Zadanie 2. Donod wrown:

(1)
$$F_{ht1} = \sum_{i=0}^{h} {n-i \choose i}$$

Double indulating
$$p^{\circ}$$
 n :

 $n = 0$: $F_{1} = {0 \choose 0} = 1$, $n = 1$: $F_{2} = {1 \choose 0} + {0 \choose 1} = 1$
 $old Talker$
 old

(2)
$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} \binom{n}{i} F_{i+m} = F_{m+2n} \in \text{twiendrunt}, \text{ undo noding po } n \text{ (indular jine)}$$

$$\cdot n = 0; \binom{0}{0} F_m = F_m, \quad n = 1: \binom{1}{0} F_m + \binom{1}{1} F_{1+m} = F_m + F_{m+1} = F_{m+2\cdot 1} r^n$$

$$\cdot \text{ zatoing, ie tweedownt jest promotive of a $\forall n_0 < n, pokaze $d \text{ la } n:$}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} \binom{n}{i} F_{i+m} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \binom{n-1}{i} F_{m+i} + \sum_{i=0}^{n} \binom{n-1}{i-1} F_{m+i} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \binom{n-1}{i-1} F_{m+i} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \binom{n-1}{i-1} F_{m+i} + \sum_{i=0}^{n} \binom{n-1}{i-1} F_{m+i} + \sum_{i=0}^{n} \binom{n-1}{i-1} F_{m+i} + \sum_{i=0}^{n} \binom{n-1}{i-1} F_{m+i} + \sum_{i=0}^{n} \binom{n-1}{i-1} F$$

 $= {\binom{n-1}{n}} + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} {\binom{n-1}{i}} + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} {\binom{n-1}{i}} F_{m+i+1} =$

Zadanie 4. Zwarta postar cigga an:
$$a_0 = 1$$
, $a_1 = 0$, $a_n = \frac{a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}}{2}$

$$a_n - \frac{a_{n-1}}{2} - \frac{a_{n-2}}{2} = 0$$
 => Anihilator relunençi to $(E^2 - \frac{1}{2}E - \frac{1}{2}) = (E-1)(E+\frac{1}{2})$

$$a_{n} = \alpha \cdot 1^{n} + \beta \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})^{n}$$

$$\int a_{0} = \alpha + \beta = 1$$

$$a_{1} = \alpha - \frac{1}{2}\beta = 0$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha = 1}^{\beta = 1 - \alpha} \beta = 1$$

$$0 = \alpha - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\alpha$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha = 1}^{\beta = 1 - \alpha} \beta = \frac{1}{3}$$

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

Zadanie 5. Ogstna postait cornigran vehnencyjnych (anihilatory):

(a)
$$a_{n+2} = 2a_{n+1} - a_n + 3^n - 1$$
, $a_0 = a_1 = 0$

$$a_{n+2} - 2a_{n+n} + a_n$$
 $\longrightarrow (E^2 - 2E + 1) = (E - 1)^2$
 $3^n \longrightarrow (E - 3)$
 $-1 \longrightarrow (E - 1)$

$$(E - 1)^3 (E - 3)$$

$$a_n = \alpha \cdot 1^n + \beta \cdot n \cdot 1^n + \gamma \cdot n^2 \cdot 1^n + \delta \cdot 3^n$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_0 = 0 = \alpha + \delta \\ \alpha_1 = 0 = \alpha + \beta + \gamma + 3\delta \\ \alpha_2 = 0 = \alpha + 2\beta + 4\gamma + 9\delta \\ \alpha_3 = 2 = \alpha + 3\beta + 9\gamma + 27\delta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = -\frac{1}{4} \\ \beta = 0 \\ \gamma = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \delta = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

A wight othymujemy
$$a_n = -\frac{1}{4} + 0 - \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3^n = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3^n$$
.

(b)
$$a_{n+2} = 4a_{n+1} - 4a_n + n2^{n+1}$$

$$a_{n+2} - 4a_{n+1} + 4a_n \longrightarrow (E^2 - 4E + 4) = (E-2)^2$$

 $a_{n+2} - 4a_{n+1} + 4a_n \longrightarrow (E-2)^2$
 $a_{n+1} \longrightarrow (E-2)^2$ (*)

$$a_n = \alpha \cdot 2^n + \beta \cdot n \cdot 2^n + \gamma \cdot n^2 \cdot 2^n + \delta \cdot n^3 \cdot 2^n$$

(x):
$$(E-2)^2 \langle h \cdot 2^{n+1} \rangle = (E-2) \langle (n+1) \cdot 2^{(n+1)+1} - h 2^{n+2} \rangle =$$

= $(E-2) \langle 2^{n+2} \rangle = \langle 2^{n+3} - 2^{n+3} \rangle = \langle 0 \rangle$

$$a_{n+2} + a_{n+1} + a_n \longrightarrow (E^2 + E + 1) = \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2}\right)$$

$$2^{n+1} \longrightarrow (E-2) - \text{podobine jal } (X | 2 | b)$$

$$a_n = \alpha \cdot 2^n + \beta \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2}\right)^n + \gamma \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2}\right)^n$$

