Zadame 1. Pohuż, że Lan, + L(1-a)n, = n-1, a to liebe niemywiena, n natyralna, później analoginna wwność dla powaty.

(dodalnia)

(1)
$$n \in \mathbb{N}^+ \wedge a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{R} =$$
 an $\notin \mathbb{N}^+ \setminus \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{R}$

(2)
$$\lceil an \rceil + \lceil (1-a)n \rceil = n+1$$
 (bo $\lfloor an \rfloor + 1 = \lceil an \rceil$)
$$\lceil an \rceil + \lceil (1-a)n \rceil = \lceil an \rceil + \lceil n-an \rceil = \lceil an \rceil + \lceil -an \rceil + n = \lceil an \rceil + \lceil -an \rceil + n = \lceil -an \rceil + \lceil -an \rceil + n = \lceil -an \rceil + \lceil -an \rceil + n = \lceil -an \rceil + \lceil -an \rceil + n = \lceil -an \rceil + \lceil -an \rceil + n = \lceil -an \rceil + \lceil -an \rceil + n = \lceil -an \rceil + \lceil -an \rceil + n = \lceil -an \rceil + \lceil -an \rceil + n = \lceil -an \rceil + \lceil -an \rceil + n = \lceil -an \rceil + \lceil -an \rceil + n = \lceil -an \rceil + \lceil -an \rceil + n = \lceil -an \rceil + \lceil -an \rceil + n = \lceil -an \rceil + \lceil -an \rceil + n = \lceil -an \rceil + n =$$

- - - $X_1 = X_1 = X_1 = X_1 = -$

- Zadame 3. lle vannhen poughbonjih potreba do jednomacinego dusteria wartosci elementos ciggi da nEN.
 - (a) an = na_{N-2} → potnibujemy pnynajmniej ao i 9, (phiistonych),
 golybysky drużli policyć a, musielibysky mień
 nym a₋₁, lea f-13 ∉ N, potnibyzy 2 nymist a₀, a₁

 $= \lceil a_{1} \rceil - \lfloor a_{1} \rfloor + n = n + 1$

- (b) $a_{N} = a_{N-1} + a_{N-3} + do$ policiania a_{3} innishelibyshy inter a_{0} i a_{2} , $a_{N} + a_{N-3} + do$ politically $a_{2} a_{1}$ ovar a_{-1} , jedineli a_{-1} a_{1} a_{2} a_{3} a_{4} a_{2}
- (c) $a_n = 2a_{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} + n + do$ oblinema a_0 many $a_0 = 2a_0 + 0$, is daje nam $a_0 = 0$, rise musing vise mai judness your eight do polinema vantosis da donolnego n∈N.

Zadanie 4.

(a)
$$f_n = f_{n-1} + 3^n$$
, $n > 1$, $f_1 = 3$
 $f_n = 3^n + f_{n-1} = 3^n + 3^{n-1} + 3^{n-2} + \dots + 3 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 3^i$

(b)
$$h_{n} = h_{n-1} + (-1)^{n+1} \cdot n$$
, $n > 1$, $h_{n} = 1$
 $h_{n} = h_{n-1} + (-1)^{n+1} \cdot n = (-1)^{n+1} n + h_{n-1} = 1$
 $= (-1)^{n+1} n + (-1)^{n} (n-1) + h_{n-2} = 1$
 $= (-1)^{n+1} n + (-1)^{n} (n-1) + (-1)^{n-1} (n-2) + ... + (-1)^{n-k} (n-k-1) + h_{n-k-2} = 1$
 $= (-1)^{n+1} n + (-1)^{n} (n-1) + ... + (-1)^{2} \cdot 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^{i+1} \cdot i$

$$\begin{aligned} & = \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{3} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{2} = \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{2} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{2} = \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{3} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{2} = \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{3} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{3} = \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{3} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4$$

Zadomie 5.

(a)
$$a_0 = 1$$
, $a_N = \frac{2}{\alpha_{N-1}}$, pierve hille myranis:
 $a_0 = 1$, $a_1 = 2$, $a_2 = 1$, $a_3 = 2$, $a_4 = 1$, $a_5 = 2$, ...

