

zadanie 4

$$a_0=1, a_1=0, a_n = \frac{1}{2}(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}) \iff a_n - \frac{1}{2}a_{n-1} - \frac{1}{2}a_{n-2} = 0$$

sprawdzimy że $(E^2 - \frac{1}{2}E - \frac{1}{2})$ anihiluje nasz ciąg:

$$\begin{aligned} (E^2 - \frac{1}{2}E - \frac{1}{2}) \langle a_n \rangle &= \\ = \langle a_{n+2} \rangle - \langle \frac{1}{2}a_{n+1} \rangle - \langle \frac{1}{2}a_n \rangle &= \\ = \langle a_{n+2} - \frac{1}{2}a_{n+1} - \frac{1}{2}a_n \rangle &= \langle 0 \rangle \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$(E^2 - \frac{1}{2}E - \frac{1}{2}) = (E - 1)(E + \frac{1}{2})$$

wobec tego $a_n = \alpha \cdot 1^n + \beta (-1/2)^n$

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = 1 = \alpha + \beta \\ a_1 = 0 = \alpha - \frac{1}{2}\beta \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{3}, \beta = \frac{2}{3} \quad , \text{czyli } a_n = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

zadanie 5

a) $a_{n+2} = 2a_{n+1} - a_n + 3^n - 1 \Leftrightarrow a_{n+2} - 2a_{n+1} + a_n - 3^n + 1 = 0$

annihilatoryni $E^2 - 2E + 1$

$$a_0 = 0$$

$$a_1 = 0$$

annihilatory:

$$(a_{n+2} - 2a_{n+1} + a_n) : (E^2 - 2E + 1) = (E - 1)^2$$

$$3^n : (E - 3)$$

$$-1 : (E - 1) \quad ; \text{ wobec tego } (E - 3)(E - 1)^3 \text{ annihilator całkowy}$$

$$a_n = \alpha \cdot 3^n + \beta \cdot 1^n + \gamma \cdot n \cdot 1^n + \delta \cdot n^2 \cdot 1^n$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_0 = 0 = \alpha + \beta \\ a_1 = 0 = 3\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta \\ a_2 = 0 = 9\alpha + \beta + 2\gamma + 4\delta \\ a_3 = 2 = 27\alpha + \beta + 3\gamma + 9\delta \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \\ \beta = -\frac{1}{4} \\ \gamma = 0 \\ \delta = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

czyli nasze równanie jest postaci:

$$a_n = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3^n + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} n^2$$

$$b) a_{n+2} = 4a_{n+1} - 4a_n + n2^{n+1} \iff a_{n+2} - 4a_{n+1} + 4a_n - n2^{n+1} = 0$$

anihilatory:

$$(a_{n+2} - 4a_{n+1} + 4a_n) : E^2 - 4E + 4 = (E-2)^2$$

$$n \cdot 2^{n+1} : (E-2)^2 \quad ; \text{czyli } (E-2)^4 \text{ jest anihilatorem } \langle a_n \rangle$$

Nobec tego: Wiemy, że $(E-2)^4$ anihiluje $2^n, n \cdot 2^n, n^2 \cdot 2^n, n^3 \cdot 2^n$

$$\text{Nobec tego } a_n = 2^n(\alpha + n \cdot \beta + n^2 \cdot \gamma + n^3 \cdot \delta)$$

$$c) a_{n+2} = -a_{n+1} - a_n + 2^{n+1} \iff a_{n+2} + a_{n+1} + a_n - 2^{n+1} = 0$$

anihilatory:

$$\Delta = -3 = (\sqrt{3}i)^2 \Rightarrow \Gamma_2 = i\sqrt{3}$$

$$(a_{n+2} + a_{n+1} + a_n) : (E^2 + E + 1) = \left(E - \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2}\right) \left(E - \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}\right)$$

$$2^{n+1} : E-2$$

anihilatorem $\langle a_n \rangle$ jest więc $(E-2)\left(E - \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2}\right)\left(E - \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}\right)$

$$\text{Nobec tego } a_n = \alpha \cdot 2^n + \beta \cdot \left(\frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2}\right)^n + \gamma \cdot \left(\frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}\right)^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= 1 \\ a_1 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Zadanie 6

Chcemy znaleźć ciąg t.ż. że $a_m - a_{m-3} = 0$ oraz
(czyli z definicji - ciąg m mod 3)

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = 0 \\ a_1 = 1 \\ a_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

Tatwia równażyć, że $(E^3 - 1) = (E - 1)(E^2 + E + 1) =$

$= (E - 1)\left(E - \left(\frac{-1-i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\right)\left(E - \left(\frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\right)$ jest anihilatorem $\langle a_n \rangle$ (*)

Mamy więc: $a_m = \alpha \cdot 1^n + \beta \cdot \left(\frac{-1-i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^n + \gamma \cdot \left(\frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^n$

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = 0 = \alpha + \beta + \gamma & (1) \\ a_1 = 1 = \alpha + \beta \left(\frac{-1-i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + \gamma \left(\frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) & (2) \\ a_2 = 2 = \alpha + \beta \left(\frac{i\sqrt{3}-1}{2}\right) + \gamma \left(\frac{-1-i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0 \\ i\sqrt{3}(\beta - \gamma) = 1 \\ \alpha - \frac{1}{2}(\beta + \gamma) = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

po odjęciu
stronami
(3) - (2)

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0 \\ i\sqrt{3}(\beta - \gamma) = 1 \quad (***) \\ \alpha - \frac{1}{2}(\beta + \gamma) = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

z (3) i (***)

$$\begin{cases} i\sqrt{3}(\beta - \gamma) = 1 \\ \beta + \gamma = -1 \end{cases}$$

podstawiamy $\gamma = -1 - \beta$:

$$i\sqrt{3}(2\beta + 1) = 1$$

$$\beta = \left(\frac{1}{i\sqrt{3}} - 1\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\beta = -\left(\frac{i\sqrt{3}+3}{6}\right)$$

Wobec tego $\gamma = -\left(\frac{i\sqrt{3}-3}{6}\right)$, $\alpha = 1$

$$\text{czyli } a_m = 1 + \left(\frac{-1-i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^m \cdot \left(-\left(\frac{i\sqrt{3}+3}{6}\right)\right) + \left(\frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^m \cdot \left(-\left(\frac{i\sqrt{3}-3}{6}\right)\right)$$

$$(*) = 1, \left(\frac{-1-i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right), \left(\frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \text{ są miejscami zerowymi } E^3 - 1$$

wobec_sq to pierwiastki 3-go stopnia z 1

mamy, że:

~~$\lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor = \frac{n - n \bmod 3}{3}$~~

wobec tego, kiedy staję się
z obliczonego wzoru otrzymujemy
 $\lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor = \left(n - \left(1 - \left(\frac{i\sqrt{3}+3}{6}\right)\right)\left(\frac{-1-i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^n - \left(\frac{i\sqrt{3}-3}{6}\right)\left(\frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^n\right) \cdot \frac{1}{3}$

zadanie 7 a_i - liczba prawidłowych ciągów długosci i

$$a_1 = 25 \quad (\text{każda litera oprócz 'a'})$$

$$a_0 = 1 \quad (\text{cięg pusty})$$

$$a_n = \underbrace{25 \cdot a_{n-1}}_{\text{gdy } a_{n-1} \text{ ma}} + \underbrace{(26^{n-1} - a_{n-1})}_{\text{wszystkie ciągi długosci } n-1}$$

oprócz tych prawidłowych

annihilatorem jest : $(E-24)(E-26)$, czyli $a_n = \alpha \cdot 25^n + \beta \cdot 26^n$

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = 1 = \alpha + \beta \\ a_1 = 25 = 24\alpha + 26\beta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta = \frac{1}{2} \\ \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

mamy więc $a_n = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 24^n + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 26^n$

zadanie 8

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n i \cdot 2^i$$

$$S_n = S_{n-1} + n \cdot 2^n \Leftrightarrow S_n - S_{n-1} + n \cdot 2^n = 0$$

anihilatorem jest $(E-1)(E-2)^2$ $(E-1)$ anihiluje $S_n - S_{n-1}$
 $(E-2)^2$ anihiluje $n \cdot 2^n$

wobec tego $a_n = \alpha \cdot 1^n + \beta \cdot 2^n + \gamma \cdot n \cdot 2^n$

$$\begin{cases} S_1 = 2 = \alpha \cdot 1 + \beta \cdot 2 + \gamma \cdot 2 \\ S_2 = 10 = \alpha \cdot 1 + \beta \cdot 4 + \gamma \cdot 8 \\ S_3 = 34 = \alpha \cdot 1 + \beta \cdot 8 + \gamma \cdot 24 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = 2 \\ \beta = -2 \\ \gamma = 2 \end{cases}$$

czyli $a_n = 2 + 2n \cdot 2^n - 2 \cdot 2^n =$
 $= 2(1 + (n-1)2^n)$

zadanie 10 ~~p~~ - p-stwo negacji
~~1-p~~ - p-stwo zachowania oryginału

p_n - p-stwo, że po n przejęciu
 n linii otrzymamy dobrą (0) wiadomość

$$p_{n+1} = p_n(1-p) + (1-p_n)p = p_n(1-2p) + p$$

$$\underbrace{p_{n+1} - p_n(1-2p)}_{\text{anihilowane przez } (E - (1-2p))} + p = 0$$

anihilowane przez $(E-1)$

anihilatorem jest więc $(E-1)(E - (1-2p))$.

$$p_n = \alpha \cdot 1^n + \beta \cdot (1-2p)^n$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p_1 = 1-p = \alpha + (1-2p)\beta \\ p_2 = p^2 + (1-p)^2 = \alpha + \beta \cdot (1-2p)^2 \end{array} \right.$$

odejmujemy stronami: $p^2 + (1-p)^2 - (1-p) = \beta(1-2p)^2 - (1-2p)\beta$

$$2p^2 - p = (1-2p) \cdot \beta \cdot (-2p)$$

$$p(2p-1) = (2p-1) \cdot \beta \cdot 2p$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \beta = 1/2 \\ \alpha = 1/2 \end{array} \right.$$

tak więc $\boxed{p_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(1-2p)^n}$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} p_1 = 1-p \\ p_2 = p^2 + (1-p)^2 \\ (2 \times \text{negacja albo} \\ 2 \times \text{brak zmiany}) \end{array}}$$

Zadanie 14

a) $a_n = n^2$

$$A(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^2 x^n = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^2 x^{n-1} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n x^n)^1 =$$

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

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

$$= \boxed{x \cdot \frac{x(x+1)}{(1-x)^3}}$$

b) $a_n = n^3$

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

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

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

c) $a_n = \binom{n+k}{k} = \frac{(n+k)!}{n! k!} = \frac{1}{k!} (n+1)(n+2)\dots(n+k)$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{n+k}{k} x^n = \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)(n+2)\dots(n+k) x^n =$$

$$= \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+k)^{(k)} x^n = \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x^{n+k})^{(k)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{k!} (x^k + x^{k+1} + \dots)^{(k)} = \cancel{\frac{1}{k!}} \sqrt[k]{x^k} \frac{1}{k!} (x^k (1+x+x^2+\dots))^{(k)} =$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{k!} \left(\frac{x^k}{1-x} \right)^{(k)}}$$