CAPAVANA 112 VAIA

ueno enceosal janvaenen 1 =?

$$= F(x) = \frac{1}{1 - (\sqrt{x} \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{x})} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2x}{1 - x^2}} = \frac{1 - x^2}{1 - x^2} = 1 - \frac{2x}{x^2 + 2x - 1} + \frac{A}{x - (-1 + \sqrt{z})} + \frac{B}{x - (-1 + \sqrt{z})}$$

Margen Rug. AuB:

$$\frac{-2\chi}{\chi^{2}+2\chi-1} = \frac{A}{\chi+1-\sqrt{2}} + \frac{B}{\chi+1+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{A(\chi+1+\sqrt{2})+B(\chi+1-\sqrt{2})}{\chi^{2}+2\chi-1} = \frac{\chi(A+B)+A(\chi+1+\sqrt{2})+B(\chi+1-\sqrt{2})}{\chi^{2}+2\chi-1}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x^{2}+2x-1 \\ +2x-1 \\ +2x-1 \\ -2x-1 \\ -$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1-x^2}{1-x^2-2x} = 1 - \frac{2x}{x^2+2x-1} = 1 + \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1-\sqrt{2}} + \frac{(-1-\sqrt{2})}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1+\sqrt{2}} = 1 + \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1+\sqrt{2}} = 1 + \frac{$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{(-1)}{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}}} = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{(-1)}{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}}}$$

$$=) Q_0 = 1$$

$$= 0$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$= \begin{cases} Q_0 = 1 \\ Q_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{2}} \right)^n + (-1) \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{1 + \sqrt{2}} \right)^n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{(1 - \sqrt{2})^n} - \frac{1}{(1 + \sqrt{2})^n} \right) = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(1 - \sqrt{2})^n} - \frac{1}{(1 + \sqrt{2})^n} \right) = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(1 - \sqrt{2})^n} - \frac{1}{(1 - \sqrt{2})^n} \right) = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(1 - \sqrt{2})^n} - \frac{1}{(1 - \sqrt{2})^n} \right) = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(1 - \sqrt{2})^n} - \frac{1}{(1 - \sqrt{2})^n} \right) = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(1 - \sqrt{2})^n} - \frac{1}{(1 - \sqrt{2})^n} \right) = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(1 - \sqrt{2})^n} - \frac{1}{(1 - \sqrt{2})^n} - \frac{1}{(1 - \sqrt{2})^n} \right) = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(1 - \sqrt{2})^n} - \frac{1}{(1 - \sqrt{2})^n} - \frac{1}{(1 - \sqrt{2})^n} - \frac{1}{(1 - \sqrt{2})^n} \right) = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(1 - \sqrt{2})^n} - \frac{1}{(1 - \sqrt{2})^n$$

Once
$$n: Q_0 = 1$$

$$Q_0 = \frac{(1+\sqrt{2})^n - (1-\sqrt{2})^n}{\sqrt{2}}; n \geqslant 1.$$

2) Kon-lo n-pappaguax geconiques rucen dez granueura 25 = ?

Veryn. ворашение: (вес = дпина пост-п)

П((5*19)(001113 ПА ПЕПЕПЕПЕПЕПЕПЕПЕПЕПЕПЕПЕПЕПЕПЕПЕ

$$\Rightarrow F(x) = \left(\frac{x}{x} + \left(\frac{1}{1-x} - 1 \right) 8x + 7x \right) \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{2}{x} + \left(\frac{1}{1-x} - 1 \right) 8x + 7x \right)} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1-x} = 8x$$

$$= \frac{8x}{1-x} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\left(9x+8x \cdot \frac{x}{1-x}\right)} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{8x}{1-x} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{9x-x^2}{1-x}} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{8x}{1-x} \cdot \frac{1-x}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{1}{1-x} \cdot \frac{1-x}{1-x} =$$

$$\frac{g_{X}}{(l-Y)(l-l0Y+X^{2})} + \frac{l}{l-X} = \frac{g_{X+1-l0Y+X^{2}}}{(l-Y)(l-l0Y+X^{2})} = \frac{l-2Y+X^{2}}{(l-Y)(l-l0Y+Y^{2})} = \frac{l-X}{(l-Y)(l-l0Y+Y^{2})}$$

$$\frac{l-X}{l-l0Y+X^{2}} + \frac{A}{X-(5+2\sqrt{6})} + \frac{B}{X-(5+2\sqrt{6})} + \frac{B}{X^{2}-l0Y+X^{2}}$$

$$\frac{X^{2}-l0Y+X_{2}}{X^{2}-l0Y+X_{2}} = \frac{A}{X-(5+2\sqrt{6})} + \frac{B}{X-(5+2\sqrt{6})} + \frac{B}{X^{2}-l0Y+X_{2}}$$

$$\frac{X^{2}-l0Y+X_{2}}{X-l0Y+X_{2}} = \frac{A}{1-l0Y+X_{2}} + \frac{B}{X-l0Y+X_{2}} = \frac{A}{1-l0Y+X_{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{1}-5+2\sqrt{6} + 64-5-2\sqrt{6} = 4$$

$$A_{1}-5+2\sqrt{6} + 64-5-2\sqrt{6} = 4$$

$$A_{1}-5+2\sqrt{6} + 64-5-2\sqrt{6} = 4$$

$$A_{1}-6+2\sqrt{6} + 64-2\sqrt{6} = 2\sqrt{6} = 4$$

$$A_{1}-6+2\sqrt{6} + 64-2\sqrt{6} = 2\sqrt{6} = 4$$

$$A_{1}-6+2\sqrt{6} + 64-2\sqrt{6} = 2\sqrt{6} = 4$$

$$A_{1}-6+2\sqrt{6} = 2\sqrt{6} = 4$$

$$A_{1}-6+2\sqrt{6}$$

Main acurino may ruena peucencus



yp. 1 X1+2X2+...+KXK=N & Z+ (K-gnuec; n-pacter)

