MDL - Lista 6 Zad. 2 a) on= \\\a\n^2 \|, \a = \a = 1 $2 \qquad 2 \qquad 2 \qquad 2$ $2 \qquad n+1 \qquad n-1$ bn = an bn+1 = bn+6n-1 F26n7=E<6n7+<6n7 (E2-E-1) anihilizé ciag bin $\Delta = 5 \qquad (E - \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2})(E - \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2})$ b_n jest postaci $\propto \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n + \beta \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n$ 160=1= x+B $b_1 = 1 = \alpha \left(\frac{1-55}{2}\right) + \beta \left(\frac{1-55}{2}\right)$ (1-B)(1-55) + B(1+55) = 1 / (1+55)B-1+B(1+25+5)=1+55/.4 4B-4 + B(6+255) = 2+255 B(10+215) = 6+255 $\beta = \frac{6 + 25}{10 + 25} = \frac{60 - 1255 + 2055 - 20}{100 - 20} = \frac{60 + 35}{80} = \frac{5 + 55}{10}$ X = 1 - 5-58 10 = 5-58 $O_n = \sqrt{6n} = \sqrt{\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{10}(1-\sqrt{5})} + \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{10}(1+\sqrt{5})$ bo many wortor berwegleding bu = [562 +3], 60 = 8 bu+1 = 6 n + 3

$$b_{n+1} = b_{n} + 3$$

$$a_{n} = b_{n}$$

$$a_{n+1} = a_{n} + 3$$

$$E(a_{n+1}) = (a_{n+1} + 37 = (a_{n+1} + 37 + (3.1^{n}))$$

$$(E-1)(a_{n+1} - (3.1^{n}))$$

$$a_{n+1} = a_{n+1} + 37 = a_{n+1} + a_$$

jest anihilativem ciągu an.

On jest postaci $\alpha n + \beta$ $\begin{cases} \alpha_0 = 64 = \beta \\ \alpha_1 = 67 = \alpha + \beta \end{cases}$ $\alpha = 3$ $\alpha = 3$ $\alpha = 3$

C) $C_{n+1} = (n+1) C_n + (n^2 + n) C_{n-1}, \quad C_0 = 0, \quad C_1 = n$ $\frac{C_{n+1}}{(n+1)!} = \frac{C_n}{n!} + \frac{C_{n-1}}{(n-1)!}$ $\alpha_n = \frac{C_n}{n!}, \quad \alpha_0 = 0, \quad \alpha_1 = 1$ $\alpha_{n+1} = \alpha_n + \alpha_{n-1}$ $(E^2 - E - 1) \quad \text{anihilise} \quad \alpha_n \quad (\text{ciqq Fibonociego})$

On jest postoci $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n$

Cryl. Cn = (-15(1-5)) + 1(1+55)). N.

Zod. 9

 $\frac{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)...(n+k)}{n!} = \frac{n!}{n!} = \frac{n!}{n!}$

 $\frac{(n+k)!}{(n+k)-k!} = \frac{(n+k)!}{k!(n+k)-k!}$

= $\binom{n+k}{n} \in \mathbb{N}$

Zotem ilozop k holejných (ich naturalných jest podrielny przez k!

Zad. 6 $a_{n}^{2} = 2a_{n-1}^{2} + 1, \quad a_{0} = 2, \quad a_{n} = 0$

6n=0n2 bn = 2 bn-1 +1 przez (E-1) E<6n> = < 26n+1> = 2<6n> + <1> Wiec (E-2)(E-1) orihituje ciag bn, cryli bu jest postaci a. 2" + B 160=4= x+ B 6,=9=2 ×+ B 2(4-B) + B = 3 2-B=3 bn = 5.2 - 1 an = 5.27-1 (wyldnessny -5, 60 an70) Zad. 7 an - ciqq n liker nuleizayon do 25 - literarego alfabetu Tacinhiego, zwierajzcy parcysta liodae liter a 01=24 corrystlice "promoture" n-1 literare stoura an = (25ⁿ⁻¹ - an-1).1+ on-1:25 cossesthie mepaustave" Show misty parrysty lively "a", to po suprance litery wine, N-1 literare Stone od " a" (24 mortivesa) modal Skow vriety niepanysta liste "a", to po dapirania Jednego "a" marry n-litenouse storo z parnysta listoz "a". many parrystz lista 1, a". U ten sposób otrymujemy wszystkie "powródowe" n-literowe stone. an=(25 - an-1).1 + an-1.29 = 25 - + 23 an-1 Czyli (E-25)(E-23) jest anihilatorem ciągu On. Qn = 025"+823" $\begin{cases} Q_1 = 24 = 25\alpha + 23\beta & \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{24 - 23\beta}{25} \end{cases}$ (a2 = 577 = 625a+529B $625.\left(\frac{24-23\beta}{25}\right)+529\beta=577$ 25. (24-238) + 5298 = 577

$$600 - 5758 + 5258 - 577$$

$$46\beta = 23$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{24 - \frac{1}{2}}{25} = \frac{25}{50} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 25 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 23$$

Zad. 9

Cn - liesta ciggán providbaya (zgodnych z tweści sackonia)
Zn - liesta providbaya ciącyla z O na konica
Jn - liesta providbaya ciącyla z 1 na konica

dn-liveba promotomych ciagón z 2 na konica Czyli Cn=Zn+jn+dn

 $Z_n = j_{n-1} + d_{n-1} - b_0$ možemy do n-1 elementorých czągów z 1 lub Z na konéu dupísać O $j_n = Z_{n-1} + d_{n-1} - b_0$ možemy do n-1 elementorých czągów z O lub Z na konéu dupísać 1 $d_n = z_{n-1} + j_{n-1} + d_{n-1} - b_0$ možemy do n-1 elementorých czągów z O, 1 lub Z na konéu dupísać Z

 $C_n = Z_n + j_n + d_n = j_{n-1} + d_{n-1} + z_{n-1} + d_{n-1} + z_{n-1} + j_{n+1} + d_{n-1} =$ $= 2j_{n-1} + 2d_{n-1} + 2z_{n-1} + d_{n-1} = 2(j_{n-1} + d_{n-1} + z_{n-1}) + d_{n-1} =$ $= 2c_{n-1} + d_{n-1} = 2c_{n-1} + z_{n-2} + j_{n-2} + d_{n-2} = 2c_{n-1} + c_{n-2}$

Zotem Cn = 2 Cn-1+Cn-2.

 $E^2\langle Cn\rangle = \langle 2C_{n+1} + C_n\rangle = 2E\langle C_{n+1} + C_n\rangle,$ czyli $E^2 - 2E - 1$ jest anihilatorem ciągu Cn.

$$E_1 = \frac{2+2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1+\sqrt{2}, E_2 = \frac{2-2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1-\sqrt{2}$$

Cn jest wice postaci a (1+52)" + p(1-52)"

$$\begin{cases}
C_0 = 1 = \infty + \beta
\end{cases}$$

$$C_1 = 3 = (1+52)\alpha + (1-52)\beta$$

$$(1+52)(1-\beta)+\beta-52\beta=3$$

$$\beta = -\frac{2-52}{252} = \frac{252-2}{9} = \frac{52-1}{2} = \frac{1-52}{2}$$

Nowa sekcja 1 Strona 4

 $\alpha = 1 + \frac{5z - 1}{z} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{z}}{2}$ Zatem $c_n = \frac{1+52}{2}(1+52)^n + \frac{1-52}{2}(1-52)^n$