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# Inleiding

Vb

5 Stukken fruit

1k wil 2

$$\binom{5}{2}$$

72 Stukken fruit kiezen

$$\binom{5}{2}$$

binomium

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

$$(1+x)(1+x)(1+x)(1+x)(1+x) = (1+x)^5 = \sum_{k=0}^5 \binom{5}{k} x^k 1^{5-k} = \binom{5}{0} + \binom{5}{1}x + \binom{5}{2}x^2 + \binom{5}{3}x^3 + \binom{5}{4}x^4 + \binom{5}{5}x^5$$

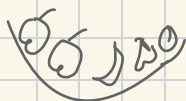
1+2x+x<sup>2</sup>  
verschillend

bij x<sup>k</sup> staat een Coëfficiënt, die precies overeen komt

met het antwoord op de vraag: "op hoeveel manieren kan ik

k Stukken fruit kiezen uit deze fruitschaal"

Vb2



zelfde

$$(1+x+x^2)(1+x)(1+x)(1+x)$$

0 Appels or 1 App or 2 App  
1 banaan

$$= (1+x+x^2)(1+3x+3x^2+x^3)$$

1 manier om niets te kiezen

3 Manieren om 1 stuk te kiezen

3 Manieren om 2 stukken te kiezen

1 manier om alle 3 te kiezen

$$= 1 + 4x + 7x^2 + 7x^3 + 4x^4 + x^5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 3 \ 3 \ 1 \\ 1 \ 3 \ 3 \ 1 \\ \hline 1 \ 4 \ 7 \ 7 \ 4 \ 1 \end{array}$$

hoeveel manieren 2 Stukken fruit

uit deze schaal nemen! 7 manieren

Handwritten multiplication of 1234 by 4321 on grid paper. The numbers are written in a standard font. The multiplication is performed using the standard algorithm, with partial products and a final sum line.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1234 \\
 \times 4321 \\
 \hline
 1234 \\
 3702 \phantom{0} \\
 5336 \phantom{00} \\
 5000 \phantom{000} \\
 \hline
 536338
 \end{array}$$

# Genererende functies

DEF:

$$a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$$

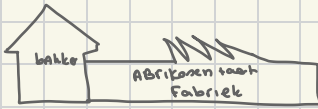
## Eindige rij van getallen

(of order  $n$  en  $a_{n+1} = a_{n+2} = 0$ )

dan noemen we de veelterm:

$$a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + \dots + a_nx^n$$

de genererende functie van deze rij

 $\sqrt{b} \quad 2')$ 

4 aardbei taartjes

3 kaas + aardje

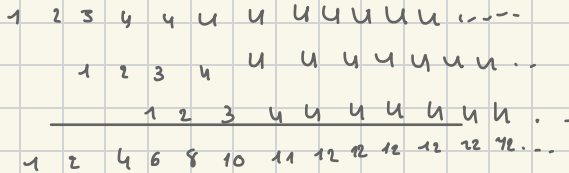
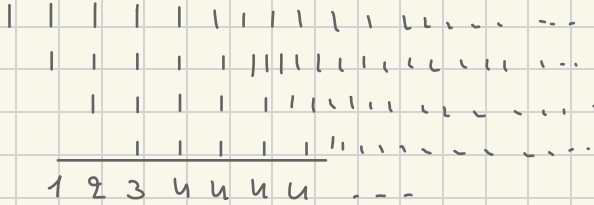
∞ abrikone + Aart

$$(1+x+x^2+x^3+x^4+x^5+\dots)(1+x+x^2+x^3)(1+x^2+x^4)$$

$$(x+1)(x+1)(x+1)$$

$$1 + y = x$$
$$y = x - 1$$

berechnen



$$(1 + 2x + 4x^2 + 6x^3 + 8x^4 + 10x^5 + 11x^6 + 12x^7 + 12x^8 + 9x^9)$$

# Formele machtsreeks

↳ geen intentie om  $x$  in te vullen

$$a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4$$

Optelling

$$(a_0 + a_1x^1 + a_2x^2 + \dots) + (b_0 + b_1x^1 + b_2x^2 + b_3x^3 + \dots) \\ = (a_0 + b_0) + (a_1x + b_1x) + (a_2x^2 + b_2x^2) + \dots$$