Zatem an= n mod 2+1.

Downd: Dla ao = 0 mod 2+1 = 1, high sig zgordza. Zał. że thoch zadadii (1) n panjote, totaly (n-1) mad 2+1 = 2, Lige an = 1 = 0+1 = n mad 2+1

(2) n niepanjih, utedy (n-1) mod 2+1=1, wige an = 2 = 1+1= n mod 2+1

(b)
$$b_0 = \emptyset, b_n = \frac{1}{1 + b_{n-1}}$$
, policy previous cyrry: $b_0 = 0, b_1 = 1, b_2 = \frac{1}{2}, b_3 = \frac{2}{3},$

$$b_4 = \frac{3}{5}, b_5 = \frac{5}{8}, \dots$$
Zaten $b_n = \frac{F_n}{F_{n+1}}$, rationy wise, ie $\forall u_0 < n$ radiochi $b_{n_0} = \frac{F_{n_0}}{F_{n_0} + h_1}$

spineding dla n:

$$b_{n} = \frac{1}{1 + b_{n-1}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{f_{n-1}}{F_{n}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{F_{n} + F_{n-1}}{F_{n}}} = \frac{F_{n}}{\frac{F_{n+1}}{F_{n}}} = \frac{F_{n}}{F_{n}}$$

(c)
$$C_0 = 1$$
, $c_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} c_i$

$$C_{n} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} c_{i} = C_{n-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} c_{i} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} c_{i} + \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} c_{i} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} c_{i}$$

$$= C_{n-2} + \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} C_i + C_{n-2} + \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} C_i =$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} c_i + \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} c_i + \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} c_i + \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} c_i = 4, \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} c_i =$$

$$= 8 \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{n-4} c_i = 2^3 \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{n-4} c_i = 2^4 \sum_{i=0}^{n-5} c_i = 2^5 \sum_{i=0}^{n-6} c_i =$$

$$= 2^{h-1} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{n-h} c_i = 2^{h-2} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{1} c_i = 2^{h-2} \cdot (c_0 + c_1) = 2^{h-2} \cdot 2 = 2^{h-1} \text{ olla } n > 0,$$

czyli
$$C_n = \begin{cases} 1 & dla & n=0 \\ 2^{n-1} & dla & n \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

$$d_n = \frac{d_{N-1}^2}{d_{N-2}}$$

Pieruse Lyrany ciggu: do = 4, d1 = 2, d2 = 4, d3 = 8, d4 = 16, mige dn = 2"

Dowd:

$$d_{h} = \frac{(2^{h-1})^{2}}{2^{h-2}} = \frac{2^{2h-2}}{2^{h-2}} = \frac{2^{2h}}{4} = \frac{4}{2^{n}} = 2^{h}$$

(a)
$$y_0 = y_1 = 1$$
, $y_n = \frac{y_{n-1} + y_{n-2}}{y_{n-1} + y_{n-2}}$
 $y_2 = \frac{1^2 + 1}{1 + 1} = 1$, $y_3 = \frac{1^2 + 1}{1 + 1} = 1$, movem podejnevai, ie $y_n = 1$, wise radiation $\forall y_n < n$ $y_n = 1$, sprawdramy dla n :
$$y_n = \frac{y_{n-1} + y_{n-2}}{y_{n-1} + y_{n-2}} = \frac{(\text{rat.})}{1 + 1} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

(b)
$$z_0 = 1$$
, $z_1 = 2$, $z_n = \frac{z_{n-1}^2 - 1}{z_{n-2}}$

$$z_2 = \frac{z^2 - 1}{1} = 3$$
, $z_3 = \frac{3^2 - 1}{2} = 4$, $z_4 = \frac{4^2 - 1}{3} = 5$, wise ration, ie

Zno no+1 zachodi dla Yno<n, spraudramy dla n:

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

(c)
$$t_0 = 0$$
, $t_1 = 1$, $t_n = \frac{(t_{n-1} - t_{n-2} + 3)^2}{4}$,

 $t_2 = \frac{4^2}{4} = 4$, $t_3 = \frac{6^2}{4} = 9$, $t_n = n^2$

Zatóziny, że troch zadodu tro = no, sprawdrany dla n:

$$t_{N} = \frac{\left(t_{N-1} - t_{N-2} + 3\right)^{2}}{4} = \frac{\left(\left(N-1\right)^{2} - \left(N-2\right)^{2} + 3\right)^{2}}{4} =$$

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

Zadanie 14.

