0$$

Логістичні:

Експонентні та неподільні альтернативи

-  
-  
-

$$y_{m+1} = p_m y_m, \quad y_{m_0} = c, \quad c \text{ стала}$$

Лінійні

Логарифмічні

$$y_m = \left( \prod_{j=m_0}^{m-1} p_j \right) y_{m_0} = c \prod_{j=m_0}^{m-1} p_j, \quad m > m_0$$

Логістичні: Насичені до максимуму

$$y_{m+1} = 2 y_m, \quad y_5 = T$$

$$y_m = \left( \prod_{j=5}^{m-1} q_j \right) T = T \cdot q^{m-5}, \quad m \geq 5$$

Лінійні

$$\text{Градієнтові: } y_{m+1} = T \cdot q^{m-4}, \quad q \cdot y_m = 2 \cdot T \cdot q^{m-5} = T \cdot 2, \quad \text{Але } y_{m+1} = 2 y_m$$

$\oplus$  gewöhnliche  $\tau_m$  erhalten durchaus möglichstens  $m_0$  charakt.

$$\gamma_{m+1} - \gamma_m = z_m, \quad m = m_0, m_0 + 1, \dots$$

aber in  $Z_m$  zwischen  $m_0$  und  $m_0$ . Gewöhnliche der  $\gamma_{m_0} = c$

$\Gamma_{1,2}$   $m = m_0$  ist exakte

$$\gamma_{m_0} - \gamma_{m_0} = z_{m_0}$$

$\Gamma_{1,2}$   $m = m_0$   $\Rightarrow$

$$\gamma_{m_0+2} - \gamma_{m_0+1} = z_{m_0+1}$$

$\Gamma_{1,2}$   $m = m_0+2$   $\Rightarrow$

$$\gamma_{m_0+3} - \gamma_{m_0+2} = z_{m_0+2}$$

$$\gamma_m - \gamma_{m-1} = z_{m-1}$$

$\Gamma_{1,2}$   $m \geq m_0$

Probleme mit  $\tau_m$  (x<sub>0</sub> gel.)

$$\gamma_m - \gamma_{m_0} = z_{m_0} + z_{m_0+1} + \dots + z_{m-1} + m > m_0$$

$$A_{pq} \quad \gamma_m = \gamma_{m_0} + \sum_{k=m_0}^{m-1} z_k, \quad m \geq m_0$$

Laurentian. Note difference to regular approximation in  $\mathbb{C}_+$ :

$$f_{n+1} = f_n + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n, \quad f_{n_0} = c,$$

Ansatz:  $\sum_n = \sum_n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

$$\sum_n = \sum_n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \sum_n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = c + \sum_n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n, \quad n \geq n_0.$$

$\prod_{k=1}^{\infty}$

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X monotonicity this gives us  $\gamma_m$  too optimizes optimum value:

$$\gamma_{m+1} = p_m \gamma_m + q_m, \quad m > m_0, \quad \gamma_{m_0} = c, \quad c \text{ constant}$$

Geopolitic is  $p_m \neq 0, m \geq m_0, p_m, q_m$  bounded and non-zero.

$$\prod_{j=m_0}^m p_j^{-1} \rightarrow \gamma_{m+1} \text{ when}$$

$j=m_0$

$$\prod_{j=m_0}^m p_j^{-1} \text{ becomes large as } m \rightarrow \infty \text{ due to } \prod_{j=m_0}^m p_j^{-1} \rightarrow 0$$

we solve:

$$\gamma_{m+1} \prod_{j=m_0}^m p_j^{-1} = p_m \gamma_m \prod_{j=m_0}^{m-1} p_j^{-1} + q_m \prod_{j=m_0}^m p_j^{-1} \Rightarrow$$

$j=m_0$

$$\gamma_{m+1} \prod_{j=m_0}^m p_j^{-1} = \gamma_m = \prod_{j=m_0}^m p_j^{-1} + q_m \prod_{j=m_0}^m p_j^{-1}$$

$m \rightarrow \infty$

$m \rightarrow \infty$

$m \rightarrow \infty$

$$A_{pq} \quad V_{n+1} = V_n + \sum_{j=n_0}^{n-1} P_j^{-1}, \quad A_{qp}$$

$$V_{n+1} = V_n + q_n \prod_{j=n_0}^{n-1} P_j^{-1}, \quad n > n_0$$

Take

$$V_{n+1} = V_n + \sum_{k=n_0}^{n-1} Z_k, \quad n > n_0$$

$$V_n = V_{n_0} + \sum_{k=n_0}^{n-1} Z_k = V_{n_0} + \sum_{k=n_0}^{n-1} Y_k \quad \Rightarrow$$

Apa

$$V_n = V_{n_0} + \sum_{k=n_0}^{n-1} \left( q_k \prod_{j=n_0}^{k-1} P_j^{-1} \right), \quad A_{qp} \quad V_n = V_{n_0} + \sum_{k=n_0}^{n-1} P_k^{-1} \quad \Rightarrow$$

Equality

$$q_n \prod_{j=n_0}^{n-1} P_j^{-1} = q_{n_0} + \sum_{k=n_0}^{n-1} \left( q_k \prod_{j=n_0}^{k-1} P_j^{-1} \right) \quad \Rightarrow$$

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$$\Rightarrow \gamma_m = \gamma_{m_0} + \sum_{j=m_0}^{m-1} \left( q_k \prod_{j=n_0}^k p_j^{-1} \right) =$$

$$\gamma_{m_0} \prod_{j=n_0}^{m-1} p_j + \sum_{j=n_0}^{m-1} \left( q_k \prod_{j=n_0}^k p_j^{-1} \right)$$

$$\Gamma_{ik} \text{ max } \exists \text{ out } c$$
$$\prod_{j=n_0}^{m-1} p_j \prod_{j=n_0}^k p_j^{-1} = \prod_{j=n_0}^{m-1} p_j \cdot \prod_{j=k+1}^{m-1} p_j^{-1} =$$

$$\prod_{j=n_0}^{m-1} \left( q_k \prod_{j=n_0}^k p_j^{-1} \right) + \sum_{j=n_0}^{m-1} \left( q_k \prod_{j=n_0}^k p_j^{-1} \right), \quad m \geq m_0$$

A<sub>po</sub>

Flapattierung:  $H = \sum_{j=n_0}^{m-1} p_j$  Elast. Dicke ohne Obergräte.

$$y_{n+1} = p_n y_n$$

$$H \text{ ansonsten: } \sum_{k=n_0}^{m-1} \left( q_k \prod_{j=k+1}^{m-1} p_j \right) \text{ Elast. Dicke bei großer Dicke}$$

$$\text{Dies ist aber: } y_{n+1} = p_n y_n + q_n$$

Ersatz durch transversale Obergräte = Ersatz durch Dicke ohne Obergräte +  
die beginnende Dicke ohne Obergräte.

