

(1)

$\alpha_0 = 0$ - $\alpha_0 = 0$

$$\alpha_0 = 1 \quad \text{oder} \quad \alpha_0 = 3$$

$\alpha_1 = 3$ - $\alpha_1 = 3$

$$\alpha_1 = 3 \quad \text{oder} \quad \alpha_1 = 7$$

$\therefore \alpha_2 = 7$ - $\alpha_2 = 7$

02, 10, 11, 12, 20, 21, 22

$\alpha_2 = 7$ - $\alpha_2 = 7$



- $\alpha_2 = 7$ - $\alpha_2 = 7$

. 2 1/10 , 1 1/10 , 0 1/10

{0, 1, 2} - $\alpha_2 = 7$ - $\alpha_2 = 7$

{0, 1, 2} - $\alpha_2 = 7$ - $\alpha_2 = 7$

. 2 - $\alpha_2 = 7$ - $\alpha_2 = 7$

03.02.2021 $\alpha_2 = 7$ - $\alpha_2 = 7$

. 03.02.2021

. $\alpha_2 = 7$ - $\alpha_2 = 7$

$$\alpha_{n+2} = 2 \cdot \underbrace{\alpha_{n+1}}_{\text{oder } \alpha_0 = 1} + \underbrace{\alpha_n}_{\text{oder } \alpha_1 = 3} \quad | \quad \alpha_0 = 1, \alpha_1 = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha_0 = 1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 = 7 \\ & \alpha_1 = 3 \rightarrow \alpha_2 = 7 \\ & \alpha_2 = 7 \end{aligned}$$

. 03.02.2021

$$\alpha_0 = 2 \cdot \alpha_0 + \alpha_0 \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = 2 \cdot 1 + 1 = \underline{\underline{7}}$$

$$\boxed{\alpha_{n+2} = 2\alpha_{n+1} + \alpha_n} \quad \text{oder } \alpha_0 = 1, \alpha_1 = 3$$

$$a_1 = 3 \quad a_0 = 1 \quad \text{zu 10}$$

$$Q_{n+2} = 2Q_{n+1} + Q_n - e \quad \text{zu 3}$$

(1) (2)

$$\therefore \text{Zur 10: } Q_n = 2Q_{n-1} + Q_{n-2} - e$$

$$\therefore \text{SIC: } Q_n = 2^n - e$$

$$Q^{n+2} = 2Q^{n+1} + Q^n \Rightarrow Q^2 = 2Q + 1 \Rightarrow Q^2 - 2Q - 1 = 0$$

\downarrow

Dⁿ -> p^{b2}

: zu 10 und zu 3

$$Q_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1)}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 \cdot 2}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} Q_1 = \frac{2+2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1+\sqrt{2} \\ Q_2 = \frac{2-2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1-\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 = 1 \quad a_1 = A \cdot (1+\sqrt{2})^1 + B \cdot (1-\sqrt{2})^1 \quad \text{zu 10}$$

: zu d

. zu e B

: n=0 zu 3

$$a_0 = 1 = A \cdot (1+\sqrt{2})^0 + B \cdot (1-\sqrt{2})^0 \Rightarrow 1 = A + B \Rightarrow \boxed{A = 1-B} \quad (1)$$

: n=1 zu 3

$$a_1 = 3 = A \cdot (1+\sqrt{2}) + B \cdot (1-\sqrt{2}) \Rightarrow 3 = A \cdot (1+\sqrt{2}) + B \cdot (1-\sqrt{2}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 - B + \sqrt{2}B = A \cdot (1+\sqrt{2}) \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{3-B+\sqrt{2}B}{1+\sqrt{2}} = A} \quad (2)$$

$(1+\sqrt{2}) \rightarrow \text{Faktor}$

(2) zu (1) zu 10 zu 3

$$\frac{3-B+\sqrt{2}B}{1+\sqrt{2}} = 1-B \Rightarrow 3 - B + \sqrt{2}B = 1 + \sqrt{2} - B - \sqrt{2}B \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{2}B = -2 + \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{B = \frac{-2+\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}}} \Rightarrow A = 1 - \frac{-2+\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow A = \frac{2\sqrt{2} + 2 - \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \boxed{A = \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}}} \quad (1)$$

