

Diferencne jednačine

- pojam diferencne jednačine, primjer rekurzivno zadatog niza
- linearne homogene diferencne jednačine
- linearne nehomogene diferencne jednačine
- procedura dobijanja jednačine na osnovu zadatog niza

\checkmark 1. Data je diferencna jednačina: $S(n) - 2S(n-1) = 0$. a) pronaći opšte rješenje, b) pronaći rješenje koje odgovara početnom uslovu $S(0) = 2$, c) odrediti $S(10)$ za rješenje pod b).

a) $S(n) = A \cdot 2^n$ b) $S(n) = 2 \cdot 2^n$ c) $S(10) = 2^{11} = 2048$

\checkmark 2. Data je diferencna jednačina: $S(n) - 4S(n-1) - 5S(n-2) = 0$. a) pronaći opšte rješenje, b) riješiti je uz početne uslove $S(0) = 3$ i $S(1) = 3$.

a) $S(n) = A \cdot (-1)^n + B \cdot 5^n$ b) $S(n) = 2 \cdot (-1)^n + 5^n$

\checkmark 3. Data je diferencna jednačina: $2S(n) + 3S(n-1) = 10n - 11$. Riješiti je uz početni uslov $S(0) = 2$.

a) $S(n) = A \cdot \frac{2^n}{2} + 2n - 1$

b) $S(n) = 3 \cdot \frac{3^n}{2} + 2n - 1$

\checkmark 4. Data je diferencna jednačina: $S(n) - 5S(n-1) + 6S(n-2) = 4n - 14$. a) naći opšte rješenje, b) riješiti je uz početne uslove $S(0) = 1$ i $S(1) = 6$.

a) $S(n) = A \cdot 2^n + B \cdot 3^n + 2n$ b) $S(n) = -2^n + 2 \cdot 3^n + 2n$

\checkmark 5. Data je diferencna jednačina: $S(n) - 5S(n-1) + 6S(n-2) = \frac{12}{25} \cdot 5^n$. a) naći opšte rješenje, b) naći partikularno rješenje koje zadovoljava početne uslove $S(0) = 0$ i $S(1) = 5$.

a) $S(n) = A \cdot 2^n + B \cdot 3^n + 2 \cdot 5^n$ b) $S(n) = -2^n - 3^n + 2 \cdot 5^n$

\checkmark 6. Naći opšte rješenje diferencne jednačine: $S(n) - 5S(n-1) + 6S(n-2) = 6$.

$S(n) = A \cdot 2^n + B \cdot 3^n + 3$

7. Dat je niz $S(n) = (-1)^n + 2^n + 3 \cdot n - 1$. Odrediti diferencnu jednačinu drugog reda koja jednoznačno opisuje zadati niz.

$S(n) - S(n-1) - 2S(n-2) = -6n + 12 \rightarrow ?$

1.

Diferenčne jednačine:

$$1. \ S(n) - 2S(n-1) = 0$$

n° n°

a) $n - 2 = 0$

$n = 2$

$$S(n) = A \cdot 2^n$$

b) $S(0) = 2 \Rightarrow A \cdot 2^0 = 2 \Rightarrow A = 2$

c) $S(10) = A \cdot 2^{10} = 2 \cdot 2^{10} = 2^{11}$

$$2. \ S(n) - 4S(n-1) - 5S(n-2) = 0$$

$$S(0) = 3$$

$$S(1) = 3$$

a) $n^2 - 4n - 5 = 0$

$$n_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16+20}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 6}{2} = -1,5$$

$$n^2 - 4n - 5 = (n+1)(n-5)$$

$n_1 = -1, \ n_2 = 5$

$$S(n) = A_1 \cdot (-1)^n + A_2 \cdot 5^n$$

b) $S(0) = 3 \Rightarrow A_1 + A_2 = 3 \Rightarrow A_1 = 3 - A_2$

$$S(1) = 3 \Rightarrow -A_1 + 5A_2 = 3 \quad \leftrightarrow$$

$$-(3 - A_2) + 5A_2 = 3 \Rightarrow -3 + 6A_2 = 3$$

$$S(n) = (-1)^n \cdot 2 + 5^n$$

$$6A_2 = 6 \Rightarrow A_2 = 1$$

$$\boxed{A_1 = 2}$$

(1)

$$3. \quad 2S(n) + 3S(n-1) = 10n - 11$$

$$S(0) = 2$$

$$a) \quad 2S(n) + 3S(n-1) = 0$$

$$2n + 3 = 0$$

$$n = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$S_+(n) = \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^n \cdot A$$

$$S_p(n) = a + bn$$

$$2 \cdot (a + bn) + 3 \cdot (a + b(n-1)) = 10n - 11$$

$$2a + 2bn + 3a + 3bn - 3b = 10n - 11$$

$$5a - 3b = -11$$

$$5bn = 10n \Rightarrow b = 2$$

$$5a - 6 = -11$$

$$5a = -5$$

$$a = -1$$

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

$$S(n) = S_+(n) + S_p(n) = A \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^n + 2n - 1$$

$$b) \quad S(0) = 2$$

$$S(0) = A - 1 = 2 \Rightarrow A = 3$$

$$S(n) = 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^n + 2n - 1$$

$$4. \quad S(n) - 5S(n-1) + 6S(n-2) = 4n - 14$$

a) Örnekle yeterlige

$$b) \quad S(0) = 1$$

$$S(1) = 6$$

$$a) \quad S(n) = S_{\text{tr}}(n) + S_p(n)$$

$$n^2 - 5n + 6 = 0$$

$$n_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-24}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{2} = 2, 3$$

