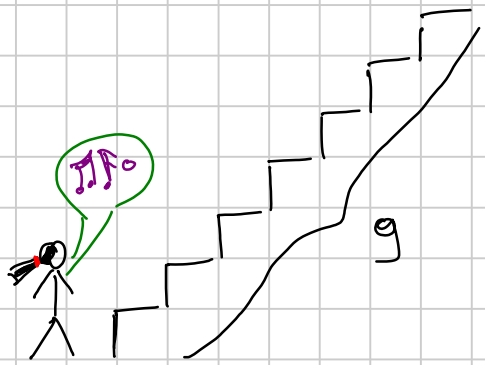


SUCCESSIONI PER RICORRENZA



1 scalino o 2 scalini alla volta

In quanti modi può salire le
scale?

n = numero di scalini

n	# modi
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	$2+3=5$
5	$5+3=8$

Se devo salire n scalini, il primo passo può essere:

i) da 1 e allora conto per i modi di salire $n-1$ scalini

ii) da 2, e allora conto per i modi di salire $n-2$ scalini

\Rightarrow # modi con n scalini:

||
modi con $n-1$ scalini
+
modi con $n-2$ scalini

1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55

Successione di FIBONACCI

$Q_0, Q_1, Q_2, Q_3, Q_4, \dots$

Q_n $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$\begin{cases} Q_n = Q_{n-1} + Q_{n-2} & n \geq 2 \\ Q_1 = 1 \\ Q_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{E_s}: \begin{cases} Q_n = Q_{n-1} + 2 & n \geq 1 \\ Q_0 = 3 \end{cases}$$

Successione ARITMETICA

3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, ... \rightarrow Passo / Ragione

$$Q_n = \alpha + n \cdot k \rightarrow \begin{cases} Q_n = Q_{n-1} + k \\ Q_0 = \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{E_s}: \begin{cases} Q_n = \frac{1}{3} Q_{n-1} & n \geq 1 \\ Q_0 = 2 \end{cases}$$

Successione GEOMETRICA

2, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{2}{9}$, $\frac{2}{27}$, $\frac{2}{81}$, ... \rightarrow Ragione

$$Q_n = k^n \cdot \alpha \quad \begin{cases} Q_n = k \cdot Q_{n-1} \\ Q_0 = \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{E_s}: \begin{cases} Q_n = 3Q_{n-1} + 1 \\ Q_0 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$Q_0 = 2$$

$$Q_1 = 3 \cdot Q_0 + 1 = 7$$

$$Q_2 = 3Q_1 + 1 = 22$$

$$Q_3 = 3Q_2 + 1 = 67$$

$$b_m = Q_m + c$$

$$Q_m = b_m - c$$

$$Q_m = 3Q_{m-1} + 1$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$b_m - c = 3(b_{m-1} - c) + 1$$

$$b_m = 3b_{m-1} - 3c + c + 1$$

$$b_m = 3b_{m-1} - 2c + 1$$

Se pongo $c = \frac{1}{2}$, la successione $b_m = Q_m + \frac{1}{2}$

rispetta la regola $b_m = 3b_{m-1}$, $b_0 = Q_0 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow b_m = 3^m \cdot \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_n = 3^n \cdot \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

Es:
$$\begin{cases} Q_n = \frac{1}{2} Q_{n-1} + n - 1 \\ Q_0 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$b_m = Q_m + c \cdot m + d$$

c, d
da determinare

$$a_m = b_m - c \cdot m - d$$

$$b_m - c \cdot m - d = \frac{1}{2} b_{m-1} - \frac{c}{2} m - \frac{d}{2} + m - 1$$

$$b_m = \frac{1}{2} b_{m-1} + \frac{c}{2} m + m + \frac{d}{2} - 1$$

$$m \left(\frac{c}{2} + 1 \right) + \frac{d}{2} - 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} d = 2 \\ c = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$b_m = Q_m - 2m + 2$$

$$\begin{cases} b_m = \frac{1}{2} b_{m-1} \\ b_0 = 3 \end{cases} \rightarrow b_m = \frac{3}{2^m}$$

$$Q_n = \frac{3}{2^n} + 2n - 2$$

Es:
$$\begin{cases} Q_{n+1} = 3Q_n - 2Q_{n-1} & (*) \\ Q_0 = 0 \\ Q_1 = 1 \end{cases} \quad n \geq 1$$

Provo a vedere se esiste $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ tale che

$$Q_n = c \cdot \lambda^n \text{ \u00e9 soluzione della prima equazione } (*)$$

$$c \cdot \lambda^{n+1} = 3c \lambda^n - 2c \lambda^{n-1}$$

$$\lambda = 3\lambda - 2$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \text{ o } \lambda = 2$$

$$\boxed{\lambda=1}$$

$$Q_n = c \cdot 1^n \quad \forall n \geq 0$$

$$c 1^{n+1} = 3c \cdot 1^n - 2c \cdot 1^{n-1}$$

$$\boxed{\lambda=2}$$

$$Q_n = 2^m \cdot c \quad \forall n \geq 0$$

$$c 2^{n+1} = 3c 2^n - 2c 2^{n-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} \boxed{Q_{m+1} = 3Q_m - 2Q_{m-1}} & m \geq 1 \\ Q_0 = 0 \\ Q_1 = 1 \end{cases} \quad (*)$$

