

1. For the following recurrence relation problem, find the generating function for the sequence  $a_n$  without actually finding  $a_n$ .

$$a_n - 4a_{n-1} + 2a_{n-2} = (2)3^n, \quad n \geq 2.$$

$$a_0 = 2, \quad a_1 = 5.$$

**Ans:** From the recurrence relation we get

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n x^n - 4 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_{n-1} x^n + 2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_{n-2} x^n = 2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (3x)^n$$

$$\text{or } F(x) - 2 - 5x - 4x(F(x) - 2) + 2x^2 F(x) = \frac{2(3x)^2}{1 - 3x}.$$

$$\text{whence } F(x) - 4x F(x) + 2x^2 F(x) = 2 - 3x + \frac{2(3x)^2}{1 - 3x}.$$

$$\text{and so } F(x) = \frac{2 - 3x + \frac{2(3x)^2}{1 - 3x}}{1 - 4x + 2x^2}.$$

2. Do the following computations in the ring  $\mathbb{Z}_{19}$ . All answers must be elements of  $\mathbb{Z}_{19}$ , completely simplified. Note: the operations  $+$  and  $\cdot$  are those defined on  $\mathbb{Z}_{19}$ , **not** the usual operations on integers.

(a)  $10 + 10 + 4$

(b)  $5 \cdot 4 \cdot 10$

(c)  $(7 + 15) \cdot 8$

(d)  $-5$

(e)  $5^{-1}$  (trial and error is OK)

**Ans:** (a)  $(10 + 10) + 4 = 1 + 4 = 5$

(b)  $(5 \cdot 4) \cdot 10 = 1 \cdot 10 = 10$

(c)  $(7 + 15) \cdot 8 = 3 \cdot 8 = 5$

(d)  $-5 = 14$  (because  $5 + 14 = 0$ )

(e)  $5^{-1} = 4$ , because  $5 \cdot 4 = 1$ .