

Lektion 5 (utgivet material)

Examples of modeling

1. Number of flags with n stripes in 3 colors: red, blue, green, with two conditions:

i) No two consecutive stripes in the same color.

ii) The top and bottom stripes have different colors.

First of all, there is $3 \cdot 2^{n-1}$ flags satisfying cond. i.

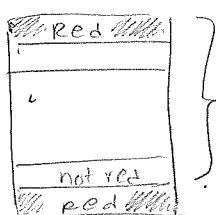
3 val
2 val
2 val
:
2 val

Flags satisfying both conditions ("good flags")

$$n=1 \quad a_1=0 \quad (\text{samma färg uppe och nere})$$

$$n=2 \quad a_2=6 = 3 \cdot 2$$

We see that any "bad flag" with n stripes is a good flag with $n-1$ stripes.



Take a good flag with $n-1$ stripes. Look at the color of the top stripe, say red, so the new stripe has the same red color.

so the bad flags with n stripes are the good flags with $n-1$ stripes, then $a_n = 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} - |\{\text{bad flags with } n \text{ stripes}\}| \Rightarrow$

$$a_n = 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} - a_{n-1} \Rightarrow a_n + a_{n-1} = 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} \quad (1)$$

$$a_1 = 0$$

Lös (1):

$$\begin{aligned} a_n + a_{n-1} &= 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} & (2) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_n + a_{n-1} = 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} \\ 2a_{n-1} + 2a_{n-2} = 3 \cdot 2^{n-2} \end{array} \right. \\ a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} &= 3 \cdot 2^{n-2} & (3) \end{aligned} \Rightarrow$$

$$a_n - a_{n-1} - 2a_{n-2} = 0, \quad n \geq 3 \quad a_1 = 0, a_2 = 6$$

↑

Lös som vanlig diff.

2.

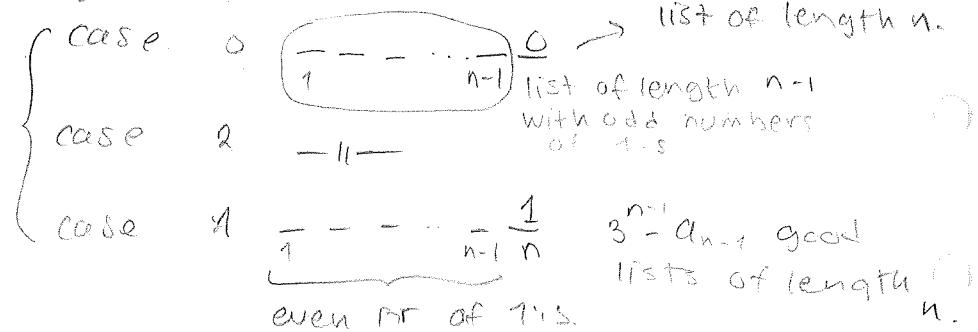
Consider ternary strings of length n . How many of these strings satisfy the condition that they contain an odd number of 1's.

$$a_1 = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$a_2 = 4 \quad (1,0) \quad | \quad (0,1) \quad | \quad (2,1) \\ (1,2)$$

To build good lists of length n .

Good list of length n



Totally:

$$a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-1} + 3 - a_{n-1} = a_{n-1} + 3^{n-1} \quad \text{WHAT}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= 2a_{n-1} + 1 = 2(2a_{n-2} + 1) + 1 = 2^2 a_{n-2} + 2 + 1 = 2^3 a_{n-3} + 2^2 + 2 + 1 = \\ &= 2^{n-1} a_1 + 2^{n-2} + 2^{n-3} + \dots + 1 = 2^{n-1} + 2^{n-2} + \dots + 2 + 1 = 2^n - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$S_n = 2^{n-1} + 2^{n-2} + \dots + 2 + 1$$

$$2S_n = 2^n + 2^{n-1} + \dots + 2$$

diff.

$$S_n = 2S_n - S_n \quad S_n = 2^n - 1$$

OK

[77]

a) $a_n = 6n$ $a_1 = 6$ $a_3 = 18$
 $a_2 = 12$ $a_4 = 24$

$a_n = a_{n+1} - 6$, $a_1 = 6$

b) $a_n = 2n + 1$ $a_1 = 3$ $a_3 = 7$
 $a_2 = 5$ $a_4 = 9$

c) $a_n = a_{n+1} - 2$, $a_1 = 3$

c) $a_n = 10^n$ $a_0 = 1$ $a_2 = 100$
 $a_1 = 10$ $a_3 = 1000$

$a_n = 10 \cdot a_{n-1}$, $n \geq 2$, $a_1 = 10$
 $a_0 = 1$

d) $a_{n+1} = a_n$ $a_1 = 5$

0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13

9. $F(n) = \sum_{k=1}^n k$

$F(n) = F(n-1) + n \quad n \geq 1, \quad F(0) = 0 \quad n \geq 1$

13. $f_1 + f_3 + \dots + f_{2n-1} = f_{2n}$

Induktionsbasis:

$f_1 = 1 = f_2$ satt

Induktionsantagande:

$f_1 + f_3 + \dots + f_{2p-1} = f_{2p}$

Induktionsstege: Visa att:

$f_1 + f_3 + \dots + f_{2p-1} + f_{2(p+1)-1} = f_{2p+2} \Rightarrow$

$f_{2p} + f_{2p+1} = f_{2p+2} +$

15. $f_0 f_1 + f_1 f_2 + \dots + f_{2n-1} f_{2n} = f_{2n}^2$

Induktionsbasis:

$f_0 f_1 + f_1 f_2 = 0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 = 1 = 1^2 \quad \text{satt!}$

Induktionsantagande

$f_0 f_1 + f_1 f_2 + \dots + f_{2p-1} f_{2p} = f_{2p}^2$

Induktionsstege:

$f_0 f_1 + f_1 f_2 + \dots + f_{2p-1} f_{2p} + f_{2p} f_{2p+1} + f_{2p+1} f_{2p+2} = f_{2p+2}^2$
 $\underbrace{+ f_{2p+1} f_{2p+2}}_{= f_{2p}^2}$

$f_{2p}^2 + f_{2p} f_{2p+1} + f_{2p+1} f_{2p+2} = f_{2p} (f$

[7]

$$a_1 = 0$$

$$a_2 = 1 \quad \{0, 0\}$$

$$a_3 = 3 \quad \{1, 0, 0\}$$

$$\{0, 0, 1\} \quad \{0, 0, 0\}$$

$$a_n \quad \overbrace{\dots}^1 \quad \overbrace{\dots}^{n-1} \quad \overbrace{\dots}^n \quad 0$$



Det finnes ett per av konsekutive 0'er
blant de $n-1$ første posisjonene
 \Rightarrow Det finnes a_{n-1} slike visstør

$$\overbrace{\dots}^1 \quad \overbrace{\dots}^{n-1} \quad \overbrace{\dots}^n \quad 0$$

underfall 0,0
 $\overbrace{\dots}^1 \quad \overbrace{\dots}^{n-1} \quad \overbrace{\dots}^n \quad 0 \quad 0$
 visstør redusert per hver
 Alle visstøravtak med $n-2$ er gode for oss? 2 slike
 tilsvarende

underfall 0,1

$$\overbrace{\dots}^1 \quad \overbrace{\dots}^{n-2} \quad \overbrace{\dots}^n \quad 1 \quad 0$$

Kr av konsekutive 0'er finnes
blant de $n-2$ første posisjonene
 a_{n-2} slike

tilkelt $a_n =$

{7} (igen.)

$$a_1 = 0$$

$$a_2 = 1 : \{0,0\}$$

$$a_3 = 3 \quad \{0,0,1\}, \{1,0,0\}, \{0,0,0\}$$

Fall 1: 1:a på slutet



antal bra listor: a_{n-1}

Fall 2: 0:a på slutet:

a)

$$\overbrace{1}^1 \dots \overbrace{n-2}^1 \overbrace{n-1}^0 \overbrace{n}^0$$

bra listor: a_{n-2}

b)

$$\overbrace{}^{n-2} \overbrace{n-1}^0 \overbrace{n}^0$$

uppfyller kravet \Rightarrow
alla möjliga listor är bra:

a)

$$\text{svår: } a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} + 2^{n-2}$$

b)

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = a_1 = 0 \\ n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$c) a_7 = a_6 + a_5 + 2^5, \text{ där } a_4 = 8, a_5 = 19, a_6 = 43$$

$$a_7 = 43 + 19 + 32 = 94 \text{ st}$$

[17] Hitta ett rekursionssamband för antalet ternära följder av längd n som inte innehåller två likadana siffror i följd.

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = 0 \\ a_1 = 3 : \{1\}, \{2\}, \{0\} \\ a_2 = 6 : \{0,1\}, \{0,2\}, \{1,2\}, \{1,0\}, \{2,1\}, \{2,0\} \end{cases}$$

a)
a_n:

$$\underbrace{1 \quad \dots \quad n-2 \quad n-1}_{n-1} \quad ?$$

a_{n-1} = antalet bra listor.

för att få n bra listor kan vi lägga till 1 av 2 siffror så:

$$a_n = 2a_{n-1}, \quad n \geq 2, \quad a_1 = 3$$

c) a₆?

