

1-2 כ

ברךורית גרכיה וסימטריה

1. ען סכ 1, ג'ינרכית והוינרכית

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6. ען סכ 1, ג'ינרכית

$$\underline{x_n = A \cdot 3^n} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x_{n+1} = 3x_n \quad \text{ל} \quad \underline{2}$$

$$= (n-1)^2 (n-2)^2 x_{n-2}$$

$$= (n-1)^3 (n-2)^2 \cdots 1^2 x_1$$

$$\underline{x_n = [(n-1)!]^2 \cdot C}$$

$$\underline{x_1 = x_0^3} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x_{n+1} = x_n^3 \quad \text{ל}$$

$$x_2 = x_1^3 = (x_0^3)^3 = x_0^9$$

$$x_3 = x_2^3 = (x_0^9)^3 = x_0^{27}$$

$$\underline{x_n = (x_0)^{3^n}}$$

$$x_1 = x_0 + 0 = x_0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x_{n+1} = x_n + n \quad \text{ל}$$

$$x_2 = x_1 + 1 = x_0 + 1$$

$$x_3 = x_2 + 2 = x_0 + (1+2)$$

$$\cdots x_n = x_{n-1} + (n-1) \cdots = x_0 + (1+2+\cdots+(n-1))$$

$$= \underline{\frac{1}{2} n(n-1) + x_0}$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{x_{n+1}}{n+1}$$

$$\stackrel{a_n = x_n/n}{\Leftrightarrow} x_{n+1} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)x_n + n^2 - 1 \quad \text{ל}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \left((1+x_n)x_n + n^2 - 1 \right)$$

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

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

$$a_n = a_{n-1} + (n-2) \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$= a_{n-2} + (n-3) + (n-2)$$

!

$$= a_1 + 0 + 1 + \cdots + (n-2) = C + \frac{1}{2} (n-1)(n-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow x_n = n a_n = \underline{Cn + \frac{1}{2} n(n-1)x_{n-2}}$$

2-2 א

$$\begin{array}{l} n=0 \quad A+B=0 \\ n=1 \quad 2A+3B=0 \end{array} \left\} \Leftrightarrow A2^n+B3^n=0 \quad \text{pic. 1c (3)}$$

✓ $A=B=0 \Leftrightarrow$

בacz, $\{A, B\}$ זוגותם של טracות במת' מופיעות בראונר
NODEל $\{N_1, N_2\}$ כב' הושג (או כנה אסוציאטיב' כז
אנטיג'ן וק'וכ'ן נטען מופיעות בראונר

$$\left(\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0 \right) \quad \text{נטען מופיעות בראונר} \quad \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \xleftrightarrow[n=1]{n=0} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2^n \\ 3^n \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\left(\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0 \right) \quad \text{נטען מופיעות בראונר} \quad \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \xleftrightarrow[n=1]{n=0} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} n \\ 2^n \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \text{ז}
! \quad \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \xleftrightarrow[n=1]{n=0} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} n \\ 2^n-1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \text{ז.}$$

$$\text{נטען מופיעות בראונר} \quad \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \xleftrightarrow[n=2]{n=0}$$

$$\text{נטען מופיעות בראונר} \quad \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \xleftrightarrow[n=1]{n=0} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ n \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2^n \\ 2^n \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \text{ז}$$

$$\left(\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \right)$$

$$\text{נטען מופיעות בראונר} \quad \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \xleftrightarrow[n=2]{n=1}$$

$$\text{נטען מופיעות בראונר} \quad \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \xleftrightarrow[n=1]{n=0} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ n \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2^n \\ 2^n \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \text{ז}$$

$$(\lambda^2=5\lambda-6) \quad \lambda^2-5\lambda+6=(\lambda-2)(\lambda-3)=0 \quad \text{נמצא נורמלית} \quad \lambda=2,3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{x_{n+2}}{x_n} = \frac{5x_{n+1}-6x_n}{x_n} : \lambda \geq 2 \quad \text{נמצא נורמלית}$$

$$\text{נמצא נורמלית} \quad \lambda=2 \quad \Leftrightarrow (2^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \quad \text{ז}$$

$$(\lambda^2=4\lambda-4) \quad \lambda^2-4\lambda+4=(\lambda-2)^2=0 \quad \text{נמצא נורמלית} \quad \lambda=2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{x_{n+2}}{x_n} = \frac{4x_{n+1}-4x_n}{x_n} : \lambda \geq 2 \quad \text{נמצא נורמלית}$$