$$n_1 = 2, \quad n_2 = 3$$

$$S_{\text{tr}}(n) = A_1 \cdot 2^n + A_2 \cdot 3^n$$

$$S_p(n) = \alpha n + b$$

$$\alpha n + b - 5 \cdot (\alpha(n-1) + b) + 6 \cdot (\alpha(n-2) + b) = 4n - 14$$

$$\underline{\alpha n + b} - 5\underline{\alpha n} + 5\underline{b} + 6\underline{\alpha n} - 12\underline{\alpha} + 6\underline{b} = 4n - 14$$

$$2\alpha n + 2b - 7\alpha = 4n - 14$$

$$\boxed{\alpha = 2}$$

$$2b - 7 \cdot 2 = -14$$

$$2b - 14 = -14 \Rightarrow \boxed{b = 0}$$

$$S_p = 2n$$

$$\boxed{S(n) = A_1 \cdot 2^n + A_2 \cdot 3^n + 2n}$$

$$S(0) = 1$$

$$S(1) = 6$$

$$S(0) = A_1 + A_2 = 1$$

$$S(1) = 2A_1 + 3A_2 + 2 = 6$$

$$A_1 = 1 - A_2$$

$$2(1 - A_2) + 3A_2 = 4$$

$$2 - 2A_2 + 3A_2 = 4$$

$$\boxed{A_2 = 2}$$

$$A_1 = 1 - 2$$

$$\boxed{A_1 = -1}$$

$$\boxed{S(n) = -2^n + 2 \cdot 3^n + 2n}$$

$$s(n) - 5s(n-1) + 6s(n-2) = \frac{12}{25} \cdot 5^n$$

a) Orite y\u011feye;

b) Partikularns y\u011feye

$$s(0) = 0, s(1) = 5;$$

$$s(n) - 5s(n-1) + 6s(n-2) = 0$$

$$\pi^2$$

$$\pi^2 - 5\pi + 6 = 0$$

$$\pi_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-24}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{2} = 2, 3$$

$$\pi_1 = 2, \pi_2 = 3$$

$$s_H(n) = A_1 \cdot 2^n + A_2 \cdot 3^n$$

$$s_p(n) = a \cdot 5^n$$

$$a \cdot 5^n - 5a \cdot 5^{n-1} + 6a \cdot 5^{n-2} = \frac{12}{25} \cdot 5^n$$

$$a \cdot 5^n - \frac{5a \cdot 5^n}{5} + \frac{6a \cdot 5^n}{25} = \frac{12}{25} \cdot 5^n$$

$$25a - 25a + \frac{6a}{25} = \frac{12}{25} \Rightarrow \boxed{a=2}$$

$$s_p(n) = 2 \cdot 5^n$$

$$s(n) = s_H(n) + s_p(n) = A_1 \cdot 2^n + A_2 \cdot 3^n + 2 \cdot 5^n$$

$$b) S(0) = 0$$

$$S(1) = 5$$

$$S(0) = A_1 + A_2 + 2$$

$$S(1) = 2A_1 + 3A_2 + 10$$

$$A_1 + A_2 + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow A_1 = -A_2 - 2$$

$$2A_1 + 3A_2 + 10 = 5$$

$$2(-A_2 - 2) + 3A_2 + 10 = 5$$

$$-2A_2 - 4 + 3A_2 + 10 = 5$$

$$A_2 - 4 + 5 = 0$$

$$A_2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\boxed{A_2 = -1}$$

$$\boxed{A_1 = 1 - 2 = -1}$$

$$\boxed{S(n) = -2^n - 3^n + 2 \cdot 5^n}$$

$$6 \cdot S(n) - 5S(n-1) + 6S(n-2) = 6$$

$$S_4(n) = S(n) - 5S(n-1) + 6S(n-2) = 0$$

$$n^2 - 5n + 6 = 0$$

$$n_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-24}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{2} = 2, 3$$

$$S_H(n) = A_1 \cdot 2^n + A_2 \cdot 3^n$$

$$S_p(n) = a$$

$$a - 5a + 6a = 6$$

$$2a = 6$$

$$\boxed{a = 3}$$

$$S(n) = S_H(n) + S_p(n) = A_1 \cdot 2^n + A_2 \cdot 3^n + 3$$

$$I. S(n) = (-1)^n + 2^n + 3n - 1$$

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

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

$$2^{n-2} = X$$

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

$$S(n) - 3n + 1 = 4X + Y$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} S(n-1) - 3n + 4 = 2X - Y \\ S(n-2) - 3n + 7 = X + Y \end{array} \right\} \oplus$$

$$3X = S(n-1) + S(n-2) - 6n + 11$$

$$X = \frac{1}{3} [S(n-1) + S(n-2) - 6n + 11]$$

$$Y = S(n-2) - 3n + 7 - X =$$

$$= S(n-2) - 3n + 7 - \frac{1}{3} [S(n-1) + S(n-2) - 6n + 11]$$

X i Y u první podváčku:

$$\begin{aligned} S(n) - 3n + 1 &= \frac{4}{3} [S(n-1) + S(n-2) - 6n + 11] + \\ &+ S(n-2) - 3n + 7 - \frac{1}{3} [S(n-1) + S(n-2) - 6n + 11] = \\ &= S(n-1) + S(n-2) - 6n + 11 + S(n-2) - 3n + 7 = \\ &= S(n-1) + 2S(n-2) - 9n + 18 \end{aligned}$$

$$S(n) = S(n-1) + 2S(n-2) - 6n + 17$$

$$S(n) - S(n-1) - 2S(n-2) = -6n + 17$$