

Sequences

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Find all real sequences $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$ such that $a_1 = 1$, $a_{n+3} = 5a_{n+2} - 8a_{n+1} + 4a_n$ for every $n \geq 1$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{2^n} = 3$.

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Since $a_{n+3} = 5a_{n+2} - 8a_{n+1} + 4a_n \Leftrightarrow a_{n+3} - a_{n+2} - 4(a_{n+2} - a_{n+1}) + 4(a_{n+1} - a_n) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$
 $\frac{a_{n+3} - a_{n+2}}{2^{n+1}} - 2 \cdot \frac{a_{n+2} - a_{n+1}}{2^n} + \frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{2^{n-1}} = 0, n \in \mathbb{N}$ then $\frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{2^{n-1}} = pn + q \Leftrightarrow$

$a_{n+1} - a_n = 2^{n-1}(pn + q)$ and, therefore, $a_n - a_1 = a_n - 1 = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} 2^{k-1}(pk + q) =$

$p - q + 2^{n-1}(q - 2p) + 2^{n-1}np$. Since $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{2^n} = 3$ implies $p = 0$ and $\frac{q - 2p}{2} = 3$ then $q = 6$ and $a_n = 1 - 6 + 6 \cdot 2^{n-1} = 3 \cdot 2^n - 5$.