

7. REŠEVANJE REKURZIJ

Poležimo na standardnem primeru (Fibonaccijska številka), zelo z odločnimi funkcijami rešujemo rekurzije. Torej: $F_0=0, F_1=1, F_n=F_{n-1}+F_{n-2}, n \geq 2$. Dobi: F_n .

KORAK 1. Zapišimo rekurzijo z eno enačbo, ki velja tudi začetne pogoje.

$$F_n = 0 \text{ za } n < 0. \quad F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \text{ velja za } n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots. \text{ Ne pa za } n = 1.$$

Uporabimo Heuristiko konvencije:

$$[P] = \begin{cases} 1; & \text{if } P \text{ is true} \\ 0; & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Torej lahko zapišemo:

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} + [n=1]. \quad (1)$$

KORAK 2. Izrazi (1) kot enačbo med odločnimi funkcijami.

$$\begin{aligned} F(z) &= \sum_{n \geq 0} F_n z^n = \sum_n F_{n-1} z^n + \sum_n F_{n-2} z^n + \sum_n [n=1] z^n \\ &= z F(z) + z^2 F(z) + z \end{aligned} \quad (\text{namre vidimo: množimo z } z) \quad (2)$$

KORAK 3. Reši enačbo iz koraka 2.

$$F(z) = \frac{z}{1-z-z^2}. \quad (3)$$

KORAK 4. Izrazi desno stran iz (3) kot odločno funkcijo in preloži rezultat.

Primo $1-z-z^2 = (1-\alpha z)(1-\beta z)$ in izračunajmo parcialne ulomke:

$$\frac{1}{(1-\alpha z)(1-\beta z)} = \frac{a}{1-\alpha z} + \frac{b}{1-\beta z}$$

Sedaj imamo:

$$F(z) = z \left(\frac{a}{1-\alpha z} + \frac{b}{1-\beta z} \right) = z \cdot \left(a \sum_{n \geq 0} \alpha^n z^n + b \sum_{n \geq 0} \beta^n z^n \right)$$

$$= \sum_{n \geq 0} (a \alpha^{n+1} + b \beta^{n+1}) z^{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{F_n = a \alpha^{n+1} + b \beta^{n+1}}$$

Določiti ji treba še a, b, d, p . Naj bo $c(z) = 1 - z - z^2$; in postanimo

$$c^R(z) = z^2 - z - 1.$$

Trdimo, da $c^R(z) = (z-d)(z-p)$ implicira $c(z) = (1-dz)(1-pz)$. Že določimo besedami, itan d in p sta koren $c^R(z)$.

Določimo to rpoloži. Naj bo

$$C(z) = 1 + c_1 z + \dots + c_d z^d, \quad d \geq 1, c_d \neq 0.$$

in

$$c^R(z) = z^d + c_1 z^{d-1} + \dots + c_d.$$

Torej: $c(z) = z^d \cdot c^R\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$.

Naj bo xdeaj

$$c^R(z) = (z-d_1) \dots (z-d_d).$$

Potem ji

$$c(z) = z^d \left(\frac{1}{z} - d_1\right) \dots \left(\frac{1}{z} - d_d\right) = (1 - d_1 z) \dots (1 - d_d z).$$

Narej k primeru:

$$c^R(z) = z^2 - z - 1 = \left(z - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) \left(z - \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) = (z - \hat{\gamma})(z - \hat{\gamma}^{\wedge})$$

$\hat{\gamma} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \hat{\gamma}^{\wedge} = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$

in nato:

$$c(z) = (1 - \hat{\gamma}z)(1 - \hat{\gamma}^{\wedge}z).$$

Opomba: Ker ji $z^2 - z - 1 = (z - \hat{\gamma})(z - \hat{\gamma}^{\wedge})$, preberemo, da ji $\hat{\gamma} + \hat{\gamma}^{\wedge} = 1$ in $\hat{\gamma}^{\wedge} = -\hat{\gamma}^{-1}$.

Torej imamo: $d = \hat{\gamma}, p = \hat{\gamma}^{\wedge}$. Določiti ji treba še a, b :

$$\frac{1}{(1 - \hat{\gamma}z)(1 - \hat{\gamma}^{\wedge}z)} = \frac{a}{1 - \hat{\gamma}z} + \frac{b}{1 - \hat{\gamma}^{\wedge}z} = \frac{a - \hat{\gamma}^{\wedge}az + b - \hat{\gamma}bz}{(1 - \hat{\gamma}z)(1 - \hat{\gamma}^{\wedge}z)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + b = 1 \\ \hat{\gamma}^{\wedge}a + \hat{\gamma}b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = \frac{\hat{\gamma}}{\sqrt{5}}, b = -\frac{\hat{\gamma}^{\wedge}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

Torej: $\underline{F_n} = \frac{\hat{\gamma}}{\sqrt{5}} \hat{\gamma}^{n-1} - \frac{\hat{\gamma}^{\wedge}}{\sqrt{5}} \hat{\gamma}^{\wedge n-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (\hat{\gamma}^n - \hat{\gamma}^{\wedge n}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n \right)$

Opomba: Ker ji $\left|\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right| < 1$, ji F_n celo številsko najbližji $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \hat{\gamma}^n$.

17.11.11. Naj bodo $c_1, \dots, c_d, d \geq 1, c_d \neq 0$, kompleksna števila in

$$C(z) = 1 + c_1 z + \dots + c_d z^d = (1 - d_1 z)^{d_1} \dots (1 - d_k z)^{d_k},$$

kjer so d_1, \dots, d_k različni boomi $C(z)$. Za $f: \mathbb{N}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ so tedaj trivalentni naslednji pogoji:

(A1) Rekurenčni red d : $f(n+d) + c_1 f(n+d-1) + \dots + c_d f(n) = 0 \quad (n \geq 0)$

(A2) Rodovna funkcija: $F(z) = \sum_{n \geq 0} f(n) z^n = \frac{p(z)}{C(z)}$, kjer je $p(z)$ stopnja $\leq d-1$.

(A3) Parcialni ulomki: $F(z) = \sum_{n \geq 0} f(n) z^n = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{g_i(z)}{(1-d_i z)^{d_i}}$, kjer je $g_i(z)$ stopnja $\leq d_i-1$.

(A4) Eliplicitna oblika: $f(n) = \sum_{i=1}^k p_i(n) d_i^n$, kjer je $p_i(n)$ polinom stopnja $\leq d_i-1$.

Primer. $V_i = \{ f: \mathbb{N}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : f \text{ zadošča (A}_i) \} \quad 1 \leq i \leq 4.$

To so torej vektorski prostori: zadošča, da preverimo zaporedje $n + ni$ množice s skalarnim.

Na primer, naj bosta $f_1, f_2 \in V_2$. Tedaj je

$$F_1(z) = \frac{p_1(z)}{C(z)}, \quad F_2(z) = \frac{p_2(z)}{C(z)} \quad \text{at}(p_1(z)), \text{at}(p_2(z)) \leq d-1 \Rightarrow$$

$$F_1(z) + F_2(z) = \frac{p_1(z) + p_2(z)}{C(z)} \Rightarrow f_1 + f_2 \in V_2. \quad \text{Podoben za produkt s skalarnim}$$

$\dim(V_1) = \dim(V_2) = \dim(V_3) = \dim(V_4) = d.$

V_1 : vsote vrednosti $f(0), f(1), \dots, f(d-1)$ siliama poljubilno

V_2 : d neodvisnih koeficientov polinoma $p(z)$.

V_3 : stopnja d neodvisnih koeficientov v $g_i(z)$.

V_4 : analogno.

• Ideja: Če pokažemo, da je $V_i \subseteq V_j \Rightarrow V_i = V_j$ (ker sta pač iste dimenzije).

(i) Naj bo $f \in V_2$. Tedaj je $F(z) = \sum_{n \geq 0} f(n) z^n = \frac{p(z)}{C(z)}$, oziroma:

$$(1 + c_1 z + \dots + c_d z^d) \sum_{n \geq 0} f(n) z^n = p(z)$$

Koeficient pri z^{n+d} : $f(n+d) + c_1 f(n+d-1) + \dots + c_d f(n) = 0$

ker je $p(z)$ stopnja $\leq d-1$.

Torej je $V_2 \subseteq V_1 \Rightarrow V_1 = V_2.$

(ii) Naj bo $f \in V_3$: Torej je

$$F(z) = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{g_i(z)}{(1-d_i z)^{d_i}} \stackrel{\substack{\text{degini} \\ \text{ulovce}}}{=} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k g_i(z) \cdot \prod_{j \neq i} (1-d_j z)^{d_j}}{\prod_{i=1}^k (1-d_i z)^{d_i}} = \frac{p(z)}{c(z)},$$

kjer je $\deg(p(z)) \leq \max_i (\deg(g_i) + \sum_{j \neq i} d_j) < d$. Torej je $f \in V_2$, oz.

$$V_3 \subseteq V_2 \Rightarrow V_2 = V_3 (= V_1).$$

(iii) Dokazimo še, da je $V_3 \subseteq V_4$. Naj bo $f \in V_3$; opazujmo nam $\frac{g_i(z)}{(1-d_i z)^{d_i}}$:

$$\frac{1}{(1-d_i z)^{d_i}} = \sum_{m \geq 0} \binom{m+d_i-1}{m} (d_i z)^m$$

$$\frac{1}{(1-z)^m} = \sum_{n \geq 0} \binom{m+n-1}{n} z^n$$

$$= \sum_{m \geq 0} \binom{d_i+m-1}{d_i-1} d_i^m z^m.$$

Naj bo $g_i(z) = g_0 + g_1 z + \dots + g_{d_i-1} z^{d_i-1}$. Kot vemo, množici z in z^j pomeni pravih nilevov za $-j$, zato je

$$g_i(z) \cdot \frac{1}{(1-d_i z)^{d_i}} = \sum_{m \geq 0} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{d_i-1} g_j \binom{d_i+m-j-1}{d_i-1} d_i^{m-j} \right) z^m$$

$$= \sum_{m \geq 0} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{d_i-1} d_i^{-j} g_j \binom{d_i+m-j-1}{d_i-1} \right) d_i^m z^m$$

$\forall p_i(m) \dots$ polinom stopnje $\leq d_i-1$

$$\binom{d_i+m-j-1}{d_i-1} = \frac{(d_i+m-j-1)^{\overline{d_i-1}}}{(d_i-1)!}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(m) = p_i(m) \cdot d_i^m$$

$$\Rightarrow f \in V_4.$$

□

Na operam račun lahko preveč tudi vidimo rekurzivni enačbo.

Primer. $a_0 = 1, a_n = 5a_{n-1} + 12b_{n-1}$

$b_0 = 0, b_n = 2a_{n-1} + 5b_{n-1}$

Korak 1: $a_n = 5a_{n-1} + 12b_{n-1} + [n=0]$ ← zaradi $a_0 = 1$

$b_n = 2a_{n-1} + 5b_{n-1}$

Korak 2. $A(z) = 5zA(z) + 12zB(z) + 1$

$B(z) = 2zA(z) + 5zB(z)$

Korak 3. $A(z)(1-5z) = 12zB(z) + 1$

$B(z)(1-5z) = 2zA(z) \rightarrow B(z) = \frac{2z}{1-5z}A(z)$

$A(z)(1-5z) = 12z \frac{2z}{1-5z}A(z) + 1 \rightarrow$

$A(z) \left[(1-5z) - \frac{24z^2}{1-5z} \right] = 1 \rightarrow A(z) \left[\frac{1-10z+25z^2-24z^2}{1-5z} \right] = 1$

$\Rightarrow A(z) = \frac{1-5z}{1-10z+z^2}$

Korak 4. $c(z) = 1-10z+z^2 = c^1(z); c^1(z) = (z-(5+2\sqrt{6}))(z-(5-2\sqrt{6})),$

koraj je $\alpha_1 = 5+2\sqrt{6}, \alpha_2 = 5-2\sqrt{6}$. Dolocimo še konstante... mi dolo:

$a_n = \frac{1}{2} \left[(5+2\sqrt{6})^n + (5-2\sqrt{6})^n \right]$

Analogno dolo tudi b_n .