

# A3 - basic

Note Title

9/10/2019

- successioni
- funzionali

PROB 1

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = a \\ a_{m+1} = a_m + \underline{8m} \\ \quad \quad \quad f(m) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{m+1} &= k a_m + f(m) = \\ &= k (k a_{m-1} + f(m-1)) + f(m) \\ &= k^2 (k a_{m-2} + f(m-2)) + k f(m-1) \\ &\quad + f(m) = \\ &= k^3 a_{m-2} + k^2 f(m-2) + k f(m-1) \\ &\quad + f(m) \\ &= \dots \stackrel{\text{claim}}{=} k^{m+1} a_0 + \sum_{i=0}^m k^i f(m-i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sol: } a_0 + \sum_{i=0}^3 8i = a_0 + 8 \sum_{i=0}^3 i$$

$$= \frac{m(m+1)}{2} \quad \text{t.c. } \odot$$

## PROB 2

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = 2 \\ a_1 = 15 \\ a_{m+2} = 15 a_{m+1} + 16 a_m \end{cases}$$

Dimostrare che esistono infiniti  $k$  t.c.  
 $269 \mid a_k$

$$\begin{cases} x_0, x_1 \\ x_{m+1} = a x_m + b x_{m-1} \end{cases}$$

$$P(x) = x^2 - a x - b = 0$$

$$\text{radici: } \xi, \eta$$

$$(1) \text{ Se } \xi = \eta$$

$$(2) \text{ Se } \xi \neq \eta$$

$$(2) \quad x_m = A \xi^m + B \eta^m$$

$$(1) \quad x_m = A \xi^m + B_m \underbrace{\xi^m}_{\eta^m}$$

A, B si ricavano usando  $x_0, x_1$

Sol: nel nostro caso

$$P(x) = x^2 - 15x - 16 = (x - 16)(x + 1)$$

$$\xi = 16, \quad \eta = -1$$

$$x_m = A 16^m + B (-1)^m$$

$$x_0 = A + B \quad \Rightarrow \quad A = B = 1$$

$$x_1 = 16A - B$$

$$x_m = 16^m + (-1)^m = 2^{4m} + (-1)^m$$

$$269 \mid x_k = 2^{4k} + (-1)^k$$

↓  
primario

$$\text{verrei } \begin{cases} (-1)^k \equiv -1 & (\text{mod } 269) \\ 2^{4k} \equiv 1 & (\text{mod } 269) \end{cases}$$

•  $k$  dispari

•  $2^{268} \equiv 1$

Per  $k = 67$  ho  $4 \cdot 67 = 268$

Allora mi basta prendere  $k$  dispari e multiplo di 67

$$\text{Oss: } \begin{cases} x_1, \dots, x_k \\ C_k x_{m+k} + C_{k-1} x_{m+k-1} + \dots + C_1 x_{m+1} + C_0 x_m = 0 \end{cases}$$

Poly caratteristico

•  $P(x) = C_k x^k + \dots + C_1 x + C_0 = 0$

• Trova le radici:  $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_k$

• Se le radici sono  $2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2$   
distinte allora

$$x_m = A_1 \xi_1^m + \dots + A_k \xi_k^m$$

• Se le radici non fossero tutte  
distinte dovrei aggiungere dei  
fattori  $1, m, m^2, \dots$

PROB 3

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = 0 \\ a_2 = 1 \\ a_{m+2} = 5a_{m+1} - 6a_m + \underline{7^m} \end{cases}$$

$$a_{m+2} - 5a_{m+1} + 6a_m = 7^m = 7 \cdot (7^{m-1})$$

$$= 7 \cdot (a_{m+1} - 5a_m + 6a_{m-1})$$

$$a_{m+2} - 12a_{m+1} + 41a_m - 42a_{m-1} = 0$$

Poly caratteristico:

$$x^3 - 12x^2 + 41x - 42 = (x-2)(x-3)(x-7)$$

$$\xi_1 = 2, \quad \xi_2 = 3, \quad \xi_3 = 7$$

$$a_n = A \cdot 2^n + B \cdot 3^n + C \cdot 7^n$$

$$a_0 = A + B + C = 0$$

$$a_1 = 2A + 3B + 7C = 1$$

$$a_2 = 2^2 A + 3^2 B + 7^2 C = \dots$$

PROB 4

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = a_2 = 1 \\ a_3 = 2 \\ a_{m+3} = \frac{a_{m+2} a_{m+1} + m!}{a_m} \end{cases}$$

