Matematyka dyshetra, Lista 8, 06/12/2019

Zadanie 1. Oblica sung \$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{-k}\$ brung po wsysthick kell, talih je 2, 3, 5, 7 nre dwelg k.

Z zosady algeres i hylgeres (podobne do zadama 6.1):

$$5 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{-k}$$

$$- \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{-k \cdot 2} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{-k \cdot 3} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{-k \cdot 5} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{-k \cdot 7}$$

$$+ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{-k \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{-k \cdot 2 \cdot 5} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{-k \cdot 2 \cdot 7} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{-k \cdot 3 \cdot 5} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{-k \cdot 3 \cdot 5} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{-k \cdot 2$$

Wieny, ie
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = \frac{2^{n}}{2^{n-1}}$$
 (2 funky: twony y)

Poolstaniany do S helyne myrany 2 poryistego www, duyhi crem many:

$$5 = 2 - \frac{4}{3} - \frac{8}{7} - \frac{32}{31} - \frac{128}{127} + \frac{64}{63} + \frac{1024}{1023} + \frac{16384}{16383} + \dots - \dots + \frac{2^{210}}{2^{210}-1}$$
 $N = 1$ 2 3 5 7 2.3 2.5 2.7 ... 2-3.5.7

Zadanie 4. Konstijge z vrom Taylora polari, ie dla aek zadodu (1+x)a = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^{-1}}{n!} x^n.

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} \cdot (x-a)^{k}, \text{ weiny } f(x) = x^{a} \text{ is corpismy dla } x = 1:$$

$$(x+1)^{a} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(1)}{n!} \cdot (x+1-1)^{n}, \qquad f'(x) = a \cdot (a-1) \cdot x^{a-2}$$

$$f'''(x) = a \cdot (a-1) \cdot (a-2) \cdot x^{a-3}$$

$$f'''(x) = a \cdot (a-1) \cdot (a-2) \cdot x^{a-3}$$

Znajze wzsr na n-tg podradny many $f^{(n)}(1) = \alpha \cdot (\alpha - 1) \cdot \dots \cdot (\alpha - n + 1) = \frac{\alpha}{n}$, czyli $(x+1)^{\alpha} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{n!} \cdot x^n$

Zadanie 5. Wylier funkýc tuongec (dla nygody inne oznaciena w pryhladade) ao = a1 = a2 = 1, an+3 = an+2 + an+1 + an # 1 $A(x) = 1 + x + x^{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n+3} x^{n+3} = 1 + x + x^{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_{n+2} + a_{n+1} + a_{n} + 1) x^{n+3} =$ $= 1 + x + x^{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{n+3} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n}x^{n+3} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n+1}x^{n+3} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n+2}x^{n+3} =$ $= A(x) + x^{3}A(x) + x^{2}(A(x) - a_{0}) + x(A(x) - a_{0} - a_{1}x) =$ $= \left(\frac{1}{1-x} - a_0 x^2 - a_0 x - a_1 x^2\right) + A(x)(x + x^2 + x^3) =$ $= \left(\frac{1}{1-x} - x - 2x^2\right) + A(x)(x + x^2 + x^3)$ $A(x) = \alpha + \beta A(x) = A(x) = \frac{\alpha}{1-\beta} = \frac{\frac{1}{1-x} - x - 2x^2}{1-x^2 - x^2}$ (b) $b_0 = 0$, $b_1 = 1$, $b_{n+2} = b_{n+1} + b_n + \frac{1}{n+1}$ $B(x) = 0 + x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{n+2} x^{n+2} = x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (b_{n+1} + b_n + \frac{1}{n+1}) x^{n+2} =$ $= x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{n+1} x^{n+2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^{n+2} + \sum_{n+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+2} =$ $= \times + x(\beta(x) - b_0') + x^2 \beta(x) + x \sum_{n+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} =$ $= x + x B(x) + x^{2} B(x) + x \int \frac{1}{1-t} dt = x + x B(x) + x^{2} B(x) + x (-\ln(1-x))$ 2 Lyhiady 7. $B(x) = x + x B(x) + x^2 B(x) + x (-\ln(1-x)) = \frac{x \ln(1-x) - x}{x^2 + x - 4}$

$$C(x) = 1 + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_{n-k}}{k!}$$

$$C(x) = 1 + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_{n-k}}{k!} \times \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_{n-k}}{k!} \right) \times \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_{k}}{k!} \times \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_{k}}{k!} \times \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_{k}}{k!}$$

$$C(x) = \frac{1}{1 - xe^x}$$

Zadanie 12. Niech pri vn bydy odpowednio liubam włystkich podriutów n i podriutów n na wine shradnih: Niech P(x|i|R(x) bydy ich funkcjami tronguymi. Pohor, ie $P(x) = R(x) \cdot P(x^2)$.

n= n1+ n2+ ,, + n4

$$P(x) = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} p_{N} x^{N} = \sum_{i,j,i,j,j,m} x^{i_{1}+2i_{2}+3i_{3}+4i_{4}+...} = \frac{1}{1-x^{2}} \sum_{i,j,i,j,m} x^{i_{1}+2i_{2}+3i_{3}+4i_{4}+...} = \frac{1}{1-x^{2}} \sum_{i,j,m} x^{i_{2}+2i_{2}+3i_{3}+4i_{4}+...} = \frac{1}{1-x^{2}} \sum_{i,j,m} x^{i_{2$$

$$R(x) \cdot P(x^{2}) = \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1-x^{2i}} \right) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(1+x^{i} \right) = \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+x^{i}}{1-x^{2i}} = \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+x^{i}}{1-x^{i}} = \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+x^{i}}{1$$

Zadanie 15. Pokai, ie nytranlnicza funkcja twongca $G_e(z)$ dohodnego Gggu jest pohigrana ze zwyluty funkcją twongcą G(z) za pomocą usunania $\int G_e(zt)e^{-t}dt = G(z)$ jesti tylko catha ta istuije.

$$G(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$$
, $G_e(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} z^n$, $\Gamma(z) = \int_0^{\infty} t^{z-1} e^{-t} dt$

Porriguige to radaire homstamy a francis gamma [(z) ovar wtasności [(n+1) = n!, co udobadnie ponice indulacyjnie (driała dla NEIN):

• bara:
$$\Gamma(1) = \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{1-1} e^{-t} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t} dt = e^{-t} \Big|_{0}^{\infty} = 0 - (-1) = 1 = 0$$

· knoh : zatoriny, ie [(n+1) = n! dla \text{ \text{Yno}} < n \in \text{N}, udowodnimy dla n:

$$\Gamma(n+1) = \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{n+1-1} e^{-t} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{n} e^{-t} dt = -t^{n} e^{-t} \Big|_{0}^{\infty} + \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t} n t^{n-1} dt = \frac{-t^{n}}{e^{t}} \Big|_{0}^{\infty} + \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t} n t^{n-1} dt = 0 + n \Gamma(n) = n \Gamma(n) = n!$$

Prechodoge do gibenej cossili zadama z poem zong miedze manny:

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} G_{e}(zt) \cdot e^{-t} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a_{n}}{n!}(zt)^{n}\right) e^{-t} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-t} \frac{a_{n}}{n!} \cdot z^{n} \cdot t^{n} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_{n}}{n!} z_{n} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t} \cdot t^{n} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{a_{n}}{n!} z_{n} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t} \cdot t^{n} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{a_{n}z^{n}}{n!} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{a_$$

Zadanie 2. Niech A(x) bødrie funkýg thongca ciggu an, mylin funkým thongm cigyán azn i azn.

