# Problem 1

Write the expression for Gamma factorial function.

### Solution

The gamma function is an extension of the factorial function,

$$\Gamma(z) = \int_0^1 (\ln \frac{1}{t})^{z-1} dt$$

# Problem 2

For which values is this function defined?

### Solution

The gamma function is defined for all complex numbers (including all real positive numbers) except the non-positive integers.

### Problem 3

Give the recurrence relation which it satisfies.

#### Solution

If n is a positive integer, the recurrence relation can be expressed as:

$$\Gamma(n) = n\Gamma(n-1)!$$

## Problem 4

Using Pascal's triangle, calculate 11<sup>8</sup>

### Solution

n=0:	1								1								
n = 1:								1		1							
n=2:							1		2		1						
n = 3:						1		3		3		1					
n=4:					1		4		6		4		1				
n = 5:				1		5		10		10		5		1			
n = 6:			1		6		15		20		15		6		1		
n = 7:		1		7		21		35		35		21		7		1	
n = 8:	1		8		28		56		70		56		28		8		1

Thus,  $11^8 = 214358881$ 

### Problem 5

Write the seventh Tetrahedron number. Show calculation.

### Solution

$$1+(1+2)+(1+2+3)+(1+2+3+4)+(1+2+3+4+5)+(1+2+3+4+5+6)+(1+2+3+4+5+6+7)=84.$$

### Problem 6

Write the statement of Binomial Theorem.

#### Solution

Binomial is a sum or difference of two terms, eg a-b or a+b. The binomial theorem describes the algebraic expansion of powers of a binomial:

$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k y^{n-k}$$

## Problem 7

Give it's generalisation.

### Solution

Let, for an arbitrary n, factorial be defined as:

$$\binom{r}{k} = \frac{r(r-1)\dots(r-k+1)}{k!} = \frac{(r)_k}{k!}$$

Using this, Newton's generalisation can be expressed as:

$$(x+y)^r = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} {r \choose k} x^{r-k} y^k$$
  
=  $x^r + rx^{r-1}y + \frac{r(r-1)}{2!} x^{r-2} y^2 + \dots$ 

## Problem 8

Write the expansion of  $(1+x)^{-1/2}$ 

### Solution

It can be expressed as an infinite sum series using Newton's expansion:

$$(1+x)^{-1/2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{8}x^2 - \frac{5}{16}x^3 + \dots$$

# Problem 9

Describe the golden angle, and write its value.

### Solution

In geometry, the golden angle is the smaller of the two angles created by sectioning the circumference of a circle according to the golden ratio. [Figure 1]

$$Golden Angle = 360(1 - \frac{1}{\phi}) = 360(1 + (1 - 1) - \frac{1}{\phi})) = 360(2 - \phi) = \frac{360}{\phi^2} = 137.508^{\circ}$$

# Problem 10

Write the Fibonacci coding for:

(i): 96

 $\textbf{Solution}:\,01010000011$ 

(ii): 45

 $\textbf{Solution}:\,001010011$ 

## Problem 11

Write the Fibonacci decoding for:

(i): 1001001011Solution: 82(ii): 101010101011Solution: 232