Zastane 7. lle jest cigger...

xn-licha ciggsu dTugości n

$$X_0 = 1$$

$$X_1 = 25$$

$$X_2 = 26$$

$$X_1 = 26$$

$$X_2 = 26$$

$$X_1 = 26$$

$$X_2 = 26$$

$$X_2 = 26$$

$$X_3 = 26$$

$$X_4 = 26$$

$$X_{n+1} - 24 \times_{n} = 26^{n} \Rightarrow (E-24)(E-26)(X_{n}) = 0 \Rightarrow X_{n} = \alpha \cdot 24^{n} + \beta \cdot 26^{n}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = 1 = \alpha + \beta \\ x_1 = 25 = 24\alpha + 26\beta \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \\ \beta = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \implies x_n = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 24^n + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 26^n$$

Zadame 8. Za pomocy metody anihilatowy oblice
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n}id^{i}$$
 writingst $s_{n} = s_{n-1} + n2^{n}$.

$$5n - 5n - 1 \implies (E - 1)$$

 $n2^{n} \implies (E - 2)^{2} \quad (podobur jak w 5)$
 $5n = \alpha \cdot 1^{n} + \beta \cdot 2^{n} + \gamma \cdot n2^{n}$
 $\begin{cases} 51 = 2 = \alpha + 2\beta + 2\gamma \\ 5z = 10 = \alpha + 4\beta + 8\gamma \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} \alpha = 2 \\ \beta = -2 \\ \gamma = 2 \end{cases}$

Wige
$$S_n = 2 + (-2) \cdot 2^n + 2n \cdot 2^n = 2 - 2^{n+1} + n \cdot 2^{n+1} = 2 + (n-1) \cdot 2^{n+1}$$

Zadame 10. Prer linig hommileacyjng presytamy...

 p_n - prandopodopieństno uryslania organia p_2 n transmisjank $p_0 = 1$, $p_1 = 1 - p$, $p_2 = (1-p)^2 + p^2$

$$p_{n} = p_{n-1} \cdot (1-p) + (1-p_{n-1}) \cdot p = p_{n-1} (1-2p) + p$$
of upwalishing
organization
organization
organization
organization

$$\begin{split} E(p_{n}) &= p_{n}(1-2p) + p \\ (E - (1-2p))(p_{n}) &= p \\ &= > (E-1)(E-(1-2p))(p_{n}) = 0 \\ = > p_{n} = A \cdot (1-2p)^{n} + B \\ (p \neq 0) \\ (p = 0, to jednuck nie ma) \\ (p = 0, to jednuck nie ma) \\ Sensul powerai \\ utily zaune \\ B &= \frac{1}{2} \\ P_{1} &= 1-p = A(1-2p) + B \\ \end{split}$$

$$p_n = \frac{1}{2} (1 - 2p)^n + \frac{1}{2}$$

Zadavie 1. He jest talich volloien.

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} \binom{n}{i} \binom{n}{i} = \binom{2n}{n}$$

$$kievsy kolumn$$

Zadame 3. Znajdi vise na liabe ciggsu d'hyoshi du...

$$|\Omega| = \frac{(2n)!}{2^n} \leftarrow \text{hierorwinialmosic typh sawyth link}$$

$$|Ai| = \frac{(2(n-1))!}{2^{n-1}} \cdot (2n-1) = \frac{(2n-1)!}{2^{n-1}} \leftarrow i\text{-ta hiarba doch siebie}$$

$$|Ai| = \frac{(2(n-2))!}{2^{n-2}} \cdot (2n-2) \cdot (2n-2) \cdot (2n-3) = \frac{(2n-2)!}{2^{n-2}}$$

Ostationer many (ze vom vígerní i vyígerní):

$$\frac{(2n)!}{2\hat{i}} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^{i+1} \binom{n}{i} \cdot \frac{(2n-i)!}{2^{n-1}} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{(2n-i)!}{2^{n-i}} \binom{n}{i} \binom{-1}{i}^{i}$$

$$\frac{(2n)!}{2^{n-1}} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^{i+1} \binom{n}{i} \cdot \frac{(2n-i)!}{2^{n-1}} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{(2n-i)!}{2^{n-i}} \binom{n}{i} \binom{-1}{i}^{i}$$

$$\frac{(2n)!}{2^{n-1}} - \sum_{i=0}^{n} (-1)^{i} \binom{n}{i} \binom{n}{i} \binom{n}{i} \binom{n}{i} \binom{n}{i} \binom{n}{i}^{i}$$

$$\frac{(2n-i)!}{2^{n-i}} \binom{n}{i} \binom{n}{i}$$

Zadanie 9. Niedr Ch omacia...