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A continuación se demuestra la existencia de un número real  $c$  que satisface la ecuación:

$$y_{n+1} = \frac{n}{n+1} y_n + n, \quad y_1 = c$$

Abierto: Es decir  $P_n = \frac{n}{n+1}$ ,  $q_n = n$ ,  $n \geq 1$ . Proporcionar  $P_n \neq 0$ ,  $n \geq 1$ .

$$\prod_{j=1}^n P_j = \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{j+1}{j} = \frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdots \frac{n+1}{n} = n+1$$

Por lo tanto,  $\prod_{j=1}^n \frac{j+1}{j} = n+1$  es una sucesión de números reales que satisface la ecuación  $y_{n+1} = n+1$  para todo  $n \geq 1$ .

$$(n+1) y_{n+1} = ny_n + n(n+1) \Rightarrow (n+1)y_{n+1} - ny_n = n(n+1), \quad n \geq 1$$

Entonces:  $y_n = ny_n \Rightarrow y_{n+1} = (n+1)y_n$ . Aplicando la definición:

$$y_{n+1} - y_n = n(n+1). \Rightarrow y_n = y_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k(y_{k+1}) = y_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k(k+1).$$

Bei  $n \geq m$ ,  $\frac{m}{n+1} = \frac{1}{m+1}$  abweichen:  $y_{m+1} = \frac{m}{n+1}$

Bei  $n < m$  abweichen:  $y_m = \frac{n}{m+1}$   
 da  $y_m = \frac{n}{m+1} + \frac{(m-1)(2^{m+1}-1)}{2^{m+1}}$  und  $y_{m+1} = \frac{m}{m+1} + \frac{(m-1)(2^m-1)}{2^m}$

$$y_m = \frac{c}{n} + \frac{n}{n+1}, \quad n > 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y_m = \frac{c}{n} + \left( \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{n(n-1)(2^{m+1}-1)}{2^{m+1}} \right)$$

$$= c + \frac{(1+n-1)(n-1)}{2} + \frac{(n-1)(n)(2(n-1)+1)}{2}$$

$$\text{Also } n y_m = c + \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} k(k+1) = c + \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} k + \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} k^2 =$$

Ausmen:

No spezifische Form haben  $\tau_{ns}$

$$y_{n+1} = 2y_n + 3^n, \quad n \geq 0$$

$$\text{Lsgn: } Es ist P_n = 2 \quad \text{und} \quad q_n = 3^n, \quad n \geq 0.$$

$$\prod_{j=0}^n P_j^{-1} = \prod_{j=0}^{n+1} \frac{1}{P_j} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}.$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} y_{n+1} = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) y_n + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} 3^n \uparrow$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} y_{n+1} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n y_n + 3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}, \quad \Theta \text{ zu } y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n, \quad n \geq 0$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_0 + \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^k \Rightarrow y_n = c + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n - 1 \quad \text{Apq}$$

$$y_n = c \cdot 2^n + 3^n - 2^n, \quad n \geq 0$$

$$y_n = c + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n - 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y_n = c + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{n-1}, \quad n > 0$$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = C_2 + C_3 - \frac{C_4}{m} > 0 \Rightarrow \text{Energy is bounded}$$

and

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n = \infty$$

and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E_n = 0$$

and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle \psi_n | \hat{p}_x^2 | \psi_n \rangle = 0$$

and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle \psi_n | \hat{p}_y^2 | \psi_n \rangle = 0$$

and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle \psi_n | \hat{p}_z^2 | \psi_n \rangle = 0$$

and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle \psi_n | \hat{r}^2 | \psi_n \rangle = \infty$$

## Teoremele lui Cauchy - Teoreme de convergență uniformă

Evidența că  $\int_a^b f_n(x) dx \rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx$

$$\int_a^{n+1} f_n(x) dx + \int_{n+1}^b f_n(x) dx = f_n, \quad n=0, 1, \dots \quad (1)$$

două  $f_n, f_{n+1}$  se diferențiază

H(A) este o relație de ordinul  $\epsilon$  și există subsecvențe  $f_{n_k}$  și  $f_{n_l}$  astfel încât  
în obiectiv:  $\exists \epsilon > 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \exists k, l \in \mathbb{N}$  cu proprietatea că  $|f_{n_k}(x) - f_{n_l}(x)| < \epsilon$   
Dacă: Așa diferențe cauză că  $\int_a^{n+1} f_{n_k}(x) dx - \int_a^{n+1} f_{n_l}(x) dx < \epsilon$   
efectiv este să fie și  $\int_a^n f_{n_k}(x) dx - \int_a^n f_{n_l}(x) dx < \epsilon$   
în consecință  $\int_a^n f_{n_k}(x) dx \rightarrow \int_a^n f(x) dx$

$$\int_a^n f_{n_k}(x) dx \rightarrow 0, \quad n \rightarrow \infty, \dots$$

O, să, să numărăm diferențele care sunt în ceea ce urmărește

$$\int_a^n f_{n_k}(x) dx = 0 \text{ și } \int_a^n f_{n_l}(x) dx = 0$$

Capătul:  $\int_a^n f_{n_k}(x) dx = 3n + \frac{12}{5}$  și  $\int_a^n f_{n_l}(x) dx = 5n + 4$ ,  $n=0, 1, \dots$   
înlocuiește  $n=-5$  și  $\int_a^n f_{n_k}(x) dx = -5(3n + 12) + 3(5n + 4) = 0$ ,  $n=0, 1, \dots$

Mapa Satwa.

$\Sigma c_1 z_m + c_2 z_n = 0$ ,  $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

No este deosebită ca și celelalte  $\Rightarrow$  este o monotonie

Monotone și nu este o monotonică  $\Rightarrow$  este o monotonie

$$c_1 z_m = 0$$

$$c_1 + c_2 = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = -c_1$$

$$c_2 z_n = 0$$

$$c_1 z_m + c_2 z_n = 0 \Leftrightarrow c_1 z_m = 0 \Leftrightarrow c_1 = 0$$

Monotone și nesigură

Monotone și nesigură

$$c_1 z_m + c_2 z_n + c_3 z_o = 0, \quad c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(2)$$

Este o lipsă de simetrie și nu este o monotonică  $\Rightarrow$  este o monotonie

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$$(3)$$

$$z_m = c_1 z_m + c_2 z_n, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Pièces d'assemblage

Tiles:

Équation de l'ensemble

$$y_{n+2} + p_n y_{n+1} + q_n y_n = 0,$$

$$y_0 = a, \quad y_1 = b, \quad a, b \text{ constantes}$$

Condition aux limites:  $y_1 = 0$ ,  $y_n = 0$ ,  $n=0, 1, \dots$

$$y_n = c_1 z_n + c_2 w_n, \quad n=0, 1, \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Cas stable} \quad z_n = c_1 z_0 + c_2 w_0 = a \\ & \text{Cas instable} \quad z_n = c_1 z_1 + c_2 w_1 = b \end{aligned}$$

$$c_1 = \text{constante} \quad c_2 = \text{constante} \quad \text{cas instable}$$

Bien que  $c_1$  et  $c_2$  soient indépendants de  $n$ ,  $z_n$  est une fonction périodique de  $n$ .

