

20/3/14

№1.

$$a) f(x) \cdot F_1 x = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} F_k x^k = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} F_{k-1} x^k + 2 \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} F_{k-2} x^k =$$

$$= x(f(x) - F_0) + 2x^2 f(x)$$

$$f(x)(1 - x - 2x^2) = F_1 x = x$$

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

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

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2^n + (-1)^{n+1}) x^n \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow F_n = \frac{1}{3} (2^n + (-1)^{n+1})$$

$$b) f(x) - F_0 x - F_1 x = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} F_k x^k = 4 \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} F_{k-1} x^k - 4 \cdot$$

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} F_{k-2} x^k = 4x f(x) - 4x^2 f(x)$$

$$f(x)(1 - 4x + 4x^2) = 1 + 3x$$

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(1-2x)^2} &= \left( \frac{1/2}{1-2x} \right)' \\ \frac{1}{1-2x} &= 1 + (2x)^2 + (2x)^3 + \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(1-2x)^2} = \left( \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^n x^n \right)' =$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{n-1} (n+1) x^n \Rightarrow f(x) = (1 + 3x) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{n-1} (n+1) x^n =$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{n-1} (n+1) x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} (n+1) x^{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{n-1} (n+2) x^n \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow F_n = 2^{n-1} (n+2)$$

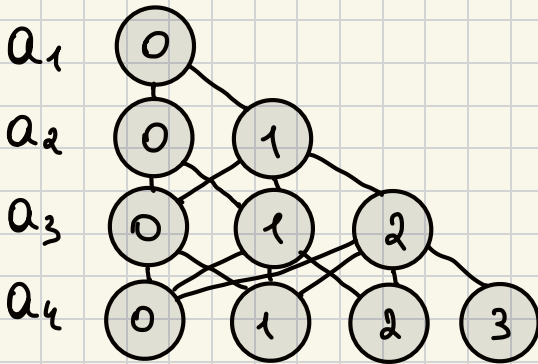
$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{2}. \quad F(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots = \\ &= a_0 + a_1 x + (-q a_0 - p a_1) x^2 + (-q a_1 - p a_2) x^3 + \dots = \\ &= a_0 + a_1 x - q x^2 (a_0 + a_1 x + \dots) - p x (a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots) = \\ &= a_0 + a_1 x - q x^2 F(x) - p x (F(x) - a_0) \end{aligned}$$

$$F(x) (1 + p x + q x^2) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_0 p x$$

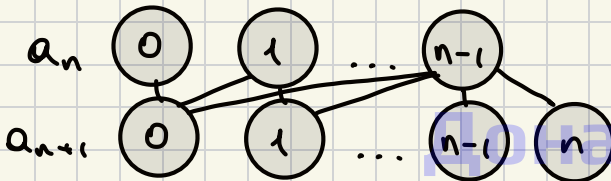
$$F(x) = \frac{a_0 + a_1 x + a_0 p x}{1 + p x + q x^2} \quad \blacksquare$$

$$\sqrt{3}. \text{ Сум. ряда } \& \sqrt{2}. \text{ условие } f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} F_{n+2} x^n$$

$$\sqrt{4}. \quad b_{n+1} = b_n + n + 1$$



...



$$b_1 = 1$$

$$b_2 = 2$$

$$b_3 = 5$$

$$b_4 = 9$$

...

$$b_n = b_{n-1} + n$$

$$b_{n+1} = b_n + n + 1$$

Если принять  $b_1 = 0$ , то данная формула выполняется  $\forall n$ .

Найдём  $b_n$ :

$$b_n = b_{n-1} + n$$

$$b_{n-1} = b_{n-2} + n - 1$$

$$b_{n-2} = b_{n-3} + n - 2$$

...

$$b_2 = b_1 + 2$$

$$b_1 = 0$$

суммируем  $\Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow b_n + b_{n-1} + \dots + b_1 = b_{n-1} + \dots + b_1 + n + \dots + 1 - 1$$

$$b_n = n + \dots + 1 = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - 1 \quad \forall n > 1$$

$$b_n = 1, n = 1 \Rightarrow \text{исполняя } f(x) = x +$$

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

Донатик