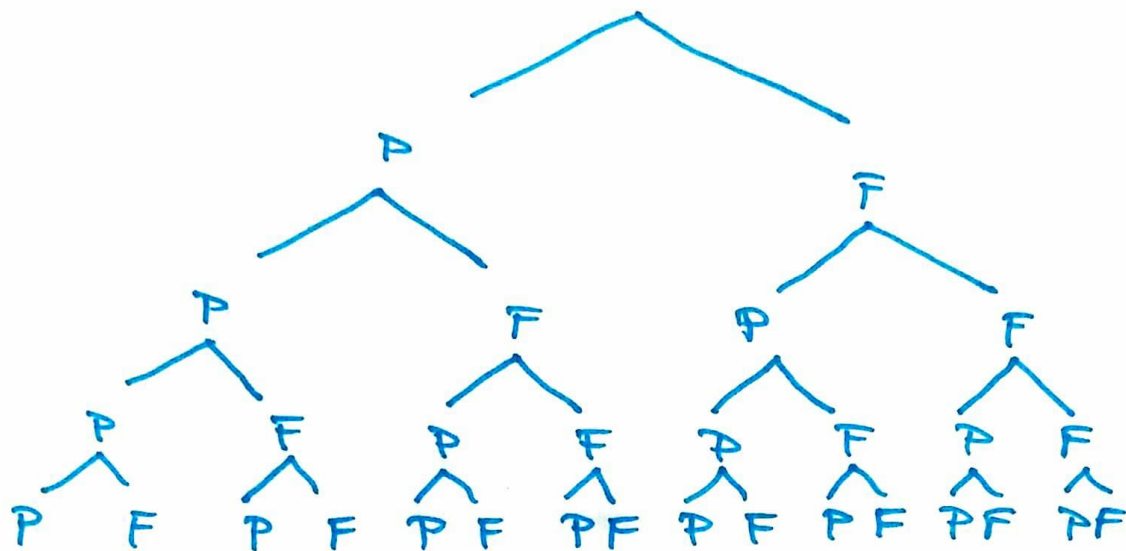


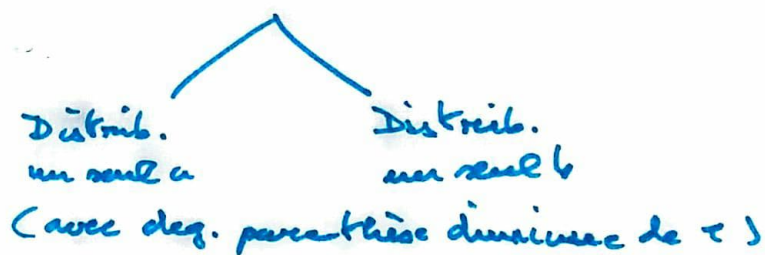
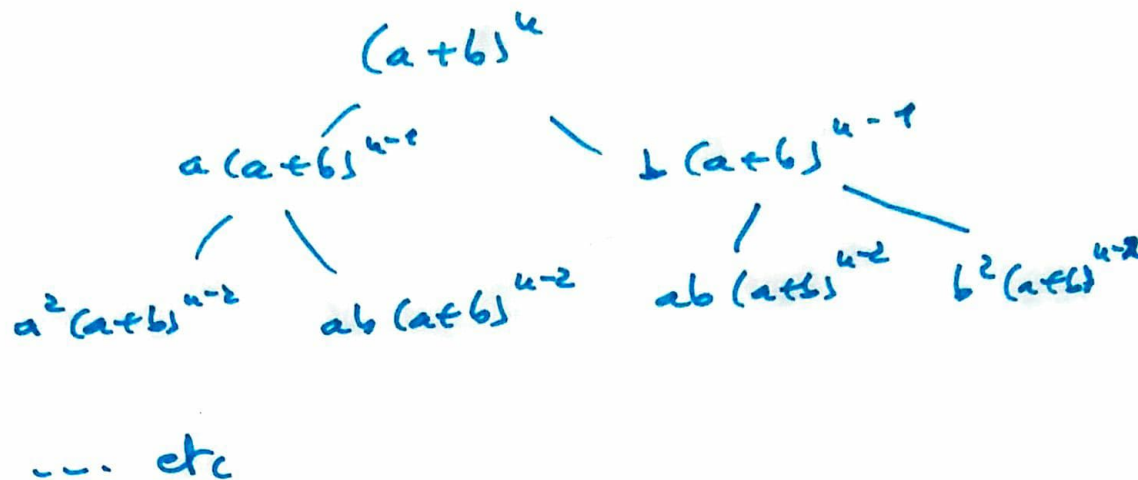
# Pile v Face