Opérations: Vecteur d'amplitudes  $x_n, y_n$ . Toute  $x$  apparaît

$$C(x_n, y_n) = \begin{bmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad n=0, 1, \dots$$

Condition initiale:  $x(0)$  et  $y(0)$  sont connus

Cassonat:

$\prod$  potagen. Gevorderde term ophogen in  $\epsilon$ -drievan

$$q_{m+2} + p_m y_{m+1} + q_m y_m = 0, \quad m=0, 1, \dots. \quad (\text{A}).$$

$q_m \neq 0, \quad m=0, 1, \dots$   
 $y_m, \quad y_{m+1}, \quad y_{m+2}$  vullen ins (A). Toere en oplossing  $C(x_m, y_m)$ ,  
 $m=0, 1, \dots$ . Slaat dan en toe hadden  $\epsilon$  dat van  $y_m$  en  $C(x_m, y_m) \neq 0$ .

Anderzins getrouwe  $u_m = C(x_m, y_m)$ .  $\Rightarrow u_{m+1} = C(x_{m+1}, y_{m+1}) =$

$$\begin{aligned} & y_{m+1} \\ &= x_{m+1} y_{m+2} - x_{m+2} y_{m+1} \\ &= x_{m+1} y_{m+2} - x_{m+2} y_m \end{aligned}$$

Gegeven  $x_m, y_m$  vullen ins (A) leesle:  $y_{m+2} = -p_m y_{m+1} - q_m y_m$   
 $x_{m+2} = -p_m x_{m+1} - q_m x_m$ . Aha  $u_{m+1} = x_{m+1} (-p_m y_{m+1} - q_m y_m) - (-p_m x_{m+1} - q_m x_m) y_{m+1}$   
 $= -q_m x_{m+1} y_m + q_m x_m y_{m+1} = q_m (x_m y_{m+1} - x_{m+1} y_m) = q_m C(x_m, y_m) = q_m u_m$   
Aha goede  $\epsilon$ !  
 $u_{m+1} = q_m u_m \Rightarrow u_m = \left( \prod_{s=0}^{m-1} q_s \right) u_0 \Rightarrow C(x_m, y_m) = \left[ \prod_{s=0}^{m-1} q_s \right] C(x_0, y_0)$   
Gegeven  $q_m \neq 0 \Rightarrow \prod_{s=0}^{m-1} q_s \neq 0, \quad m=0, 1, \dots$  Aha en dus  $u_m$  en  $u_0$  respectievelijk

Podstawy. Cechy  $y_n, z_m$  2 kolumn są odpowiednimi (A).  
 Aut. drugi kolumny odpowiadających  $\varphi_n \neq 0$ ,  $n=0, 1, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Równanie } C(y_n, z_m) = 0, \text{ dla } n \neq m. \\ & \text{Dla } n=m: \\ & \quad C(y_n, z_n) = 0, \text{ dla } n=0, 1, \dots \\ & \quad \text{Lewa strona: } \sum_{k=0}^n y_k z_{n+k} = 0, \text{ dla } n=0, 1, \dots \\ & \quad \text{Prawa strona: } \sum_{k=0}^n y_k z_{n+k} = \sum_{k=0}^n y_k z_k = \sum_{k=0}^n y_k \cdot 1 = y_0 + y_1 + \dots + y_n = 0. \\ & \quad \text{Zatem } y_0 = y_1 = \dots = y_n = 0. \\ & \quad \text{Wtedy } C(y_n, z_n) = 0, \text{ dla } n=0, 1, \dots \\ & \quad \text{Dla } n=0: \\ & \quad C(y_0, z_0) = 0, \text{ dla } z_0 = 1. \\ & \quad \text{Lewa strona: } \sum_{k=0}^0 y_k z_{0+k} = y_0 \cdot 1 = y_0 = 0. \\ & \quad \text{Prawa strona: } \sum_{k=0}^0 y_k z_{0+k} = \sum_{k=0}^0 y_k \cdot 1 = y_0 = 0. \\ & \quad \text{Zatem } y_0 = 0. \\ & \quad \text{Wtedy } C(y_0, z_0) = 0, \text{ dla } z_0 = 1. \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow C(y_n, z_m) = 0$ , natomiast dla  $\varphi$  otoż.  $\varphi$  jest jednoznaczny.

ditto. Since  $y_1 + y_2 = 0$ ,  $y_1, y_2$  both satisfy adjointness  $A_{\text{pr}}(y_n, z_m) \neq 0, n=0, 1, 2, \dots$

$y_1 + y_2, z_m = 0, n=0, 1, 2, \dots$   $\Rightarrow$   $y_1, z_m$  both satisfy adjointness  $A_{\text{pr}}(y_n, z_m) \neq 0, n=0, 1, 2, \dots$

$A_{\text{pr}}(y_1, z_1) + A_{\text{pr}}(y_2, z_2) = 0$ .  $\Rightarrow$   $y_1, y_2$  both satisfy adjointness  $A_{\text{pr}}(y_n, z_m) \neq 0, n=0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$-q_0(\Delta_1 y_1 + \Delta_2 z_0) = -p_0 \cdot 0 - q_0 \cdot 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta_1 y_1 + \Delta_2 z_0$$

$$\Delta_1 y_2 + \Delta_2 z_2 = \Delta_1(-p_0 y_1 - q_0 z_0) + \Delta_2(-p_0 z_1 - q_0 y_0) = -p_0(\Delta_1 y_1 + \Delta_2 z_1)$$

$\Rightarrow$   $y_1, y_2$  both satisfy adjointness  $A_{\text{pr}}(y_n, z_m) \neq 0, n=0, 1, 2, \dots$

$\Rightarrow$   $y_1, y_2$  both satisfy adjointness  $A_{\text{pr}}(y_n, z_m) \neq 0, n=0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$\log \frac{z_0}{z_1} = 0 \quad \text{Area to } \Delta_2. \quad \text{Since } \Delta_2 \text{ does not change value}$$

$$\Delta_1 y_1 + \Delta_2 z_1 = 0$$

$$\Delta_1 y_0 + \Delta_2 z_0 = 0$$

Suppose  $\Delta_2$  to be zero  $\Rightarrow$   $y_1, y_2$  are dependent constants.

