Tasa.

	Wh?				
	Amignment - 3				
	Parul Thandily a 16UCS12G	ist and to see a continuous of the large of			
	16UCS126				
		A			
61.	????10				
01					
	155350				
	Since we can place o after 2 ar o thus	we can			
	blue a after an-1 words similarly	(an pe			
	proud after o only since we know that a	can be			
	place an-2 times by previous logic Thus	total			
	number of words are and tam-2				
	·				
	Thes Thus an = an-1+an-2;	18			
62.	1 = 1;				
	$L_2 = 3;$				
	<u> </u>				
	24 = 7				
	L5: 11 L6: 18: 1. (1) A 3 A 1 (1) A 1 (1) A 1	TOA			
	275 29	The second second first replaced the second			
	18 = 47				
	28 = 1	The state of the s			
03-	gcd [28,18] = gcd [18, 28/18]				
0 7	$= gcd \{18, 10\}$				
	- 90d S10 8]				
	$= \gcd \{10, 8\}$ $= \gcd \{8, 2\}$ $= \gcd \{2, 0\}$				
	- grd {2, 0}	enter in enter and principal control and a subspirition of the control of a control of the contr			
	= 2.				
	The same of the sa				

		PAGE NO	
	04.0	an= 9n-1+3	
		01 = 1;	
	b)	$a_n = (q_{n-1})^2 + 1$	1
		$a_1 = 1$	
	_		
		0 81481	)
	05	will a real feeling a paid tool to	,
	a)_	21 = 99	0)
		t(t(110)) t(110)= 100	
	12 12 141	f(100) = f(f(111))	Draw to specify the principles
		= F((o1)	
		= 91	
	b)	f(91) = f(f(102)) = f(92) = f(600)	
	- 1	T(+1/01/1 = + 193)	06
		= f(94) = f(95) = f(96) = f(97) $= f(98) = f(99) = f(f(110)) = f(99)$	-
33		= f(100)	
		= f(101) = 91;	
			07
		A(4,0) = A(3,1) = A(2,A(3,0)) = A(2,5)	0-7-
		$\Lambda(5,0) = \Lambda(2,1) = \Lambda(1,A(2,0)) = 0$	09
		A(2,0) = A(1,1) = A(0,A(1,0)) = A(0,2) = 7	9)
		A(1,0) = A(6,1) = 7	-
		A(1,2) = A(1, A(1,1)) = A(1,2) A(1,2) = A(0, A(1,1))	- Constitution (Constitution (
		P(1,1) = A(0, A(1,0)) = A(0,1) = 3	
		$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \right) \right) \right)}{1} \right) \right) \right)} \right) \right)} \right)} \right)} \right)} \right)} \right)}} \right)} \right)$	
		= 4	-
			-
			-

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A(2,4) = A(1,A(2,3))
        A(2,3) = A(1, A(2,2)) = A(1,7)

A(2,2) = A(1, A(2,1)) = A(1,5) = 7
        A(2,1) = A(1, A(2,0)) = A(1,3) = S
          A(1,4)= A(0, A(1,3))= 6
              A(1,3)=5
      Thus A(4,0) = 13
      A(0,7) = m+1 = 8
                    \mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}
                    m=0
Q_{n-1} + n = a_n \qquad q_1 = 1
    a_{m-1} + m^2 = a_m
     a_{n-1} + m = u_n
a_{n-1} + m(m-1) \qquad n = 0 \text{ odd}
a_{n-1} + m(m-1) \qquad n = 0 \text{ odd}
                                      n=)even.
    S(2,2) = 1;
97.
09
    00=0
     an: an-1+47 nz1
       = (an-2 + 4(n-1)) + 4n
       = (an-3+4(n-2))+4(m-1)+4(n)
       = O_{n-n} + (4(n-(n-1)) + - - + 4(n))
      = a + 4 (1+2+ -- n)
      = 2(n)(nH) = 2n(nH)
        Om = 2m^2 + 2m
```

The state of the same	
b	5, 5, 1, 0, 3
	$S_{n} = S_{n-1} + n^{3}$ $= S_{n-2} + (n-1)^{3} + n^{3}$ $= S_{n-2} + (n-1)^{3} + n^{3}$
	$= \frac{5m-1+(m-1)}{-5m-1}+\frac{(m-1)^{2}+(m-1)^{2}+m^{2}}{-5m-1}$
-	= Sn) + (n-1)
	$= 5n - (n-1) + ((n-(n-2))^{3} + n^{3})$
	= 5n - (m-1) + (m-1) + (m-21) + (m-21
	$= S_1 + \left(2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3\right)$
	$= m^2 \left( m + 1 \right)^2$
	26
_	$S_m = \frac{\gamma^2 (m_{t1})^2}{1}$
	4
c)	0, z ) m
	$a_n = 2 + 3 - 2 - 4 - 1$
	$= 3 \cdot 2^{m} - 3$
	$a_n = 3(2^n - 1)$
4	
	0, 5 1
	$a_{m} = 2 a_{m-1} + (2^{m} - 1) + n = 2$ $= 2 \left( 2 a_{m-2} + (2^{m-1}) \right) + (2^{m} - 1)$
	$= 2^{2} \left(2^{m-2} + \left(2^{m-2}\right) + \left(2^{m-1}\right)\right)$ $= 2^{2} \left(2^{m-2} + \left(2^{m-2} - 1\right)\right) + 2 \cdot 2^{m} - \left(1+2\right)$
T	1
1	
	$= 2^{m-1} + (m-1) 2^{m} - 1 (2^{m-1})$
	an = (n+1)2"+1.
j	down to the state of the state
	And the state of t

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