

數列  $\langle a_n \rangle$  的遞迴公式為  $a_n = f(a_{n-1})$ , 把  $a_n, a_{n-1}$  換成  $x, x = f(x)$  的實數解稱為不動點

一.  $a_1 = 1, a_n = 2a_{n-1} + 3$ , 求  $a_n = 2^{n+1} - 3$

二.  $f(x) = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}, c \neq 0, ad - bc \neq 0$

且  $f(x)$  只有兩相同的不動點  $x_0$ , 且  $a_1 \neq f(a_1)$  則  $\frac{1}{a_n - x_0} = \frac{1}{a_{n-1} - x_0} + k, k = \frac{2c}{a+d}$

例  $a_1 = 0, a_n = \frac{1+a_{n-1}}{3-a_{n-1}}$ , 求  $a_n =$

不動點是  $x=1$ ,

$$a_n - 1 = \frac{1+a_{n-1}}{3-a_{n-1}} - 1 = \frac{-2+2a_{n-1}}{3-a_{n-1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{a_n - 1} = \frac{1}{a_{n-1} - 1} - \frac{1}{2}$$

解出  $a_n = \frac{n-1}{n+1}$

三.  $f(x) = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}, c \neq 0, ad - bc \neq 0$

且  $f(x)$  只有兩不同的不動點  $x_1, x_2$ , 且  $a_1 \neq f(a_1)$ , 則

$$\frac{a_n - x_1}{a_n - x_2} = k \left( \frac{a_{n-1} - x_1}{a_{n-1} - x_2} \right), k = \frac{a - cx_1}{a - cx_2}$$

例  $a_1 = 1, a_n = \frac{-6+a_{n-1}}{2-a_{n-1}}$ , 求  $a_n =$

不動點是  $-2, 3$

$$\frac{a_n + 2}{a_n - 3} = -\frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{a_{n-1} + 2}{a_{n-1} - 3} \right)$$

解出  $a_n = \frac{-4+9\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1}}{2+3\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1}}$

習作

以下求  $a_n =$

1.  $a_1 = 2, a_n = 2 - \frac{1}{a_{n-1}}$

2.  $a_1 = 3, a_n = \frac{2}{2-a_{n-1}}$

$$a_1 = 1, a_n = \frac{2a_{n-1} + 6}{a_{n-1} + 1}, \text{ 求 } a_n =$$

1. 求出不動點  $x_1 = 3, x_2 = -2$

$$2. \text{ 令 } a_n = \frac{p_n}{q_n}, \text{ 則 } \frac{p_n}{q_n} = \frac{2p_{n-1} + 6q_{n-1}}{p_{n-1} + q_{n-1}}, \text{ 取 } p_n = 2p_{n-1} + 6q_{n-1}, q_n = p_{n-1} + q_{n-1}$$

$$\text{則 } \begin{pmatrix} p_n \\ q_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_{n-1} \\ q_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} p_{n-1} \\ q_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

算出 A 的 eigen value 與 eigen vector

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \leftrightarrow \lambda_1 = 4, v = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \leftrightarrow \lambda_2 = -1, B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1}AB = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} p_1 \\ q_1 \end{pmatrix} \leftrightarrow u_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, a_2 \leftrightarrow u_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} p_n \\ q_n \end{pmatrix} = A^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} p_1 \\ q_1 \end{pmatrix} = B \begin{pmatrix} 4^{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & (-1)^{n-1} \end{pmatrix} B^{-1} = \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \times 4^{n-1} + 2 \times (-1)^{n-1} & 6 \times 4^{n-1} - 6 \times (-1)^{n-1} \\ 4^{n-1} - (-1)^{n-1} & 2 \times 4^{n-1} + 3 \times (-1)^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得 } a_n = \frac{p_n}{q_n} = \frac{9 \times 4^{n-1} - 4 \times (-1)^{n-1}}{3 \times 4^{n-1} + 2 \times (-1)^{n-1}}$$

結論是

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, Au = \lambda_1 u, Av = \lambda_2 v$$

$$\text{eigen value } \lambda_1 = 4 \leftrightarrow u = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \leftrightarrow x_1 = 3$$

$$\lambda_2 = -1 \leftrightarrow v = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \leftrightarrow x_2 = -2$$

是 eigen vector 與 fixed point 對應

$$\text{若 eigen vector 為 } u = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}, v = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 則 fixed point 為 } x_1 = \frac{a}{b}, x_2 = \frac{c}{d}$$

u, v 方向的斜率