$$C(y_n, z_m) \neq 0. \quad \text{Let's } \Rightarrow \text{ suppose } C(y_n, z_m) = 0.$$

$$C(y_n, z_m) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{area to } \Delta_1, \text{ area to } \Delta_2 \text{ both zero}$$

Pour huitièmes (E) 1.6.2.6.1.2 Diagonalisation de matrices tâches pratiques  
les catégories suivantes

Géopolitique et économie

$$y_{n+2} + \alpha_1 y_{n+1} + \alpha_2 y_n = 0, \quad n=0, 1, \dots \quad (\text{B})$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \alpha_2 \neq 0.$$

Géopolitique via analyse dans les espaces  $\mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{C}^n$ ,  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\alpha \neq 0$   
Objet de recherche sur l'évolution future de la géopolitique dans le contexte des relations internationales (B).  
 $y_{n+2} = r$  mais  $y_{n+1} = r$ .  
And then (B) tâche pratique:

$$r^2 + \alpha_1 r + \alpha_2 r^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r(r^2 + \alpha_1 r + \alpha_2) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$r^2 + \alpha_1 r + \alpha_2 = 0 \quad (\text{Xapant. E) (www.)})$$

Étant donné Xapant. Eliminer deux équations pratiques  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$   
mais  $\alpha_1 \neq \alpha_2$ . Tâche Géopolitique tâche analogique pour  $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2$ ,  $n=0, 1, \dots$   
Autres équations tâches dans (B). La séquence est alors nommée  
anglais pratique.

$$\prod \text{disjunkte } \text{und } \text{oddpotenzen } C(a_1^m, a_2^n) = \left[ \begin{array}{c} a_1^m \\ a_2^n \end{array} \right] = a_1^m a_2^n - a_1^n a_2^m =$$

$a_1^m a_2^n (a_2 - a_1) \neq 0$ . Also ist  $a_1$  und  $a_2$  relativ prim.

Endglied von  $\text{Summe } n \text{ bis } m$  (B) Sivert:

$$f_m = c_1 a_1^m + c_2 a_2^m, \quad m = 0, 1, \dots$$

(A)

Erstes Term  $n$  expandiert. Endglied von Summe über alle  $m$  (B)

Erste Zeile  $n$  expandiert. Endglied von Summe über alle  $m$  (B).

Erste Zeile  $n$  expandiert. Es folgt nur ein  $a_1$  und  $a_2$  welche von einer  $m$  abhängen und somit  $a_1^m$  und  $a_2^m$  von einer  $m$  abhängen. Erste Zeile  $n$  expandiert. Es folgt nur ein  $a_1$  und  $a_2$  welche von einer  $m$  abhängen und somit  $a_1^m$  und  $a_2^m$  von einer  $m$  abhängen.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Erstes Term } &= \left[ \begin{array}{c} (m+2)^2 + a_1(m+1)a_2 \\ (m+2)^2 + a_1(m+1)a_2 \end{array} \right] + a_1 a_2 \\ &= \left[ \begin{array}{c} (m+2)^2 + a_1(m+1)a_2 \\ (m+2)^2 + a_1(m+1)a_2 \end{array} \right] + 2a_1 a_2 = \\ &\quad \text{Exakte} \end{aligned}$$

$$a^2 + a_1 a_2 + a_2 = 0 \quad \text{Sichtet zu } x \text{ reziput. Endglied: } a^2 + a_1 a_2 + a_2 = 0$$

H tilm.  $\lambda$  eigen sind für Xaus. Eigenv.  $\lambda^2 + \alpha_1 \lambda + \alpha_2 = 0$

$$\lambda_{\text{re}} = -\lambda = -\alpha_1 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 + \alpha_1 \lambda + \alpha_2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{\text{re}} (\lambda+2) \lambda + \alpha_1 (\lambda+1) \lambda + \alpha_2 \lambda = \lambda^2 (2\lambda^2 + \alpha_1 \lambda) = \lambda^2 (2\lambda + \alpha_1) = 0$$

Aus  $(n+2)\lambda^2 + \alpha_1(n+1)\lambda + \alpha_2 n = 0$  folgt  $n = 0$  oder  $\lambda = -\frac{\alpha_1}{2}$

Beweise 2. Teile: nur mit Tns ( $B$ ).  $\forall \alpha$

Schreibe  $\phi$  als  $\phi(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$  und  $\phi(x)$  ausklammere

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n \\ &= (n+1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_{n+1} x^{n+1} - c_0 x^0 \\ &= (n+1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_{n+1} x^{n+1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

falls  $c_0 \neq 0$

$\phi(0) = 0$  genügt  $\phi(0) = 0$  für alle  $x$   $\in$  Tns ( $B$ )

Eigenv.  $\lambda$  sind dann  $\lambda$  Eigenwerte von  $\phi$  für alle  $x$   $\in$  Tns ( $B$ )

$$\phi(x) = c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + \dots$$

$$c_0 = 0$$

Ecriture trigonométrique d'un complexe non réel :  $\alpha + \beta i$ . Si  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 \neq 0$ , alors  $\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}} + i \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}}$  est un vecteur unitaire.

$$\text{P} \Leftrightarrow \pi \mapsto z_1 = \alpha + \beta i, \quad z_2 = \alpha - \beta i, \quad i = \sqrt{-1}$$

Où  $(\alpha + \beta i)^n$  pour  $(\alpha - \beta i)$  non nulles mais  $(\beta)$  est un vecteur unitaire

$$\alpha + \beta i = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \left( \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}} + i \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}} \right) = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \left( \cos(\theta) + i \sin(\theta) \right) \text{ avec}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}}, \quad \sin \theta = \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha + \beta i)^n &= (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^{n/2} \left( \cos(\theta) + i \sin(\theta) \right)^n = (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^{n/2} \left( \cos(n\theta) + i \sin(n\theta) \right) \\ &= (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^{n/2} \cos(n\theta) + i (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^{n/2} \sin(n\theta). \end{aligned}$$

Toute où analogies  $(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^{n/2} \cos(n\theta)$  non  $(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^{n/2} \sin(n\theta)$  évidem

Opérations arithmétiques dans  $\mathbb{C}$  :  $\Sigma$  et aussi les multiplications

$$y_n = c_1 (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^{n/2} \cos(n\theta) + c_2 (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^{n/2} \sin(n\theta), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$c_1, c_2$  constantes

Azunen. Na Brieite im Verhältnis zu den uns

$$y_{n+2} - 6y_{n+1} + 9y_n = 0, \quad n=0,1, \dots$$

Nach: Da große Xaport. Eigen;  $\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda - 3)^2 = 0$   
 $\lambda_1 = 3$  sind also uns xaport. Eigens.  $\lambda_2 = 0$   
Sobald eine ordeantie) Lücke uns Eigens Situation eigen ist  
3 mal  $n \cdot 3$   $\lambda_1 = 3$  und  $\lambda_2 = 0$  dienen Standard  
Eigen  $(T)$   
 $y_n = c_1 3^n + c_2 n^3, \quad c_1, c_2$ 常数項