$$(\lambda=1) \quad \text{נמצא נורמלית} \quad \lambda=1,2 \quad \Leftrightarrow (2^n), (1), (n) \quad \text{ז}$$

$$(\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-2)=0 \quad \text{נמצא נורמלית} \quad \lambda=1,2 \quad \Leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} 1^n \\ n-1^n \end{matrix}$$

$$(\lambda^2-2\lambda+1)(\lambda-2)=\lambda^3-4\lambda^2+5\lambda+2$$

$$\lambda^3=4\lambda^2-5\lambda-2 \Rightarrow \frac{x_{n+3}}{x_n} = \frac{4x_{n+2}-5x_{n+1}-2x_n}{x_n} : \lambda \geq 2 \quad \text{נמצא נורמלית}$$

... ④ ה' פונקציית סדרה רקורסיבית רציפה : $(n), (3^n)$

$\{A_n + B \cdot 3^n\}_{A,B \in \mathbb{R}} = \langle (n), (3^n) \rangle$

לפיכך, גיבת הetc'ת (n) גיבת הetc'ת (3^n) גיבת הetc'ת $(1), (n)$ גיבת הetc'ת (3^n) גיבת הetc'ת (1)

$$(3, 1) \text{ פולינום } (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda - 3) = 0 \quad : \text{נמצא}$$

$$(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 3) = 0$$

$$\lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2 + 7\lambda - 3 = 0 \quad : \text{לצ'}$$

$$x_{n+3} = 5x_{n+2} - 7x_{n+1} + 3x_n$$

$\langle (n), (3^n) \rangle$ כרוכת רציפה רציפה ועוד דבוקת ארכוית

: $(k=2 \iff 3^n - n)$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_n & x_{n+1} & x_{n+2} \\ n & n+1 & n+2 \\ 3^n & 3^{n+1} & 3^{n+2} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$x_n, x_{n+1}, x_{n+2} \rightarrow \text{רציפות רציפות}$

$x_n = n$ ו $x_{n+1} = 3^n$ ו $x_{n+2} = 9^n$

$$x_n = 3^n \quad \text{יקי}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} x_n & x_{n+1} & x_{n+2} \\ n & n+1 & n+2 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} n & n+1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} x_{n+2} - \begin{vmatrix} n & n+2 \\ 1 & 9 \end{vmatrix} x_{n+1} + \begin{vmatrix} n+1 & n+2 \\ 3 & 9 \end{vmatrix} x_n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2n-1)x_{n+2} - (8n-2)x_{n+1} + (6n+3)x_n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{n+2} = \frac{8n-2}{2n-1} x_{n+1} - \frac{6n+3}{2n-1} x_n$$

$$n+2 \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{8n-2}{2n-1} (n+1) - \frac{6n+3}{2n-1} \cdot n \quad : (n) \text{ יקיים}$$

$$= \frac{(8n-2)(n+1) - (6n+3)n}{2n-1}$$

$$= \frac{8n^2 + 6n - 2 - 6n^2 - 3n}{2n-1} = \frac{2n^2 + 3n - 2}{2n-1} = n+2 \checkmark$$

$$3^{n+2} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{8n-2}{2n-1} 3^{n+1} - \frac{6n+3}{2n-1} 3^n \quad : (3^n)$$

$$= \frac{3^n}{2n-1} ((8n-2)3 - (6n+3)) = \frac{3^n}{2n-1} (18n - 9) = 9 \cdot 3^n \checkmark$$

... ④ が 何?

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_n & x_{n+1} & x_{n+2} \\ n! & (n+1)! & (n+2)! \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad k=2 : (n!), (1) \quad \underline{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} x_n & x_{n+1} & x_{n+2} \\ 1 & n+1 & (n+1)(n+2) \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_n \begin{vmatrix} n+1 & (n+1)x_{n+2} \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - x_{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & (n+1)(n+2) \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + x_{n+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & n+1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_n (n+1)^2 + x_{n+1} (n^2 + 3n + 1) - nx_{n+2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{x_{n+2} = (n+3+y_n)x_{n+1} - y_n(n+1)^2 x_n}$$

$$1 \stackrel{?}{=} (n+3+y_n) - \frac{1}{n} \frac{(n+1)^2}{(n+2+y_n)} \quad \checkmark \quad : (1) \quad : \text{?)'?'}$$

