- a) Koliko ima 10-eroznamelokostih brojeva koji se sastoje od po dvije jedinice, dvije dvojke, dvije trojke, dvije trojke, dvije čehorke i dvije petice?
- b) 10-eroznam. brojeri kao u a), ali dodatno susjedne znamenske morajn biti vostičite.

Rj: 2×1, 2×2, 2×3, 2×4, 2×5

na rospolagager inamo 10 elemenda heji dolore n parovima - pombinacje o pomovijanjem:

 $|S| = \frac{10!}{2! \cdot 2! \cdot 2! \cdot 2! \cdot 2!} = 113400$  (broj nih tahnh brojera).  $5 = \{ \text{nvi brojevi opismi s a} \}.$ 

b)  $A_i = \{ \text{skup sich brojera opisanch u a) kojima su znamendre <math>i \text{ susjecture} \}; i = 1,..., 5.$ 

Az = { shop nih omh kojina on manche 2 susjeche}.

Pringer: 22 t3 ... 210, ili 21 22 t4 ... 710.

- · Mi trofino one kojima an Prisjedre mamenhe roslicite, to maci:  $\overline{A_1} \cap \overline{A_2} \cap \overline{A_3} \cap \overline{A_4} \cap \overline{A_5}$
- · Fa racunanje: |A1 NA2 NA3 NA4 NA5 | konstimo FUI

  naine: |A1 NA2 NA3 NA4 NA5 | = | MA1 UA2 UA3 UA4 UA5 | =

  = (ISI) |A1 UA2 UA3 UA4 UA5 |

  bro mamo.

  na pro prinjenjujeno FUI

  iz a) dijela.

Fad 2 (KPZ 2014) Na raspolaganja imamo 7 rodičitih lopti (rodić, typara lopti). Anathua kophu typa 1, Pero ima leghu typa 2, Toui ima lophe typa 3. Na koliko načina uniseure postoniti po jeden tophe Aci, Peri i Tomija, ali talo da me dobiju tophe soju već imaju? Rj: hi dvjetano 7 lophi, orobe imaja lophe ved objuje.

Ani

Al = {Attogradori dademo lopha tipa 16. mograti indelijuja. P = { Peri dacheno lophe tyra 2 } T = { Tough dadho lophe typa 3 }. Nas Faminace shop AMPMT, odurono hoj clemenata tog shupa IANPNTI. Opet Ful: |AMPMT| = ISI-IAUPUT| = = ISI - (IAI + IPI + ITI - (IANPI + IANTI + IPNTI) + IAMPATI)

 $= 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 - (86 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 + 6 \cdot 5 + 6 \cdot 5 - (5 + 5 + 5) + 1)$   $= 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 - 76 = 134.$ 

(3)

Zad3 (Z1, 2015)

Na koliko noživa možemo podljeliti 5 rozlič. pizza
na 3 (rozlić.) shudenta tol. svahi student dobje
borem jedn piza.?

g:

Ai = {i-ti student mje dobio pittu}.

 $|\overline{A_1} \cap \overline{A_2} \cap \overline{A_3}| = |S| - (|A_1| + |A_2| + |A_3| - (|A_1 \cap A_2| + |A_2 \cap A_3| + |A_4 \cap A_3|)$ 

+ (A1 ) A2 ) A3 mje dorodjen podjela. = 3<sup>5</sup> - (2<sup>5</sup> + 2<sup>5</sup> + 2<sup>5</sup> - (1 + 1 + 1) + d) =

Fa Wahn pritter heave 3 nogration = 150 hafin shelich phade.

Prinsekuja s 5 claveg skupa na 3-claví.

Fa nahi elevet rodomene I (boran jedan) elevet

Modomene roji se u njega prestikara.

Odredite FI to mix 
$$d_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n}, & n = 2k-1 \text{ (keN) (n nepara)} \\ 0, & n = 2k \text{ (n paran)} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2k-1} \times \frac{2k-1}{2k-1}$$
 (zapis u obliku reda pokurja)

• Pringetimo: 
$$f'(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^{2k-2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (x^{2k}) = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

=> integrirangen dobrano:

$$f(x) = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{ds}{1-s^{2}} + f(0) = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{1-s^{2}} ds \quad (\int_{0}^{c} f(0) = 0)$$

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$$= \int_{0}^{x} \frac{ds}{1-s^{2}} + \int_{0}^{x} \frac{ds}{1-s^{2}} + \int_{0}^{x} \frac{ds}{1-s^{2}} ds \quad (\int_{0}^{c} f(0) = 0)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} \frac{ds}{1-s^{2}} + \int_{0}^{x} \frac{ds}{1-s^{2}} +$$

 $\frac{70d3}{100}$  Nadite troj cjelobrojnih sjesenja nesednackébe  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 < 8$ Let myele  $x_1 \ge 0$ , i = 1, 2, 3, 4 i  $x_2, x_3, x_4 \le 4$ .

Bj: • Wejcehadika  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 < 8$  elnivalulna je  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 \le 7$ 

• ta value retrotte hoja tadoroljava (\*),  $\exists$ !  $x_5 \ge 0$   $\downarrow d$ .  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 7$ .

