

- SUCCESSIONI
- EQ. FUNZIONALI

RIPASSO

$$1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n = \frac{x^{n+1} - 1}{x - 1} \quad [\text{se } x \neq 1]$$

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

• BONUS $1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots = S$

• $x \geq 1$ $+ \infty$

• $x \in (0, 1)$ $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S &= 1 + x(1 + x + x^2 + \dots) \\ &= 1 + Sx \end{aligned} \right\} S = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

• $\begin{cases} X_{n+1} = 3X_n + 2 \\ X_0 = 1 \end{cases}$ Trovare X_n .

$$\begin{aligned} X_{n+1} &= 3X_n + 2 \\ &= 3(3X_{n-1} + 2) + 2 \\ &= 3^2 \cdot X_{n-1} + 3 \cdot 2 + 2 \\ &= 3^2(3X_{n-2} + 2) + 2 + 3 \cdot 2 \\ &= 3^3 \cdot X_{n-2} + 3^2 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 2 + 2 \\ &\dots \\ &= 3^{n+1} \cdot X_0 + 3^n \cdot 2 + 3^{n-1} \cdot 2 + \dots + 2 \\ &= 3^{n+1} \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{3^{n+1} - 1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Fatto : $\begin{cases} X_{n+1} = aX_n + b \\ X_0 \text{ fissato} \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow X_n = a^{n+1} \cdot X_0 + b \cdot \frac{a^{n+1} - 1}{a - 1} \quad [a \neq 1]$$

se $a = 1$ $X_n = X_0 + b \cdot n$

Come complicarla?

$$X_{n+1} = aX_n + f(n) \quad \text{1 grado di libert }$$

Fatto $X_n = a^n \cdot \underline{c} + g(n) \quad \text{con } \underline{c} \in \mathbb{R}$

• nel caso $f(n) \equiv b$, $g(n) = b \cdot \frac{a^{n+1} - 1}{a - 1}$

• $\cancel{a^{n+1}} \cdot c + g(n+1) = \cancel{a^{n+1}} \cdot c + a \cdot g(n) + f(n)$

$$g(n+1) - a g(n) = f(n)$$

• $f \equiv b$ $g(n+1) - a g(n) = b$

• $f(n) = n$, $a = 2$

$$g(n+1) - 2g(n) = n$$

• SPERANZA : se f   polinomio,
 g   polinomio

• $g(n) = \alpha n + \beta$

$$\alpha(u+1) + \beta - 2\alpha n - 2\beta = n$$

$$n(\alpha - 2\alpha - 1) + \alpha + \beta - 2\beta = 0$$

↪ vale per ogni n

$$\alpha - 2\alpha - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = -1$$

$$\bullet \begin{cases} X_{n+1} = X_n + \underline{n^k} & (n, n^2, n^3, \dots) \\ X_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

↪ $X_n = \sum_{i=0}^n i^k = \underbrace{\text{polinomio in } n}_{P_k(n)}$

INDUZIONE SU k .

$$k=0 \rightarrow P_0(n) = n$$

$$k=1 \rightarrow P_1(n) = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

} GUESS
grado $k+1$

somma
telescopica

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (n+1)^{k+1} - \cancel{n^{k+1}} = \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k+1}{i} n^i \\ \cancel{n^{k+1}} - \cancel{(n-1)^{k+1}} = \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k+1}{i} (n-1)^i \\ \dots \\ \cancel{2^{k+1}} - 1 = \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k+1}{i} 1^i \end{array} \right.$$

$$(n+1)^{k+1} - 1 = \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k+1}{i} P_i(n)$$

$\Rightarrow P_k$ è polinomio

$$\bullet \begin{cases} X_{n+1} = aX_n + bX_{n-1} \\ X_0, X_1 \text{ fissati} \end{cases}$$

LINEARE

$$\begin{cases} F_{n+1} = F_n + F_{n-1} \\ F_0 = F_1 = 1 \end{cases} \quad (\text{Fibonacci})$$

cosa ci aspettiamo? polinomi, esponenziali...

