2019.11.13,

· pl. , 10 lsing-

$$C_{nn} = V^{(n-n)}$$

$$g_B T \chi = 1 + 2v + 2v^2 + ... + 2v^4 ... =$$

$$y(e) = 2 \sim 2 \text{ mayba indilatel la}$$

$$= 1 + 2v \left(1 + v + v^2 - 1 - v\right) = 1 + \frac{2v}{1 - v} = \frac{1 + v}{1 - v}$$

p(0) = 0

$$g(0) = 1$$

 $g(1) = g(2) = g(3) = 0$
 $g(4) = N$

$$g(1) = g(2) = g(3) = 0 Q(1) = 4$$

$$g(4) = N Q(2) = 12(=4.3)$$

$$Q(3) = 4.3.3 = 36$$

$$Q(4) = 4.3.3.3 - 8 + N$$

$$\ell_{6}T \chi = \frac{1+4V+12V^{2}+36V^{3}+100V^{4}+NV^{4}+...}{1+NV^{4}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+Wv^4} \propto 1-Vv^4+\dots$$

· literjesethete C-silva

$$V = th \frac{7}{l_0T}$$

$$V_c = th \frac{3}{l_0T_c} \text{ (0, 4) logoth endeles } V$$

$$\text{(iff divergal a son}$$

$$S : lonungencia sugan$$

$$S : V$$

oth. Vc a s-t meghatározó szingulaitás

· d'Alambert Suitérium!

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\left|\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}\right|=\frac{1}{s}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{B}} \mathcal{T} \mathcal{X}(v) = \mathcal{A} \left(1 + \mathcal{Y} \frac{\mathcal{V}}{\mathcal{V}_{c}} + \frac{\mathcal{Y}(\mathcal{Y}_{c})^{2}}{2} \left(\frac{\mathcal{V}}{\mathcal{V}_{c}} \right)^{2} + \dots + \frac{\mathcal{Y}(\mathcal{Y}_{c})^{n}}{n!} \left(\frac{\mathcal{V}}{\mathcal{V}_{c}} \right)^{n} + \dots + \frac$$

voggen olyan a hit viselbedés
uint a megas héins son.

an agen ag a lét likjerésne

 $\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} \approx \frac{s-h1}{h} \frac{1}{v_c} = \frac{1}{v_c} \left(1 + \frac{s-1}{n}\right)$

np merede Eseg to1 hayados módszer 4

1 % hayados módszer 4

1 % hayados módszer 4

· Cit exposas

3 2 2 7 X(v) = 3 (-8 c (vc-v)) = -8 1 V-VC

no Ve lega ex szingulaito ~ rezidona - y

no "meronof-fr"

Padé - approximans (six lités toutfu. - ellel)

a magas höré-s, sombat · sol nodelhe alkalnattél

no hit exponensel no allapot eggenletel

~ sfb

alway T wagas T · alacsoy hôners. safejtés no bevessiil a "lovethezó" leglisett genjest test no alapaill indulud

· Slasstu souf. no folgadélosaal ngoras gr.-ber. Rushbroose - eggenlétlenség

$$C_p - C_v = \frac{T_v \chi^2}{K_T} = \frac{T \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial T}\right)_p^2}{-\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial p}\right)_T^2}$$
 (termodi-ari8a)

CH
$$= \frac{T(\frac{\partial n}{\partial T})^{2}}{(\frac{\partial n}{\partial H})_{T}}$$
 and $C_{n} > 0$

• Landau - elwélet
$$2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1 + 0 = 2$$

• 20 King
$$2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + \frac{4}{4} + 0 = 2$$

e wêrêse
$$2\frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{3} + 0 = 2$$

O v 32. avrit neg figyelse legg (værtete-) liptelen erzebeng. no lis jelensegelet liåtlagolia låtjil. no nagg -11 - nen latjol.

o vis. - ramal sajait belse lora 8 terristiles léptéles. ~ jelle-zë lh. ateno & lötëtt no ráisá llar dó No donnelaciós hosse.

· erel a lar. hosstisagel magysagrendelben lilonbørlet

· nires la hour. ~ hasonlésagi tonnémel (messe annal) "slalatas"

- pl. hidrodinavila - Erlen-eggenlet. - neteorológia - onlyed hidal wellet. - D 12abad ithosse tarolsagig le Chet remi...

- · lan. hosse atlégrése no modosel a linas.
- · slálázás termodinamisatas - o extenzir negriségel homogén elséfoli fu-es.

AS(E, V, N) = S(AE, AV, AN) -> felilet: natosol ellayagollats.

a R + a Cr (& & r >> & "evês bornelació" & "gragetlensag"

 $8((\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(2)(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(1)\frac{1}{2$

sina atveret assemptations viselledest ourseillesstletjil.

9 \geq = 1 - mil.

(t20) (t>0)

· Az egyetler lana 8 ferrisa hilis hosszűsag a É ani a Enit viselbedést.

neghatá-orta.

 $((q, \xi) = ((o, \xi) \cdot \phi(q\xi))$

$$C(9, \xi) = \xi^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot f(9\xi)$$
 Sour. fr. -ve vonat 2026

· ha 9 \$ << 1 alla } x a jelle-zë vis. C-ues. ~> { (9 \$) x const.

· La 9\$ >> 1 alle d(9\$) 2 (9\$) $\sim \infty$ c on figy $\frac{1}{2}$ -till. \rightarrow c $\sim q^{-\frac{\gamma}{\nu}}$ $\gamma = \nu(2-n)$ $\gamma = \nu(2-n)$

$$C(29, \frac{1}{2}) = (\frac{1}{2})^{3/2} \int (9\frac{1}{2}) = (29, \frac{1}{2})^{3/2} \int (9\frac{1}{2}) = (29, \frac{1}{2})^{3/2} \int (9\frac{1}{2})^{3/2} \int ($$

" altelarositatt homogin fr. "

 $f(x^{\alpha}x, x^{b}y) = x^{p}f(x, y)$

AP { 8 (x,0) = 8 (xax,0) / 1 Seretelevel & wall willa/

 $\int_{0}^{\infty} (x,0) \cdot \left(\frac{x_{o}}{x}\right)^{p/a} = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x_{o},0)$ ez egg hatráyl.

$$f_{x}(x,y) = \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x}$$

$$d_x(A^{\alpha_x}, A^{b_y}) \cdot A^{\alpha} = A^{p} f_x(x,y)$$

$$\frac{\xi}{\lambda} = \frac{t^{-\nu}}{\lambda} = (\lambda^{2\nu} +)^{-\nu}$$

$$((\lambda q, \lambda^5 t) = \lambda^{-\gamma_{\lambda}} c(q, t)$$