MDL-8 1/3 (1) Cen = (00,01,...,0n,...)

A(x) = (00+01x+02x²+... = ### Zice:x' Chiemy Sn= (20,20+01,20+01+03, ..., 20+04,+...+0n,...) A(x).(1-x)= 00 (1+x+x2+...)+ e1x(1+x+x2+...)+= = $ce_0 + (e_0 + e_1)x + (e_0 + e_1 + e_2)x^2 + \dots + (e_0 + e_1 + \dots + e_n)x^n + \dots$ Cougli $A(x)(\frac{1}{1-x})$ to f two region s_n

$$\frac{d}{dx}(1+x+x^{2}+...+x^{n}+...) = \frac{d}{dx}(1-x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(1+x+x^{2}+...+x^{n-1}) = \frac{d}{dx}(1-x)$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx}(1+x+x^{2}+...+x^{n}+...+x^$$

MD1-8

2/3

finding (1-x). In (1-x)

6 (xx), gx> ∈ V, {0,13 € x4, ya E1,1,0,0,1,...1,10,0,1,0) (1,1,0,0,1,-.1,0,0,0,0,0) ciqqi zerojeolynhowe, ottugorici le Exu, yug & Qle <=> Fcl(xc # yc) ~ Vetc(xc = yc))
wierschotli =q sq si eoliie, goly winig sig tylko jedny usptischer Dhe olombrago ciaque le-elem, ciagoir bêniqy ch sig olohtwolnie jedny współrządny jest le Wierzchothów jest 2 k - tyle co ciągón 0-1, k-olingón Wienry ze Zoleg (V) = 2|E| (z nylitaolu) 27 oleg(V) = 2h. le = 2/E/=>/E/= 2h-16 Me 24 nierschotlein i 2 4-1/2 lementestei