Dimostra che  $a_n$  è intero  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\underline{a_{m+3} a_m - a_{m+2} a_{m+1}} = m! = m \cdot (m-1)!$$

$$a_1 = 1$$

$$a_2 = 2$$

$$a_3 = 2$$

$$a_4 = 3$$

$$a_5 = 8$$

$$a_6 = 15$$

$$a_7 = 48$$

$$a_8 = 105$$

$$a_{m+3} = \frac{a_{m+2} a_{m+1} + m!}{a_m}$$

$$\text{Claim: } a_m \mid m!$$

$$a_m \mid a_{m+2}$$

1	• 2
2	• 4
8	• 6
48	

1	• 3
3	• 5
15	• 7
105	

$$\text{Claim 2: } a_m = (m-1) a_{m-2}$$

Dim: INDUZIONE (GENERALIZZATA)

$$\text{P.B. } a_3 = 2 \cdot 1$$

$$a_4 = \dots$$

P.I. Suppongo

$$a_{i+2} = (i+1) a_i$$

$$\forall i \leq m-1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{m+3} &= \frac{a_{m+2} a_{m+1} + m!}{a_m} \stackrel{=}{=} \\
 &= \frac{(m+1) a_m a_{m+1} + m!}{a_m} \stackrel{=}{=} \\
 &= (m+1) a_{m+1} + \frac{m!}{a_m} \quad \underline{\underline{=}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{m+1} a_m &= m a_{m-1} \cdot (m-1) a_{m-2} = \\
 &= \dots = m! \\
 &\text{(si dim. per induzione)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{m!}{a_m} = a_{m+1}$$

$$\underline{\underline{=}} (m+1) a_{m+1} + a_{m+1} = (m+2) a_{m+1}$$

□

PROB 5

$$a_{m+1} = a_m^2 - 2$$

e  $a_0$  fissato in  $[0, 1]$

$$x^2 - 2 = x \quad \leadsto \quad x_1, x_2$$



$$x_1 = x_1^2 - z$$

$$a_{m+1} = x_1^2 - z = x_1$$

$$a_{m+1} - x_1 = a_m^2 - z - x_1$$

$$a_{m+1} - x_2 = a_m^2 - z - x_2$$

$$\frac{a_{m+1} - x_1}{a_{m+1} - x_2} = a$$

$$\cos 2\theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1$$

$$b_m = \cos(2^m \theta)$$

$$b_{m+1} = \cos(2 \cdot 2^m \theta) = \dots = 2b_m^2 - 1$$

$$a_{m+1} = a_m^2 - z$$

$$b_m = \frac{a_m}{z} \Rightarrow \frac{a_{m+1}}{z} = 2 \frac{a_m^2}{z} - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{m+1} = a_m^2 - z$$

$$a_m = zb_m = 2 \cos(2^m \theta)$$

$\theta$ ?

lo ricavo usando  $a_0$

# FUNZIONALI

PROB. 6

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x \lfloor y) = f(x) \lfloor f(y) \rfloor$$

$$\bullet x = y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(0) = f(0) \cdot \lfloor f(0) \rfloor$$

$$\Rightarrow (1) f(0) = 0$$

$$(2) \lfloor f(0) \rfloor = 1$$

$$(2) \lfloor f(0) \rfloor = 1$$

$$y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x) = f(0) \quad \forall x$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = c = \text{cost}$$

$$\text{e } \lfloor c \rfloor = 1 \Rightarrow c \in [1, 2)$$

$d_2$  verificare

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

$$x = y = 1$$

$$f(1) = f(1) \lfloor f(1) \rfloor$$

$$(1.1) \quad f(1) = 0$$

$$(1.2) \quad \lfloor f(1) \rfloor = 1$$

$$(1.1) \quad f(1) = 0$$

$$x = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{f(y) = 0} \quad \forall y$$

soluzione (da verificare)

$$(1.2) \quad \lfloor f(1) \rfloor = 1$$

$$y = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(\lfloor x \rfloor) = f(x)$$

$$x = 2, \quad y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(1) &= f(2) \cdot \lfloor f(\frac{1}{2}) \rfloor = \\ &= f(2) \cdot \lfloor f(0) \rfloor = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(1) = 0 \quad \downarrow$$

PROB 7  $f(2a) + 2f(b) = \underline{f(f(a+b))}$

dove  $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

Sol:  $b=0$   $f(f(a)) = f(2a) + 2c$

$a=0$

$f(f(0)) = 2f(0) + c$

$f(2a) = 2f(a) - c$

OSS:  $f(2a) + 2f(b) = f(f(a+b)) =$   
 $= f(f(b+a)) = f(2b) + 2f(a)$

$f(2b) - 2f(b) = f(2a) - 2f(a)$   
" costante

$a=0 \Rightarrow \text{costante} = -f(0)$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow f(a+b) - c = f(a) + f(b) - 2c$$

$$f(a+b) - c = [f(a) - c] + [f(b) - c]$$

$$g(x) = f(x) - c$$

$$\Rightarrow g(a+b) = g(a) + g(b)$$

EQUAZIONE DI CAUCHY!

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = kx$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = kx + c$$

Sostituisco nell'espressione iniziale e trovo i valori di  $k$  e di  $c = f(a)$

•  $k = 2$  e  $c$  qualunque

•  $k = 0$  e  $c = 0$

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

PROB 9

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(y f(x+y) + f(x)) = 4x + 2y f(x+y)$$

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

Soluzione:

$$\bullet y = 0 \Rightarrow f(f(x)) = 4x$$

$e$   $4x$   $e$  biettiva

$$f(4x) = f(f(f(x))) = 4f(x)$$

$\Rightarrow f(0) = 0$

OSS: - Se  $f \circ g$   $e$  iniettiva  $\Rightarrow g$   $e$  iniettiva

• Se  $f \circ g$   $e$  suriettivo  $\Rightarrow f$   $e$  sur.

• Se  $f \circ g$   $e$  biettiva  $\Rightarrow g$   $e$  iniettiva  
 $f$   $e$  sur.

$\Rightarrow f$   $e$  biettiva

$$\bullet x = 0, y = 1$$

$$f(f(1)) = 2f(1)$$

$\begin{matrix} \text{"} \\ 4 \cdot 1 \end{matrix}$

$$2f(1) = 4 \Rightarrow f(1) = 2$$

$$f(2) = f(f(1)) = 4 \quad (*)$$

$$f(4) = 8$$

$$\bullet x = 1 - y \Rightarrow$$

$$f(2y + f(1-y)) = 4 - 4y + 4y = 4$$

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

$$\Rightarrow f(1-y) = 2(1-y)$$

Preso  $x = 1 - y$  si ha  $f(x) = 2x$

da verificare

# ESERCIZI

1. Trova tutte le possibili  $f: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$   
t.c.  $f(x + f(y)) = f(x) + y$

2.  $\begin{cases} a_1 = 1 \\ a_{m+1} = 7a_m + 1 \end{cases}$  Trova il minimo  $m$  t.c.  
 $30 \mid a_m$

3.  $\begin{cases} b_0, b_1 \in \mathbb{Z} \\ b_{m+1} = (m+1)b_m - mb_{m-1} \end{cases}$   
Dimostra che per ogni  $k \geq 3$  intero,  
per  $m$  abbastanza grande,  $b_m$   
costante modulo  $k$

4. In quante parole di 20 lettere, generate  
da  $a, b, c$ , compare la lettera  $a$   
un numero pari di volte?

5.  $f(x) + 2f(xy) = f(x + 2xy)$ ,  $f: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$   
trova  $f$

6. Sia  $(a_m)$  progressione aritmetica non  
costante t.c.  $\exists m \geq 1$  con  
 $a_m + a_{m+1} = a_1 + \dots + a_{3m-1}$   
Dimostra che  $a_m$  non contiene  
termini nulli



7. Trova tutte le  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  t.c.

$\forall x, y, z, k \in \mathbb{R}$  si abbia

$$(a) \quad x f(x, y, z) = z f(z, y, x)$$

$$(b) \quad f(x, ky, k^2 z) = k f(x, y, z)$$

$$(c) \quad f(1, k, k+1) = k+1$$

E. 1

$$f(x + f(y)) = f(x) + y, \quad f: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\bullet \quad x=0 \Rightarrow \underbrace{f(f(y)) = f(0) + y}_{\text{biettiva}} = 0 + y$$

$$\Rightarrow f \text{ biettiva}$$

$$\bullet \quad x=y=0 \quad \cancel{f(f(0))} = \cancel{f(0)}$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$\text{Dat: } x, z, \quad \exists y \text{ t.c. } y = f(z)$$

$$f(x + \underbrace{f(f(z))}_y) = f(x) + f(z)$$

$$f(x + z) = f(x) + f(z)$$

$\Rightarrow f$  è cauchy

$$\begin{cases} b_0, b_1 \in \mathbb{Z} \\ b_{m+1} = (m+1)b_m - mb_{m-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Se } b_i \equiv b_{i-1} \equiv c \pmod{k}$$

$$b_{i+1} \equiv (i+1) \cdot c - i \cdot c = c$$

$$m = k \quad ; \quad b_{k+1} \equiv b_k$$

4 Sia  $x_m$  il numero cercato (il numero di parole di  $m$  lettere t.c. ...)

$$x_{m+1} = 2 \cdot x_m + (y_m) \cdot 1$$

↓  
parole di lunghezza  
 $m$  con un numero disp.  
di  $x$ .

parole totali di length  $m$  è

$$x_m + y_m = 3^m$$

$$y_m = 3^m - x_m$$

$$x_{m+1} = 2x_m + 3^m - x_m = x_m + 3^m$$

$$x_m = x_0 + \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} 3^i = x_0 + \frac{3^m - 1}{3 - 1}$$

E.5

$$f(x) + 2f(xy) = f(x + 2xy), \quad f: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\bullet x = y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$\bullet x \cdot y = z \quad \left( y = \frac{z}{x} \right)$$

$$f(x) + 2f(z) = f(x + 2z) \quad \circ$$

$$\bullet x = -z$$

$$f(-z) = -f(z)$$

$$\bullet x = -2z \quad f(2z) = 2f(z)$$

$$\bullet y = 2z$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) + f(y) &= f(x) + f(2z) = \\ &= f(x) + 2f(z) = \\ &= f(x + 2z) = \end{aligned} \quad \circ$$

$$= f(x + g)$$

$$E.6 \quad \exists m \geq 2 \quad t.c$$

$$a_m + a_{m+1} = a_1 + \dots + a_{3m-1}$$

PROG. ARITHM

$$a_k - a_{k-1} = d \quad (d \text{ RAGIONE})$$

$$a_k = a_1 + (k-1)d$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k a_i = \frac{k(a_1 + a_k)}{2}$$

$$[a_1 + (m-1)d] + [a + md] =$$

$$= \frac{(3m-1)(a_1 + a_{3m-1})}{2} = 3a$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$3a = (9m+2)d$$

$$d = \frac{-6a}{9m+2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{m+1} &= a + md = \\ &= a \frac{(9m+2) + 6m}{9m+2} = \end{aligned}$$

$$9m + 2 + 6m - 3(3m + 2m) + 2$$