$$(n+2)! \stackrel{?}{=} (n+3+y_n)(n+1)! - y_n(n+1)^2 n! \quad : (n!)$$

$$= n! [(n+3+y_n)(n+1) - y_n(n^2 + 2n + 1)]$$

$$= n! [n^2 + 4n + 4 + y_n - n - 2 - y_n]$$

$$= n! (n^2 + 3n + 2) = n! (n+1)(n+2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_n & x_{n+1} & x_{n+2} & x_{n+3} \\ 2^n & 2^{n+1} & 2^{n+2} & 2^{n+3} \\ n! & (n+1)! & (n+2)! & (n+3)! \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad : (2^n), (n!), (1) \quad \underline{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} x_n & x_{n+1} & x_{n+2} & x_{n+3} \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & n+1 & (n+1)x_{n+2} & (n+1)(n+2)x_{n+3} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$x_n = A(n-1)! \quad x_{n+1} = n! + n! \quad \text{Gl. 5}$$

$$x_n = A(n-1)! \quad x_{n+1} = n! \quad \text{Gl. 5}$$

$$(n+1)! = n \cdot n! + n! \quad x_n = n! \quad \text{Gl. 5}$$

$$\underline{x_n = n! + A(n-1)!} \quad \text{Gl. 5} \Leftarrow$$

$$x_{n+1} = 2x_n + 1 \quad \text{Gl. 5}$$

$$x_n = A \cdot 2^n \quad \text{Gl. 5} \quad x_{n+1} = 2x_n \quad \text{Gl. 5}$$

$$c = -1 \Leftrightarrow c = 2c + 1 \Leftrightarrow x_n = c \quad \text{Gl. 5} : x_n = -1 \quad \text{Gl. 5}$$

$$\underline{x_n = A \cdot 2^n - 1} \quad \text{Gl. 5} \Leftarrow$$

$$x_{n+2} = 4x_{n+1} + 5x_n \quad \text{Gl. 5}$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 5 = 0 \quad \text{Gl. 5}$$

$$(\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 5) = 0$$

$$\lambda = -1, 5$$

$$\underline{x_n = A(-1)^n + B \cdot 5^n} \quad \text{Gl. 5} \Leftarrow$$

$$x_{n+2} = 4x_{n+1} + 5x_n + 5^n - n \quad \text{Gl. 5}$$

$$\underline{x_n = A(-1)^n + B \cdot 5^n} \quad \text{Gl. 5} \Leftrightarrow \text{Gl. 5}, x_{n+2} = 4x_{n+1} + 5x_n \quad \text{Gl. 5}$$

$$x_{n+2} - 4x_{n+1} - 5x_n = 5^n - n \quad \text{Gl. 5}$$

$$S: (x_n) \rightarrow (x_{n+2} - 4x_{n+1} - 5x_n) : \text{Gl. 5} \quad S \text{ Gl. 5}$$

$$S(n) = (n+2 - 4(n+1) - 5n) = (-2 - 8n) : \underline{-n}$$

$$S(1) = (1 - 4 - 5) = (-8)$$

$$\Rightarrow S(n-\frac{1}{4}) = (-8n)$$

$$\Rightarrow S(\frac{n}{8} - \frac{1}{32}) = (-n) \quad \text{Gl. 5} \quad \underline{x_n = \frac{n}{8} - \frac{1}{32}} \quad \text{Gl. 5}$$

$$\left(\frac{n+2}{8} - \frac{1}{32}\right) - 4\left(\frac{n+1}{8} - \frac{1}{32}\right) - 5\left(\frac{n}{8} - \frac{1}{32}\right) \quad \text{Gl. 5}$$

$$= n\left(\frac{1}{8} - \frac{4}{8} - \frac{5}{8}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{32} - \frac{4}{8} + \frac{4}{32} + \frac{5}{32}\right) = -n \quad \checkmark$$

... ②5 de פונק

$$\begin{aligned} S(5^n) &= 0 & : \underline{\underline{5^n}} \\ S(n5^n) &= ((n+2)5^{n+2} - 4(n+1)5^{n+1} - 5n5^n) \\ &= (5^{n+1}(5n+10 - 4n - 4) - n) = (6 \cdot 5^{n+1}) \\ \Rightarrow S(\frac{1}{30}n5^n) &= (5^n) \quad \dots \quad x_n = \frac{1}{30}n5^n \quad \text{לכ'ס} \\ &\quad \text{אנו גם} \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{x_n = A(-1)^n + B \cdot 5^n + \frac{n}{8} - \frac{1}{32} + \frac{n}{30} \cdot 5^n} \quad \Leftarrow$$