\downarrow

$A = 1 - B$

(1) zu 3

:> 01) QNP J) Wpe B-J A / 10 2'3)

$$a_n = A \cdot (1+\sqrt{2})^n + B \cdot (1-\sqrt{2})^n \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}} (1+\sqrt{2})^n + \frac{-2+\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}} (1-\sqrt{2})^n$$

2

$$X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4 + X_5 = 2Y$$

לפניהם נקבעו x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n ו y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m כvariables.

$$x_1 = 2k_1 + 1$$

$$x_2 = 2k_2 + 1$$

$$X_3 = 2 \kappa_3$$

$$x_4 = 2k_4 \quad x_5 = 2k_5$$

100% 100% 100% 100%

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

• the more the better the more the better

2001

$$2|c_1+1+2k_2+1+2|c_3+2|c_4+2|c_5=2|k \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + 2k_4 + 2k_5 = 22 \Rightarrow k_1 + k_2 + k_3 + k_4 + k_5 = 11$$

2-2, 185

~~-2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2~~

For $i \in S$, let $k_i = 1 + t_i$ and $p_i = N, 1 \leq i \leq S$ for p_i .

$$\underbrace{1+t_1}_{1c_1} + \underbrace{1+t_2}_{1c_2} + \underbrace{1+t_3}_{1c_3} + \underbrace{1+t_4}_{1c_4} + \underbrace{1+t_5}_{1c_5} = 11 \Rightarrow t_1 + t_2 + t_3 + t_4 + t_5 = 6$$

الآن نحن في آخر حلقة من سلسلة دروس المراجعة النهائية لغة إنجليزية للصف السادس الابتدائي.

Find the value of $\sin \theta$, $\cos \theta$, $\tan \theta$ when $\theta = 5^\circ$

$$D(5,6) = \binom{10}{4} = 210$$

144

رقم ٢١٥ ملخص دروس الـ ٣٢

$$(\xi) \cdot 210 = 2100 \quad \text{fj } \mu \text{, } (\rho^*) s^{-1} \text{ kp}$$

2100 1017 2200 , 2100

-3. Aufgabe

1/10)

$$t_1 = \omega - \omega_0 \quad \text{Bsp}$$

$$t_2 = \beta \omega \quad \text{Bsp}$$

$$t_3 = C \ln(1)$$

$$t_4 = B \ln(1)$$

1. Jahr, 1. Blatt 10.11.128

$$0 \leq t_1 \leq 3 \quad 0 \leq t_2 \leq 3 \quad 0 \leq t_3 \quad 0 \leq t_4$$

Während t_1 und t_2 von ω_0 abhängen, t_3 und t_4 nicht

$$t_1 + t_2 + t_3 + t_4 = h$$

$$\underbrace{1,747,7}_{1,344,02} \quad \underbrace{2,34102}_{1,12111}$$

$$f(x) = (1+x+x^2+x^3)(1+x+x^2+x^3)(1+x+x^2+\dots)(1+x+x^2+\dots)$$

Während t_3 und t_4 von ω_0 abhängen, t_1 und t_2 nicht

3-80 1) t_1 Raus t_2 raus t_3 raus t_4 raus \rightarrow x^h

Während t_3 und t_4 von ω_0 abhängen, t_1 und t_2 nicht \rightarrow x^h

! 1) $t_1 = 0$, $t_2 = 0$, $t_3 = 0$, $t_4 = 0$ \rightarrow x^h (1)

$$f(x) = (1+x+x^2+x^3)^2 (1+x+x^2+\dots)^2 = \left(\frac{1-x^4}{1-x}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)^2 =$$

$$= (1-x^4)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} =$$

$$= (1-2x^4+x^8) \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} D(u_k) x^k =$$

$$= (1-2x^4+x^8) \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} D(u_k) x^k$$

