Romania relimency me limote, metoda anihilatoróu

anth 
$$t$$
  $p_{k-1}$   $a_{n+k-1}$   $t$   $p_{k-2}$   $a_{n+k-2}$   $t$  ...  $t$   $p_1$   $a_{n+1}$   $t$   $p_0$   $a_n = f(n)$   
 $k$  - lienbu Warunkóu poergthonych  $p_0 \neq 0$ 

Rohnanie jednovodne: f(n = 0

Phyliady:

$$a_{n+1} = 2a_n \iff a_{n+1} - 2a_n = 0 \implies a_n = c \cdot 2^n$$

$$\alpha_{n+1} = Sa_n \Rightarrow \alpha_n = C \cdot S^n$$

$$a_{n+2} - a_{n+1} - a_n = 0$$
  
 $b_{n+2} - b_{n+1} - b_n = 0$   
 $7atsiny$ ,  $ze$  many du ciggi  $a_{n}, b_n$  spetning  $e$  polyiste  $b_{n}$   $a_{n+2} + \beta b_{n+2} - (\alpha a_{n+1} + \beta b_{n+1}) - (\alpha a_{n+1} + \beta b_{n}) = 0$   
 $\int a_n = (1, 0, \times, \times, ...)$ 

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_n = (1,0, \star, \star, ...) \\ b_n = (0,1, \star, \star, ...) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha_n + \beta_n = (\alpha_1 \beta_1 \star_1 \star_1 ...)$$

\* oznaczają wyrany, lubu możemy polinje ludnystując ze wzoru relinuncyjnego

E-operator presumy cia
$$E\langle a_n \rangle = \langle a_{n+1} \rangle \qquad \qquad (a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, ...)$$

$$\downarrow E$$

$$(a_1, a_1, a_3, a_4, ...)$$

$$E^{2}\langle a_{n}\rangle - E\langle a_{n}\rangle - \langle a_{n}\rangle = \langle 0\rangle - \frac{1}{2}\langle a_{n}\rangle = 0$$

$$(E^{2}-E-1)\langle a_{n}\rangle = 0$$

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

$$\begin{split} &\left(E - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right) \left(E < a_{n} > -\frac{1-\sqrt{5}!}{2} < a_{n} > \right) = \\ &= E^{2} < a_{n} > -\frac{1+\sqrt{5}!}{2} E < a_{n} > -\frac{1-\sqrt{5}!}{2} E < a_{n} > +\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right) < a_{n} > \\ &a_{n} = \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{N} \text{ Specimia.} + \text{o consume technology me, bo} \\ &\left(E - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right) \left(E - \frac{1-\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right) < \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{n} > = <0> \\ &\left(E - c\right) < c^{n} > = E < c^{n} > - c < c^{n} > = < c^{n+4} - c^{n+4} > = <0> \\ &\left(E - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{n} > = <0> \\ &\left(E - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{n} \text{ idense: Specima nasse consense.} \text{ Giggi } \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{n} > \\ &\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{n} \text{ idense: Specima nasse consense.} \text{ Giggi } \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{n} > \\ &cond \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{n} \text{ shawing bary divergency production tourigations tego considered from posture  $a_{n+2} - a_{n+2} - a_{n} = 0$ , because corresponding to the experimental posture  $a_{n+2} - a_{n+2} - a_{n} = 0$ , because  $e^{-1} = A \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{n} > B \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{n} > \\ &condoinance posture  $a_{n} = A \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{n} + B \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{n} > B > A = -B \\ &condoinance posture  $a_{n} = A \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{n} > B > A = -B \\ &condoinance posture  $a_{n} = A \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{n} > B > A = -B \\ &condoinance posture  $a_{n} = A \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{n} > B > A = -B \\ &condoinance posture  $a_{n} = A \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{n} > B > A = -B \\ &condoinance posture  $a_{n} = A \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{n} > B > A = -B \\ &condoinance posture  $a_{n} = A \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{n} > B > A = -B \\ &condoinance posture  $a_{n} = A \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{n} > B > A = -B \\ &condoinance posture  $a_{n} = A \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{n} > B > A = -B \\ &condoinance posture  $a_{n} = A \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{n} > B > A = -B \\ &condoinance posture  $a_{n} = A \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{n} > B > A = -B \\ &condoinance posture  $a_{n} = A \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{n} > B > A = -B \\ &condoinance posture  $a_{n} = A \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{n} > B > A = -B \\ &condoinance posture  $a_{n} = A \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{n} > B > A = -B \\ &condoinance posture  $a_{n} = A \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}!}{2}\right)^{n} > B > A = -B \\ &condoinance posture$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+k} + p_{k-1} & a_{n+k-1} + \dots + p_1 a_{n+n} + p_0 a_n &= 0 \\ (E^k + p_{k-1} E^{k-1} + \dots + p_1 E + p_0) \langle a_n \rangle &= \langle 0 \rangle \\ (E - c_1) (E - c_2) \dots (E - c_k) \langle a_n \rangle &= \langle 0 \rangle, \text{ jesti } c_i \text{ sg withe }, \text{ to} \\ a_n &= A_1 c_1^n + A_2 c_2^n + \dots + A_k c_k^n \end{aligned}$$

