

5.1 Αναδρομικοί τύποι (+Ασκήσεις 2-4)

Δευτέρα, 22 Μαρτίου 2021 5:22 μμ

As παρουντε τε πολλα παλλα του 3

(a) $3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24$

$\uparrow$
 a_1

$\curvearrowright$
 $+3$

$\curvearrowright$
 $+3$

$$a_v = 3 \cdot v \quad (8 \text{ s, } 1 \text{ km, } 0 \text{ s})$$

Average of $T(n)$
 $a_1 = 3$

$$a_1 = 3$$

$$a_v = a_{v-1} + 3$$

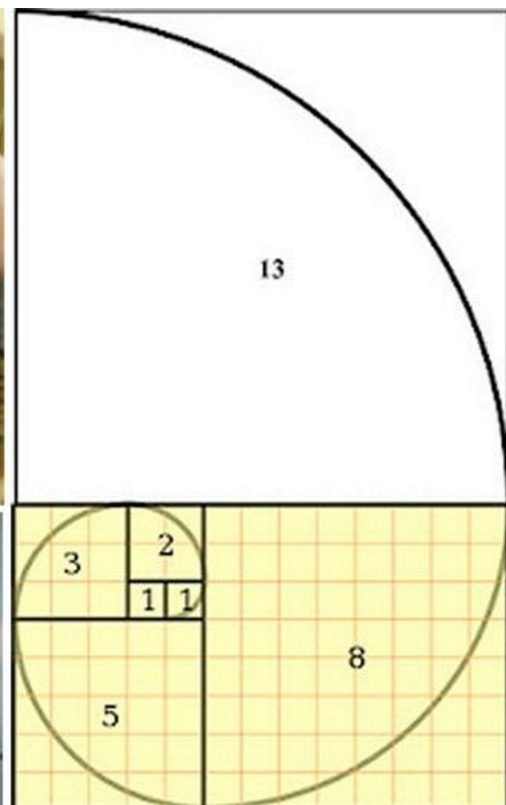
Μου δίνει έναν όρο από έναν προηγούμενο
(ή από κάποιον προηγούμενο)

(ar) 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34
 $v-2$ $v-1$ v

Akologia Fibonacci

$$a_1 = a_2 = 1$$

$$a_v = a_{v-1} + a_{v-2}$$



Fibonacci Spiral and
SNAILS!

(a_n) 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, ...

$$a_n = 2^n \quad \text{γεωμετρική πρόοδος}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a_n = 2 \cdot a_{n-1} \\ a_1 = 1 \end{array} \right\} \text{αριθμητική πρόοδος}$$

'Αν $a_n = 2^n$ τότε $a_{n+1} = 2^{n+1}$

Άσκηση 2 σελ. 124

$$i) \begin{cases} a_1 = 2 & \text{αρχικός όρος} \\ a_{v+1} = \frac{1}{a_v} & \text{αναδρομικός τύπος} \end{cases}$$

$$a_1 = 2$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{a_1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{1}{a_2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

$$a_4 = \frac{1}{a_3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_5 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

$$\text{Γενικά: } 2, \frac{1}{2}, 2, \frac{1}{2}, 2, \frac{1}{2}, \dots$$

$$a_v = \begin{cases} 2, & \text{αν } v \text{ περιττός} \\ \frac{1}{2}, & \text{αν } v \text{ άρτιος} \end{cases}$$

$$a_v = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \text{ αν } v \text{ αλτιος} \right.$$

ii) $\begin{cases} a_1 = 0 \\ a_{v+1} = a_v^2 + 1 \end{cases}$ πρώτος όρος (αρχικός όρος)
αναδρομική σχέση
(αναδρομικός τύπος)

$$a_1 = 0$$

$$a_2 = a_1^2 + 1 = 0^2 + 1 = 1$$

$$a_3 = a_2^2 + 1 = 1^2 + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$a_4 = a_3^2 + 1 = 2^2 + 1 = 4 + 1 = 5$$

$$a_5 = a_4^2 + 1 = 5^2 + 1 = 25 + 1 = 26$$

iii) $\begin{cases} a_1 = 3 \\ a_{v+1} = 2(a_v - 1) \end{cases}$

$$a_1 = 3$$

$$a_2 = 2 \cdot (3 - 1) = 2 \cdot 2 = 4$$

$$a_3 = 2 \cdot (4 - 1) = 2 \cdot 3 = 6$$

$$a_3 = 2(4-1) = 2 \cdot 3 = 6$$

$$a_4 = 2(6-1) = 2 \cdot 5 = 10$$

$$a_5 = 2(10-1) = 2 \cdot 9 = 18$$

'Αγκύλη 3 663.124

(Από τα πρώτα πέντε τους 5 πρώτους όρους)