Quant. = n



$$(a + b)^n$$

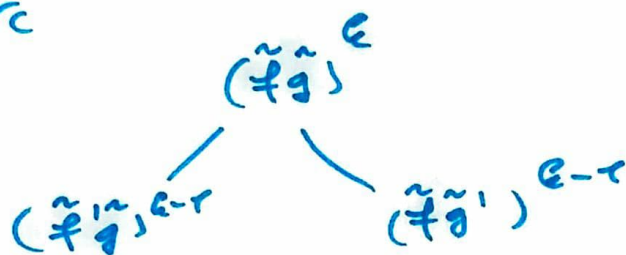
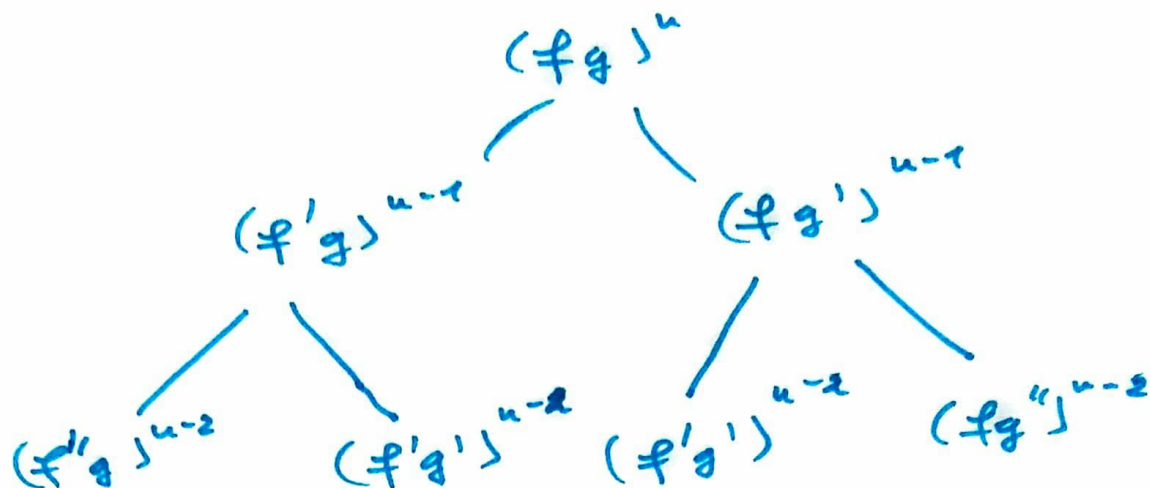
Const. = n



$$\# \{ \text{Monômes } a^k b^{n-k} \} = \binom{n}{k}$$

$$(\neq g)^u$$

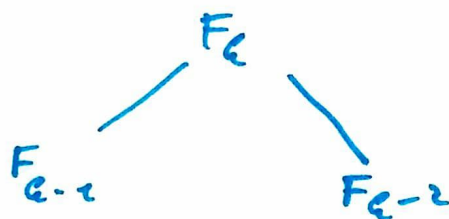
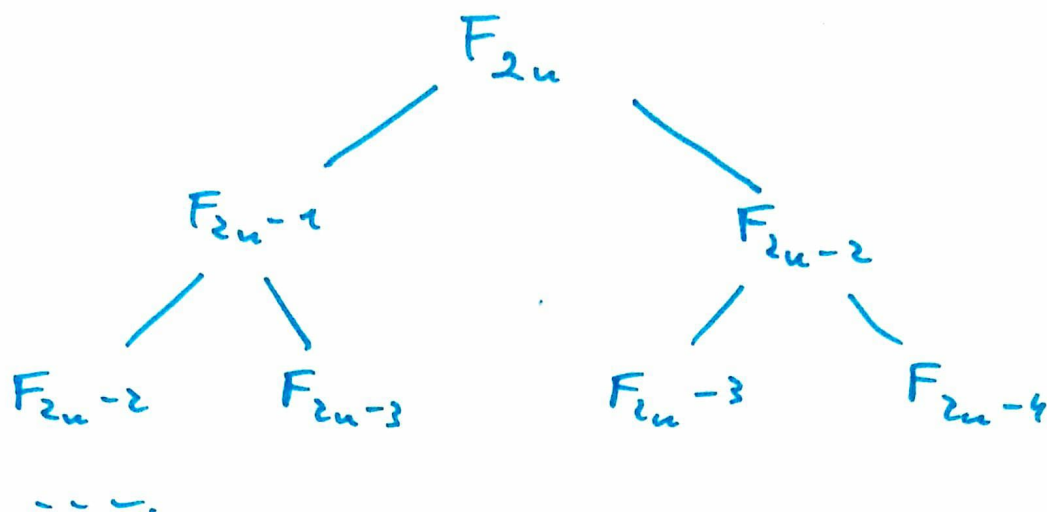
Count. = u



$$\# \{ \text{Terms } \neq g^{u-k} \} = \binom{u}{k}$$

# Fibo. $(F_n)_n$

Count. =  $u$



$$F_{2u} = \sum_{k=0}^u \binom{u}{k} F_k$$

Joli ! Non ?

Picard : en partant de  $F_{n+2u}$ , on a gratuite  $\frac{1}{2}$ :

$$F_{n+2u} = \sum_{k=0}^u \binom{u}{k} F_{n+k}$$



on peut aussi utiliser l'arbre pour une boucle  $\frac{1}{2}$  récurs. de type "mirrored" à ce stade  $F$ .