Vermenigvuldiging

$$(a_0 + a_1x^1 + a_2x^2 + \dots)(b_0 + b_1x^1 + b_2x^2 + b_3x^3 + \dots) = c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2 + \dots \\ = a_0b_0 + (a_0b_1 + a_1b_0)x + (a_0b_2 + a_1b_1 + a_2b_0)x^2 + (a_0b_3 + a_1b_2 + a_2b_1 + a_3b_0)x^3 + \dots \\ \Rightarrow c_n = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k b_{n-k}$$

v63

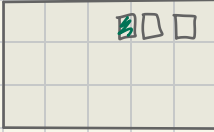
$$\text{Winkel: } \begin{cases} \text{hamburger} & \text{€3} \\ \text{Soep} & \text{€2} \end{cases}$$

# Manieren om  $k$  euro uit te geven?

$$\underbrace{(1 + x^3 + x^6 + x^9 + \dots)}_{\text{hamburger}} \underbrace{(1 + x^2 + x^4 + x^6 + x^8 + \dots)}_{\text{Soep}} \\ = 1 + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5 + 2x^6 + 2x^8 + 2x^9 + x^{10} + \dots$$

# Formele machtsreeks

Vb 4)

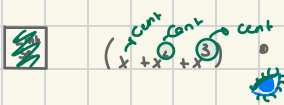


3 postzegels  
plakken

Volgorde van belang

postzegels van 1 cent, 2 cent of 3 cent

# Manieren om 3 postzegels te plakken (volgorde!) met 6 cent in totaal



$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Middelste zegel} \quad \text{Rechtsse postzegel} \\ & (x + x^2 + x^3) (x + x^2 + x^3) = (x + x^2 + x^3)^3 \\ & = x^3 + 2x^4 + 6x^5 + 7x^6 + 6x^7 + 3x^8 + x^9 \end{aligned}$$

Vb 4') 3 of 4 postzegels



# Manieren om 6 cent te plakken met 3 of 4 postz.

$$\begin{aligned} & 3 \text{ postz. } (x + x^2 + x^3)^3 \\ + & 4 \text{ postz. } (x + x^2 + x^3)^4 \\ \hline & (x + x^2 + x^3)^3 + (x + x^2 + x^3)^4 \\ & = x^3 + 4x^4 + 10x^5 + \dots + x^{12} \end{aligned}$$

# manieren om 4 cent te plakken (# postzegels niet vast)

Volgorde ✓

0 postz

1 postz

2 postz

3 postz

4 postz

$$1 + (x + x^2 + x^3) + (x + x^2 + x^3)^2 + (x + x^2 + x^3)^3 + (x + x^2 + x^3)^4$$

per postzegel

$$= 1 + x + 2x^2 + 4x^3 + 7x^4 + \dots$$

Volgorde niet van belang

per Cent Soort

1 cent

45+me

2 cent

3 cent

$$(1 + x + x^2 + \dots) (1 + x^2 + x^4 + x^6) (1 + x^3 + x^6 + x^9)$$

# Inversie: kortere versie

$$A = a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots \text{ (oneindige rij) } \rightsquigarrow a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots$$

↳ genererende functie van A

$$\text{bv } \Gamma_n = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{als } n=0 \\ 1 & \text{als } n=1 \\ \Gamma_{n-1} + \Gamma_{n-2} & \text{als } n \geq 2 \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow x + x^2 + 2x^3 + 3x^4 + 5x^5 + 8x^6 + \dots$$

compacte vorm

↳ via inverse genererende functies

niet van B → A

$$\begin{aligned} A(x) &= a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots \\ B(x) &= b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2 + \dots \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} A(x) &= a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots \\ B(x) &= b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2 + \dots \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{elkaar} \quad \text{inverse} \Leftrightarrow A(x) B(x) = 1$$

