

GENERATOR POLINOMOK / -FÜGGVÉNYEK

2025-10-13



VOLT : KOCVA: $g(x) = \frac{1}{6}x + \frac{1}{6}x^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{6}x^6$

polinom \leftrightarrow hartungser

$$x^4 + 6x^5$$

vejs

$$1 + x + x^2 + \dots$$



Fibonacci: $F_0 = 0$ $F_1 = 1$ $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$

$$G(x) = F_0 + F_1x + F_2x^2 + \dots + F_nx^n + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} F_n \cdot x^n$$

NEA Analysis

$$G(x) = ?$$

$$+ \quad G(x) = F_0 + F_1 x + F_2 x^2 + F_3 x^3 + \dots + F_n x^n + \dots$$

$$- \quad x \cdot G(x) = F_0 x + F_1 x^2 + F_2 x^3 + \dots + F_{n-1} x^n + \dots$$

$$- \quad x^2 \cdot G(x) = F_0 x^2 + F_1 x^3 + \dots + F_{n-2} x^n + \dots$$

$$(1 - x - x^2) G(x) = F_0 + \underbrace{(F_1 - F_0)}_0 x + \underbrace{(F_2 - F_1 - F_0)}_0 x^2 + \dots + \underbrace{(F_n - F_{n-1} - F_{n-2})}_0 x^n$$

$$= F_0 + (F_1 - F_0) x$$

$$= x$$

$$\boxed{G(x) = \frac{x}{1 - x - x^2}} \Rightarrow F_n = ???$$

$$1 - x - x^2; (1 - \phi x) \cdot (1 - \psi x)$$

$$\phi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \psi = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow G(x) = \frac{A}{1 - \phi x} + \frac{B}{1 - \psi x}$$

A, B : konstansok
száma:

$$A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \quad B = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

↓ egyenlő
↓

$$\frac{1}{1 - \phi x} = 1 + \phi x + \phi^2 x^2 + \phi^3 x^3 + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\phi x)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow F_n = A \cdot \phi^n + B \cdot \psi^n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n$$

ALTI TELTEL: $G(x)$ konvergenciasugara (α)
egyenlő α^n

$$\text{Fib}_n \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n$$

n
1,618

k6. mustai sorat

PENZVÁLTÁS : Ha'nyféleképp 10000 Ft-ot

5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, 2000, 5000
10000 címkével fizetni?

14 utasítás: 5, 10, 20 Ft-ot

65-öt 2-féle
65-öt egyféleképpen

$$f(x) = (1 + x^5 + x^{10} + x^{15} + \dots)$$

$$g(x) = (1 + x^{10} + x^{20} + \dots)$$

$$h(x) = (1 + x^{20} + x^{40} + \dots)$$

$$f(x) \cdot g(x) \cdot h(x) = \dots \boxed{x^{65}}$$

$$5 + 2 \times 10 + 1 \times 20$$

5, 20, 40

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x^5} \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{1-x^{10}} \quad h(x) = \frac{1}{1-x^{20}}$$

$$f \cdot g \cdot h = \frac{1}{(1-x^5)(1-x^{10})(1-x^{20})} = \frac{1}{(1-x^5)} + \frac{1}{(1-x^{10})} + \frac{1}{(1-x^{20})} + \dots$$

↑
PARCIAŁIS
TÖRTEK

↑
elsojelen

$$T_n = T_{n-1} + T_{n-2} + T_{n-3}$$

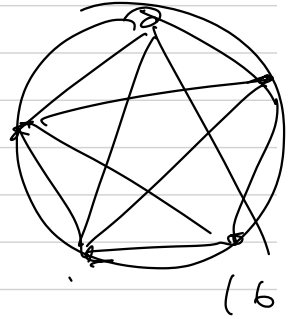
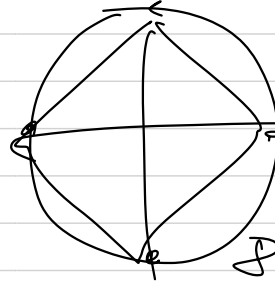
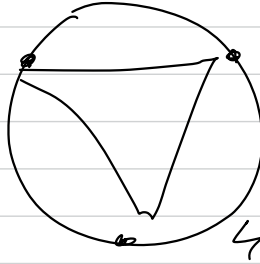
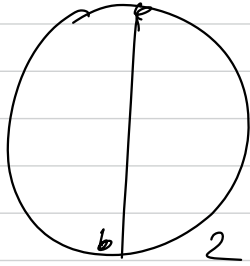
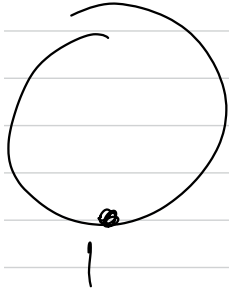
0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 7, 13, 24

TRIBONACCI

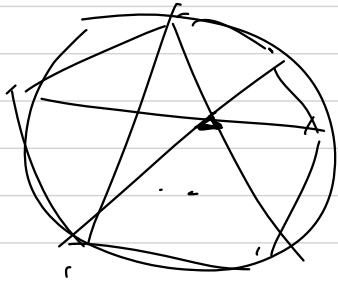
$$G(x) = \frac{1}{1-x-x^2-x^3}$$

↑
gyöztényező

1, 2, 4, 8, 16, ...



Hány tartomány keletkezik?



6 pont
RANDOM

→ 31
tartomány

4-edfokú polinom.

PERRIN - SOLOZAT

$$P_0 = 3, P_1 = 0, P_2 = 2,$$

$$P_n = P_{n-2} + P_{n-3}$$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3	0	2	3	2	5	5	7	10	12	17	22	29	39

PRIMEK

Sejti: n prim $\Rightarrow P_n$ osztató n -vel

\Leftarrow
???

"521"

$n = 271441$, tagad:

$P_n = 33$ ezer 54

$n \nmid P_n$, de non prim

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{1-2^{-n}} = 1 + 2^{-n} + 2^{-2n} + 2^{-3n} + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{1-3^{-n}} = 1 + 3^{-n} + 3^{-2n} + \dots$$

$$(1 + 2^{-n} + \dots)(1 + 3^{-n} + \dots)(1 + 5^{-n} + \dots) \dots = ?$$

PRIMER

$$(1 + \dots + \underbrace{2^{-3n}}_{8^{-n}}) (\dots + \underbrace{3^{-2n}}_{9^{-n}}) = \dots \underbrace{72^{-n}}$$

$$\prod_{p \text{ prime}} \frac{1}{1 - p^{-n}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n} + \frac{1}{4^n} + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^n} =: \zeta(n)$$

↑ zéta

$$\zeta(2) = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots$$

$\zeta(n)$: Riemann : valahogyan a prímszel összefügg

$$\zeta(-1) = -\frac{1}{12}$$

???

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots$$

k db (titkos) szám $\longrightarrow \binom{k}{2}$ összeg párosított

? $\longleftarrow 12, 15, 17$

$k=3$

$$a+b=12$$

$$a+c=15$$

$$b+c=17$$

$k=4$

? $\longleftarrow 5, 10^3, 10^4, 10^6, 10^7, 20^5$

$2, 3, 101, 10^4$

$1, 4, 102, 10^3$

k : MIKOR LEHET BIZTOSAN KÉTDIGITALIS?