

انہی میں سے

$$x^T f(x) = f_0 x^T + f_1 x^T + \dots \Rightarrow a_0 = a_1 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{P} \quad B(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n x^{n+1}$$

$$\textcircled{w} C(x) = \frac{F(x)}{1-x}$$

$$\frac{F(n)}{1-x} = (1+x+x^2+\dots)(f_0+f_1x+\dots) = f_0 + (f_0+f_1)x + \dots$$

$$(x + x' + x'' + \dots)(1 + x + x' + x'')(1 + x^2 + x^4 + x^8 + \dots)$$

$$= x(1+x^r+\dots)\left(\frac{1-x^{\cancel{r}}}{1-x}\right)\left(\frac{1}{1-x^{\cancel{r}}}\right) = x \frac{1}{(1-x)^r} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) x^{n+1}$$

\rightarrow r_0 \in \mathcal{K} no \Leftarrow

$$\frac{A}{1-r_x} + \frac{B}{1-r_x} = \frac{\delta - r_x}{(-\delta x + r_x r)} \Rightarrow (1-r_x)A + (1-r_x)B = \delta - r_x \quad .3$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{r} : \frac{-1}{r} A = -\frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow A = r$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} : \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} B = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow B = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x) = \sum_0^{\infty} r (rx)^n + \sum_0^{\infty} r (r^2 x)^n \Rightarrow a_n = rx r^n + r^2 x r^n$$

۴. سوال تکمیلی. س.۲. اقصیت (۳)

$$(1+x+x^r+x^{\varepsilon}+x^{\eta}) (1+x^r+x^{\varepsilon}+x^{\eta}+x^{\eta}) \dots (1+x^r+\dots+x^{\varepsilon r}) \dots \quad ۵.$$

$$= \left(\frac{1-x^{\varepsilon}}{1-x} \right) \left(\frac{1-x^{\eta}}{1-x^r} \right) \left(\frac{1-x^{\eta}}{1-x^{\varepsilon}} \right) \left(\frac{1-x^{\varepsilon}}{1-x^{\varepsilon}} \right) \left(\frac{1-x^{\varepsilon}}{1-x^{\varepsilon}} \right) \dots$$

هر کدام از عوامل در خارج و به صورت $1-x^{\varepsilon r}$ که $r \in \mathbb{N}$ است در صورت خط می خورد.

هر کدام از $\frac{1}{1-x^r}$ که $r \notin \mathbb{N}$ به صورت $(1+x^r+x^{2r}+\dots)$ است پس

تعداد افرایه های n به اجزایی که مقرب ε نیستند.

$$\textcircled{۱} (1+x+x^r+x^{\eta}) (1+x^r+x^{\varepsilon}+x^{\eta}) \dots (1+x^r+\dots+x^{\varepsilon r}) \dots \quad ۶.$$

$$= \left(\frac{1-x^{\varepsilon}}{1-x} \right) \left(\frac{1-x^{\eta}}{1-x^r} \right) \left(\frac{1-x^{\eta}}{1-x^{\varepsilon}} \right) \dots \left(\frac{1-x^{\varepsilon} x r^r}{1-x^{\varepsilon}} \right) \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1-x)(1-x^r)} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^r(1+x)}$$

$$\textcircled{۲} (1+x)(1-x)a + (1+x)b + (1-x)^r c = 1$$

$$x=1: \quad \epsilon b=1 \Rightarrow b=\frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$x=-1: \quad \epsilon c=1 \Rightarrow c=\frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\alpha(1-x^r) + \frac{x}{r} + \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{x^r}{\epsilon} - \frac{x}{r} = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow B(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\epsilon} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{r}\right) x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\epsilon} (-x)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow b_n = \frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{n+1}{r} + \frac{(-1)^n}{\epsilon} = \frac{r n + r + (-1)^n}{\epsilon} \quad (r)$$

$$A-1 = rx A + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^n x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^n x^n = rx A + \frac{rx}{1-rx} + \frac{rx}{1-rx} \quad .\checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow A(1-rx) = \frac{rx - rx^r + rx - rx^r}{(1-rx)(1-rx)} + 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{-rx^r + 1}{(1-rx)^r(1-rx)}$$

$$\frac{B}{1-rx} + \frac{C}{1-rx} + \frac{D}{(1-rx)^r} = A \Rightarrow (1-rx)^r B + (1-rx)(1-rx)C + (1-rx)D = -rx^r + 1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{r}: \quad -\frac{D}{r} = -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow D=1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{r}: \quad \frac{B}{r} = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow B=r$$

$$r(1+\epsilon x^r - \epsilon x) + C(1-\epsilon x + rx^r) + 1 - rx = -rx^r + 1 \Rightarrow C = -r$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r(r^n) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-r)(r^n) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)(r^n)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = r^{n+1} - r \times r^n + (n+1)r^n = \boxed{r^{n+1} + (n-r)r^n}$$