Osique. Flt), F3(t), F3(t), F3(t)... - npoupl. gryw norm-rev fant, bant, bant, bant, bant, bant, bant,

rge an-rueno permenent yp- + x, +2x2+...+KXx=4

and - rueno permeder yp-1 x1=4 an 2-rueno nemerant yp-s 2x2=n

 a_n^3 - rueno neueceus yp. $3 \times 3 = n$.

an - rueno pemerani yp- x xxx = u.

BUPUM, YULO an = & ans ans ans ank

=> Flt = Felt. Felt. ... · Fult)

F1/t/= 20 t4 = 1 1-t

F2/1 = 2 + = 1

FK/t1 = & t" = 1

=> F(t) = 1 (1-t)(1-t2) -- (1-t4)

KONLU JUANENATERS : t=s-kparioen K, u eur cunoro papiax kopuler us quemyor pasmon cremen unouser, we harrow, no your wharwork Menous, rem y t = 1.

 $\Rightarrow \mathcal{Q}/t) = \dots + \frac{C_1}{1-t} + \frac{C_2}{(1-t)^2} + \dots + \frac{C_K}{(1-t)^K}$

3 anemaly, you as = $\frac{1}{n!} \cdot (F(t)^{(n)})|_{t=0}$.

посмотрими. ченну равно значение п-й произворией в муте дне дровей

 $\text{Ras} \ \frac{c}{a-t} : \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{c}{a-t} \right)^{\binom{n}{2}} = \frac{c}{\binom{n}{2}} \cdot \left((a-t)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{\binom{n}{2}} = \frac{c}{\binom{n}{2}} \cdot \left((a-t)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{\binom{n}{2}} = \frac{c}{\binom{n}{2}} \cdot \left((a-t)^{\frac{n}{2}} \right$

 $\operatorname{Dres} \frac{c}{(a-t)^2} : \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{c}{(a-t)!} \right)^{\binom{n}{2}} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{c}{n!} \left(\frac{(a-t)^{-2}}{n!} \right)^{\binom{n}{2}} = \frac{c \cdot (-2)(-3) \cdot \cdot \cdot (h-1)(-1)}{\binom{n!}{2}} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{c(n+1)}{\binom{n+2}{2}} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{c(n+1)}{\binom{n+2}{$

 $D_{NJ} \frac{C}{(a-t)^3} \cdot \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{C}{(a-t)^3} \right)^{\binom{n}{l}}_{t=0} = \frac{C}{n!} \sqrt{a-t} \right)^{\frac{n}{l}}_{t=0} - \frac{C \cdot (-3)(-4) \cdot ... (-n-2) \cdot (-1)^{\frac{n}{l}}}{\binom{n}{l}}_{t=0} = \frac{C (n+1)(n+2)}{2 \cdot (a-t)^{\frac{n+3}{l}}}_{t=0} = \frac{C (n+1)(n+2)}{2 \cdot (a-t)^{\frac{n+3}{l}}}_{t=0} = \frac{C(n+1)(n+2)}{2 \cdot (a-t)^{\frac{n+3}{l}}}_{t=0}$

 $Q_{n,s} = \frac{C}{(a-t)^{-k}} \left| \frac{1}{n!} C \cdot ((a-t)^{-k})^{(n)} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{n!} \cdot C \cdot (-k)(-k-1) \cdot (-k-(n-1)) \cdot (-1)^{n} = \frac{C \cdot (n+1)(n+2) \cdot (n+k-1)}{(a-t)^{n+k}}$ Samerum, uno y quameriaiens F(t) = 1(1-t) $[1-t^2] \dots [1-t^m]$ bee Q - no chopyno = 1, The muo kopulu by equining. I hausonoway khanwer y t=1. => lence Cx +0, No accumpnonemence mandonocum non mos organ CK. /n+1/(n+2)... /n+k-1)~ CK. nk-1 Mun - 00 (K-1)! Kak Lacini Ck? $C_{k} = |(t-t)^{k} \cdot f(t)|$ $= |(t-t)^{k} \cdot$ => CK = (1-t) K. 1 $\frac{1}{(1-t)(1-t^2)...(1-t^n)} \Big|_{t=1} = \frac{(1-t)^n}{(1-t)(1+t)\cdot(1+t)\cdot(1+t+t^2)} \Big|_{t=1} = \frac{(1-t)^n}{(1-t)^n} \Big|_{t=1} =$ a"-6"= (0-6) (0"+0"-26+..+6"-1) $\Rightarrow acum nevecku \left| a_n \sim \frac{C_k \cdot n^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} = \frac{n^{k-1}}{k!(k-1)!} \right| \text{ other}$