$$i) \quad a_v = v + 5$$

$$a_1 = 1 + 5 = 6$$

$$a_2 = 2 + 5 = 7$$

$$a_3 = 3 + 5 = 8 \quad \downarrow +1$$

$$a_4 = 4 + 5 = 9 \quad \downarrow +1$$

$$a_5 = 5 + 5 = 10$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = 6 & \text{αρχικός όρος} \\ a_v = a_{v-1} + 1 & \text{αναδρομικός τύπος} \end{cases}$$

$$ii) \quad a_v = 2^v$$

$$a_1 = 2^1 = 2$$

$$a_2 = 2^2 = 4$$

$$a_2 = 2^2 = 4$$

$$a_3 = 2^3 = \underbrace{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}_4 = 8$$

$$a_4 = 2^4 = \underbrace{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}_8 = 16$$

$$a_5 = 2^5 = \underbrace{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}_{2^4} \cdot 2 = 2^4 \cdot 2 = a_4 \cdot 2 = 16 \cdot 2 = 32$$

$$a_v = 2 \cdot 2^{v-1} = 2 \cdot a_{v-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = 2 \\ a_v = 2 \cdot a_{v-1} \end{cases}$$

$$ii) \quad a_v = 2^v - 1$$

$$a_1 = 2^1 - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$a_2 = 2^2 - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$a_3 = 2^3 - 1 = 8 - 1 = 7$$

$$a_4 = 2^4 - 1 = 16 - 1 = 15$$

$$a_5 = 2^5 - 1 = 32 - 1 = 31$$

$$a_v = 2^v - 1$$

$$= 2 \cdot 2^{v-1} - 1 =$$

$$= 2 \left(\underbrace{2^{v-1} - 1 + 1} \right) - 1$$

$$= 2 \cdot (\underbrace{a_{v-1} + 1}) - 1$$

$$= 2 a_{v-1} + 2 - 1$$

$$= 2 a_{v-1} + 1$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = 1 \\ a_v = 2 a_{v-1} + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{iv)} \quad a_v = 5v + 3$$

$$a_1 = 5 \cdot 1 + 3 = 5 + 3 = 8$$

$$a_2 = 5 \cdot 2 + 3 = 10 + 3 = 13$$

$$a_3 = 5 \cdot 3 + 3 = 15 + 3 = 18$$

$$a_4 = 5 \cdot 4 + 3 = 20 + 3 = 23$$

$$a_5 = 5 \cdot 5 + 3 = 25 + 3 = 28$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = 8 \\ a_v = a_{v-1} + 5 \end{cases}$$

Άσκηση 4 πως παίρνω το γενικό όρο
όταν γνωρίζω τον αναδρομικό τύπο

$$i) \begin{cases} a_1 = 1 \\ a_{v+1} = a_v + 2 \end{cases}$$

$$a_1 = 1$$

$$a_2 = a_1 + 2 = 1 + 2 = 3$$

$$a_3 = a_2 + 2 = 3 + 2 = 5$$

$$a_4 = a_3 + 2 = 5 + 2 = 7$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{v+1} &= a_v + 2 = (a_{v-1} + 2) + 2 = a_{v-1} + 2 \cdot 2 \\ &= a_{v-2} + 3 \cdot 2 = \dots = a_1 + v \cdot 2 = 2v + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_v = 2v - 1$$

$$ii) \begin{cases} a_1 = 3 \\ a_{v+1} = 5a_v \end{cases}$$

$$a_1 = 3$$

$$a_2 = 5a_1 = 5 \cdot 3 = 15$$

$$a_3 = 5 \cdot a_2 = 5 \cdot 15 = 75$$

$$a_3 = 5 \cdot a_2 = 5 \cdot 15 = 75$$

Παρατηρώ ότι

$$a_3 = 5 \cdot (5 \cdot 3) = 5^2 \cdot 3$$

$$a_4 = 5 a_3 = 5 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 3 = 5^3 \cdot 3$$

$$a_5 = 5^4 \cdot 3$$

Επίσης,

$$a_1 = 5^0 \cdot 3$$

$$\text{Γενικά, } a_v = 5^{v-1} \cdot 3$$