5. In der Menge $\rho/10$ ist x^5 der 103. Wert
'103', n -ten ~~Element~~ $\rho/10$ ist '103'
 103 , n -ten $\rho/10$ ist '103'

$$D(u, n) x^n \rightarrow \text{rc person, } t \text{ 1/28}$$
$$D(u, n-u) x^{n-u} \rightarrow \text{rc person, } -2x^6 \text{ 2/28}$$
$$D(u, n-8) x^{n-8} \rightarrow \text{rc person, } x^8 \text{ 1/28}$$

~~2/28~~
 $\therefore 103$ 2/28 $\rho/10 \rightarrow 1/28$ 2/28

$$1 \cdot D(u, n) - 2 \cdot D(u, n-u) + 1 \cdot D(u, n-8) =$$

$$= \binom{3+n}{3} - 2 \cdot \binom{n-1}{3} + \binom{n-5}{3}$$

$$\boxed{c_n = \binom{3+n}{3} - 2 \cdot \binom{n-1}{3} + \binom{n-5}{3}}$$

12508

? נסכלו נסכלו נסכלו נסכלו נסכלו

$$\frac{(1-x^2)^n}{(1-x)^n} = (1-x^2) \cdot \frac{1}{(1-x)^n} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i \binom{n}{i} x^{2i} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} D(n,i) x^i =$$

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

(2)

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} C_n x^i$$

מ长时间
כאמור
אנו

! כorrect

$$G_n = (-1)^0 \binom{n}{k} D(n,k) + (-1)^1 D(n, k-1) + \dots + (-1)^{k-1} D(n, 1)$$

$$C_n = (-1)^0 \binom{n}{k} D(n, k) + (-1)^1 \binom{n}{k-1} D(n, k-1) + \dots + (-1)^{k-1} \binom{n}{1} D(n, 1) +$$

$$+ (-1)^k \binom{n}{0} D(n, 0)$$

$$C_{2m} = \sum_{i=0}^{2m} (-1)^i \binom{n}{i} D(n, 2m-i)$$

$$(-1)^i (-1)^{2m-i} \binom{n}{i} D(n, 2m-i) = 0$$

$$(-1)^{2i+1} \binom{n}{2i+1} x^{2i+1} = 0$$

$$D(n, 2m-i) = 0$$

$$C_{2m} = \sum_{i=0}^{2m} (-1)^i \binom{n}{i} D(n, 2m-i) = \sum_{i=0}^m (-1)^i \binom{n}{i} D(n, 2m-2i)$$

נוסף

Join x^{2m} to term $, 10/20$

$$C_{2m} = \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \binom{n}{i} D(n, 2m - 2i)$$

→ Please note it is

↳ You can see, how
: e. r. m. a.

$$(1+x)^n = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} x^i$$

$$\binom{n}{2m} \quad 10/17 \quad \text{re } x^{2m} \text{ k. } \mu \text{ er } 10$$

↳ If we
→ 3)

$$\sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \binom{n}{i} D(n, 2m - 2i) = \binom{n}{2m}$$

∴ n=5, m=2 → Now prob

$$\sum_{i=0}^2 (-1)^i \binom{5}{i} D(5, 4-2i) = (-1)^0 \binom{5}{0} D(5, 4) + (-1)^1 \binom{5}{1} D(5, 2) +$$

$$+ (-1)^2 \binom{5}{2} D(5, 0) =$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \binom{8}{4} - 5 \binom{6}{4} + 10 \binom{4}{4} = \boxed{15}$$

$$\binom{5}{2,2} = \binom{5}{4} = \boxed{15}$$

→ 10/20

$$; n=5 \quad m=3$$

11,28

12,22

$$\sum_{i=0}^3 (-1)^i \binom{5}{i} D(5, 6-2i) =$$

$$= \binom{5}{0} \cdot D(5, 6) - \binom{5}{1} D(5, 4) + \binom{5}{2} D(5, 2) - \binom{5}{3} D(5, 0) =$$

$$= 1 \cdot \binom{10}{6} - 5 \cdot \binom{8}{4} + 10 \binom{6}{2} - 10 \binom{4}{0} =$$

$$= 0$$

$$\binom{5}{6} = 0$$

✓ Pkt

• 27: