

# SENIOR A3. MEDIUM

RICORSIONI  
FE

Titolo nota

05/09/2025

## RICORSIONI:

$$a_{n+1} = \alpha a_n + \beta a_{n-1}$$

$$a_0 = \dots \quad a_1 = \dots$$

$$x^2 = \alpha x + \beta$$

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  RADICI

$$\lambda_1^{n+1} = \alpha \lambda_1^n + \beta \lambda_1^{n-1}$$

$$\{x_n\}, \{y_n\} \quad \{x_n + y_n\}$$

↑  
costanti

$\{\lambda_1^n\} \quad \{\lambda_2^n\} \rightarrow$  SFRUTTARE IMPOSIZIONE LE CONDIZIONI IN IACI IN MANIERA APPROPRIATA

$$\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n$$

$$a_{n+1} = \alpha_1 a_n + \alpha_2 a_{n-1} + \dots + \alpha_k a_{n-k+1}$$

$$\{\lambda_i^n\}$$

$$\dots \quad a_0 \quad a_1 \quad \dots \quad a_n$$

$$a_{n+1} = \alpha a_n + \beta a_{n-1}$$

non ci sono relazioni "STAMP" se le radici sono DISTINTE,

MA COSA FALLOMO SE SONO UGUALI?

$$\lambda_1^n \quad n \lambda_1^n$$

$$a_{n+1} = a_n + a_{n-1} + f(n)$$

$$f(n) = 2^n$$

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

$$b_n = a_n + n 2^n$$

$$a_n = b_n - n 2^n$$

$$b_{n+1} - 2u2^n = b_n - u2^n + b_{n-1} - \frac{u}{2}2^n + 2^n$$

$$-\frac{u}{2}2^n$$

$$u = -2$$

$$a_{n+1} = \alpha a_n + \beta a_{n-1} + (p(n))$$

$$a_1 = 1, a_2 = 2, \dots, a_{2025} = 2025, a_{2026} = 2026$$

$$a_{n+1} = a_n + \varepsilon_{n-2025}$$

DI MOSTRARE CHE ESISTONO  
208 TERMINI CONSECUTIVI IN  
 $\{s_i\}$  MULTIPLI DI 2026

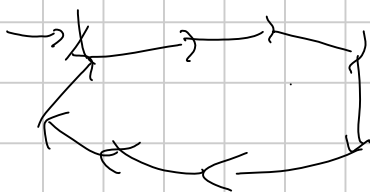
DSS - ~~for~~ LAVORIAMO MOD 2026

$(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{2026}) \rightarrow$  determino le successioni

mi funzione definita da

$\rightarrow (v_2, v_3, \dots, v_{2026})$   
 $\leftarrow$

Capitolo INVERTITO  
 $\Rightarrow$  LETTERA



$(0, 0, 0, 0, \dots, k)$

Idea per indiziati e indiziati equivalenti  
indiziati in sequenze sufficientemente

MOD 2026 / 2

$n \geq 3$   $\exists ?$   $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n \in \mathbb{R}$

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

involon modulo  $n$   $a_{n+1} = a_1$

$f(1) \quad f(2) \quad f(3)$

LE SIMMETRIE: SE  $\Omega$  HA UNA SOLUZIONE  
 PER  $\{s_i\}$   $\Omega$  HA ANCHE PER  $\Omega$

principale  $\{b_i\} = \{a_i\}$

-1 -1 2

$|x_i - d_{i+1}|$  molto grande

++  $\rightarrow$  +      --  $\rightarrow$  +      -+  $\rightarrow$  +-

++

$$1 + \cancel{s_i} s_{i+1} = s_{i+2} \Rightarrow s_i \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow s_i \geq 2$$

+ -      +-+

152 2004

$$s_n = |s_{n+1} - s_{n+2}|$$

$$s_0, s_1, s_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Q LIMITATA?

+ -+

VOLIAMO FAR VEDERE CHE È SEMPRE

+ - -

per +-+-+-

$$s_1 > s_3 > s_5$$

-+ -+ -+  $\rightarrow$  ++

$$s_n = |s_{n+1} - s_{n+2}|$$

a b c

C'è un piccolo errore

SE fosse su  $\mathbb{Z}$

$$\langle \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \dots \rangle$$

ma su  $\mathbb{Z}$  non è vero!!