$$a_n = 2a_{n-1} = 2(2a_{n-2}) = 2^2(2a_{n-3}) = 2^3a_{n-4} = 2^{n-1}a_1 = 3 \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

$$\text{så } a_6 = 3 \cdot 2^5 = 96$$

\equiv

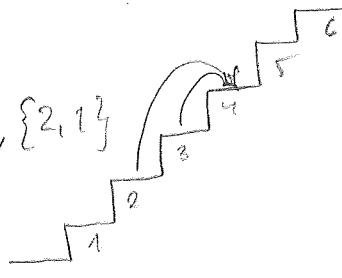
11. Rekursionssamband för antalet sätt att gå n stegs om personen som gårar kan ta en eller två steg i taget.

$$a_1 = 1$$

$$a_2 = 2 \quad 1,1; \text{ el } 2$$

$$a_3 = 3 \quad \{1,1,1\}, \{1,2\}, \{2,1\}$$

$$a_n$$



antalet sätt att ta mig till steg fyra är antalet sätt att ta mig till 3 + antalet sätt att ta mig till 2.

$$\Rightarrow \text{Så } a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}, \quad n \geq 2$$

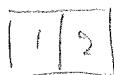
$$a_0 = 0$$

$$a_1 = 1$$

\rightarrow fibonacci!

21. R_n = antal regioner som bildas, när n linjer delar upp ett plan. Inga är parallella och inga 3 går genom samma punkt.

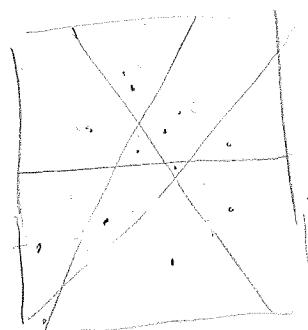
$$a_1 = 2$$



$$a_2 = 4$$



$$a_3 = 7$$



a_{n-1} är antal regioner med $n-1$ linjer.

Att lägga till ytterligare 1 linje, så korsar den alla andra linjer (ent. vinkelr) och genererar n nya regioner, alltså:

$$\underline{a_n = a_{n-1} + n}$$

$$R_n = R_{n-1} + n$$

$$R_n = (R_{n-2} + (n-1)) + n = R_{n-2} + (n-1) + n$$

$$= (R_{n-3} + (n-2)) + (n-1) + n = \dots$$

$$= R_{n-4} + (n-3) + (n-2) + (n-1) + n$$

:

$$= R_3 + 4 + \dots + (n-3) + (n-2) + (n-1) + n$$

$$= R_2 + 3 + 4 + \dots + (n-2) + (n-1) + n$$

$$= R_1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots + n$$

$$= R_0 + \underbrace{1 + 2 + \dots + n}_{\substack{\text{sum} \\ = 1}} = 1 + \{1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n\} =$$

$$= 1 + \underbrace{\frac{n(1+n)}{2}}_{\text{svær}}$$

Lektion 6

3

$$c) a_n - 5a_{n-1} + 6a_{n-2} = 0 \quad a_0 = 1, a_1 = 0$$

Kar. eku:

$$r^2 - 5r + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \left\{ r = \frac{5}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{25}{4} - \frac{24}{4}} = \frac{5}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} = 3, 2 \right\}$$

$(r-3)(r-2)=0$, dette gir:

$$a_n = \alpha 3^n + \beta \cdot 2^n \quad \text{BV ger:} \quad \begin{cases} 1 = \alpha + \beta \\ 0 = 3\alpha + 2\beta \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 1 = \alpha + \beta \\ -2 = \alpha \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \alpha = -2 \\ \beta = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore a_n = -2 \cdot 3^n + 3 \cdot 2^n \quad R$$

$$d) a_n - 4a_{n-1} + 4a_{n-2} = 0 \quad a_0 = 6, a_1 = 8$$

$$r^2 - 4r + 4 = 0 \quad \left\{ r = 2 \pm \sqrt{4-4} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$a_n = \alpha \cdot 2^n + \beta \cdot n \cdot 2^n \quad \text{BV:} \quad \begin{cases} 6 = \alpha \\ 8 = 2\alpha + 2\beta \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \alpha = 6 \\ \beta = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 6 \cdot 2^n - 2 \cdot n \cdot 2^n \quad R$$

$$e) a_n + 4a_{n-1} + 4a_{n-2} = 0 \quad a_0 = 0, a_1 = 1$$

$$r^2 + 4r + 4 = 0 \quad \left\{ r = -2 \pm \sqrt{4-4} \right\}$$

$$a_n = \alpha (-2)^n + \beta n (-2)^n$$

BV:

$$\begin{cases} 0 = \alpha \\ 1 = \alpha + 2\beta \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \alpha = 0 \\ \beta = -1/2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore a_n = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot n (-2)^n = n \left(-\frac{2}{2} \right)^{n-1} = n (-2)^{n-1}$$