Homework - 2a.  $\sum_{k=0}^{n} k^{2} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$  $5aja: n=1: 1=\frac{1\cdot 2\cdot 3}{6}=1$ War:  $\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{2} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$ Repexog:  $\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} k^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^2 \cdot (n+1)^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + (n+1)^2 =$  $= \frac{(n+1)(2n^2+n+6n+6)}{6} = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(2n+3)}{6} = \frac{(n+1)((n+1)+1)(2(n+1)+1)}{6}$ База: n=2 - из одного можно попасть в другой Ф-Ф -верно War: nyen bepus gas n ropogob => I ropog i uz koroporo можно попасть в любой другый Repexog: eet not ropog. Torga takke ecto gopora metagy ropogom i u ropogom not. I crynai: () - (not), Torga, acrossзух то что из і можно было попасть во все остальние города, а тепера ещё и в по город то из і можно потакть в мобый 2 chyuais (1) - () Torga T.K. UZ i MOXHO SUNO MOMORE l reson gryron, To Tenops taxam cranslater ropog N+1. потому что он может попасть в мобой другой проскав uepez ropog i

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#4, (A) I + (A) I | I = (A+A) | A+A | A | A
gg 1000 = (-1) (mod 100)
                                      992k = (-1)2k = 1 (mod 100)
Takke zometum, 400 npu k EN
                                      99 = (-1)241 = -1 (mod 100) = 99
1000 = 2.500 => 99 000 = 1 (mod 100)
                                       MI 2 Yours = 18 II 1 1 1
=> DBe nocnegnue 449pm "01"
                                    I(A + I(A) = deminal ( september 1)
a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2) = a - b|a^3 - b^3 = a = b^3 \pmod{a - b}
                            (7.4. a^3-b^3=k(a-b)+r, r=0
(a^3=k,(a-b)+r,
                              b^{3} = k_{2}(a-b) + V_{2}
V = V_{1} - V_{2} = 0 \quad , \quad V_{1} = V_{2}
                          #6
                          => 11/(9m+n)
Don-T6: 11/(5m+3n)
                                               =7 9m+n:11
                           9. (5m +3n) -22n
 5.(9m+n) = 45m+5n =
                                                11 (9m+h) 4.t.g.
I(x) = OCTOTOK (x+M, 2M) - M, I(x) & [-M; M-1]
a) x \in [-M, M-1]
   X+M ∈ [0; 2M-1] => OCTOTOK (X+M; 2M) = X+M; I(X)=X+M-M=X
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b) Dok-Tb: I(x+y) = I(I(x) + I(y))
  I(x+y) = OCTATOX (x+y+M, 2M)-M
  I(x) = OCTATOR (x+M, 2M)-M I(y)=OCTATOR (y+M, 2M)-M
  I(x)+I(y) = OCTONOK (X+M, 2M) + DCTOTOK (y+M, 2M) -2M
  I(I(x)+I(y)) = OCTATOK (OCTATOK (X+M, 2M)+OCTATOK (Y+M, 2M)-2M+M, 2M)-M =
= [ OCTATION MOKNO CNOXUTB] = OCTATOR (OCTATOR (X+y+2M, 2M)-M, 2M)-M=
= [oct (oct (p,q),q) = oct (p,q), r.k. oct (p,q) = [o;q)] =
 = DOTATOR (x+y+2M-M, 2M)-M= OUTATOR (x+y+M, 2M)-M=I(x+y) uitg.
c) DoKazato: I(xy) = [[(x). I(y)]
  I(xy) = 0 crasok (xy+M, 2M)-M
  I(x) = 0 etaton (x+M, 2M)-M I(y) = 0 exostor (y+M, 2M)-M
  I(x) \cdot I(y) = o \cot \cot (x+M, 2M) - 0 \cot \cot (y+M, 2M) - Mo \cot \cot (x+M, 2M) -
  -M \cdot o статок (g+M, 2M) + M^2 = [o статки можно перемнотать] =
  = 0 cratok (xy+M(x+y)+M2, 2M)-M: OCTATOK (x+y+M, 2M)+M2
 I(I(x).I(y)) = OCTATOR (OCTATOR (xy+M(x+y)+M, 2M)-M. OCTATOR (x+y+2M, 2M)+M-2M-M=
 = OGOTOK (DETOTOK (XY + M(x+y) + M2 - XM - My + 0, 2M) + M2 XM) - M =
 = OCTATOR (OCTATOR (XY+M, 2M+ M, 2M) - M = [OCT(OCT(P,Q),Q)=OCT(P,Q)]=
 = OCTATOR (xy+M2M) + OCTATOR (M2, 2M) - M = OCTATOR (Xy+2M2M)-M=
 = OCTATOR (XY + M, 2M) - M = I(XY)
                                          41.9.
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