A continuación se expone la solución de los vectores propios:

$$y_{n+2} + 2y_{n+1} + 2y_n = 0, \quad n=0, 1, \dots$$

Línea: Traigamos x a punto. Es conocido:  $\lambda_1 = -1+i$ ,  $\lambda_2 = -1-i$

$$\text{En las líneas } |\lambda_1| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}. \quad \text{Apa} \quad \lambda_1 = -1+i = \sqrt{2} \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$\theta \text{ donde } \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{Entonces } \lambda_1 = \sqrt{2} \left( \cos \left( \frac{3\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left( \frac{3\pi}{4} \right) \right)$$

A pesar de que ya hemos aprendido que es el caso de:

$$(\sqrt{2})^n \cos \left( \frac{3\pi n}{4} \right) \quad \text{y} \quad (\sqrt{2})^n \sin \left( \frac{3\pi n}{4} \right).$$

Entonces en términos de los vectores propios diremos:

$$y_n^{(r)} = c_1 \left( \sqrt{2} \right)^n \cos \left( \frac{3\pi n}{4} \right) + c_2 \left( \sqrt{2} \right)^n \sin \left( \frac{3\pi n}{4} \right), \quad n=0, 1, \dots$$

Tapaswaki Na vigeete to padambar expiumi tihani:

$$y_{n+2} - y_{n+1} - 12y_n = 0, \quad y_0 = 1, \quad y_1 = 2.$$

Aşç. Taiprouke tur xapout. Eñisem:  $y_2 - y_1 - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow$   
 $y_1 = -3$  vər  $y_2 = 4$ . Aşqə exoche 2 seahund elementələr  
 təməs eñisem o  $(-3)^n$  vər  $4^n$ .

$$y_n = c_1 (-3)^n + c_2 4^n, \quad n=0, 1, \dots, c_1, c_2 \text{ təqəpəs}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Taiprouke } y_{10} \text{ } n=0: & \quad c_1 + c_2 = 1 \\ \text{ta } n=1: & \quad -3c_1 + 4c_2 = 2 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow c_1 = \frac{2}{7}, \quad c_2 = \frac{5}{7}$$

Aşqə və təməs təməs təqəpətəkəs expiumi tihani:  $y_n = \frac{2}{7}(-3)^n + \frac{5}{7} \cdot 4^n$ .

Mes Choxydrides Taphéniques Eléments Sévères Tâches hu  
ctoxydés contacts

Exemple t<sub>n</sub> élément

$$y_{n+2} + a_1 y_{n+1} + a_2 y_n = f_n, \quad n=0, 1, \dots \quad (\text{r})$$

donc  $a_1, a_2 \in R$  et la totale autoadjointe  
est de la forme  $y_n = y_{n+1} + y_{n+2}$  dans  $\mathcal{H}_{\text{MO}}$

l'exercice n° 2 n'arrive pas à mon choyerais je sais que

je suis dans un espace + qui possède une base orthonormée :  
 $(\text{HMO})^{(\text{MO})} = y_n + y_{n+1}, \quad n=0, 1, \dots$

H  $y_n^{(\text{MO})}$  vaut donc  $y_n$  dans  $\mathcal{H}_{\text{MO}}$   
unroxique val  $y_n$ .

Da xonelhonomouche zu hēodo προσδιορίζεων ευτελετών:  
Eis iα πρέπει να γίνεται της μορφής:

$$f_n = P(n) \varphi^n \left( A \cos(\chi_n) + B \sin(\chi_n) \right), \quad n=0, 1, \dots$$

όπου  $P(n)$  προνύμος,  $B, A, B, \chi$  σταθερές.

$$\text{Παραδείγματα: } e^{i\omega t} \quad f_n = \frac{1}{n^2 + \omega^2} \quad \text{Sei } \epsilon \text{να } \omega \text{ πραγματικός}$$

μορφής

$$e^{i\omega t} \quad f_n = (2n+1)^{-1} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{4}\right), \quad P(n) = 2n+1, \quad \epsilon = 3, \quad \lambda = 1, \quad \chi = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \Delta = 0$$

H λεπτήν αίρεται  $y_n$   
Για εξει την μορφή:

$$f_n^{(NMO)} = \frac{P(n)}{n!} \left( C(n) \cos(\chi_n) + D(n) \sin(\chi_n) \right)$$

Ta  $C(n)$  και  $D(n)$  είναι πολυνύμια  $\delta_{100}$  βασικών λετώ πράγματα:  
 $e^{i\omega t}$  κατιν τους μορφή:

$$P(m) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_n m^n$$

## Tote Mainzische

$$D(n) = b_1 n^2 + b_2 n + b_3$$

X no desviadas too p: Descomponer total angular  $\beta(\cos\gamma + i \sin\gamma) = \beta$ .  
 En el caso de un solo eje rotacional se tiene la ecuación:  $\tau_{\text{diseño}} - \tau_{\text{deje}} = 0$   
 En el caso de dos ejes rotacionales se tiene la ecuación:  $\tau_{\text{diseño}} - \tau_{\text{deje}} = 1$   
 En el caso de tres ejes rotacionales se tiene la ecuación:  $\tau_{\text{diseño}} - \tau_{\text{deje}} = 2$

## Tapatínen

Ects bei  $\omega$  rückt  $\tau_m$  ein

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$$y_{n+2} + a_1 y_{n+1} + a_2 y_n = f_{n+2} + f_{n+1} + \dots + f_n \quad (\text{A})$$

$$\text{dann } f_{n+2} = P_{\mathbb{R}^m} e^{\lambda t} (A \cos(\lambda t) + B \sin(\lambda t)) , \quad j=1, 2, \dots, k,$$

not.  $\tau_m$  heißt Index zweit

$$y_{n+2} + a_1 y_{n+1} + a_2 y_n = f_n \quad (\text{A})$$

$$y_{n+2} + a_1 y_{n+1} + a_2 y_n = f_n \quad (\text{A})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ects bei } \tau_m & \text{ heißt Index zweit } (\text{A}) \text{ gilt } \\ \text{Tatge } & \text{ heißt Index zweit } f_n = f_{n+2} + f_{n+1} + \dots + f_m \\ \text{eins } & \text{ raus } (\text{A}) \end{aligned}$$