$$Zn - Ciggi$$
 Z $Zeven$ na hoven

 $jn - Ciggi$ Z $jedysky na hovies

 $dn - Ciggi$ Z $decity na hovies

 $cn - Usrysky = Cn = Zn + jn + dn$
 $Zn = Zn - 1 + jn - 1 + dn - 1$
 $dn = Zn - 1 + jn - 1$$$

Wisc
$$c_n = 3z_{n-1} + 2d_{n-1} + 2j_{n-1} =$$

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

$$= z_{n-1} + 2c_{n-1} =$$

$$= c_{n-2} + 2c_{n-1}$$

Styd anihilatorem jest $(E^2 - 2E - 1) = (E - (1 - \sqrt{2}))(E - (1 + \sqrt{2})),$ $\alpha_0 = 0, \alpha_1 = 3, \text{ cryb}$

$$a_n = \frac{1-\sqrt{2!}}{2} \cdot \left(1-\sqrt{2!}\right)^n + \frac{1+\sqrt{2!}}{2} \left(1+\sqrt{2!}\right)^n$$

Zadamie 11. Problem ming gracia (dla bogatego B, tru. Majgrego nieshończoność A ma h-riotych, B ma n-h-złotych prugni, gra może torne Ph- prahdopodobieństo nygiunia pojedynosy parki prier gum A

$$Ph = \alpha + \beta \left(\frac{1}{p} - p\right)^{n} \implies \begin{cases} 0 = \alpha + \beta \\ 1 = \alpha + \beta \left(\frac{1}{p} - p\right) \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{p} - 1\right)^{n}} \\ \beta = -\frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{4}{p} - 1\right)^{n}} \end{cases}$$

Zadaie 12. Police sumy:

(a)
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k(k-1) 2^k$$

 $a_{n+1} = a_n + (n+1) n 2^{k+1}$
 $a_{n+1} = a_n = (n+1) n 2^{k+1} => (E-1)(E-2)^2, cyhi$
 $a_n = A + B 2^n n + C n^2 2^n$

(b)
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{2} \cdot (-1)^{k}$$

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

$$a_{n+1} - a_{n} = (n+1)^{2} (-1)^{n+1} = (E-1)(E+1)^{3}, czyli$$

$$a_{n} = A + B \cdot (-1)^{n} + C \cdot n (-1)^{n} + D n^{2} (-1)^{n}$$

(c)
$$\sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}$$
 (fajne wing rune is repet; town 7/.

Zadanie 13. Wylicz funkcje twongoe cizgot:

Zadanie 13. Wylicz funkcje twongce cizycu: dodajemy, aly sumout
$$0$$
 od 0 i otograv $A'(x)$ | 1 | $+ (a_0x^0)' - (a_0x^0)'$ | $a_0x^0 - (a_0x^0)' - (a_0$

(b)
$$c_n = \frac{a_n}{n}$$
, $c_0 = 0$
 $B(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \frac{x^k}{k} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int a_k x^{k-1} dx = \int \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k x^{k-1} dx = \int \frac{A(x) - A(0)}{x} dx$

(c)
$$S_N = Q_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + ... + \alpha_N$$

 $S(x) = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{N} q_k \right) x^N = \left(\sum_{N=0}^{\infty} q_N x^N \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k \right) = A(x) \cdot \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{A(x)}{1-x}$

$$a_n = \begin{cases} n & : n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{1}{n} & : n \text{ nicpanyste} \end{cases}$$

Ciggi porrocuiere
$$p_n = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad P(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 1x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$r_n = h \quad \Rightarrow \quad R(x) = x \cdot P'(x)$$

$$Q_n = \frac{1}{h} \quad \Rightarrow \quad Q(x) = \int \frac{P(x) - P(0)}{x} dx$$

$$A(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(R(x) + R(-x) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(Q(x) - Q(-x) \right) = \dots \quad (podsterious) \quad \text{to } \omega \text{ by i.e.}$$

Zadane 15.6.

$$H_{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \quad H_{0} = 0$$

$$q_{n} = \frac{1}{n} \longrightarrow Q(x) = \int \frac{P(x) - P(0)}{x} dx \quad (jak \lor a)$$

$$H(x) = \frac{Q(x)}{1 - x} \qquad H_{n} = q_{0} + q_{1} + \dots + q_{n}$$

Zadanie 14.

Cadamie 14.

(a)
$$a_n = n^2$$
 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \cdot n x^n = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \cdot n x^{n-1} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n x^n)^1 = x \cdot B^1(x),$
 $\beta(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n x^n = x \cdot \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n\right)^1 = x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)^1 = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}$

(b)
$$a_n = n^3$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \cdot n^2 x^n = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n^2 x^n)^{\frac{1}{2}} = x \cdot A'(x)$$

(c)
$$a_{n} = \binom{n+k}{k} = \frac{(n+k)!}{n! \, k!} = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)...(n+k)}{k!}$$

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