(a)
$$F_0 + F_1 + F_2 + \dots + F_n = F_{n+2} - 1$$

 $P_0 + F_1 + F_2 + \dots + F_n + F_{n+1} = F_{n+3} - 1$
 $F_{n+2} - 1$
 $F_{n+2} - 1 + F_{n+1} = F_{n+3} - 1 / + 1$
 $F_{n+1} + F_{n+2} = F_{n+3}$

(b)
$$F_1 + F_3 + F_5 + ... + F_{2n-1} = F_{2n}$$
 dla $n > 1$
David: $F_1 + F_3 + F_5 + ... + F_{2n-1} + F_{2n+1} = F_{2n+2}$
 F_{2n}

(c)
$$F_0^2 + F_1^2 + F_2^2 + ... + F_n^2 = F_n F_{n+1}$$

Doubld: $F_0^2 + F_1^2 + F_2^2 + ... + F_n^2 + F_{n+1}^2 = F_{n+1}F_{n+2}$
 $F_n F_{n+1}$

$$F_{n}F_{n+1} + F_{n+1}^{2} = F_{n+1}F_{n+2}$$
 $F_{n+1}(F_{n+1} + F_{n}) = F_{n+1}F_{n+2}$
 $/:F_{n+1}F_{n+2}$
 $/:F_{n+1}F_{n+2}$

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

 $Doubd: F_{n+1}F_{n+3} = F_{n+2} + (-1)^{n+2}$
 $F_{n+1}F_{n+3} = F_{n+1}(F_{n+1}+F_{n+2}) = F_{n+1}^{2} + F_{n+1}F_{n+2} = F_{n}F_{n+2} - (-1)^{n+1} + F_{n+1}F_{n+2} = F_{n+2}(F_{n}+F_{n+1}) + (-1)^{n+2} = F_{n+2} + (-1)^{n+2}$ (duata dla donolnego $n+1$, wight twickdown $F_{n}F_{n+2} = F_{n+1}^{2} + (-1)^{n+1}$ jest praudive)

Zadawi 2. Dia
$$x \in \mathbb{R}_{j} \text{ well N}$$
 oblice $\frac{x}{m} + \frac{x+j}{m} + \dots + \frac{x+m-1}{m}$.

Nied. $x = \lim_{n \to \infty} + r$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} \mathbb{Z}_{j} + e[O_{j}m_{j}]$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x+i}{m} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x+i}{m}$

 $=-\frac{N-1}{2}+\frac{2n}{2}=\frac{N+1}{2}$

Zadamie 8.
$$a_{n} = \frac{1 + a_{n} - 1}{a_{n-2}}$$
, $a_{0} = \alpha_{1} a_{1} = \beta$.

$$\alpha_{2} = \frac{1+\beta}{\alpha}$$

$$\alpha_{3} = \frac{1+\frac{1+\beta}{\alpha}}{\alpha} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\alpha_{4} = \frac{1+\frac{1+\beta}{\alpha\beta}}{\frac{1+\beta}{\alpha}} = \dots = \frac{\alpha+\beta}{\beta}$$

$$\alpha_{5} = \frac{1+\frac{\alpha+1}{\beta}}{\frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta}} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{6} = \beta$$