: (C) נס סדרה פולינומית

$$x_n = Cn + D \quad \text{ר'ד'ס} \quad : \underline{\underline{n}}$$

$$x_{n+2} - 4x_{n+1} - 5x_n = -n \Rightarrow (C(n+2) + D) - 4(C(n+1) + D) - 5(Cn + D) = -n$$

$$n \text{ פ'ר } \Rightarrow C - 4C - 5C = -1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$1 \text{ פ'ר } \Rightarrow 2C + D - 4(C+D) - 5D = 0 \Rightarrow -2C - 8D = 0 \Rightarrow D = -\frac{1}{32}$$

$$\underline{x_n = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{32}} \quad \text{אנו גם}$$

$$\text{הנ' פ'ר } \lambda = 5 \quad : \underline{\underline{5^n}}$$

$$x_n = En5^n \quad \text{ר'ד'ס}$$

$$x_{n+2} - 4x_{n+1} - 5x_n = 5^n \Rightarrow E(n+2)5^{n+2} - 4E(n+1)5^{n+1} - 5En5^n = 5^n$$

$$\Rightarrow E \cdot 5^{n+1} [5(n+2) - 4(n+1) - n] = 5^n$$

$$\Rightarrow E \cdot 5^{n+1} \cdot 6 = 5^n$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{1}{30}$$

$$\underline{x_n = \frac{1}{30} \cdot 5^n} \quad \text{אנו גם}$$

$$x_{n+2} = 6x_{n+1} - 9x_n + n \cdot 2^n + 3^n + 5$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad x_{n+2} = 6x_{n+1} - 9x_n \quad \text{ר'ד'ס}$$

$$\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda^2 = 6\lambda - 9 \quad \text{ר'ד'ס}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\underline{x_n = (A_n + B)3^n} \quad \text{אנו גם}$$

$$x_{n+2} - 6x_{n+1} + 9x_n = n \cdot 2^n + 3^n + 5 \quad \text{אנו גם}$$

$$x_n = (Cn + D)2^n \quad : n \cdot 2^n \quad \text{ר'ד'ס}$$

$$x_n = En^23^n \quad : 3^n$$

$$x_n = F \quad : 5$$

... (25) de gvn

$$\begin{aligned} & x_n = (Cn+D) \cdot 2^n : \underline{\underline{n \cdot 2^n}} \\ x_{n+2} - 6x_{n+1} + 9x_n &= n \cdot 2^n : (C(n+2)+D)2^{n+2} - 6(C(n+1)+D)2^{n+1} + 9(Cn+D)2^n \stackrel{?}{=} n \cdot 2^n \\ \Rightarrow & (C(n+2)+D) \cdot 4 - 6(C(n+1)+D)2 + 9(Cn+D) \stackrel{?}{=} n \\ n \text{ de prvn} : & 4C - 12C + 9C = 1 \Rightarrow C = 1 \\ 1 \text{ de prvn} : & 4(2C+D) - 12(C+D) + 9D = 0 \Rightarrow D = 4 \\ x_{n+2} - 6x_{n+1} + 9x_n &= n \cdot 2^n - \delta \quad \text{do jid} \quad x_n = (n+4) \cdot 2^n \quad \text{jid} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & x_n = En^2 3^n : \underline{\underline{3^n}} \\ x_{n+2} - 6x_{n+1} + 9x_n &= 3^n : E(n+2)^2 3^{n+2} - 6E(n+1)^2 3^{n+1} + 9En^2 3^n \stackrel{?}{=} 3^n \\ \Rightarrow & E(n+2)^2 \cdot 9 - 6E(n+1)^2 \cdot 3 + 9En^2 \stackrel{?}{=} 1 \\ \Rightarrow & 9E(n^2 + 4n + 4) - 18E(n^2 + 2n + 1) + 9En^2 \stackrel{?}{=} 1 \\ \Rightarrow & 18E = 1 \Rightarrow E = \frac{1}{18} \\ x_n &= n^2 \cdot 3^n / 18 \quad \text{jid} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & x_n = F : \underline{\underline{5}} \\ x_{n+2} - 6x_{n+1} + 9x_n &= 5 : F - 6F + 9F = 5 \Rightarrow F = \frac{5}{4} \\ x_n &= (An+B)3^n + (n+4)2^n + \frac{n^2}{18} 3^n + \frac{5}{4} : \text{jid} \end{aligned}$$

כדי שvn יהיה סדרן נתקין בפונקציית סכום

$$\begin{aligned} S(x_n) &= (x_{n+2} - 6x_{n+1} + 9x_n) \text{ do } S(x_n) = (n \cdot 2^n + 3^n + 5) - \delta \quad \text{do } S(x_n) = (n \cdot 2^n + 3^n + 5) - \delta \\ (x_n) &= (2^n)(n2^n) \text{ de jid} : \underline{\underline{n \cdot 2^n}} \\ S(2^n) &= (2^{n+2} - 6 \cdot 2^{n+1} + 9 \cdot 2^n) = ((4-12+9)2^n) = (2^n) \\ S(n2^n) &= ((n+2)2^{n+2} - 6(n+1)2^{n+1} + 9n2^n) \\ &= ((4n+8 - 12n - 12 + 9n)2^n) \\ &= ((n-4)2^n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow S(n2^n + 42^n) = (n2^n)$$

$$(x_n) = (E \cdot n^2 3^n) \text{ do } S(x_n) : \underline{\underline{3^n}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(n^2 3^n) &= ((n+2)^2 3^{n+2} - 6(n+1)^2 3^{n+1} + 9n^2 3^n) \\ &= (3^{n+2} \underbrace{(n+2)^2 - 2(n+1)^2 + n^2}_{n^2 + 4n + 4 - 2n^2 - 4n - 2 + n^2}) = (2 \cdot 3^{n+2}) = (18 \cdot 3^n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow S(\frac{1}{18} n^2 3^n) = (3^n)$$

do jid

... 25 de פון

$$(x_n) = (x_{1,2,3}) \text{ פון } \underline{\underline{5}}$$

$$S(1) = (1-6+9) = (4) \Rightarrow S(\frac{5}{4}) = 5.$$

↳ פון דה פון סון

$$\underline{\underline{x_n = (n+4)2^n + \frac{1}{18}n^23^n + \frac{5}{4}}}$$

$$x_{n+3} = 2x_n - x_{n+2} \quad (1)$$

$$\lambda^3 = 2 - \lambda^2 \quad \text{פונטיל}$$

$$\lambda^3 + \lambda^2 - 2 = 0 \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$(\lambda-1)(\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2) = 0 \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\lambda = 1, -1 \pm i \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\underline{\underline{x_n = A + B(-1+i)^n + C(-1-i)^n}}$$

פונטיל צפוי

$$x_{n+3} = 2x_n - x_{n+2} + n + (-1)^n \quad (3)$$

$$x_n = A + B(-1+i)^n + C(-1-i)^n \quad \text{פונטיל}$$

$$S(x_n) = (n+(-1)^n) \Leftrightarrow x_{n+3} - 2x_n + x_{n+2} = n + (-1)^n \quad \text{פונטיל}$$

$$S(x_n) \equiv (x_{n+3} - 2x_n + x_{n+2}) \text{ פונטיל}$$

$$x_n = (Cn + D)n \quad \text{פונטיל : } \underline{\underline{n}}$$

$$S(n) = (n+3 - 2n + n+2) = (1)$$

$$S(n^2) = ((n+3)^2 - 2n^2 + (n+2)^2) = (10n + 13)$$

$$\Rightarrow S(n^2 - 13n) = (10n) \Rightarrow S(\frac{n^2 - 13n}{10}) = (n)$$

↳ פון דה פון סון

$$x_n = E(-1)^n \quad \text{פונטיל : } \underline{\underline{(-1)^n}}$$

$$S((-1)^n) = (-1)^{n+3} - 2(-1)^n + (-1)^{n+2}$$

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

$$= -2(-1)^n \Rightarrow S(-\frac{1}{2}(-1)^n) = ((-1)^n)$$

↳ פון דה פון סון

$$\underline{\underline{x_n = A + B(-1+i)^n + C(-1-i)^n + \frac{n^2 - 13n}{10} - \frac{1}{2}(-1)^n}}$$

פונטיל צפוי, דה פון דה פון סון פון פון פון פון

... ⑤ de פונק

④ - 2. הוכחה ל 5 ⑦

$$\underline{x_n = A \cdot 3^n + B \cdot n} \quad \text{לפנ } |1200 \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{הוכחה } (3) , (n) \\ k=2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{15} \Rightarrow x_n = n! + A(n-1)! \quad x_1 = 4 \quad \underline{k} \quad \textcircled{6}$$

$$\stackrel{n=1}{\Rightarrow} 4 = 1 + A$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 3 \quad \underline{x_n = n! + 3(n-1)!}$$

$$\textcircled{25} \Rightarrow x_n = A \cdot 2^n - 1 \quad x_1 = 3 \quad \underline{n}$$

$$\stackrel{n=1}{\Rightarrow} 3 = 2A - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 2 \quad \underline{x_n = 2^{n+1} - 1}$$