Azurmen No Spēcē tākās kārīnās kādās  
zāmējumās

$$f_{n+2} - f_{n+1} + 10f_n = 3 \cdot 2^n$$

Nen: Ēxakvē  $f_n = 3 \cdot 2^n$ . Tākās kārīnās kādās  
zāmējumās

zāmējumās:  $f_{n+2} - f_{n+1} + 10f_n = 0$ . Tākās kārīnās kādās  
zāmējumās

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda + 10 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 5.$$

$$f_n = c_1 2^n + c_2 5^n, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Tākās kārīnās kādās  
zāmējumās

$$f_n = P(n) \tilde{e}^{(\lambda_1 n)} (\lambda_1 \cos(\varphi_n) + \lambda_2 \sin(\varphi_n)).$$

$$f_{n+2} = P(n+2) \tilde{e}^{(\lambda_1 n+2)} (\lambda_1 \cos(\varphi_n+2) + \lambda_2 \sin(\varphi_n+2)) = P(n+2) \tilde{e}^{(\lambda_1 n+2)} (\lambda_1 \cos(\varphi_n+2) + \lambda_2 \sin(\varphi_n+2))$$

C(n) notāvējot līdzīgo kārtu pāri  $P(n) = 3$ , aptuveni  $C(n) = C$ ,  $\tilde{e}^{(\lambda_1 n+2)}$

$$A_{\text{ap}} f_n = \tilde{e}^{(\lambda_1 n+2)} \cdot C.$$

Tākās kārīnās kādās  
zāmējumās

zāmējumās  $\lambda_1 = 2$ , zāmējumās  $\lambda_2 = 5$ , aptuveni  $\varphi_n = 0$ .

Tākās kārīnās kādās  
zāmējumās

Енолетиън  
 $y_{n+1} = n^2 \cdot C$ .  $\Theta\alpha$  унод.  $\tau_m$  еталонда  $C$ .

$$\forall x \in E \quad y_{n+2} - y_{n+1} \stackrel{(RNO)}{=} 10y_n \stackrel{(RNO)}{=} 3 \cdot 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$(n+2) \cdot 2^m \cdot C - (n+1) \cdot 2^m \cdot C + 10 \cdot n^2 \cdot C = 3 \cdot 2^m \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \cdot C(n+2) - 14 \cdot C(n+1) + 10 \cdot n \cdot C = 3 \Rightarrow 8(C(-14C = 3) \Rightarrow C = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$A_{pq} \stackrel{(RNO)}{=} -\frac{1}{2} n^2$$

$$A_{pq} \text{ и термин } \stackrel{(RNO)}{=} c_1 2 + c_2 5 - \frac{1}{2} n^2, \quad c_1, c_2 \in R.$$

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A cungen. Na spēcīte tākās vērtības tās

$$y_{n+2} - 8y_{n+1} + 16y_n = -5 \cdot 4^n, \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

Āķēn. Tāmējām charakterijs: Xapaut.  $\Leftrightarrow$  līeoni:  $C_1 - 8C + 16 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 4 \text{ simts. } A_{\text{qo}} \rightarrow y_n = C_1 4^n + C_2 n \cdot 4^n, \quad C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{C}$$

Ja sepišķe mērķis ir sevišķi liela  $y_m$ .  $\Leftrightarrow$  līeoni

$$A_{\text{qo}} \quad y_m = m \cdot 4^m C$$

neat. tādējādi: līeoni  $\rightarrow 0 = e^{(\cos(\varphi) + i \sin(\varphi))} = 4^{-m} \sin(m\varphi)$   
tās Xapaut.  $\Leftrightarrow$   $A_{\text{qo}} p=2$ . Ģrafiks  $y_m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4^m \cdot C$

līeoni,

$$(m+2)^2 \cdot 4^m \cdot C - 8(m+1)^2 \cdot 4^m \cdot C + 16m^2 \cdot C = -5 \Rightarrow 16(m+2)^2 \cdot C - 32(m+1)^2 \cdot C + 16m^2 \cdot C = -5 \Rightarrow C = -\frac{5}{32} \Rightarrow y_m = \frac{-5}{32} \cdot 4^m$$

$$C_m(4^{m+2} - 64m^2 + 64C - 32C = -5 \Rightarrow C = -\frac{5}{32} \Rightarrow y_m = \frac{-5}{32} \cdot 4^m$$

$$A_{pq} y_n = c_1 4^n + c_2 n 4^n - \frac{5}{32} n \cdot 4^n, \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

A kunnen No optie in gevallen dan ons

$$y_{n+2} + y_n = -2 \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right).$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Aan, } T \text{ en } N \text{ zijn } O \text{ volgends: Xaant. Els even, } 4^2 + 1 = 0 \\ & \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm i. \quad \text{Naar voorde } T \text{ en } N = i = \cos\frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin\frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & A_{pq} y_n = c_1 \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) + c_2 \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right), \quad c_1, c_2 \text{ constanten} \\ & (\cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \text{ en } \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Da optie was via rekenen } y_n. \quad y_n = -2 \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \\ & \text{Elke } y_n = n^p \left( C \cdot \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) + D \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \right), \quad C, D \text{ constantes.} \end{aligned}$$

χρον. του ρι. Παίρνουμε τον αριθμό  $\lambda = e^{(\cos \chi + i \sin \chi)}$  =

$$= \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ εται αντικαίρια πέρα της κάπως. (ήδη γνωστό, όταν } p=1$$

$$\text{Επολέμων } f_m = m \left( \cos \left( \frac{m\pi}{2} \right) + i \sin \left( \frac{m\pi}{2} \right) \right), \quad m=1, 2, \dots$$

Πέπειν να γνωρίζεις  $C$  και  $D$ . Από την αρχική εξίσωση

έχουμε

$$(m+2) \left( C \cos \left( \frac{(m+2)\pi}{2} \right) + i D \sin \left( \frac{(m+2)\pi}{2} \right) \right) - (m+2) \left( C \cos \left( \frac{m\pi}{2} \right) + i D \sin \left( \frac{m\pi}{2} \right) \right) = -2 \cos \left( \frac{m\pi}{2} \right).$$

$$\Rightarrow -2(m+2) \left( C \cos \left( \frac{m\pi}{2} \right) - i D \sin \left( \frac{m\pi}{2} \right) \right) = -2 \cos \left( \frac{m\pi}{2} \right) \Rightarrow -2(m+2) C \cos \left( \frac{m\pi}{2} \right) = -2 \cos \left( \frac{m\pi}{2} \right) \Rightarrow -2 C = -1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-2 D = 0 \Rightarrow D = 0 \quad -2 C = -2 \Rightarrow C = 1 \quad -2 D = 0 \Rightarrow D = 0$$

$$\text{Από } f_m = m \cos \left( \frac{m\pi}{2} \right). \quad \text{Από } m \text{ γνωστό } f_m \text{ για } m \text{ γνωστό.} \\ (Λύση) \quad f_m = m \cos \left( \frac{m\pi}{2} \right) \quad (Λύση)$$

$$f_m = c_1 \cos \left( \frac{m\pi}{2} \right) + c_2 \sin \left( \frac{m\pi}{2} \right) + m \cos \left( \frac{m\pi}{2} \right), \quad m=1, 2, \dots$$