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(A \left(\propto \sqrt{x} \right) + A \left(\beta \sqrt{x} \right) \right)$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{2k} \frac{2k}{x} \frac{2k}{x} = 2$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{2k+1} \frac{2k}{x} = 0$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{2k} \frac{2k}{x} = 1$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{2k} \frac{2k}{x} = 1$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{2k} \frac{2k}{x} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(a_{2k}:(1\sqrt{x})^{2k}+a_{2k}\cdot(-1\sqrt{x})^{2k})=a_{2k}\times^{k}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha_{2k+1} \left(\sqrt{x} \right)^{2k+1} + \alpha_{2k+1} \left(-1 \right) \left(\sqrt{x} \right)^{2k+1} \right) = 0$$

$$C(x) = \frac{A(\alpha\sqrt[3]{x}) + A(\beta\sqrt[3]{x}) + A(\gamma\sqrt[3]{x})}{3}$$

$$Z^{3} = 1 \implies Z = 1 \lor Z = \frac{-1 \pm i \sqrt{3}^{7}}{2} \implies \alpha = 1, \beta = (-1 + \sqrt{3}i) \cdot \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\gamma = (-1 - \sqrt{3}i) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

dla n= 3h

$$a_{3k} \left(1 - \sqrt[3]{x} \right)^{3k} + a_{3k} \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2} \sqrt[3]{x} \right)^{3k} + a_{3k} \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2} \sqrt[3]{x} \right)^{3k}$$

Zadame 6. Niepongdhi i dn+1 = ndn+ndn-1, do = 1, d1 = 0.

$$d_n = V|a_{n-1}$$
 (1)
• bara : $n = 1$ $d_1 = 1 d_0 + (-1)^4 = 1 \cdot 1 + (-1) = 0$

· kuoh: zalóziny, że działa Ynocn, udonodniny dla n:

$$d_{n} = (n-1)(d_{n-1} + d_{n-2}) = (n-1)((n-1)d_{n-2} + (-1)^{n-1} + d_{n-2}) =$$

$$= (n-1)(nd_{n-2} + (-1)^{n-1}) = n^{2}d_{n-2} + n(-1)^{n-1} - nd_{n-2} - (-1)^{n-1} =$$

$$= n(nd_{n-2} + (-1)^{n-1} - d_{n-2}) + (-1)^{n} = nd_{n-1} + (-1)^{n}$$

Zadanie 3. Oblia
$$a_n = \sum_{i=1}^n F_i F_{n-i}$$

$$a_n = \sum_{i=1}^n F_i F_{n-i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} F_i (F_{n-1-i} + F_{n-2-i}) + F_{n-1} \cdot F_1 + F_n \cdot F_0 = \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} F_i F_{n-1-i} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} F_i F_{n-2-i} + F_{n-1} = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} + F_{n-1}$$

$$a_{n-1} - F_{n-1} \cdot F_0 \qquad a_{n-2}$$

$$\left(E^{2}-E-1\right)\langle a_{n-2}\rangle = \langle F_{n-1}\rangle$$

$$\left(E-\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{2}\left(E-\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{2}\langle a_{n}\rangle = \langle 0\rangle$$

Zadonie 7. EGF dla dn11 = n(dn+dn-1), do =1, d1=0.

$$D^{1}(x) = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{d_{n} x^{n}}{N!}\right)^{1} = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{n d_{n} x^{N-1}}{N!} = \sum_{N=2}^{\infty} \frac{d_{n} x^{N-1}}{(n-1)!} = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{d_{n+2} x^{N+1}}{(n+1)!} = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1) d_{n+1} x^{N+1}}{(n+1)!} = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{d_{n} x^{N+1}}{(n+1)!} = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty$$

 $D(x) = e^{-\ln |x-\Lambda| - x} = \frac{e^{-x}}{\ln x}$

Zadanie 8.
$$a_{n+1} = n(a_n + a_{n-1}), a_0 = \alpha, a_1 = \beta$$

n 0 1 2 ...

n! 1 1

dn 1 0 => $a_n = \beta \cdot n! + (\alpha - \beta) \cdot d_n$
 $a_n \propto \beta$

Zatsimy, ie $\forall k < n$ zadadi $a_k = \beta \cdot k! + (\alpha - \beta) d_k$, poheneny dla n: $a_{n+1} = n(a_n + a_{n-1}) = n[\beta \cdot n! + (\alpha - \beta) d_n + \beta(n-1)! + (\alpha - \beta) d_{n-1}] =$ $= \beta \cdot n(n! + (n-1)!) + (\alpha - \beta) n(d_n - d_{n-1}) = \beta(n+1)! + (\alpha - \beta) d_{n+1}$ (n+1)!