· Napišimo fulyn izrodnian za mit  $(9n)_{y}$ lroj gelobrojnih gerenja fedu.  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 71$ uz gornje mjete.

· FI:  $f(x) = (1 + x + x^2 + ...)^2 (1 + x^2 + x^3 + x^4)^3$   $x_1 i x_5 \qquad x_{21} x_{31} x_{4}$ 

· tosimo [x] n f:

 $f(x) = \frac{1}{(4-x)^2} \left(\frac{1-x^5}{1-x}\right)^3 = \frac{(1-x^5)^3}{(1-x)^5} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^5} = \frac{1}{(1-x$ 

•  $[x^{7}] + (x) = {11 \choose 4} - 3 {6 \choose 4} = \frac{285}{4}$ •  $[x^{7}] + (x) = {11 \choose 4} - 3 {6 \choose 4} = \frac{285}{4}$  Zad 2: (HI, 2009)

Na holiko macina Anica, Marica, Pero i Trica mogn podijeliti 40 jakula, ako Ivica mora dobiti borum jedum, Pero borum dvije, a Marica i Anica ne myjn dohti vise od 5 jabuka?

Anica more doliti: 0,1,...,5

-11- : 2,3, 4, ···

· odrechus Fl za mit an , gdje je an = broj rosdioba n jabelea na A, M,P,I proma gornjim prantima.

f(x) = (1+x+x²+x³+x⁴+x5) (x²+x³+x⁴+...)(x+x²+x³+...)

Anica: Hanica

Pero

Fina.

$$=\left(\frac{1-x^{6}}{1-x}\right)^{2}x^{2}\left(1+x^{4}+x^{2}+\cdots\right)x\left(1+x+x^{2}+\cdots\right)$$

$$= \frac{(1-x^{6})^{2}}{(1-x)^{2}} \times^{3} \cdot \frac{1}{(1-x^{6})^{2}} = x^{3} \frac{(1-x^{6})^{2}}{(1-x^{6})^{2}} (1-x^{6})^{-4} =$$

$$= x^{3}(1-x^{6})^{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} {\binom{4+k-1}{k}} x^{k} =$$

$$= X^{3} (1 - 2x^{6} + x^{12}) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} {k+3 \choose k} x^{k}$$

 $[x^{40}]f(x) = (44040) - 2(34) + (28) = 1188$ 

$$k = 37$$
  $h = 34$   $k = 25$ 

Zad4. Zadana je kocha stranice duljine 2 n koju je rosmjesteno 25 točaka. Dokašite da postoje 4 tocke koje se nalaze mutor kugle promjera 7/4.

Pg:

o podijelimo kodu na 8 maggéh kochi dugine stanice 1.

o prema PDP: postoji kocha koja sadsii borem 4 toche.

« Kugla opisana toj kochi ima promjer dijagonale te hoele f. √3 < ₹. pa >4 te toche sadriare n migli promjer ₹.

(DZ) Na raspolaganju imamo 8 kovanica od 1 kune, 6 kovanica od dvije kune i 4 kovanice od 5 kuna. Na koliko načina uvženo isplatiti svotu od 14 kuna?

 $f(x) = (1 + x + \dots + x^{s}) (1 + x^{2} + x^{4} + \dots + x^{12}) (1 + x^{5} + x^{10} + x^{15} + x^{2})$   $[x^{14}]f(x) = ?$ 

Tipièni clan x 105m, 58,05m, 56,05m, 54.

b) Natite his eye je 
$$\Gamma I$$
  $f(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2+4y_1+3}$ .

$$a_{n} = \frac{2n}{n^{2} + 4n + 3} = \frac{A}{n + 1} + \frac{B}{n + 3} = \left(-\frac{1}{n + 1} + \frac{3}{n + 3}\right) \quad (02).$$

$$= 1 \quad b_{n} + c_{n}.$$

alumo 
$$\times g(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \times x^{n+1} / derivirano =)$$

$$-(\times g(x))' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \times^{n} = \frac{1}{1-x} / \int_{0}^{x}$$

$$-\times g(x) = -\log(x-1) \Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{\ln(x-1)}{x}$$

Nadalje, slično.

$$h(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+3} x^n = \frac{3}{x^3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+3} x^{n+3}$$

odnomo 
$$\frac{x^3h(x)}{3} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+3} \times \frac{1}{2}$$
 dentrano =)

$$\left(\frac{x^{3}h(x)}{3}\right)^{1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{n+2} = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{n}\right) - 1 - x = \frac{1}{1-x} - 1 - x / \int_{1-x}^{x} x^{n} dx$$

$$\frac{x^{3}h(x)}{3} = -\ln|x-1| - x - \frac{x^{2}}{2} = -\ln|x-1| - x - \frac{x^{3}}{2}$$

=> Konaine 
$$f(x) = g(x) + h(x) = \frac{\ln |x-1|}{x} - \frac{3 \ln |x-1|}{x^3} - \frac{3x}{x^2} - \frac{3}{2x}$$

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