Agnen. Na operētie  $\gamma_m$  kā vienības tiks

$$\gamma_{m+2} - 2\gamma_{m+1} + \gamma_m = 6m.$$

Arī  $\gamma_m$ ,  $\gamma_{m+1}$  jauns  $\gamma_m$  : Xapaut. Eiļģēni:  $\gamma^2 - 2\gamma + 1 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \text{ simts } A_{\text{qpa}} \quad \gamma_m^{(1)} = \alpha_1^m + \alpha_2^m, \quad \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Ja vienā vairākās  $\gamma_m$  ir  $\gamma_m^{(1)}$ ,  $\gamma_m^{(2)}$ ,  $\dots$   
 Īstākais  $\gamma_m = m \cdot 1$ .  $\gamma_m^{(1)} = g(m)$  līdzīgi  $\gamma_m^{(2)} = g(m)$ ,  $\dots$   
 Bagātībā,  $g(m) = \alpha_1 m + \alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  piemēri vissākajam  
 ērtiņš  $\gamma_m^{(1)} = m (\alpha_1 m + \alpha_2)$

Yost. Tādēļ  $\gamma = e^{(\cos \vartheta + i \sin \vartheta)} = 1$  sāņūs pīja tiks Xapaut.  
 Eiļģēni.  $A_{\text{qpa}}$   $P=2$ . Ēnot kāds  $\gamma_m^{(1)}$

$$\gamma_m = m^2 (\alpha_1 m + \alpha_2) = \alpha_1 m^3 + \alpha_2 m^2$$

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$$\alpha_1(m+\alpha_2)^3 + \alpha_2(m+\alpha_2)^2 - 2 \left( \alpha_1(m+\alpha_2)^3 + \alpha_2(m+\alpha_2)^2 \right) + \alpha_1 m^3 + \alpha_2 m^2 = 6m \Rightarrow$$
$$6\alpha_1 = 6 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 1$$
$$\alpha_1 + 6\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 = 6m \Rightarrow$$
$$(\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2)^3 = 6m$$
$$\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 = \sqrt[3]{6m}$$

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Azurmen Noa Bpeteg tm xevimn tñen tmis,

$$y_{n+2} + cy_{n+1} + gy_n = 2 - 4 \cdot 3^n, \quad n=0, 1, \dots$$

Nisun. Ea sposhe tm xevimn tñen tmis olugensis:

$$y_{n+2} + cy_{n+1} + gy_n = 0.$$

Dixam. Xapant.

$$\begin{aligned} & y^2 + cy + g = 0 \Rightarrow \\ & c = -3 \cdot \sin(\omega), \quad A \neq 0 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ xevimn tñen} \\ & c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{Ea sposhe was wa hewim tñen} \\ & \text{Ges }\ f_n = 2 - 4 \cdot 3^n \quad (f_n = P(n)g (\cos(\omega n) + B \sin(\omega n))) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tatode } f_n = f_{1n} + f_{2n}, \quad f_{1n} = 2, \quad f_{2n} = -4 \cdot 3^n \text{ wa sposhe tñis}$$

Ejercicas

$$y_{n+2} + cy_{n+1} + gy_n = ? \quad (a)$$

$$y_{n+2} + cy_{n+1} + gy_n = -4 \cdot 3^n \quad (b)$$

Θα υποτάξει την λεπτήν γέωμαν  $\gamma_{lm}^{(un)} \tau_{ms}^{(q)}$

$$\text{Έχουμε } \gamma_{lm}^{(un)} = m \cdot C, \quad \text{C οπαφά.}$$

$$\text{Και τώρα } R_1: \text{ Πληρώνει } a_1 = \theta_1 (\cos \delta_1 + i \sin \delta_1) = 1. \text{ Σεν είναι σίγα}$$

Της Χαρακτ. Ελίγεων, άρα  $\theta_1 = 0$ . Ενοβένω  $\gamma_{lm}^{(un)} = C$

Σα υποτάξει το  $C$ . Λεχει

$$C + 6C + 9.C = 2 \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{8} \cdot 1^A \rho_a$$

$$\gamma_{lm}^{(un)} = \frac{1}{8}, \quad m=1,2,-1$$

$$\text{Θα υποτάξει την λεπτήν γέωμαν } \gamma_{lm}^{(un)} \tau_{ms}^{(q)} \quad \text{Εσύ } f_{2m}^{(q)} = -4 \cdot 3^m$$

$$1^A \rho_a \gamma_{2m}^{(un)} = m \cdot 3 D, \quad D \text{ οπαφά}$$

$$\text{Πληρώνει τώρα αριθμός } \beta_2 = \theta_2 (\cos \delta_2 + i \sin \delta_2) = 3 \text{ Σεν είναι σίγα } \tau_{ms}$$

Χαρακτ. Ελίγεων.  $1^A \rho_a D = 0$ . Ενοβένω  $\gamma_{2m}^{(un)} = D \cdot 3^m$ .

$A_{pq}$  and  $\tau_{mn}$  (b) écoulement:

$$D \cdot 3^{m+2} + 6D \cdot 3^m + 9D \cdot 3^1 = -4 \cdot 3^3 \Rightarrow 9D + 18D + 9D = -4 \\ \Rightarrow D = -\frac{4}{36} \Rightarrow D = -\frac{1}{9} \cdot A_{pq} \\ \Rightarrow A_{pq} = -\frac{4}{36} \cdot \tau_{mn} = -\frac{1}{9} \cdot 3^m$$

$A_{pq}$  et  $\tau_{mn}$  dans l'approximation symétrique:

$$\tau_{mn}^{(sym)} = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^m, \quad m=1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{Étude des termes} \quad \tau_{mn}^{(sym)} = c_1(-3)^m + c_2 m (-3)^m + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^m, \quad m=1, 2, \dots$$

Mn Trahanés Elgħoċċas Diatopju,

Genpojix tħalli Elgħiex:

$$y_{n+1} = \frac{ay_n + b}{cy_n + d}, \quad a, b, c, d \text{ etrafġej}, \quad c \neq 0.$$

Hu  $a - cd \neq 0$ .

