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[>
a_n = a_{n-1} + 8a_{n-2} - 12a_{n-3} + 25(-3)^{n-2} + 32n^2 - 64
> restart;
> rec := a(n) = a(n-1) + 8*a(n-2) - 12*a(n-3) + 25*(-3)^{n-2} + 32*n^2 - 64;
    rec := a(n) = a(n-1) + 8 a(n-2) - 12 a(n-3) + 25 (-3)^{n-2} + 32 n^2 - 64 (1)
> ICs := a(0) = 130, a(1) = 215, a(2) = 260;
    ICs := a(0) = 130, a(1) = 215, a(2) = 260 (2)
=
The solution to the recursion is a(k) = ak below:
> ak := rsolve( {rec, ICs}, a(k) );
ak := ( -61/2 k - 61/2 ) 2^k - 178/25 (-3)^k - 1952/25 2^k + ( 497/10 k + 497/10 ) 2^k + (k+1) (-3)^k (3)
    + 16 (k+1) ( 1/2 k + 1 ) + 52 k + 179
> rsolve( {rec, ICs}, a, 'genfunc'(z) ) :
> expand(%):
> Az := convert(%, parfrac, z);
Az := 1952/(25 (-1 + 2 z)) - 16/((-1 + z)^3) + 1/(1 + 3 z)^2 + 96/(5 (-1 + 2 z)^2) - 178/(25 (1 + 3 z)) (4)
    + 52/((-1 + z)^2) - 127/(-1 + z)
> series(Az, z=0, 6);
    130 + 215 z + 260 z^2 + 569 z^3 + 742 z^4 + 2235 z^5 + O(z^6) (5)
=
A(z) = Az is the generating function of the sequence a(k).
[>

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