$$\textcircled{25} \Rightarrow x_n = A(-1)^n + B \cdot 5^n \quad x_0 = x_1 = 1 \quad \underline{\Sigma}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow_{n=0}: 1 &= A + B \\ n=1: 1 &= -A + 5B \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} 1 &= 6B, \quad B = \frac{1}{6} \\ -A &= 1 - B = \frac{5}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{x_n = \frac{1}{6} (-1)^n + \frac{1}{6} 5^n}$$

$$\textcircled{25} \Rightarrow x_n = A(-1)^n + B \cdot 5^n + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{30} \cdot 5^n \quad \underline{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 = 1 &\Rightarrow 0 = A + B - \frac{1}{32} \\ x_1 = 1 &\Rightarrow 1 = -A + 5B + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{30} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow A + B &= \frac{1}{32} \\ -A + 5B &= \frac{7}{96} \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} 6B &= \frac{74}{96} \Rightarrow B = \frac{37}{288} \\ A &= \frac{1}{32} - B = -\frac{7}{72} \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{x_n = -\frac{7}{72} (-1)^n + \frac{37}{288} 5^n + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{30} \cdot 5^n}$$

$$\textcircled{25} \Rightarrow x_n = (n+4)2^n + \frac{1}{8} n^2 3^n + \frac{5}{4} + (A+B)3^n \quad \underline{1}$$

$$x_0 = 1 \stackrel{n=0}{\Rightarrow} 1 = 4 + \frac{5}{4} + B \Rightarrow B = -\frac{17}{4}$$

$$x_1 = 2 \stackrel{n=1}{\Rightarrow} 2 = 10 + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{4} + (A+B)3$$

$$\Rightarrow 3(A+B) = -8 - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{5}{4} = -\frac{113}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = -\frac{113}{36} - B = \frac{17}{4} - \frac{113}{36} = \frac{40}{36} = \frac{10}{9}$$

$$\underline{x_n = (n+4)2^n + \frac{1}{8} n^2 3^{n-2} + \frac{5}{4} + \left(\frac{10}{9} - \frac{17}{4}\right) 3^n}$$

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$$\text{⑤) } \Rightarrow x_n = A + B(-1+i)^n + C(-1-i)^n$$

$x_0 = 1$	$\xrightarrow{n=0}$	$1 = A + B + C$	}
$x_1 = 2$	$\xrightarrow{n=1}$	$2 = A + (-1+i)B + (-1-i)C$	
$x_2 = 4$	$\xrightarrow{n=2}$	$4 = A + (-2i)B + (2i)C$	

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$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow A + B + C = 1 \\ \text{④ - ①} \quad &(-2+i)B + (-2-i)C = 1 \\ \text{⑤ - ①} \quad &(-2(-1))B + (2i-1)C = 3 \\ i \cdot \text{④} \quad &(-2(-1))B + (-2i+1)C = i \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} ④ \\ ⑤ \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow (-2(-1))B = \frac{1}{2}(3+i) \\ &(2i-1)C = \frac{1}{2}(3-i) \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow B = \frac{3+i}{2(-2(-1))} = \frac{(3+i)(2i-1)}{2(-5)} = \frac{-5+5i}{10} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i \\ &C = \frac{3-i}{2(2i-1)} = \frac{(3-i)(2i+1)}{2 \cdot (-5)} = \frac{5+5i}{-10} = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i \\ &\quad (\text{B} + \text{C} = -1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 1 - B - C = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_n &= 2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right)(-1+i)^n + \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i\right)(-1-i)^n \\ &= 2 + \frac{1}{2}(-1+i)^{n+1} + \frac{1}{2}(-1-i)^{n+1} \\ &= \underline{\underline{2 + \frac{1}{2}((-1+i)^{n+1})}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{⑤) } \Rightarrow x_n = A + B(-1+i)^n + C(-1-i)^n + \frac{n^2-13n}{10} - \frac{1}{2}(-1)^n \quad \underline{2}$$

$$x_0 = 1 \xrightarrow{n=0} 1 = A + B + C - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_1 = 2 \xrightarrow{n=1} 2 = A + (-1+i)B + (-1-i)C - \frac{6}{5} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_2 = 4 \xrightarrow{n=2} 4 = A + (-2i)B + (2i)C - \frac{11}{5} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow A + B + C = \frac{3}{2} \\ &A + (-1+i)B + (-1-i)C = \frac{27}{10} \\ &A - 2iB + 2iC = \frac{67}{10} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} (-2+i)B + (-2-i)C = \frac{6}{5} \\ (-1-2i)B + (-1+2i)C = \frac{26}{5} \\ (-1-2i)B + (1-2i)C = \frac{6i}{5} \end{array} \quad \times i$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} (-1-2i)B = \frac{13}{5} + \frac{3i}{5} \\ (-1+2i)C = \frac{13}{5} - \frac{3i}{5} \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{\frac{13}{5} + 3\frac{i}{5}}{-1 - 2i} = \frac{(\frac{13}{5} + 3\frac{i}{5})(1 - 2i)}{(-1 - 2i)(1 - 2i)} \quad \text{... (36) de PWN}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{18}{5} - 23\frac{i}{5}}{-5} = -\frac{18}{25} + \frac{23}{25}i$$

$$C = \frac{\frac{13}{5} - 3\frac{i}{5}}{-1 + 2i} = -\frac{13}{25} - \frac{23}{25}i \quad \leftarrow \text{RUNZ}$$

$$A = \frac{3}{2} - B - C = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{36}{25}i = \frac{147}{50}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_n = \frac{147}{50} + \frac{-18+23i}{25}(-1+i)^n + \frac{-18-23i}{25}(-1-i)^n + \frac{n^2-13n}{10} - \frac{1}{2}(-1)^n$$

$$(5D) \Rightarrow x_n = A \cdot 3^n + B \cdot n \quad \underline{D}$$

$$x_0 = 1 \stackrel{n=0}{\Rightarrow} 1 = A$$

$$x_1 = 1 \stackrel{n=1}{\Rightarrow} 1 = 3A + B \Rightarrow B = -2$$

$$\underline{x_n = 3^n - 2n}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ x_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = A^n \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ x_{n+2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ x_{n+2} + x_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_A \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ x_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{L} \quad (7)$$

$$A = \underbrace{P}_{\substack{\text{PWNZ} \\ \text{N1G}}} \underbrace{D}_{\substack{\text{N1G} \\ \text{fde}}} \underbrace{P^{-1}}_{\substack{\text{N1G} \\ \text{fde}}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{N1G N2G, } |\lambda_1| > |\lambda_2|$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ x_{n+1} \end{pmatrix}_{\{v_1, v_2\}} = D^n \overbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix}_{\{v_1, v_2\}}}^{\text{fde}}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ x_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{P}_{\substack{\text{N1G} \\ \text{fde}}} \underbrace{D^n}_{\substack{\text{N1G} \\ \text{fde}}} \underbrace{P^{-1}}_{\substack{\text{N1G} \\ \text{fde}}} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} A \lambda_1^n \\ B \lambda_2^n \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[A \neq 0]{\substack{\text{N1G} \\ \text{fde}}} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^n & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$\begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ x_{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$ fde \Rightarrow N1G N2G, $\|\lambda_1\| > \|\lambda_2\|$, $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{C}$

$\begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ x_{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$ fde \Rightarrow $D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$, $n \rightarrow n+1$

$|\lambda_1| > |\lambda_2| \Rightarrow \lambda_1 \text{ N3G, N1G N2G, } \lambda_1 \text{ N1G, N2G, } |\lambda_1| > |\lambda_2|$

$$\frac{1}{2}(1+\sqrt{5}) = \max |\lambda_i| \Leftrightarrow \lambda_1, \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2}(1 \pm \sqrt{5}) \quad \underline{L}$$

$$(A - \lambda I) \underline{v} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda_1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \underline{v} = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{v} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \lambda_1 = \underline{\frac{1}{2}(1+\sqrt{5})}$$

... ⑦ für $\lambda = 3$

$$x_{n+2} = 5x_{n+1} - 6x_n \quad | \cdot 2$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ x_{n+2} \end{pmatrix}}_{\underline{A}} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ 5x_{n+1} - 6x_n \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -6 & 5 \end{pmatrix}}_{\underline{A}} \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ x_{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I}) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ -6 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 2, 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda = 3 : \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ -6 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \underline{v} = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{v} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ \lambda = 2 : \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \underline{v} = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{v} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ x_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = A \cdot 2^n \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + B \cdot 3^n \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_0 = 2, x_1 = 5 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + B \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = B = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ x_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = 2^n \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \underbrace{3^n \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{faktor } 3^n \rightarrow 2^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 3$$

$$x_{n+2} = 6x_n - x_{n+1} \quad | \cdot 2$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ x_{n+2} \end{pmatrix}}_{\underline{A}} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ 6x_n - x_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 6 & -1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\underline{A}} \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ x_{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I}) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ 6 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 + \lambda - 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 2, \underbrace{-3}_{\lambda}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ x_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = A \cdot 2^n \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + B \cdot (-3)^n \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_0 = 2, x_1 = -1 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} ? \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + B \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = B = 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ x_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = 2^n \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + (-3)^n \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} -3$$