Flai rokkax tħalli Elgħiex:

$$\lambda = \frac{a\lambda + b}{c\lambda + d} \Rightarrow$$

$$c\lambda^2 + d\lambda - a\lambda - b = 0 \Rightarrow c\lambda^2 + (d-a)\lambda - b = 0$$

Genpojix  $\lambda_1$  u  $\lambda_2$ . Elgħiex 2 reaqt p'ill  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$

$$\frac{ay_1 + b}{cy_1 + d} - \frac{ay_2 + b}{cy_2 + d} =$$

$$\frac{a(y_1 - y_2)}{cy_1 + d} =$$

Flai rokkax  $\tau_0$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(c\gamma_m+b)(c\alpha_1+d) - (c\alpha_1+b)(c\gamma_m+d)}{(c\gamma_m+b)(c\alpha_2+d) - (c\alpha_2+b)(c\gamma_m+d)} = \\ & = \frac{\cancel{(c\gamma_m+b)}(c\alpha_1+d) - (c\alpha_1+b)\cancel{(c\gamma_m+d)}}{\cancel{(c\gamma_m+b)}(c\alpha_2+d) - (c\alpha_2+b)\cancel{(c\gamma_m+d)}} = \\ & = \frac{(c\alpha_2+d)(c\alpha_1+d) - (c\alpha_1+b)(c\gamma_m+d)}{(c\alpha_2+d)(c\alpha_1+d) - (c\alpha_2+b)(c\gamma_m+d)} = \\ & = \frac{c\alpha_2 + d}{c\alpha_1 + d} \cdot \frac{\gamma_m - \alpha_1}{\gamma_m - \alpha_2} \quad \text{since } ab - cd \neq 0 \\ & = \frac{c\alpha_2 + d}{c\alpha_1 + d} = \frac{c\alpha_2 + d}{c\alpha_1 + d} \cdot \frac{\gamma_m - \alpha_1}{\gamma_m - \alpha_2}, \quad m=1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

Apparatus

$$\frac{y_{n+1} - y_n}{x_{n+1} - x_n} = \frac{c_1 - c_2}{x_1 + d}$$

$$y_n = c_1 - \frac{x_n - x_1}{x_1 + d} \cdot (c_1 - c_2)$$

etwa

$$\begin{aligned} & y_n = c_1 - \frac{x_n - x_1}{x_1 + d} \cdot (c_1 - c_2) \\ & y_n = c_1 - \frac{x_n - x_1}{x_1 + d} \cdot \frac{c_1 - c_2}{x_1 - x_2} \cdot (x_1 - x_2) \\ & y_n = c_1 - \frac{x_n - x_1}{x_1 + d} \cdot (c_1 - c_2) \\ & y_n = c_1 - \frac{x_n - x_1}{x_1 + d} \cdot (c_1 - c_2) \\ & y_n = c_1 - \frac{x_n - x_1}{x_1 + d} \cdot (c_1 - c_2) \end{aligned}$$

Agnani: Na Belite

Alumina: Alumina

$$y_{m+1} = \frac{12y_m - 2}{9y_m + 3}, \quad m=0, 1, 2,$$

$$\text{Alumina: } \text{Alumina and alumina element} \\ 9y_m^2 - 9y_m + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow y_m = \frac{1}{3}, \quad y_{m+1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$y_{m+1} = \frac{12y_m - 2}{9y_m + 3} \quad \text{General rule to solve} \\ \uparrow$$

$$\frac{y_{m+1} - 2}{y_{m+1} - 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} - 2}{\frac{2}{3} - 1} = \frac{-\frac{5}{3}}{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\frac{y_{m+1} - 2}{y_{m+1} - 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} - 2}{\frac{2}{3} - 1} = \frac{-\frac{5}{3}}{-\frac{1}{3}} \\ \frac{y_{m+1} - 2}{y_{m+1} - 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} - 2}{\frac{2}{3} - 1} = \frac{-\frac{5}{3}}{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\frac{y_{m+1} - 2}{y_{m+1} - 1} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} + 3}{\frac{5}{3} + 3} = \frac{11}{11} \\ \frac{y_{m+1} - 2}{y_{m+1} - 1} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} + 3}{\frac{5}{3} + 3} = \frac{11}{11}$$

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$$\begin{array}{c|c} -1/m & \alpha/m \\ \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline \pi & \pi \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & \uparrow \\ & \gamma \\ 3/d & = \\ \hline \gamma_{n+1} & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & \uparrow \\ & \gamma \\ 3/d & = \\ \hline \gamma_n & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} -1/m & \alpha/m \\ \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline \pi & \pi \end{array}$$

$\Gamma$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} -1/m & \alpha/m \\ \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline \pi_{n+1} & \pi \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} -1/m & \alpha/m \\ \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline \pi & \pi \end{array}$$

$\Theta^{\text{ext}}$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & \uparrow \\ & \gamma \\ 3/d & = \\ \hline \gamma_n & \end{array}$$

$A_{Q\sigma}$

$$\text{Kette } \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \alpha x. \text{ Elliptisch } \Leftrightarrow (y^2 + (d-a)x) - b = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

Sind in spezieller Form. Total differential:  $\tau_{\text{tot}}$

$$1 = \frac{1}{y_{n+1} - y_n} + \frac{c}{c - \frac{a}{y_n + b}} \quad \text{gekennzeichnet}$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{y_n - y_{n+1}} + \frac{c}{c - \frac{a}{y_{n+1} + b}}$$

Getauft

$$\sqrt{y_n + b} = \sqrt{y_{n+1} + b}$$

$$y_n = y_{n+1}$$

$$\frac{c}{c - \frac{a}{y_n + b}} = \frac{c}{c - \frac{a}{y_{n+1} + b}} \Leftrightarrow y_n = y_{n+1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{y_n - y_{n+1}} + \frac{c}{c - \frac{a}{y_n + b}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{y_n - y_{n+1}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{c}{c - \frac{a}{y_n + b}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{c}{c - \frac{a}{y_{n+1} + b}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{y_n - y_{n+1}} + \frac{c}{c - \frac{a}{y_n + b}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$y_{n+1} = y_n$ .  $\Rightarrow$   $y_{n+1} = y_n$  ausgetauscht

Ausgen.

Noch weitere To erläutern

$$y_{n+1} = \frac{6y_n - 1}{y_{n-2}}, \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

Ausgen: Nachrechnen

$$\lambda = \frac{6\lambda - 4}{\lambda + 2} \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2 \text{ Sizam.}$$

$$\text{Ausgen: } 16x_0 \text{ bei } x_0 \quad \frac{1}{y_{n+1}-2} = \frac{c}{\lambda - \lambda c} + \frac{1}{y_{n-2}} = \frac{1}{6-2 \cdot 1} + \frac{1}{y_{n-2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y_{n+1}-2} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{y_{n-2}} \quad \text{Gleichsetzen} \quad v_n = \frac{1}{y_{n-2}}$$

$$\text{Ausgen} \quad v_{n+1} = \frac{1}{4} + v_n \Rightarrow v_n = v_0 + \sum_{s=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow v_n = v_0 + \frac{1}{4} n \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{y_{n-2}} = \frac{1}{y_{n-2}} + \frac{n}{4}. \quad \text{Xnot. und ausrechnen } y_n.$$