$$1 + \frac{1}{2^k} = 2$$

SE sono finiti sono crescenti

o x x o

$$\varepsilon_n - \varepsilon_{n-1} \geq \varepsilon > 0$$

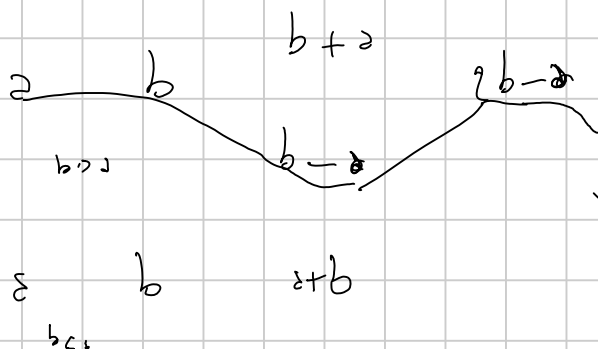
↓ invece

$$\varepsilon_n \geq n\varepsilon + \varepsilon_0$$

l'idea scriviamo n per q-nessi

$$\alpha = p/q$$

$$|n\alpha - m| < \varepsilon \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0$$



EQUAZIONI FUNZIONALI

EQUAZIONE DI CAUCHY

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

$$\mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \quad \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = \mathbb{Q}x$$

$$f(1) = \mathbb{Q}1$$

$$f\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = \mathbb{Q} \frac{p}{q}$$

$$\frac{p}{q} + \dots + \frac{p}{q} = p = \underbrace{1 + 1 + \dots + 1}_{q-1}$$

$$f\left(\underbrace{\frac{p}{q} + \dots + \frac{p}{q}}_{q-1}\right) = f\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) + f\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = \mathbb{Q}f\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = pf(1)$$

$$+ f(0) \quad \in (x, -x) \rightarrow$$

IMMEDIATO CONCHIUDE

$$f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) + 1$$

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

$$c = -1$$

$$f(x+y+1) = f(x) + f(y)$$

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

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

$$g(x) = f(x) - x^2$$

$\mathbb{Q}$

$\mathbb{R}$

$$f(a+b\sqrt{2})$$

$$= \mathbb{Q}a + u\mathbb{Q}b$$



QUESTA IPOTESI POSSO USARLA?

$$f(x) = \mathbb{Q}x$$

- CONTINUITÀ

- MONOTONIA

$$\left|2 - \frac{p}{q}\right| < \epsilon$$

$$\mathbb{Q} - \epsilon, \mathbb{Q} + \epsilon$$

- LIMITATOREZZA SU NESSUN INTERVALLO

$$f(x) > c \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$$

- IL GRAFICO DI UNA FUNZIONE  
non passa per un'infinità di punti



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

$$f(-1) = 0$$

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

$$\mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$$

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

AMMUTAZIONE TERMINI

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

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

$$y - f(y) \leq 0$$

$$f(y) \geq y$$

$$g(x) = f(x) - x \geq 0$$

$$f(x) = 2x$$

$$g(x) = x$$

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

$$g(x + y + g(y)) = g(x + y) + y$$

$$g(x + y + g(y)) = g(x + y) + y$$

$$\mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$$

$$f(x) = 2x$$

$$g(x) = x$$

$$x + y = z$$

$$g(z + g(y)) = g(z) + y$$

non trivial  $\rightarrow$  no

$$y = z \quad y \neq b \quad z \neq s, b$$

$$g(z) + b = g(z) + b$$

$$g(z + g(z)) = g(z + g(b))$$

$$z \gg s, b$$

$$g(z) + z + b = g(z + g(z+b))$$

$$g(z + g(z)) + b$$

$$=$$

$$g(z + g(z) + g(b))$$

$$g(z) + g(b) = g(z+b)$$

$$g(z) + b = g(z + g(z))$$

DISU  $\leftarrow$  Funz.

y non zero

$$f(x+y) \geq y f(x) + f(f(x))$$

$$\mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$$

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

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

$$x \geq f(x)$$

$$x + y \geq f(x+y) \geq y f(x) + f(f(x))$$

y e' molto vicino a 0  $\rightarrow$  f(x) molto grande  
e' y fissato x

$$x \geq y(f(x)-1) + f(f(x))$$

f(x) > 1  $\rightarrow$  risultato  
y > x  
assunto

$$f(x+y) \geq y f(x) + f(f(x))$$

$$y = \frac{1}{f(x)}$$

$$\rightarrow \geq 1 + f f(x) \geq 1$$

BMO 3/2025

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

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

$$(x, 0) \rightarrow f(x) = f(0)$$

$$(0, y) \rightarrow f(y f(0)) + y = f(y)$$

$$(1, y) \rightarrow f(1 + y f(1)) + y = y + f(1+y)$$

$$(x, x) \rightarrow f(x + x f(x)) + x = x^2 + f(2x)$$

sym  $(x, y) \quad (y, x)$

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

$$(x, -x) \rightarrow f(x - x f(x)) - x = x^2 + f(0)$$

Non è importante solo che sostituiamo y con  
 separa in più anche valori che ci danno  
 delle nuove relazioni bene

assumo

$$\exists x_0 \quad f(x_0) = 0$$

$$f(x) = c$$

$$LHS = 0y = xy + f(x+y)$$

$$y \rightarrow y - x_0$$

→  $x_0$      $AB_3 + AM_2$      $RESOLUT$      $LC$      $PROBLEMA$

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

$$f(\dots) = xy - y + f(x+y)$$

$$f(\dots) = -x^2 + x + f(x)$$

$$nk \quad \underline{x(x+1)} + f(0)$$



$$x+y = C$$

$$y(x-1) + f(C)$$

$$1 = C - x$$

$$(C-x)(x-1) + f(C)$$

$$\exists c \quad f(c) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \exists x_0 \quad f(x_0) = 0$$

$$f(x + y f(x)) = \underline{\underline{f(x+y) + xy - y}}$$

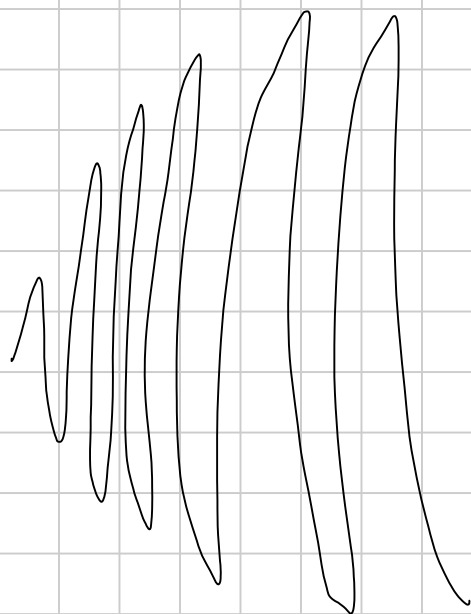
↗  
SFRUTTIAMO

$$\exists c, f(c) \geq 0$$

$$y = y f(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x+y f(x)^2) &= \underline{f(x+y f(x))} + x y f(x)^2 - y f(x) \\
 &= f(x+y) + x y - y + f(x)(x y - y) \\
 &= f(x+y) + (1+f(x))(x y - y)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\checkmark \quad f(x+y f^n(x)) = \underline{f(x+y)} + (1+f(x)+\dots+f^{n-1}(x))(x y - y)$$



$$|f(x)| > 1$$

↓  
DIVERGENZ  
ARBITRÄR GROSSE  
WERTE

$$(xy - y) \neq 0 \quad x \mid f(x) \leq -1$$

$$f(x) \gg 0 \Rightarrow \exists x_0 \quad f(x_0) = 0$$

$$D + t(n) \subset$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \exists n \mid t(n) > M & \quad \forall M \in \mathbb{R} \\
 \exists \mid t(n) \leq M & \quad \forall M \in \mathbb{R}
 \end{aligned}$$

paucolano

$$t(n) \subset \gg |D|$$

Magistralen 2012

$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

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

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

$$f(\quad) = f(\quad)$$

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

$$f(x + f(y)) = f(x) + y \quad \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

IS A3 2012  $S$  insieme finito  $f: S \rightarrow S$

$$\forall g \neq f \\ \forall x \in S \quad g(f(g(x))) \neq f(g(f(x)))$$

Test

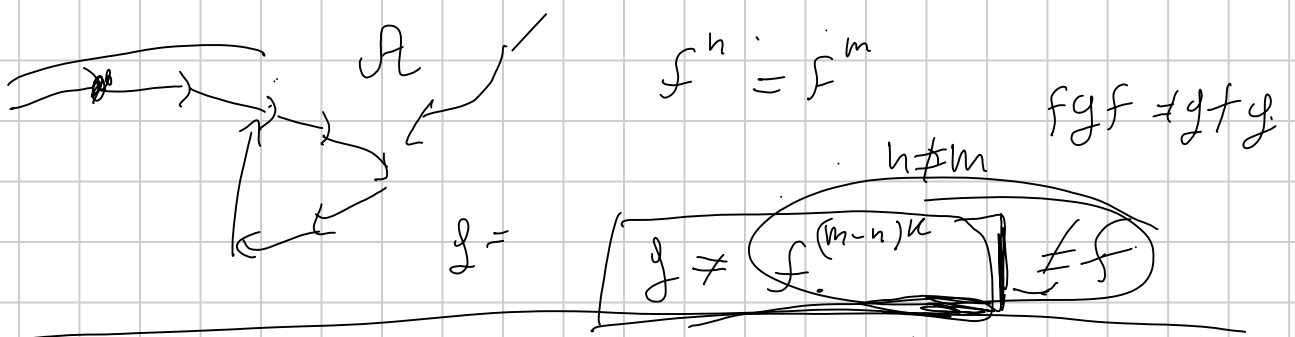
$$f(Mf) = Mf$$

$f|_{Mf}$  è biettiva

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ a \in S \mid \exists x \ f(f(x)) = a \} \\ &= \{ a \in S \mid \exists x \ f(x) = a \} \end{aligned}$$