se è crescente, $F_{n+1} \geq 2F_{n-1}$
 $\Rightarrow F_n \geq 2^{n/2}$

proviamo $F_n = \lambda^n$

$$\lambda^{n+1} = \lambda^n + \lambda^{n-1}$$

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 5$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

Conosciamo 2 soluzioni $A_n = \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n$
 $B_n = \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n$

$$A_{n+1} = A_n + A_{n-1}$$

LINEARITÀ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c \cdot A_{n+1} = c \cdot A_n + c \cdot A_{n-1} \Rightarrow \text{anche } \underline{c \cdot A_n} \\ (A_{n+1} + B_{n+1}) = (A_n + B_n) + (A_{n-1} + B_{n-1}) \end{array} \right.$

$$\Rightarrow \text{anche } \underline{A_n + B_n}$$

α A_n + β B_n tutte soluzioni

$\rightarrow$ 2 gradi di libertà

$\Rightarrow$ sono tutte fatte così

$$F_n = \alpha \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n + \beta \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 = F_0 = \alpha + \beta \\ 1 = F_1 = \alpha \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) + \beta \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$1 = \alpha \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) + (1-\alpha) \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) =$$

$$= \alpha \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5} - 1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \right) + \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$= \sqrt{5} \alpha + \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\beta = 1 - \alpha = 1 - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_n &= \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}} \right) \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}} \right) \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n+1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

Fatto generale

$$\begin{aligned} X_{n+1} &= a X_n + b X_{n-1} \\ \lambda^{n+1} &= a \lambda^n + b \lambda^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$X_n = \lambda^n$$

$$\lambda^2 - a\lambda - b = 0$$

$$p(x) = x^2 - ax - b$$

"associato alla ricorsione"

POLINOMIO CARATTERISTICO

↓
 λ_1, λ_2 radici

$$\begin{cases} X_n = \alpha \lambda_1^n + \beta \lambda_2^n \end{cases}$$

α, β si trovano da x_0, x_1

cosa succede se $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$?

$$P(x) = \square$$

$$\lambda^n, n \cdot \lambda^n \quad (\rightarrow \alpha \lambda^n + \beta n \cdot \lambda^n)$$

$$X_{n+1} = 2\lambda X_n - \lambda^2 X_{n-1}$$
$$(x^2 = 2\lambda x - \lambda^2)$$

$$X_n = n \lambda^n \quad \text{funziona?} \quad \text{SÌ!}$$
$$(n+1) \cancel{\lambda^{n+1}} = 2n \cancel{\lambda^{n+1}} - (n-1) \cancel{\lambda^{n+1}}$$
$$n+1 = 2n - n + 1$$

Fatto ancora più generale

$$X_{n+1} = a_k X_n + a_{k-1} X_{n-1} + \dots + a_0 X_{n-k}$$

troviamo il POLINOMIO CARATTERISTICO
↳ $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{k+1}$ radici

$$X_n = \alpha_1 \lambda_1^n + \dots + \alpha_{k+1} \lambda_{k+1}^n$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \quad \lambda_2 \rightarrow n \cdot \lambda_1$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3$$

$$\lambda_2 \rightarrow n \lambda_1$$

$$\lambda_3 \rightarrow n^2 \lambda_1$$

es.

$$\begin{cases} a_{n+1} = 2a_n + a_{n-1} \\ a_0 = -2 \\ a_1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a_2 = 0$$

Tesi : per ogni primo p , esistono
 ∞ indici n t.c. $p \mid a_n$

• $a_n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ✓

• guardiamola modulo p

↳ a_n varia tra $\textcircled{p}$ valori
 finiti

PIGEONHOLE : 2 termini sono =

Sarebbe bello fosse periodica

MA 2 termini = non bastano

↳ guardiamo le coppie $\underbrace{(a_n, a_{n+1})}_{p^2 \text{ possibili}}$

$\Rightarrow$ ci sono 2 coppie $(a_n, a_{n+1}) =$

$$\underbrace{a_k, a_{k+1}}_{\text{red}}, a_{k+2}, \dots, \underbrace{a_n, a_{n+1}}_{\text{red}}, a_{n+2}, \dots$$

Diagram illustrating the pigeonhole principle: two pairs of consecutive terms, (a_k, a_{k+1}) and (a_n, a_{n+1}) , are highlighted with red boxes and underlined. Blue arrows indicate the sequence of terms and the mapping from the first pair to the second pair, showing that the sequence is periodic modulo p .

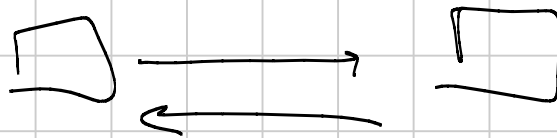
$\Rightarrow$ la succ. è periodica
 modulo p

se troviamo un termine $\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$
fine

• PROBLEMA : e se 0 è
nell'antiperiodo?

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+1} &= 2a_n + a_{n-1} \\ a_{n-1} &= a_{n+1} - 2a_n \\ "b_n = a_{-n}" \end{aligned}$$

estendiamo la succ da $n \in \mathbb{N}$
a $n \in \mathbb{Z}$



FUNCTIONAL

equazione in cui l'incognita è una funzione

$$\bullet \quad f(f(x)) = x$$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$\bullet \quad f(n+1) - 2f(n) = n \quad f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

...

es. Trovare $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(xf(x) + f(y)) = f(x)^2 + y \quad (\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R})$$

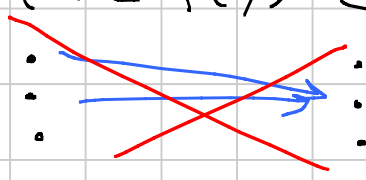
SOLUZIONE

- es. $ax+b$
- ① dimostrare che solo $f(x) = \dots$ funziona
 - ② VERIFICARE (sostituendo nell'eq. iniziale) che sia soluzione

① è interessante. Come farlo?

- sostituire a x, y valori comodi (es. 0)
 - dimostrare che f è iniettiva / surgettiva
- es. f iniettiva $\rightarrow f(x^2 + y) = f(f(x)^2 + f(y))$
 $x^2 + y = f(x)^2 + f(y)$

es. f surgettiva $\exists x_0 \quad f(x_0) = 0$

iniettiva $f(x) = f(y) \Leftrightarrow x = y$

 surgettiva $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow X$
 $\forall x \in X \exists y f(y) = x$

- f monotona $\rightarrow$ crescente (debole o stretta)
 $\rightarrow$ decrescente (")

TECNICHE

- $P(x, y)$ l'equazione del testo
 $\hookrightarrow$ es. $P(x, 0)$, $P(x, f(x))$...
- cercare di far sparire termini
- simmetrie (contando $P(x, y)$ $P(y, x)$)

es. Trovare $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

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

- $P(0, 0)$ $f(f(0)) = f(0)^2$
- $P(0, y)$ $\underbrace{f(f(y))}_{\text{LHS}} = \underbrace{f(0)^2 + y}_{\text{RHS}}$

$\hookrightarrow f$ è bigettiva

$f \circ f$ è bigettiva

RHS biiettivo $\Rightarrow$ anche LHS

Left/Right
Hand
Side

Fatto $f \circ g$ iniettiva $\Rightarrow g$ iniettiva
 $f(g(x))$ $f \circ g$ surgettiva $\Rightarrow f$ surgettiva

• sia x_0 con $f(x_0) = 0$
 $P(x_0, y) \Rightarrow f(f(y)) = y$
 $\Rightarrow f(0)^2 = 0 \quad (x_0 = 0)$

• $P(f(z), y) \Rightarrow f(z f(z) + f(y)) = z^2 + y$
 $(z \in \mathbb{R})$ $\parallel P(z, y)$
 $f(z)^2 + y$
 $\Rightarrow f(z)^2 = z^2 \Rightarrow f(z) = \begin{pmatrix} + \\ - \end{pmatrix} z$ dipende da z

! $f(x) = x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ e $f(x) = -x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
sono le uniche sol

Bisogna controllare che il
"MISCLIONE" non funziona

$\rightarrow f(a) = a, \quad f(b) = -b \quad (a, b \neq 0)$
 $P(a, b) : f(a^2 - b) = a^2 + b$

es. $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \quad f(2a) + 2f(b) = f(f(a+b))$

• RHS è Simmetrico in a, b
LHS NO (ma è = a RHS quindi sì)
 $\Rightarrow f(2a) + 2f(b) = f(2b) + 2f(a)$
 $f(2a) - 2f(a) = f(2b) - 2f(b)$

$$\boxed{f(2a) - 2f(a) = k} \quad \text{costante} \\ \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{eq: } 2f(a) + k + 2f(b) = f(f(a+b))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot P(a, 0) : \quad & 2f(a) + k + 2f(0) = f(f(a)) \\ & 2f(a) - k = f(f(a)) \\ \left[\boxed{} \rightarrow a=0 : -f(0) = k \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{eq: } f(a) + f(b) = f(a+b) - k$$

EQ. FUNZ. DI CAUCHY

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

$$\underline{\text{Tesi}} : f(x) = c \cdot x, \quad \forall c \text{ costante}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \text{VERIFICHIAMO che } \forall c \quad f(x) = c \cdot x \text{ è sol} \\ c \cdot x + c \cdot y = c(x+y) \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot y=0 : f(x) + f(0) = f(x) \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$$

$$\cdot y=1 : f(x) + f(1) = f(x+1)$$

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

$$f(3) = 3f(1)$$

per induzione

$$f(n) = n \cdot f(1) \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\cdot \left[x = \frac{m}{n} \right], \quad y = \frac{1}{n} : f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = f\left(x + \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

per induzione

$$f\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = m \cdot f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$m=n : f(1) = n \cdot f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot f(1)$$

$$f\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = \frac{m}{n} \cdot f(1)$$

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

↳ servono ipotesi extra: continuità
monotonia...

$$\textcircled{1} f(x) \cdot f(y) = f(xy)$$

$$\textcircled{2} f(x) + f(y) = f(xy)$$

$$\textcircled{3} f(x) \cdot f(y) = f(x+y)$$

$$g(x) = \log f(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \quad g(x) + g(y) &= \log(f(x) \cdot f(y)) \\ &= \log(f(x+y)) \\ &= g(x+y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = c \cdot x \Rightarrow f(x) = e^{cx}$$

$$f(a) + f(b) = f(a+b) - k$$

$(f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$
 $+2k$
 $+2k$

$$g(x) = f(x) + k$$

$$\underbrace{f(a) + k}_{g(a)} + \underbrace{f(b) + k}_{g(b)} = \underbrace{f(a+b) + k}_{g(a+b)}$$

$$g(a) = c \cdot a$$

$$f(a) = c \cdot a - k$$

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

SOSTITUIAMO

$$2ca - k + 2cb - 2k = c^2(a+b) - ck - k$$

$$2c(\underline{a+b}) - 3k = c^2(\underline{a+b}) - (c+1)k$$

$$c = 2, \quad \underline{c = 0} \quad (c^2 - 2c = 0)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$k = 0$$

① $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(Lx \sqcup y) = f(x) \sqcup f(y)$$

② $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

$$\bullet f(f(n)) = n+1 \quad ?$$

$$\bullet f(f(n)) = n+2 \quad ?$$

$$\bullet f(f(n)) = n+3 \quad ?$$

③ $f: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$

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

④

$$X_0 = 1$$

TROVARE

$$X_{2025}$$

$$X_{n+1} = 6X_n - 2 \sum_{i=0}^n X_i$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \mathbb{R} \quad f(\lfloor x \rfloor y) = f(x) \lfloor f(y) \rfloor$$

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

$$\hookrightarrow f(0)=0 \text{ o } \lfloor f(0) \rfloor = 1$$

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

$$\hookrightarrow f(1)=0 \text{ o } \lfloor f(1) \rfloor = 1$$

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

$$x=1$$

$$\boxed{f(y)=0}$$

$$2) \quad \lfloor f(0) \rfloor = 1, \quad f(1)=0 \rightarrow f(y)=0$$

(caso non esistente)

$$[(1,0) \rightarrow f(0) = f(1) \lfloor f(0) \rfloor = 0]$$

$$3) \quad f(0)=0, \quad \lfloor f(1) \rfloor = 1$$

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

$$\underline{y=1} \quad f(\lfloor x \rfloor) = f(x) \quad (*)$$

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

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

$\hookrightarrow$ caso 1 (non esiste)

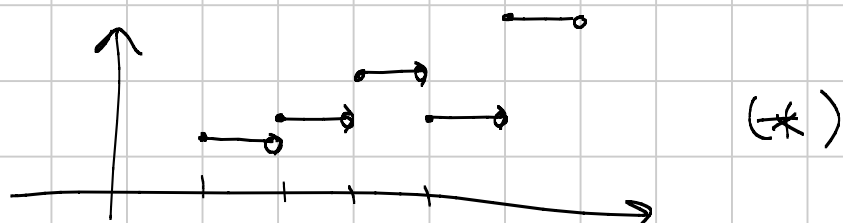
$$\textcircled{4} \quad \lfloor f(0) \rfloor = 1, \quad \lfloor f(1) \rfloor = 1$$

- $x = n, y = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow f(\underbrace{Lx}_{f(1)}) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = f(n) [f(\frac{1}{n})]$

- $y = 1 \quad f(Lx) = f(x) \quad (*)$

- $x = n \quad y = 1 + \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow f(Lx \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{n})) =$
 $n \text{ intero}$
 $|n| \geq 2$
 $\boxed{n=2 \quad y=\frac{1}{2}}$
 $= f(n) [f(1 + \frac{1}{n})]$
 $\stackrel{(*)}{=} f(n) [f(1)]$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad f(n+1) &= f(n) \\ (*) \quad f(x) &= f(Lx) \end{aligned} \right\}$$



- f costante

- $L f(0) = L f(1) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow f \equiv c \quad c \in [1, 2)$$

funzionano tutte? Sì

$$c = c \cdot Lc$$

②

$$f(f(n)) = n+k$$

$$k=1, 2, 3$$

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

$$\cdot \quad f(f(f(n))) \stackrel{||}{=} f(n+k)$$

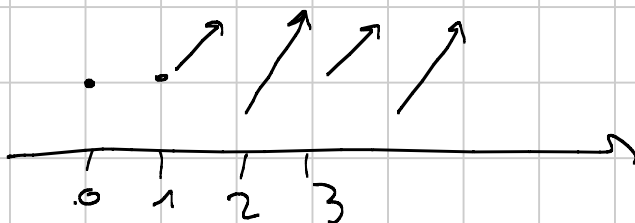
$$\boxed{k=1} \quad \begin{cases} f(n+1) = f(n) + 1 \\ \Rightarrow f(n) = f(0) + n \end{cases}$$

$$n+1 = f(f(n)) = 2f(0) + n$$

$$\boxed{k=2}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} f(2n) = f(0) + 2n \\ f(2n+1) = f(1) + 2n \end{cases}$$



③

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

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

$$\cdot \quad f(x) = x \rightarrow 2x = 2x + 2y \quad \text{NO}$$

$$\cdot \quad f \text{ sol} \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot f \text{ sol}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \quad (0, 0) &\Rightarrow 2f(0) = 4f(0) \\ &\Rightarrow f(0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

• $(x, -y)$ / RHS è simm in x, y

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad \leftarrow \quad \begin{aligned} f(x-y) &= f(y-x) \\ f(x) &= f(-x) \end{aligned}$$

• $x=y$: $f(2x) = 4f(x)$

• $x=2x$: $f(3x) + f(x) = 2f(x) + \frac{2f(2x)}{8f(x)}$

$$f(3x) = 9f(x)$$

→ $\boxed{f(nx) = n^2 f(x)}$ (la risolve su $\mathbb{R}$)

• $f(1) = n^2 f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$

• $\Rightarrow f\left(2 \cdot \frac{1}{n}\right) = 4 f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$

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

④

$$X_{n+1} = 6X_n - 2 \sum_{i=0}^n X_i$$

Sappiamo X_0 , trovare X_{2025} .

$$X_{n+2} = 6X_{n+1} - 2 \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} X_i$$

$$X_{n+1} = 6X_n - 2 \sum_{i=0}^n X_i$$

$$X_{n+2} - X_{n+1} = 4X_{n+1} - 6X_n$$

$$X_{n+2} = 5X_{n+1} - 6X_n$$