Lemat: 
$$(E-c)^k < a_n > = <0>$$
 ma wruigrama:  
 $c^n, nc^h, n^2c^n, ..., n^{k-1}c^n$   $(k>0)$ 

Dousd: induliga po k

Zatering, re lemat jest proudring dla k i policieny go dla k+1.

Dla  $a_n = c^n, ..., n^{k-1} c^n$  many  $(E-c)^{k+1} < a_n > = (E-c)(E-c)^k < a_n > = zat.ind. (E-c) < 0 > = <math>\langle 0 \rangle$ .

Dla 
$$q_n = n^k c^h$$
:

$$\begin{aligned} &(E-c)^{k+1}\langle N^k c^N \rangle = (E-c)^k \left[ (E-c)\langle N^k c^N \rangle \right] = \\ &= (E-c)^k \left\langle (N+1)^k c^{N+1} - N^k c^{N+1} \right\rangle = \\ &= (E-c)^k \left\langle c^{N+1} \left( N^k + \sum_{n=0}^{k-1} {k \choose i} n^i - N^k \right) \right\rangle = \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} {k \choose i} (E-c)^k c \left\langle N^i c^n \right\rangle^{\frac{2aT}{2aT}} \left\langle 0 \right\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Prylitad:

$$5_h = 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + ... + n^2$$
  
 $5_{n+1} = 5_n + (n+1)^2$ 

$$(E-1)\langle s_n \rangle = \langle n^2 \rangle$$

$$n^{2} = n^{2} 1^{n} \left( \left( E - 1 \right)^{3} \left( n^{2} 1^{n} \right) = \left\langle 0 \right\rangle \right)$$

$$(E-1)^{4}\langle S_{n}\rangle = (E-1)^{3}\langle (n+1)^{2}\rangle = \langle 0\rangle$$

$$5_n = A 1^n + B_n 1^n + C_n^2 1^n + D_n^3 1^n$$

ROZUIAZANIE UKŁACO ROWNAN DLA Sn

$$S_0 = 0 = A$$
  
 $S_1 = 1 = A + B + C + D$   
 $S_2 = 5 = A + 2B + 4C + 8D$   
 $S_3 = 14 = A + 3B + 9C + 27D$ 

 $S_n = \frac{1}{3}n^3 + \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{6}n$ 

$$S_0 = 0 = A$$
 $S_1 = 1 = A + B + C + D$ 
 $S_2 = 5 = A + 2B + 4C + 8D$ 
 $S_3 = 14 = A + 3B + 9C + 27D$ 
 $A = 0$ 
 $B = \frac{1}{6}$ 
 $C = \frac{1}{2}$ 
 $C = \frac{1}{2}$ 

Pohaienny, že ciggi u postati n'i c'i sg liniono n'ezaleine. Zaiting me upost, ie istnigg  $\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_k$  ( $\alpha_i \neq 0$ ) tali, ie:  $\sum \alpha_i n^{i} c_i^n \equiv 0.$ 

Ber stuty ogélnosú moreny ratoryé, re nd cin wint co najmny tale sylho jale porostate, cryli

(1) 
$$\forall i \geq 1 |c_1| \geq |c_i| |A| |c_i| = |c_1| \Rightarrow |j_i| \leq |j_1|$$

Policiemy, że 
$$\sum_{i} \alpha_{i} \frac{n^{ji} c_{i}^{n}}{n^{ji} c_{1}^{n}} \neq 0$$
.  
Niech  $M(a_{n}) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{0} + a_{1} + ... + a_{n-1}}{n}$ 

Nied 
$$M(a_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_0 + a_1 + \dots + a_{n-1}}{n}$$
.  $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = a \implies M(a_n) = a$ 

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^{ji} c_{i}^{n}}{n^{ji} c_{1}^{n}} = 0 \implies M\left(\frac{n^{ji} c_{\ell}^{n}}{n^{ji} c_{1}^{n}}\right) = 0$$

$$M\left(\frac{n^{li}c^{li}}{n^{li}c^{n}}\right) = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(1 + \frac{c_{li}}{c_{1}} + \left(\frac{c_{li}}{c_{1}}\right)^{2} + \dots + \left(\frac{c_{li}}{c_{1}}\right)^{n-1}\right) =$$

$$= \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{c_{li}}{c_{1}}\right)^{n}}{n \left(1 - \frac{c_{li}}{c_{1}}\right)} = 0$$

$$M\left(\sum_{i} \alpha_{i} \frac{n^{ji} \cdot c_{i}^{n}}{n^{ji} \cdot c_{1}^{n}}\right) = M(\alpha_{1}) + \sum_{i=2}^{k} \alpha_{i} M\left(\frac{n^{ji} \cdot c_{i}^{n}}{n^{ji} \cdot c_{1}^{n}}\right) = \alpha_{1} \neq M(0) = 0$$

Oblicrative sum

$$S_n = 1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + ... + q^n$$

$$S_n + q^{n+1} = 1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + \dots + q^n + q^{n+1} = 1 + q \cdot S_n = > S_n - q \cdot S_n = 1 - q^{n+1}$$
  
=>  $S_n = \frac{1 - q^{n+1}}{1 - q}$ 

$$T_{n} = q + 2q^{2} + 3q^{3} + ... + nq^{n}$$

$$T_{n} + (n+1)q^{n+1} = q + q T_{n} + q^{2} + q^{5} + ... + q^{n+1} = q T_{n} + q (1+q+q^{2}+...+q^{n}) = q + q^{2} + 3q^{3} + ... + (n+1)q^{n+1} = q + q^{2} + q^{3} + ... + q^{n+1} + q^{2} + 2q^{3} + ... + nq^{n+1} + q^{2} + 2q^{3} + ... + nq^{n+1}$$

$$(1-q)T_{n} = q + \frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q} - (n+1)q^{n}$$

$$T_{n} = \frac{q(\frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q}) - (n+1)q^{n}}{1-q} = q + \frac{1-q^{n+1} - (n+1)q^{n} + (n+1)q^{n+1}}{(1-q)^{2}} = q + \frac{1-q^{n+1} - (n+1)q^{n} + (n+1)q^{n+1}}{(1-q)^{2}} = q + \frac{1-q^{n+1} - (n+1)q^{n} + (n+1)q^{n+1}}{(1-q)^{2}} = q + \frac{1-(n+1)q^{n} + nq^{n+1}}{(1-q)^{2}}$$

INNA METODA:

$$T_{n} = q \left( 1 + q + q^{2} + ... + q^{n} \right)^{1} = q \left( 1 + 2q + 3q^{2} + ... + nq^{n-1} \right) = q + 2q^{2} + 3q^{3} + ... + nq^{n}$$

$$T_{n} = q \left( \frac{1 - q^{n+1}}{1 - q} \right)^{1} = q \left( \frac{-(n+1)q^{n}(1 - q) + (1 - q^{n+1})}{(1 - q)^{2}} \right) = q \left( \frac{1 - (n+1)q^{n} + nq^{n+1}}{(1 - q)^{2}} \right)$$

Funkaje thongce

Dany jest eigg  $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots$ , funkig twongeg tego eiggu jest funkiga  $A(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n, \quad A(0) = 0.$