$$g f g(x) \neq f g f(x) \quad (\exists x \text{ s.t. } g \neq f)$$

$$f(x) \neq f(f(x))$$



$$g = f^n$$

$$f^{(x)} = f^{(x)}$$

main test

$$f(f^{n-1}(x)) = f(x)$$

$$n = (m-n)l + 1$$

$$f^{2n+1} = f^{n+2}$$

$$m-n+1$$

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

$$n-1 = (m-n)l$$

$$n = (m-n)l + 1$$

$$f^n \rightarrow f$$

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

$$f(m+n-f(n)) = f(m) + f(n)$$

$$m = f(n)$$

$$f(x) = f(f(n)) + f(n)$$

$$f(f(h)) = 0$$

is  $\mathbb{Q}^1$  mapping  
FA 0

$$f(0)$$

$$f(0 + f(h) - f(f(n))) = f(0) + f(f(n))$$

$$f f(n) = \dots$$

$$= f(0)$$

$$\underline{f(m + f(n)) = f(m)}$$

PERIODIC PA

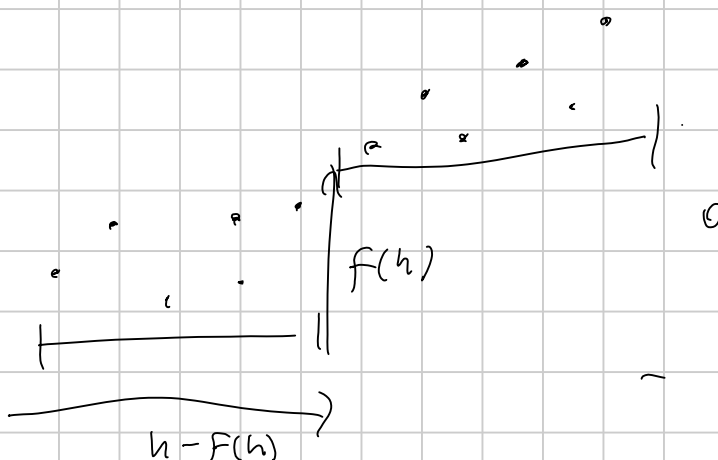
$$n_1, n_2 \quad f(n_1) \neq 0 \quad f(n_2)$$

$$f(n_1) = 1 \quad f(n_2)$$

$$f(n+m) = f(n) + f(m)$$

$$f(n) \quad \text{is not periodic}$$

$$f(n+m) = f(n) + f(m)$$



IMO 2 2017

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

$$f(f(x)f(y)) + f(xy) = f(xy)$$

$$\text{for } 0, x-1, 1-x$$

$$(x, x-1)$$

$$f(f(x)f(x-1)) + f(2x-1) = f(x^2-x)$$

$$x+y = xy$$

$$y = \frac{x}{x-1}$$

$$f(f(x)f(\frac{x}{x-1})) = 0$$

$$f(f(0)^2) = 0$$

$$c \mid f(c) = 0$$

$$f(0)$$

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

$$f(0) + f(c+1) = f(c)$$

$$f(0) = -f(c)$$

$$\underline{f(0) + f(x+c) = f(xc)}$$

$$\text{let } x = \frac{c}{c-1} \rightarrow f(0) = 0$$

$$f(1) = 0$$

let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(x) f\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) = 1$$

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

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

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f(0) + f(x+1) = f(x)$$

$$\boxed{f(xn) = f(0x) - 1}$$

$$f(x+n) = f(x) - n$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow \underline{f(f(x)) + f(x) = f(0)}$$

$$\underline{f^2(x) = 1 - f(x)}$$

$$1 - f^2(x) = f(x)$$

$$\boxed{f^2(x) = -f(xn)}$$

$$f f(x) + f f(x) = 1$$

$$f^3(x) + \underline{f^2(x)} = \underline{1}$$

$$f^3(x) = f(x)$$

f

let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and

$$f(x)f(y) + f(xy) = f(xy)$$

$$(1 \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \emptyset) \quad \sim \quad 1$$

$$\begin{matrix} xy = t+1 \\ xy = t \end{matrix}$$

$$f(x+1) = f(x) - 1$$

$$f(2) = 1$$

$$f(2) = 0$$

$$f(5) = f(6)$$

$$\begin{matrix} x+y = 8+1 \\ xy = 6 \end{matrix}$$

$$x+y = 6+1$$

$$xy = 2$$

$$f(\quad) = 1$$

$$3 \vee \alpha \quad \text{L'INIEATIVITA'} \quad \text{IN } 0$$

$$f \left( \begin{matrix} 11 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right) = 1$$