$$x_{n+2} = 6x_n - x_{n+1}$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ x_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = A \cdot 2^n \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + B(-3)^n \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_0 = 1, x_1 = 2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + B \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A=1, B=0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ x_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = 2^n \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x_{n+1} - x_n}{2^n} \rightarrow 2$$

$$x_{n+3} = 3x_{n+2} - 4x_n$$

II

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ x_{n+2} \\ x_{n+3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ x_{n+2} \\ 3x_{n+2} - 4x_n \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -4 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}}_A \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ x_{n+1} \\ x_{n+2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ x_{n+1} \\ x_{n+2} \end{pmatrix} = A^n \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0 : \text{NBR } \text{NBR}$$

$$(3-\lambda)\lambda^2 - 4 = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda & 1 \\ -4 & 0 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$(\lambda+1)(\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4) = 0$$

$$(\lambda+1)(\lambda-2)^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda = -1, \begin{matrix} 2 \\ \text{if } \lambda = 2 \end{matrix}$$

↓
'NBR' \rightarrow 'NBR'

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

↓
block Jordan

$$\begin{pmatrix} v_2 \\ v_1 \\ w_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} P \\ D \\ P^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \rightarrow A = P D P^{-1}$$

$$A - 2I = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A - 2I) w_1 = v_1 \Rightarrow w_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

לכ' כבש' 0.025 נמצאה נ' $\{v_1, w_1, v_2\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} &= -\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ x_{n+1} \\ x_{n+2} \end{pmatrix} &= P^{-1} D^n P \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= P \begin{pmatrix} 2^n & n2^{n-1} \\ 2^n & (-1)^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= P \begin{pmatrix} 2^n & n2^{n-1} \\ 2^n & (-1)^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \rightarrow 2 \quad \text{נ' } x_n = -2 + n2^{n-1} - (-1)^n \quad \text{מ' } \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \rightarrow 2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \leftarrow \text{לפ' } \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \rightarrow \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \leftarrow x_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n+1} - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n+1} \right] \quad \text{מ' } \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \rightarrow \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \leftarrow x_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n+1} - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n+1} \right]$$

$$\lambda = 2, 3 \leftarrow \lambda^2 = 5\lambda - 6 \quad \text{מ' } \lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0 \quad \text{מ' } (\lambda-2)(\lambda-3) = 0$$

$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 3 \leftarrow x_n = 2^n + 3^n \leftarrow A = B = 1 \leftarrow \begin{cases} 2 = A + B \\ 5 = 2A + 3B \end{cases} \leftarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = 2, x_1 = 5 \\ x_2 = 2, x_3 = 13 \end{cases} \leftarrow x_n = A \cdot 2^n + B \cdot 3^n$$

$$\lambda = 2, -3 \leftarrow \lambda^2 = 6 - \lambda \quad \text{מ' } \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9 = 0 \quad \text{מ' } (\lambda-2)(\lambda-3) = 0$$

$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} -3 \leftarrow x_n = 2^n + (-3)^n \leftarrow A = B = 1 \leftarrow \begin{cases} 2 = A + B \\ -1 = 2A - 3B \end{cases} \leftarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = 2, x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 = 2, x_3 = 13 \end{cases} \leftarrow x_n = A \cdot 2^n + B \cdot (-3)^n$$

$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \leftarrow x_n = 2^n \leftarrow \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ B = 0 \end{cases} \leftarrow \begin{cases} 1 = A + B \\ 2 = 2A - 3B \end{cases} \leftarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = 1, x_1 = 2 \\ x_2 = 2, x_3 = 13 \end{cases} \leftarrow x_n = A \cdot 2^n + B \cdot (-3)^n$$

$$\lambda = -1, 2 \leftarrow (\lambda+1)(\lambda-2)^2 = 0 \leftarrow \lambda^3 = 3\lambda^2 - 4 \quad \text{מ' } \lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 4 = 0 \quad \text{מ' } (\lambda+1)(\lambda-2)^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \leftarrow x_n = (-1)^n + \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)2^n \leftarrow \begin{cases} A = -1 \\ B = -\frac{5}{2} \\ C = 1 \end{cases} \leftarrow \begin{cases} 0 = A + C \\ 2 = -A + 2(B+C) \\ -1 = A + 4(2B+C) \end{cases} \leftarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = 0 \\ x_1 = 2 \\ x_2 = -1 \end{cases} \leftarrow x_n = A(-1)^n + (Bn+C)2^n$$