Se definisco $Q_n = c_1 \cdot 1^n + c_2 \cdot 2^n \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{3Q_m - 2Q_{m-1}} &= 3(c_1 \cdot 1^m + c_2 \cdot 2^m) - \\ &\quad - 2(c_1 \cdot 1^{m-1} + c_2 \cdot 2^{m-1}) = \\ &= 3c_1 \cdot 1^m + 3c_2 \cdot 2^m - 2c_1 \cdot 1^{m-1} - 2c_2 \cdot 2^{m-1} = \\ &= \underbrace{3c_1 \cdot 1^m - 2c_1 \cdot 1^{m-1}}_{c_1 \cdot 1^{m+1}} + \underbrace{3c_2 \cdot 2^m - 2c_2 \cdot 2^{m-1}}_{c_2 \cdot 2^{m+1}} = \\ &= c_1 \cdot 1^{m+1} + c_2 \cdot 2^{m+1} = \boxed{Q_{m+1}} \end{aligned}$$

Condizioni iniziali

$$Q_0 = 0$$

$$Q_1 = 1$$

$$Q_m = c_1 + c_2 \cdot 2^m$$

$$Q_0 = c_1 + c_2 = 0$$

$$Q_1 = c_1 + 2c_2 = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 = 0 \\ c_1 + 2c_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = -1 \\ c_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow Q_m = 2^m - 1$$

$$\begin{cases} Q_{m+1} = Q_m + Q_{m-1} & m \geq 1 \\ Q_0 = 0 \\ Q_1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

eq. caratteristica

$$\lambda^2 = \lambda + 1$$

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda - 1 = 0 \quad \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$Q_m = c_1 \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^m + c_2 \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^m$$

$$Q_0 = c_1 + c_2 = 0 \quad Q_1 = \frac{c_1 + c_2}{2} + \sqrt{5} \frac{c_1 - c_2}{2} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 = 0 \\ \frac{c_1 + c_2}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} (c_1 - c_2) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 = 0 & c_1 = -c_2 \\ c_1 - c_2 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & 2c_1 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \rightarrow c_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ & c_2 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{cases}$$

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

Formule de BINET

$$\frac{Q_m}{Q_{m-1}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})^m - (1-\sqrt{5})^m}{(1+\sqrt{5})^{m-1} - (1-\sqrt{5})^{m-1}} =$$

$$1+\sqrt{5} \sim 3, \dots$$

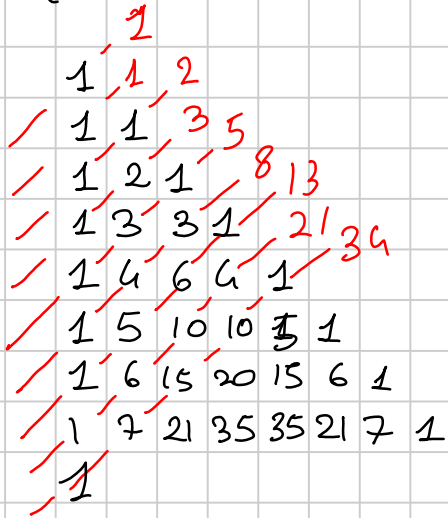
$$1-\sqrt{5} \sim -1, \dots$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1+\sqrt{5}) \left(\frac{1 - \frac{1}{3^m}}{1 - \frac{1}{3^{m-1}}} \right) \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} = \phi$$

n solini, 1 o 2 alla volta n pari

$$F_n = \binom{n}{0} + \binom{n-1}{1} + \binom{n-2}{2} + \binom{n-3}{3} + \dots + \binom{n/2}{n/2}$$



Es: Quante sono le stringhe binarie lunghe 12 che non contengono due 1 consecutivi

01 0 va sempre bene
11

01 1 va bene se la stringa da 11 finisce con 0.

$Q_n =$ stringhe buone lunghe n che finiscono con 0

$b_n =$ " " " " " " " 1

$$\begin{cases} Q_{n+1} = Q_n + b_n \\ b_{n+1} = Q_n \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{matrix} Q_1 = 1 & Q_2 = 2 \\ b_1 = 1 & b_2 = 1 \end{matrix}$$

$b_n = Q_{n-1}$

$$\begin{cases} Q_{n+1} = Q_n + Q_{n-1} \\ Q_1 = 1 \\ Q_2 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{Fibonacci}}$$

$$Q_{n+1} + b_{n+1} = Q_n + Q_n + b_n = (Q_n + b_n) + (Q_{n-1} + b_{n-1})$$