①  $1 = 0x + 0x^2$

$A(x)$  gegeven, waar bestaat inverse genererende functie van  $A(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{gegeven} \\ \Rightarrow A(x) B(x) &= 1 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{gegeven} \end{aligned}$$

$$(a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots)(b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2 + b_3 x^3 + \dots)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &a_0 b_0 + (a_0 b_1 + a_1 b_0)x + (a_0 b_2 + a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_0)x^2 + \dots \\ &= 1 + 0x + 0x^2 + 0x^3 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  oneindig groot stelsel

inverse

bestaat A en stelsel oplossing

heeft

$$(\text{Coëff LL} = \text{Coëff RL})$$

voorwaarde oplossing

$$a_0 \neq 0$$

}

$$a_0 b_0 = 1 \Rightarrow b_0 = a_0^{-1}$$

$$a_0 b_1 + a_1 b_0 = 0 \Rightarrow b_1 = a_0^{-1}(-a_1 b_0)$$

$$a_0 b_2 + a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_0 = 0 \Rightarrow b_2 = a_0^{-1}(-a_1 b_1 - a_2 b_0)$$

$$a_0 b_3 + a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1 + a_3 b_0 = 0$$

⋮

compacte vorm

vb Abrikose taart

inverse

$$a_i = 1$$

$$(1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} 1 \cdot b_0 &= 1 \end{aligned} \right.$$



# Vb compacte vorm + stelsel

Vb1) Abrikose + aart

$$(1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots) \overset{\text{inverse}}{\circlearrowleft} \quad a_i = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 \cdot b_0 = 1 \\ b_1 + b_0 = 0 \Rightarrow b_1 = -1 \\ b_2 + b_1 + b_0 = 0 \Rightarrow b_2 = 0 \\ \vdots \end{cases} \quad b_n = 0 \text{ als } n \geq 2$$

Formule

$$(1 - x)(1 + x + x^2 + \dots) = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (1 + x + x^2 + \dots) = \frac{1}{1 - x} \quad \text{compacte vorm}$$

Vb2)

$$1 + 2x + 4x^2 + 8x^3 + \dots + 2^k x^k + \dots$$

$$\circlearrowleft (1 + 2x + 4x^2 + 8x^3 + \dots) = \frac{1}{1 - 2x}$$

Substitutie

Alternatief

$$\begin{cases} a \cdot b_0 = 1 \Rightarrow b_0 = 1 \\ b_2 + b_1 + b_0 = 0 \Rightarrow b_1 = -2 \\ \vdots \\ b_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1 - 2x}$$

Vb3)

$$1 + x^3 + x^6 + x^9 + x^{12} + \dots$$

$$1 + (x^3)^1 + (x^3)^2 + (x^3)^3 + (x^3)^4 = \frac{1}{1 - x^3}$$

Vb4)

$$1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 - \dots$$

$$1 + (-x)^1 + (-x)^2 + (-x)^3 + (-x)^4 + \dots = \frac{1}{1 + x}$$

Vb5)

$$1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + 5x^4 + \dots$$

$$b_n = 0 \text{ als } n \geq 3$$

$$\begin{cases} b_0 = 1 \\ b_1 + 2b_0 = 0 \Rightarrow b_1 = -2 \\ b_2 + 2b_1 + 3b_0 = 0 \Rightarrow b_2 = -2(-2) - 3(1) = 4 - 3 = 1 \\ b_3 + 2b_2 + 3b_1 + 4b_0 = 0 \Rightarrow b_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1 - 2x + x^2} = \frac{1}{(1 - x)^2}$$

$$(1 + x + x^2 + \dots)(1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \dots) = (1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x^m} = \binom{m-1}{0} + \binom{m}{1}x + \binom{m+1}{2}x^2 + \binom{m+2}{3}x^3$$

Set  $m=2$

$$= \binom{1}{0} + \binom{2}{1}x + \binom{3}{2}x^2 + \dots$$