1. Peuve peryppentone coornaments:

$$\begin{cases} Cl_0 = 4 \\ Qn = 2 Qn_{-1} - 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} Q_0 = 1 \\ Q_1 = 0 \\ Q_1 = 4 Qn_{-1} - 4 Qn_{-2} \end{cases}$$

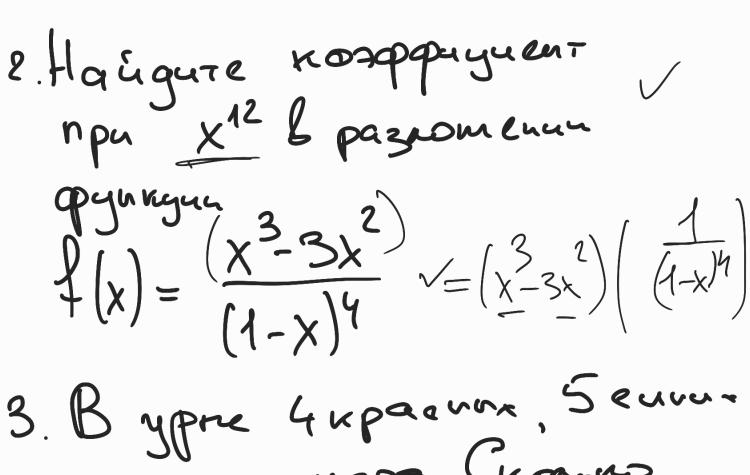
$$\int_{a_{n}=2a_{n,1}+3}^{a_{o}=1}$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} a_{0} = 1$$

$$Q_{1} = 3$$

$$Q_{n} = 7a_{n-1} - 10a_{n-2}$$

$$\begin{cases}
a_0 = 1 \\
a_1 = 8 \\
a_0 = 6a_{u-1} - 9a_{u-2} + 2
\end{cases}$$



2 zeneunz map. Crasos

Cyagoalzer chocosos

Cyagoalzer chocosos

Chorono quye esbyer enocosos,

eem xorr son ogun map

hpaenns, xorr son 2 cunie?

4. Donamure, un $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{h-1} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{h^i}$

5. Pokamure, 470
$$\frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{2^5} + \frac{1}{2^7} + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \dots$$

G. Donamure, 400

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^m} = \frac{1}{1+\binom{1}{m}} \times + \binom{2}{m+1} \times + \binom{3}{m+2} \times + \dots$$

Dokamure, 470 $\frac{1}{h-1} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{h^{i}}$ i=1 $1=2; 1=\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^{2}} + \frac{1}{2^{3}} + \frac{1}{2^{4}} + \dots$

$$\frac{1}{n-1} = \frac{\alpha_0 + \frac{\alpha_1}{n} + \frac{\alpha_2}{n^2} + \frac{\alpha_3}{n^3} + \cdots}{1 = (n-1) \left[\alpha_0 + \frac{\alpha_1}{n} + \frac{\alpha_2}{n^2} + \frac{\alpha_3}{n^3} + \cdots \right]}$$

$$\frac{1}{n-1} = \frac{\alpha_0 + \frac{\alpha_1}{n} + \frac{\alpha_2}{n^2} + \frac{\alpha_3}{n^3} + \cdots}{1 + \frac{\alpha_1}{n} + \frac{\alpha_2}{n^2} + \frac{\alpha_3}{n^2} + \cdots}$$

$$\frac{1}{n-1} = \frac{\alpha_0 + \frac{\alpha_1}{n} + \frac{\alpha_2}{n^2} + \frac{\alpha_3}{n^3} + \cdots}{1 + \frac{\alpha_2}{n} + \frac{\alpha_3}{n^2} + \cdots}$$

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$$\frac{1}{n-1} = \frac{\alpha_0 + \frac{\alpha_1}{n} + \frac{\alpha_2}{n^2} + \frac{\alpha_3}{n^2} + \cdots}{1 + \frac{\alpha_2}{n} + \frac{\alpha_2}{n^2} + \cdots}$$

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$$\frac{1}{n-1} = \frac{\alpha_1}{n} + \frac{\alpha_2}{n} + \frac{\alpha_2}{n} + \cdots$$

$$\frac{1}{n-1} = \frac{\alpha_1}{n} + \frac{\alpha_2}{n} + \cdots$$

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$$\frac{1}{n} = \frac{\alpha_1}{n} + \frac{\alpha_1}{n} + \cdots$$

$$\frac{1}{n$$

$$\frac{J}{N-1} = \frac{1}{h} + \frac{1}{h^2} + \frac{1}{h^3} + \frac{1}{h^4} + \dots$$

$$\frac{J}{N-1} + \frac{N-1}{N^2} + \frac{N-1}{N^3} + \frac{N-1}{N^4} + \dots$$

$$1 = \frac{N}{N} + \frac{N}{N^2} + \frac{N}{N^3} + \frac{N}{N^4} + \dots - \frac{1}{N} - \frac{1}{N^2} - \frac{1}{N^3} - \frac{1}{N^4} + \dots$$

$$1 = 1 + \frac{1}{N} + \frac{1}{N^2} + \frac{1}{N^3} + \dots - \frac{1}{N} - \frac{1}{N^2} - \frac{1}{N^3} - \frac{1}{N^4} + \dots$$

$$1 = 1 - \text{Bepso.}$$

1. Hasru HDD (7007, 22869) 2. Hairu octatou or geneuns (13 + 16) Ha 7 13999 + 16 = x mod 7 999/6 8/166 8/96 136 $13^{3} = 13 \cdot 13^{2} = 6.6 = 6.1 \text{ mod } 7$ $13^{3} = 13 \cdot 13^{2} = 6.6 = 6.1 \text{ mod } 7$ 13000 + 16 = 1 mod 7

$$\begin{array}{l} (a) = 1 \\ (a) = 0 \\ (a) = 0 \\ (a) = 0 \\ (a) = 1 \\ (a) = -1 \\ (a) = -1$$

$$Q_{0} = 1$$

$$Q_{0} = 2q_{0-1} + 3$$

$$Q_{0} - 2q_{0-1} = 3$$

$$\frac{q_{0}}{3^{n}} - \frac{2q_{0-1}}{3 \cdot 3^{n-1}} = 1$$

$$\delta_{0} = \frac{q_{0}}{3^{n}}$$

$$\delta_{0} - \frac{q_{0}}{3^{n}} = 1$$