$$\alpha_{6} = \beta$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\beta}$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{2} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{3} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{4} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{2} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{3} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{4} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{2} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{3} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{4} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{2} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{3} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{4} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{2} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{3} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{4} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{2} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{3} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{4} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{2} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{3} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{4} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{2} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{3} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{4} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{2} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{3} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{4} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{2} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{3} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{4} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{2} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{3} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{4} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{2} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{3} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{4} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{2} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{3} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{4} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{2} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{3} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{4} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{2} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{3} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{4} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{4} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{2} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{3} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{4} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{4} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{2} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{3} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{4} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{4} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{5} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{5} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{5} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{6} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{7} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{8} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{2} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{3} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{4} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{2} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{3} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{4} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{4} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{5} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{6} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{7} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{8} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{7} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{8} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{8} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{8} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{8} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{1$$

$$a_{3} = \frac{1 + \frac{1+\beta}{\alpha}}{\frac{\beta}{\alpha\beta}} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta}$$

$$a_{4} = \frac{1+\frac{1+\beta}{\alpha\beta}}{\frac{1+\beta}{\alpha}} = \dots = \frac{\alpha+\beta}{\beta}$$

$$a_{5} = \frac{1+\frac{\alpha+1}{\beta}}{\frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta}} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$a_{6} = \beta$$

$$a_{6} = \beta$$

$$a_{7} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$a_{1} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$a_{1} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$a_{2} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\beta\beta} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$a_{3} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\beta} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$a_{4} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$a_{1} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$a_{2} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$a_{1} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$a_{2} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$a_{3} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$a_{1} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$a_{2} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$a_{3} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$a_{1} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\beta} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$a_{2} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$a_{3} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$a_{4} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$a_{1} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\beta} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$a_{2} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\beta} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$a_{3} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$a_{4} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\beta} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$a_{5} = \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{\beta} = \dots = \alpha$$

$$a_$$

Zadami 9.

(b)
$$g(0)=0$$
, $g(n)=g(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor)+\lfloor \log_2 n\rfloor$

Po oblicant liller previsyels hymner of hymner $g(n)=\sum_{k=0}^{\log n}k$

Donod indulaying:

1°
$$n = 1$$
, $g(1) = g(0) + \lfloor \log_2 1 \rfloor = 0$
2° $\forall k < n$ $g(k)$
• n panyste • $g(n) = g(\frac{n}{2}) + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor \log_$

Dla n niepanystych many $\lfloor \log_2(n-1) \rfloor = \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor$, werny taluz $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, że $\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = k$, wtedy:

k = llogz nj < k+1

Styd wnioshujemy, że dla n jast zaulodi:

- · n + 2h dla n niepanjtych
- · 2 × = n-1 dla n-1 panystydi

Wige $g(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_1 n \rfloor} k$

Zadame 10. Podusina vicia Hausi

G(n) - liceba Milion de 2n-lingilise (minimalna), g(0)=0.

$$g(n) \le g(n-1) + 2 + g(n-1) =$$

$$= 2g(n-1) + 2 = ... \le$$

$$\le 2^{n+1} - 2$$

 $G(n-1)+2+G(n-1) \leq G(n)$ - pretoieure 2 najmingele hegiletes

Zadame 11. Na ile desiaver n oliggen direti plasneging? an o malsymalna linta egionic po a hishach

	V			
n	ay	anty-an	10	1 2
0	1	_	00	
1	2	1 (pointary)	2°	1 (2) 3 4
2	4	2		
3	8	4	3°	
4	14	6		$\left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \end{array}\right) = 8$
5	22	8		7
	\	\ •	4°	

Z ponyisrej tabelli moina udowodnić, że n dugosu dukli piasrujuj na an obstatów:

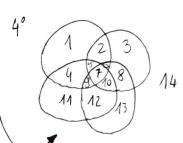
$$a_n = a_{n-1} + 2(n-1)$$

$$a_n = h(n-1) + 2 = n^2 - n + 2$$

Jednah musing preanalizavai

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + 2(n-1) = ...$$

= $n^2 - n + 2$



mestety pomimo togo, le intriga drinta dobre, nie jest to populative vorzigaune :

powstalvant donaire prie lidefre oligie.

Mahsymaly ilosi olingger aryshing alle olyger leigger na aspellight x, while sy od sichiz oddalar o dx (male), $x \in [0, 4]$, r = 1. likely flock of blish sichiz, cyli haide 2 drygi precinają się u 2 prohlach.