Zadame 11. OGF dla linby podimion
$$n$$
:
$$\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1-x^i}$$

(a) shiadish parysk:
$$\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1-x^{2i}}$$

(b) Shiaduhi unière od m:
$$\prod_{i=1}^{m-1} \frac{1}{1-x^i}$$

(c) wine shiadnihi niepanyste:
$$\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} (1+x^{2i+1})$$

(d) wine potygi dusili:
$$\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} (1+x^{2i})$$

MystaveryTo sig poloTac na niedz 2 hybradu, Odpohiednio phelistarac wzer na gene i honiec.

Zadanie 13, Permitage nayrany inwlugg. an-lierba inwangi n-elementonych.

Pohni, ie EGF eiggn an to e x+x².

Inholucje to pernutacje, litore majg cylle jedno lub den elementowe. Ze uslanahi many $a_{n+1} = a_n + na_{n-1}$, $a_1 = a_0 = 1$

$$a_{2} = a_{1} + a_{0} / \frac{x^{1}}{4!}$$

$$a_{2} \cdot \frac{x^{1}}{4!} = a_{1} \frac{x^{1}}{4!} + a_{0} \frac{x^{1}}{4!}$$

$$a_{3} = a_{2} + 2a_{1} / \frac{x^{2}}{2!} \implies a_{3} \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{2!} = a_{2} \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + 2a_{1} \frac{x^{2}}{2!}$$

$$a_4 = a_3 + 3a_2 / \frac{x^3}{3!}$$
 $a_4 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3!} = a_3 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3!} + 3a_2 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3!}$

Sumjeny:
$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_{i+1} \frac{x^{i}}{i!} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_{i} \cdot \frac{x^{i}}{i!} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i a_{i-1} \frac{x^{i}}{i!}$$

$$G'(x)-a_1 = G(x)-a_0 + \chi \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_{i-1} \frac{\chi^{i-1}}{(i-1)!}$$

$$G(x) = a_0 + a_1 \frac{x^1}{1!} + a_2 \frac{x^2}{2!} = a_1 + a_2 \frac{x^1}{1!} + a_3 \frac{x^2}{2!} = a_2 \frac{x}{1!} + a_3 \frac{x^2}{2!}$$

$$C_i(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha_i \frac{x^i}{k!}$$
, $C_i'(x) = C_i(x) + x C_i(x) \Rightarrow \frac{C_i'(x)}{C_i(x)} = 1+x$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{G'(t)}{G(t)} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} (1+t) dt \Rightarrow \ln \left(G(t)\right) \Big|_{0}^{\infty} = t + \frac{t^{2}}{2} \Big|_{0}^{\infty}$$

$$\ln \left(G(x) - \ln \left(G(0) \right) = x + \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\ln \left(G(x) \right) = x + \frac{x^2}{2} \implies G(x) = e$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2}{2} \implies G(x) = e$$

Zandanie 14. Lierby Stirlinga I wodraju:

$$\begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} = (n-1) \begin{bmatrix} n-1 \\ k \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} n-1 \\ k-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Many adolednie $X^{\overline{n}} = X(X+1)...(X+n-1) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} {n \brack k} X^k$, zubing to induheyjnie po n:

· baza:
$$N=1$$
 $X^1=X=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\begin{bmatrix}1\\k\end{bmatrix}X^k=\begin{bmatrix}1\\1\end{bmatrix}X^1=X$

. kwh: zatórny ie zadodni dla Yno <n, pohareny dla n: