Funkcje tuongce

Funkcja trongen dla ciggu 
$$a_n (a_{01}a_{11}a_{21}...)$$
 jest zdefiniorum www. 
$$A(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + ... = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_nx^n.$$

Pryhtady:

(4) 
$$a_n = 1$$
  $A(x) = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots = \frac{1}{1 - x}$ 

(2) 
$$a_n = q^n$$
  $A(x) = 1 + qx + qx^2 + ... = \frac{1}{1 - qx}$ 

(3) 
$$a_{n} = {m \choose n} A(x) = {m \choose 0} + {m \choose 1} x + {m \choose 2} x^{2} + ... + {m \choose m} x^{m} + {m \choose m+1} x^{m+1} + ... = (1+x)^{m}$$

(4) 
$$a_n = \frac{1}{n!}$$
  $A(x) = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + ... = e^x$ 

Wyhtadnicia funkýa tuongca ciggy ao, a1, a2, ... jest idefinistrusu wroten

$$A_{e}(x) = a_{0} + \frac{a_{1}}{1!} \times + \frac{a_{2}}{2!} \times^{2} + ..., = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_{N} x^{N}}{N!}$$

$$= \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_{N} x^{N}}{N!}$$

$$=$$

(5) 
$$a_{n} = n$$
  $A(x) = x + 2x^{2} + 3x^{3} + 4x^{4} + ... =$ 

$$= (x + x^{2} + x^{3} + x^{4} + ...) + x(x + 2x^{2} + 3x^{3} + 4x^{4} + ...) =$$

$$= \frac{x}{1 - x} + x A(x) \Rightarrow A(x) - x(A(x)) = \frac{x}{1 - x} \Rightarrow A(x) = \frac{x}{(1 - x)^{2}}$$

I METODA

$$A(x) \cdot B(x) = \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k \right) \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k x^k \right) = \sum_{k, k} a_k b_k x^{k+\ell} = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} x^n \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k b_{N-k} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)^2 = \left(1+x+x^2+x^3+...\right)^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n} 1 \cdot 1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) x^n$$

$$\times \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)^2 = \times \left(1+2x+3x^2+4x^3+...\right) = \times +2x^2+3x^3+4x^4+... = A(x)$$

III METOUA

$$\times (1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + ...)' = \times (1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + ...) = A(x)$$

$$A(x) = x \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)^{1} = x \left((1-x)^{-1}\right)^{1} = x \left((-1)(1-x)^{-2}(-1)\right) = \frac{x}{(1-x)^{2}}$$

$$(6) \quad \alpha_n = \frac{1}{n} , \quad \alpha_0 = 0$$

$$A(x) = 0 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{x^{3}}{3} + \frac{x^{4}}{4} + \dots = \int (1 + t + t^{2} + t^{3} + \dots) dt =$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{1 - t} dt = \left( -\ln(1 - t) \right) \Big|_{0}^{x} = -\ln(1 - x)$$

Rozingzyvanie zaleiności behvencyjnych

$$a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} + a_{n-1} \quad a_0 = 0, \ a_1 = 1$$

$$a_1 = a_1 + a_0 \quad / \cdot x^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_1 x^2 = a_1 x^2 + a_0 x^2$$

$$a_3 = a_1 + a_1 \quad / \cdot x^3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_3 x^3 = a_2 x^3 + a_1 x^3$$

$$a_4 = a_3 + a_2 \quad / \cdot x^4 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_4 x^4 = a_3 x^4 + a_2 x^4$$

$$a_5 = a_4 + a_3 \quad / \cdot x^5 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_5 x^5 = a_4 x^5 + a_3 x^5$$

Znajdring funkcje tuongog:

$$A(x) - a_0 - a_1 x - \times (A(x) - a_0) + x^2 A(x)$$

$$A(x) - x = \times A(x) + x^2 A(x)$$

$$A(x)(1 - x - x^2) = x$$

$$A(x) = \frac{x}{1 - x - x^2}$$

$$A(x) = \frac{x}{1 - x - x^{2}} = \frac{x}{(1 - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}x)(1 - \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}x)} = \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}x)} \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}x} - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}x}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n}x^{n} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n}x^{n}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^{n} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n}x^{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n}x^{n}$$

A use drywijty  $a_{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n}x^{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n}x^{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n}x^{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n}x^{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n}x^{n}$ 

Licrby Catalana

$$C_{n} = C_{6}C_{n-1} + C_{1}C_{n-2} + ..., + C_{n-1}C_{0}$$

Pienne hilla yours:

$$c_2 = C_0 c_1 + c_1 c_0 = 1.1 + 1.1 = 2$$

Interpretarja hambinatoryona: n-ta liceba Catalana on to (4 liceba ciggor n zer i n jedynek, u letorych haidy prefils zomna co najmurej tyle zer co jedynek j (2) liceba dnew binarrych o n+1 disciach j (3) liceba wzstaweń naciasou w n mnożeniach

Wytumaczenie (1): spetnicija warnalis prefilisis 0 (a) 1, 0 + (b) 1

najhetsiy prefilis, whitigur # zor = # jedyer (prefiles dingosii k+1)

(a) strada sig 2 k zer i le jedynch

(b) shrada sig z n-k-1 zer i n-k-1 jedynek

Liceba Catalana Cn (n zer i n jedyneh), u litsyd najhostsny niepusty prefils 2 linds ver wing limbre jedynel ma dingosé k+1 mynosi CKCn-K-1,

$$C_{n} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{k} \mathbf{c}_{n-k-1}$$

 $C(x) = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} c_N x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} c_k c_{N-k-1} \right) x^{N-1} = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k c_{N-k} \right) x^N = 1 + x \sum_{$  $\left(\sum c_{n} x_{n}\right) \left(\sum c_{n} x_{n}\right)$ 

 $= 1 + \times C^{2}(x)$ 

$$C(x) = 1 + x C^{2}(x)$$

$$C_{1}(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x}$$

$$C_{2}(x) - C(x) + 1 = 0 \implies \begin{cases} C_{1}(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x} \\ C_{2}(x) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x} \end{cases}$$

$$C_{1}(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x}$$

$$C_{2}(x) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x}$$

$$C_{2}(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x}$$

$$C_{3}(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x}$$

$$C_{4}(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x}$$

$$C_{5}(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x}$$

$$C_{7}(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x}$$

$$C_{8}(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x}$$

$$C_{1}(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x}$$

$$C_{2}(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x}$$

$$C_{3}(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x}$$

$$C_{4}(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x}$$

$$C_{5}(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x}$$

$$C_{7}(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x}$$

$$C_{8}(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x}$$

$$C_{1}(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x}$$

$$C_{2}(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x}$$

$$C_{3}(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x}$$

Spanding Ltón jest popuma:

 $\lim_{x\to 0} C_1(x) = \infty$ 

← vige ta funtija tnongea jest populna, ponietai  $\lim_{x\to 0} C_2(x) = 1$ co=1 (co jest warmlin porrythonym lied Cartalana)

$$C(x) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x}$$

$$(1+x)^{a} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} {\binom{a}{n}} x^{n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^{n}}{n!} x^{n}$$

$$dla \ a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a^{\frac{n}{2}} = a(a-1)(a-2)...(a-n+1)$$

$$C(x) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x} = \frac{1 - (1 - 4x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2x} =$$

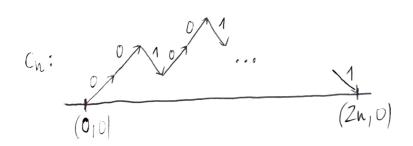
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4x}{4!} + \frac{1 \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{(4x)^{2}}{2!} + \frac{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{(4x)^{3}}{3!} + \dots + \frac{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (2k-1)}{2^{k+1}} \cdot \frac{4^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} \cdot \frac{4^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} + \dots \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2k-1)}{(k+1)!} \cdot 2^{k} x^{k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot 2k}{(k+1)!} x^{k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k+1} \binom{2k}{k} x^{k}$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \begin{pmatrix} 2n \\ n \end{pmatrix}$$

## Down I:

Cn-Viceba cigger mespudajgyth ponisej prostej dn-hinta cigger spudajgyth ponisej prostej



$$C_{n} + d_{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 2n \\ n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d_{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 2n \\ n+1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C_{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 2n \\ n \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2n \\ n+1 \end{pmatrix} = \dots = \frac{1}{n+1} \begin{pmatrix} 2n \\ n \end{pmatrix}$$

Phelsterine aggi sy puzhtadorjui ciggani Ch ovar eln, dodathoro Ch ZALVSZE howery sig w (2n,0), a eln (dright odbicie) u (2n,-2).

## Dowod II:

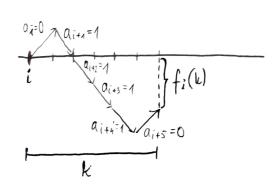
Cn-liaba vortoien n+1 zer i n jedynde na lide (jesti utoisamany lortoiema prechodique na siebre pres obest)

0

Lierba vortoien: 
$$\frac{1}{2n+1} {2n+1 \choose n} = \frac{1}{n+1} {2n \choose n}$$

Policieny bijehije miedry cortoieuren n+1 zer i n jedynek a ciggami spetniającymi wamnek na prefils (#0=n, #1=n)

Lemat: Isturje dolutadure jeden indeks i, tali ie dla dondrego k > 0 zachodni fi(k) > 0 (fi(k) to "hysolosic" ciggu dla k-prodstunione na cysulu nivej).



Z hemoeth moreny hyphnioshum, że nyboume punkt startorego O\* jest jednomacine, pomelior just to hase Ostatur minimum globalne.

