

Patter 12

The diagram illustrates the Fibonacci sequence as vectors originating from the origin O . The first four terms are explicitly shown:

- $\vec{0}$ (magnitude 0)
- $\vec{1}$ (magnitude 1)
- $\vec{1}$ (magnitude 1)
- $\vec{2}$ (magnitude 2)

The subsequent terms are indicated by arrows pointing to the right, representing the sequence's growth:

- $\vec{3}$ (magnitude 3)
- $\vec{5}$ (magnitude 5)
- $\vec{8}$ (magnitude 8)
- $\vec{13}$ (magnitude 13)
- $\vec{21}$ (magnitude 21)
- $\vec{34}$ (magnitude 34)

Structure

0 1
1 2
2 3

2 3 5
8 13 2

8 13 21 34

A hand-drawn diagram consisting of a horizontal line with arrows at both ends. Above the line, there are ten small circles arranged in two rows of five. The top row has circles at the top and middle positions. The bottom row has circles at the left, center, right, and far-right positions.

0 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34

$$a=0;$$

h~

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if } (n >= 0) \\ 8 \cdot yso(a); \end{array} \right.$

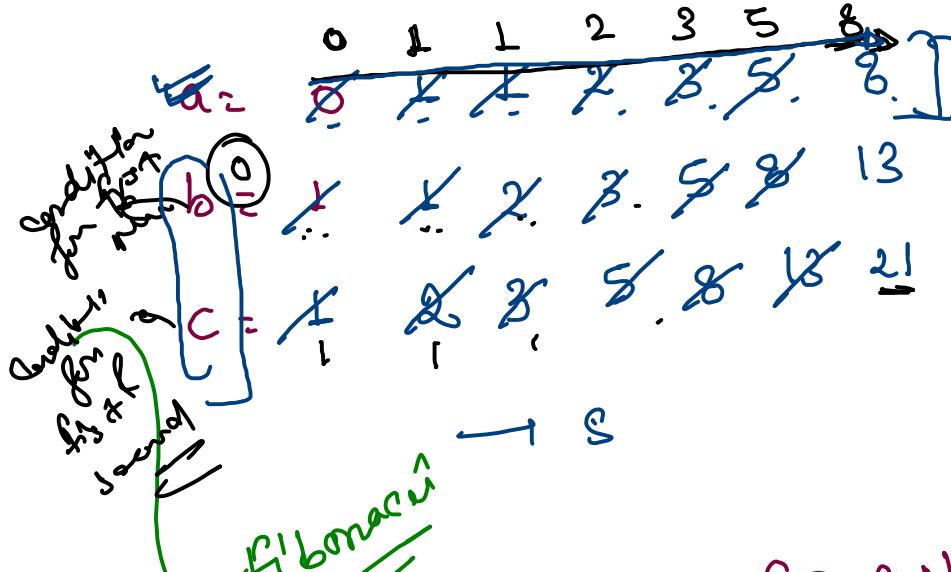
if ($n > 2$) {
 $Symo(b)$;
}

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for(int i=2; i<n; i++) {
```

$$\cdot \{n \neq c = a + b\}$$

Sys. (c)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Q = b \\ b = c \end{array} \right\}$$



$$\zeta = a + b'$$

~~(P)~~ making
new things

Order
nachher

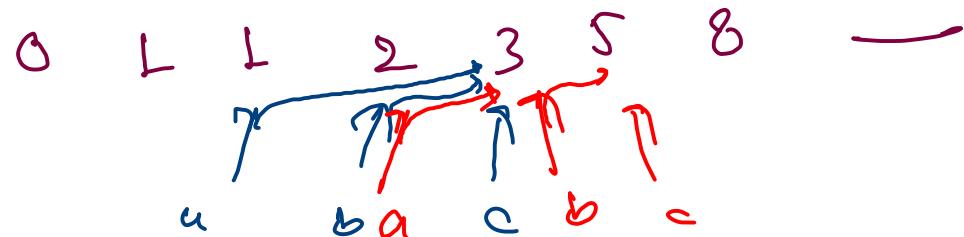
$$\rightarrow \text{ } \check{a} = b$$

$$b = c$$

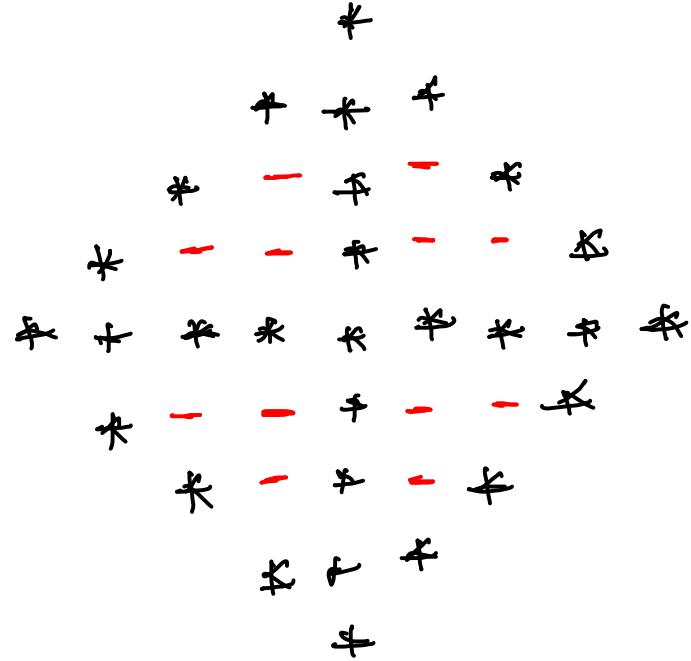
② Shifting of

δb^-

$$\begin{array}{l} b=c \\ a=b \end{array}$$



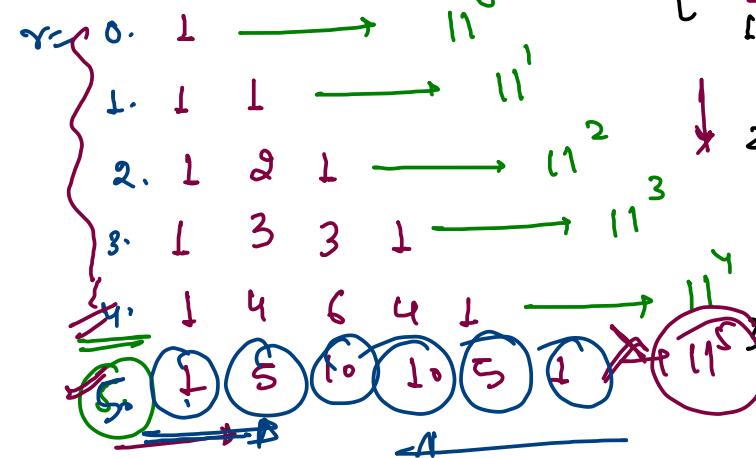
long question



Pattern 13: (Pascal triangle)

$$n=5$$

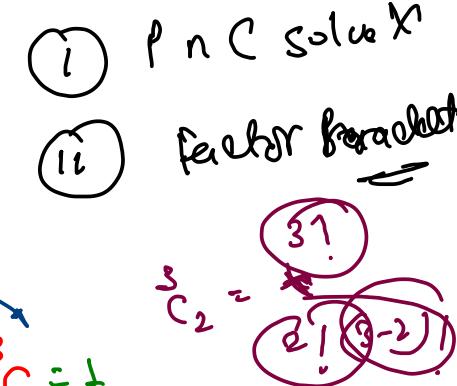
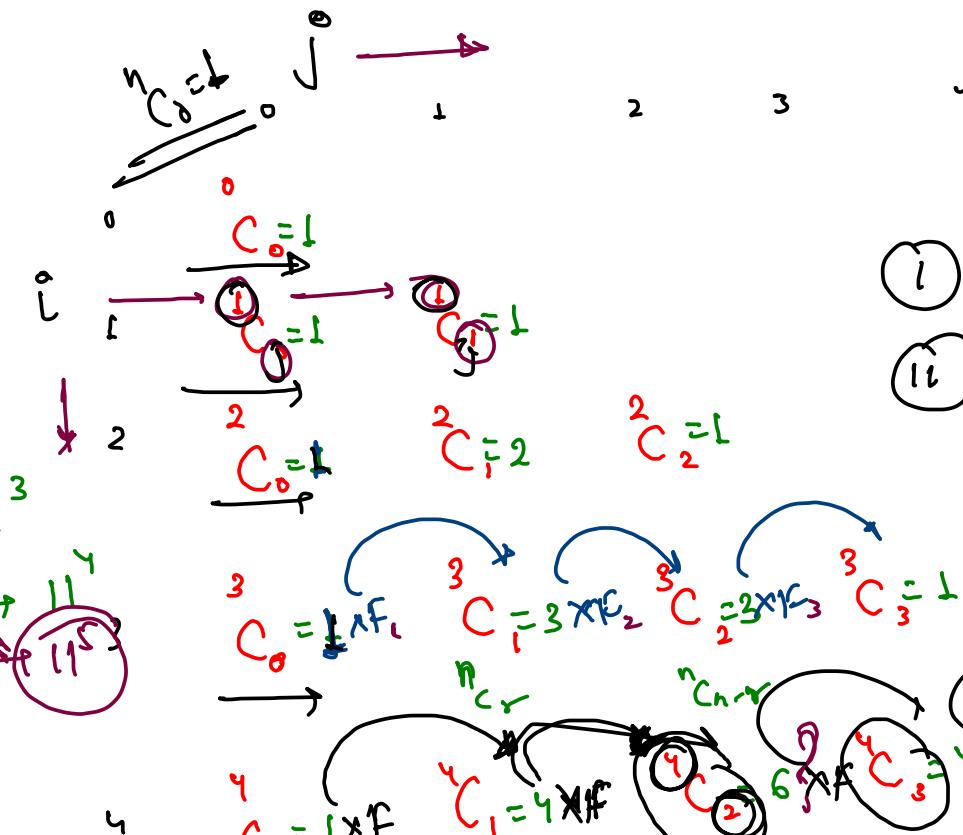
$$C = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$$



$$11^5$$

$$16(05)$$

$$\frac{5 \times 4}{2} = \frac{4!}{2!(4-2)!} = \frac{2}{2! \times 2!} = \cancel{\frac{2 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}{2 \times 1 \times 2 \times 1}}$$



$$\therefore {}^n C_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)! r!}$$

${}^n C_r \longleftrightarrow {}^n C_{r+1}$

} There is Relation.

~~${}^n C_r * \underbrace{\text{Factor}}_{\downarrow} = {}^n C_{r+1}$~~

Depend on (n, r)

$$\therefore n! = n \times (n-1) \times (n-2) \times (n-3) \times \dots \times 1$$

Properties -

① ${}^n C_0 = 1$, ${}^n C_n = 1$, ${}^n C_1 = n$, ${}^n C_r = {}^n C_{n-r}$

② ${}^j C_i = \frac{j!}{(j-i)! i!}$

$0! = 1$

③ ${}^i C_j \rightarrow \text{known}$, ${}^i C_{j+1} \rightarrow \text{To find}$

${}^i C_j * \underbrace{\{\text{Factor}\}}_{\downarrow} = {}^i C_{j+1}$

P nC property

$${}^i C_j \text{ Factor} = {}^i C_{j+1}$$

$$(n+i)n! = n \times (n-1) \times (n-2) \times \dots \times (n+1)$$

$$(n+1)! = (n+1) \times n!$$

$$\frac{\cancel{i!}}{(i-j)! j!} \times F = \frac{\cancel{j!}}{[i-(j+1)]! (j+1)!}$$

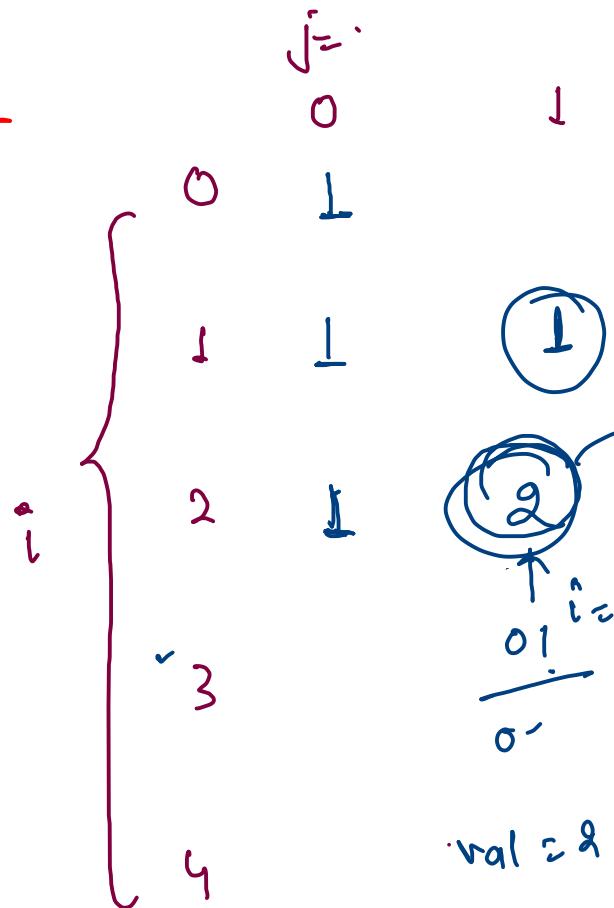
$$F = \frac{(i-j)! j!}{[i-(j+1)]! (j+1)!} = \frac{(i-j)! \times \cancel{j!}}{[i-(j+1)]! (j+1) \cancel{j!}}$$

$$n! = n \times (n-1)!$$

$$F = \frac{\overbrace{(i-j)}^n!}{(i-j-1)! (j+1)} = \frac{(i-j) \overbrace{(j-j-1)}^n!}{(i-j-1)! (j+1)}$$

$$F = \left(\frac{i-j}{j+1} \right)$$

$$F = \frac{i-j}{j+1}$$



$$num = 2 * \left(\frac{i-j}{j+1} \right)$$

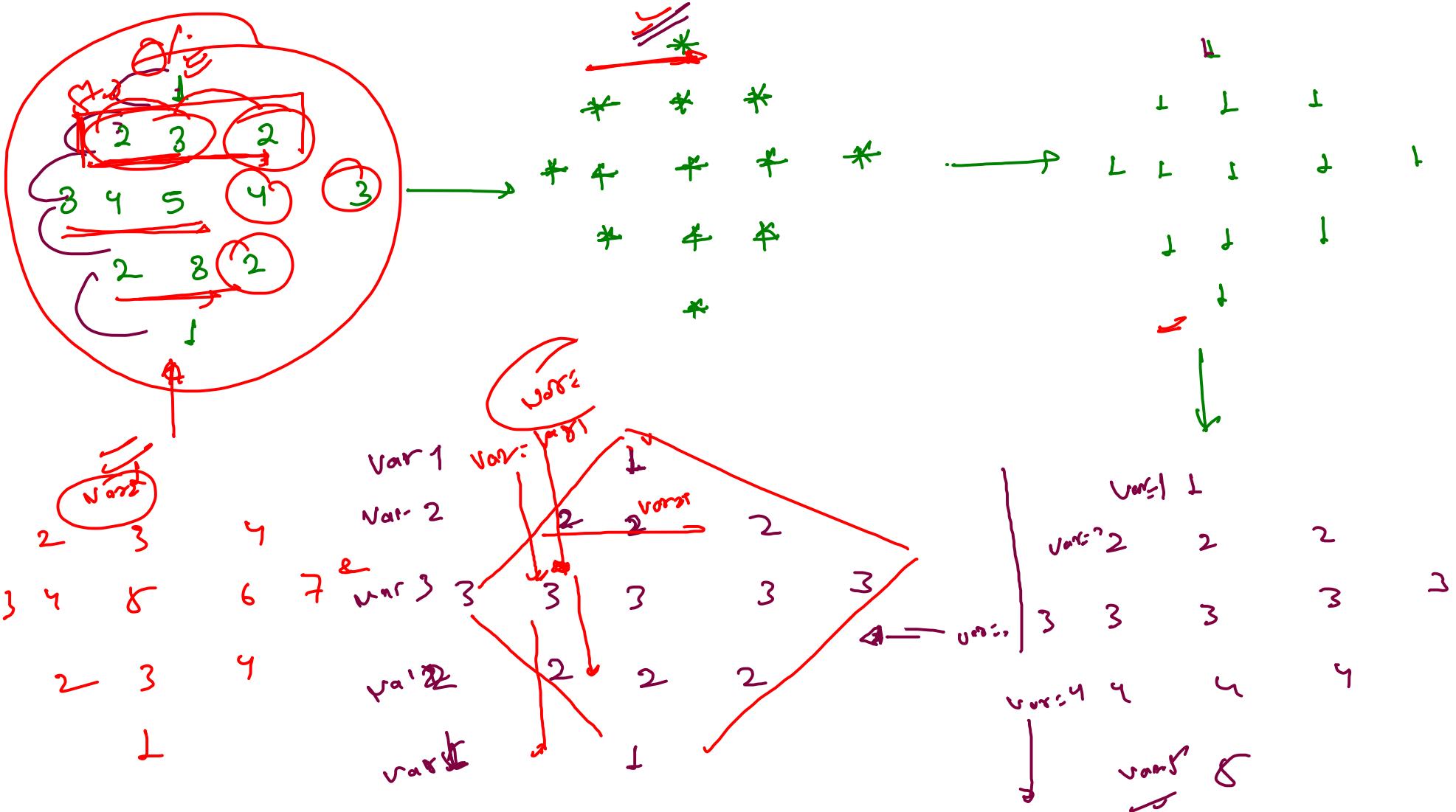
$$val = \left[(-1) / (j+1) \right]$$

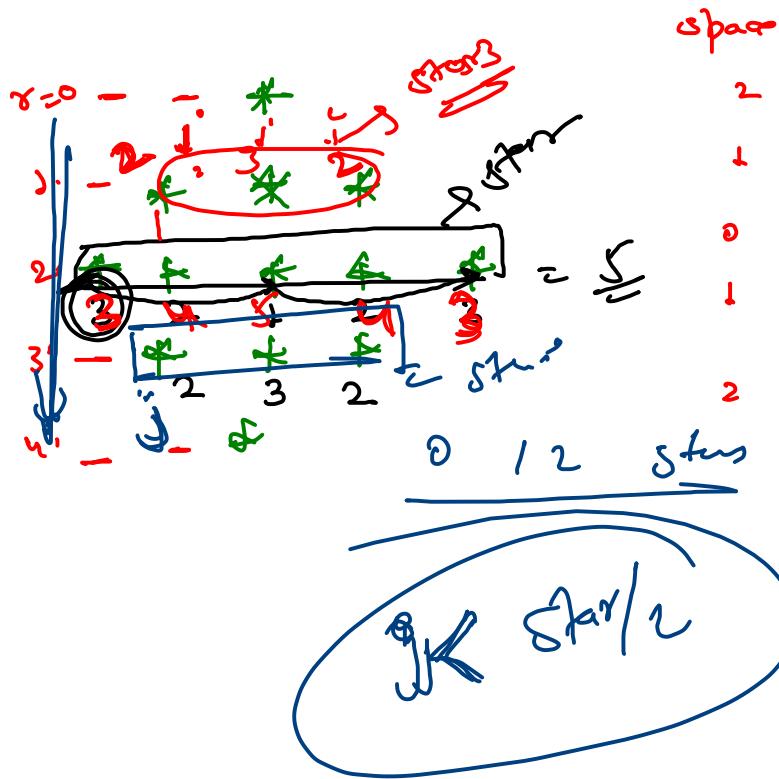
$$(2+1) / (j+1)$$

$$num = 2 * \left(\frac{2-0}{0+1} \right) = 1 * 2 = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} num &= 2 * \left[\frac{2-1}{1+1} \right]^{dx} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \\ &= 2 * \left((i+1) / (j+1) \right) \\ &= (2 * 1) / 2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$num = \left[2 * \left(\frac{1}{j+1} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} = 0$$





space

star
2
1
0
1
2

$\sum_{i=0}^3 = 5$

0 1 2 stars

space = $n/2$

star = 1

if($r < n/2$) {

space--;

star++;

} else {

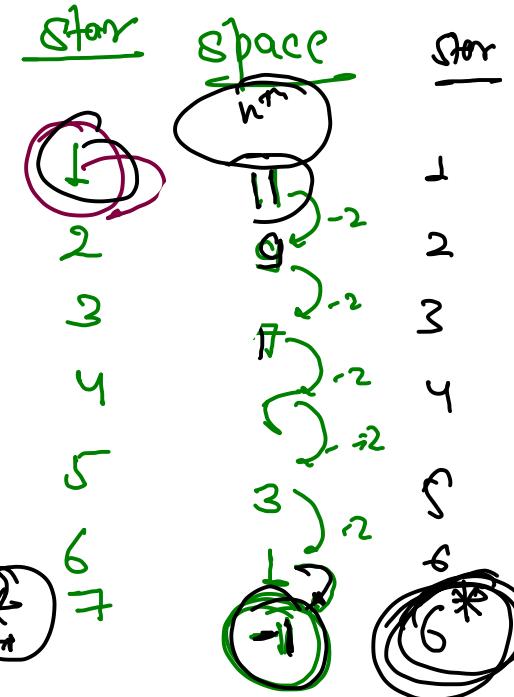
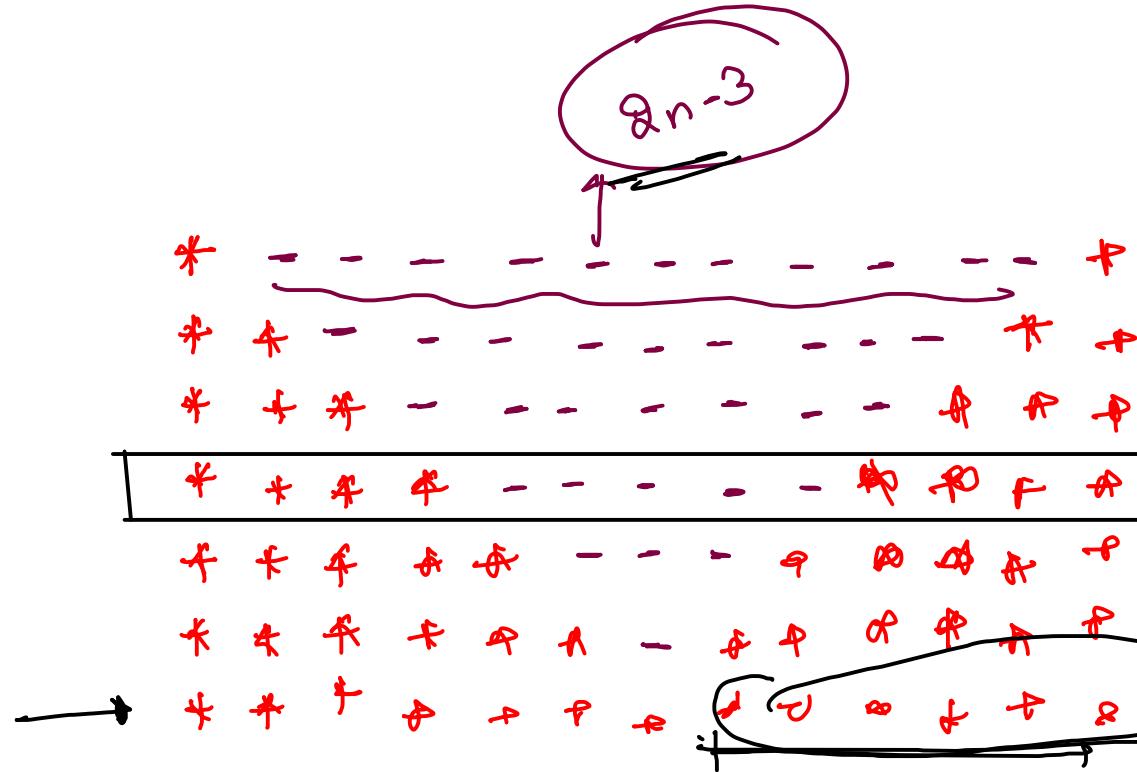
Space--

star -= 2;

}

Pattern 16

$n=7$



forming for n^{th} term

$$a_n = -1 + (n-1)2$$

$a = -1, \quad d = 2$

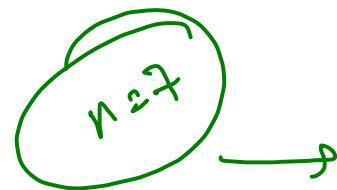
Arithmetic prw

$$a_n = -1 + 2n - 2$$

$$+ 2n - 3$$

Pattern 19 + 20

Pattern:



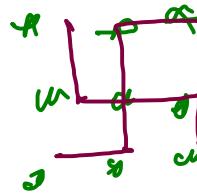
+ + + +
+ + + +
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+ + + +

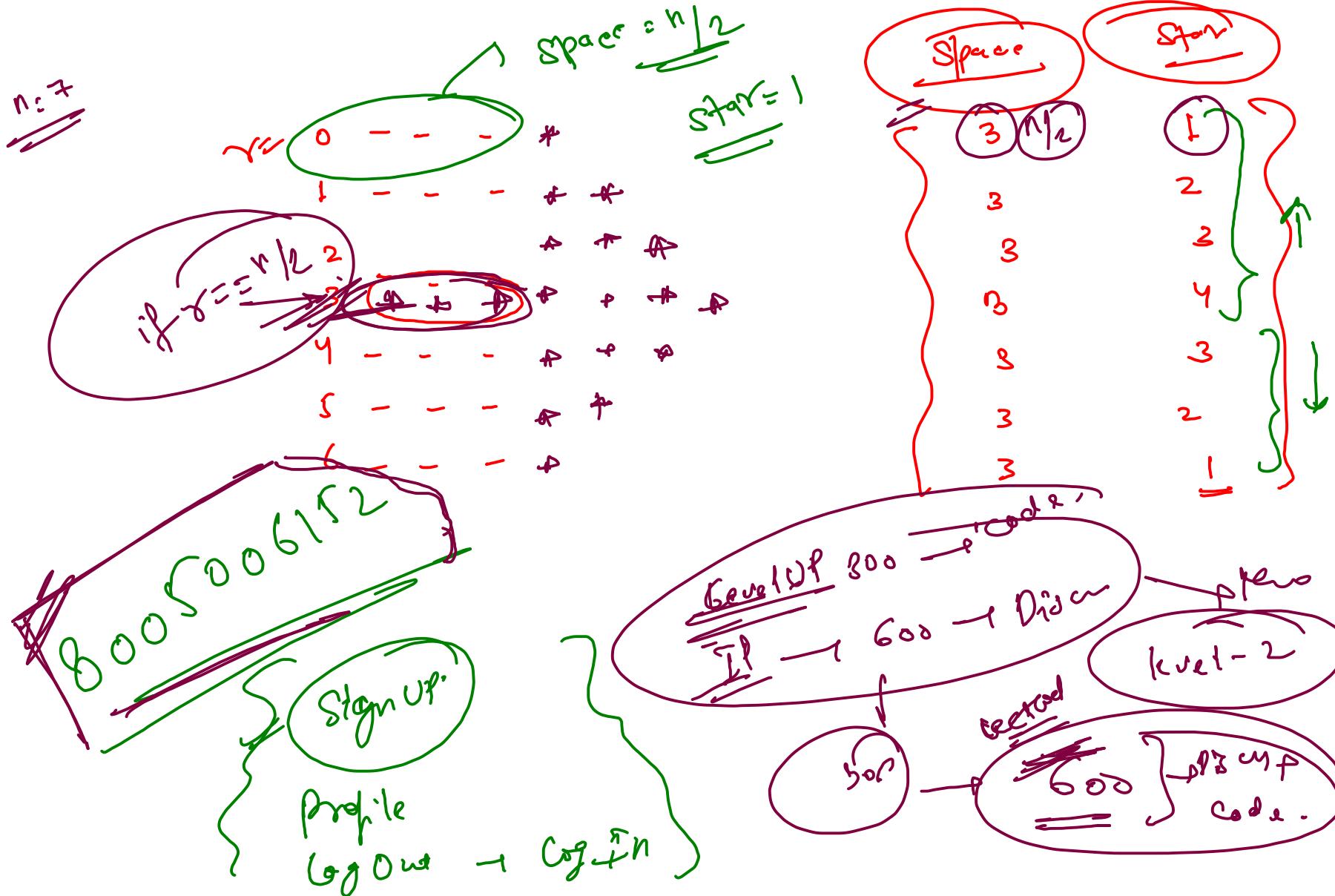
n=5

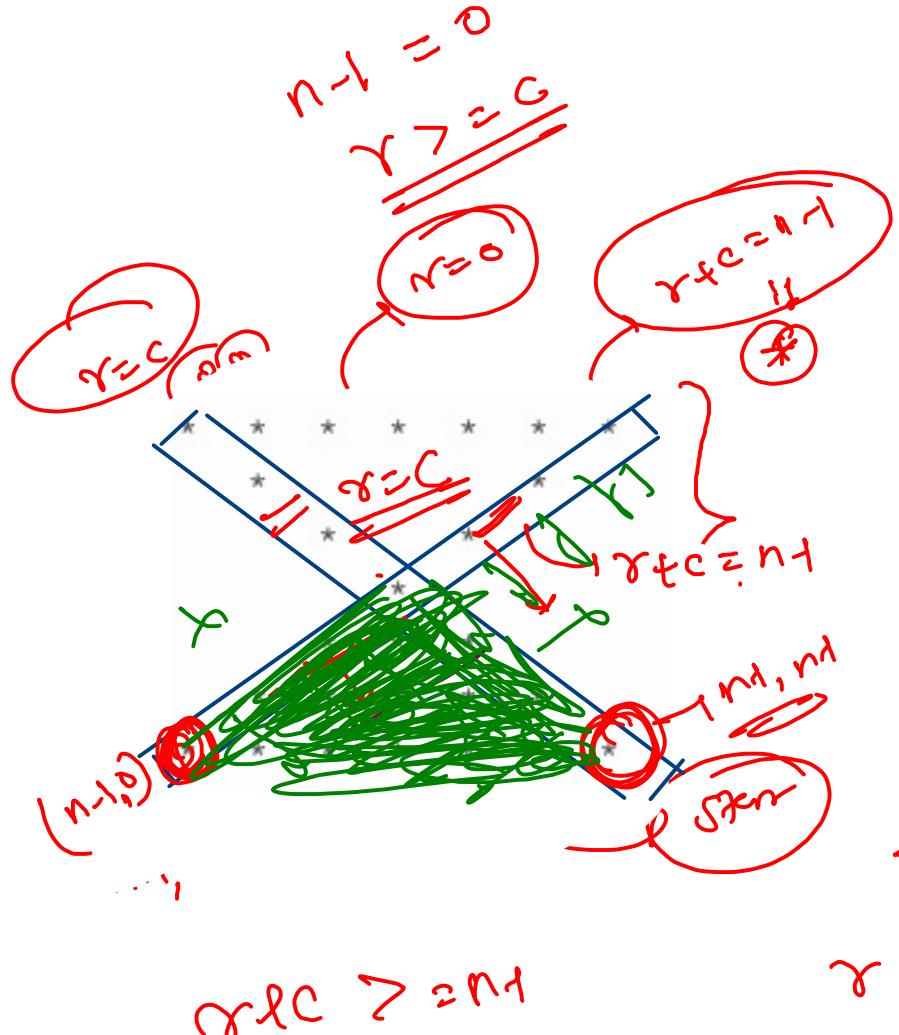
+ 0 0 +
+ 0 0
+ + + + +
0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0

+ + + +

n=3

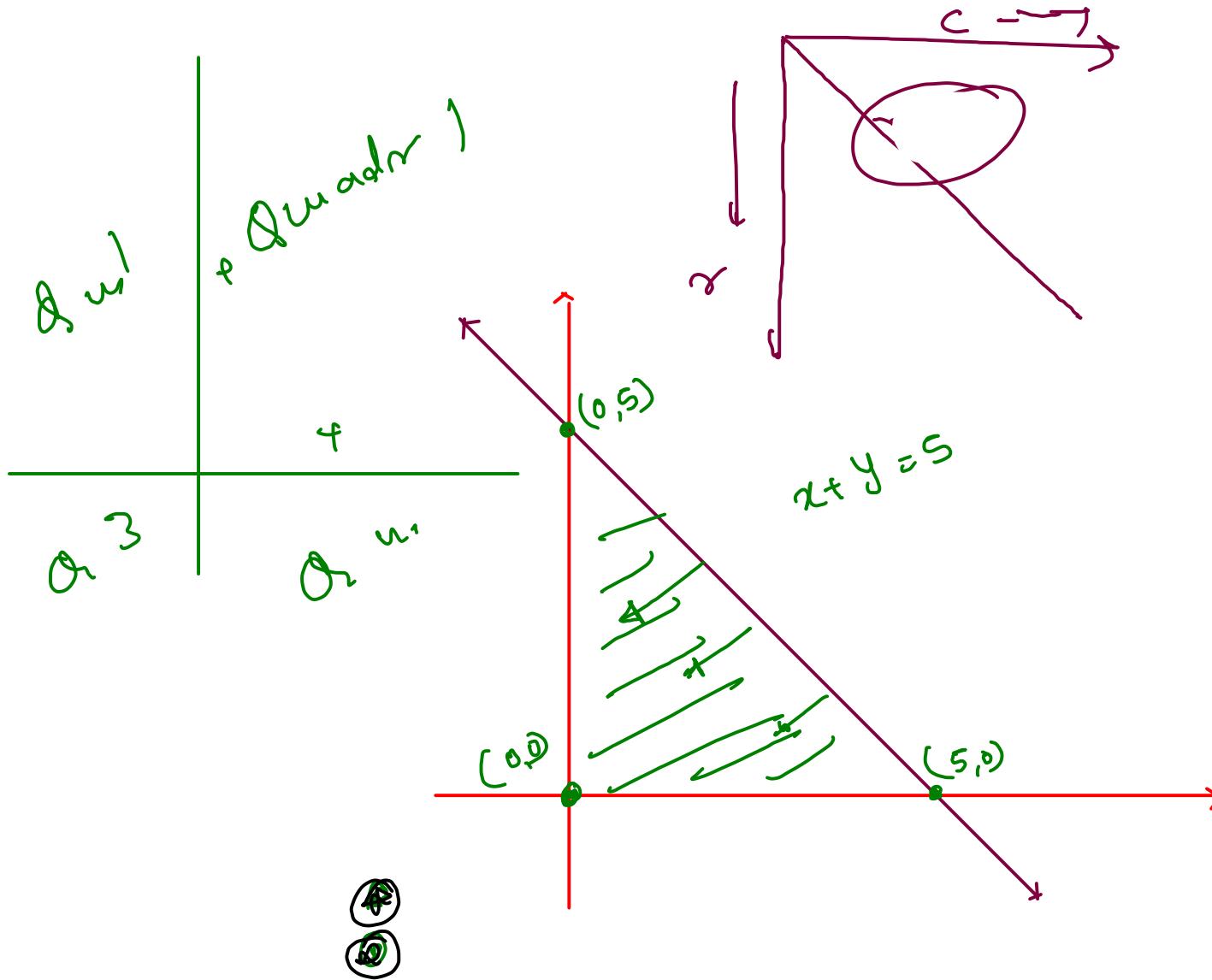






$r+c \geq n-1 \quad \& \quad r > c$

r
 i
 $r+c = n-1$
 $r+c = n-1$
 $n_1 + n_2 = n-1$
 $n_1 + n_1 = n-1$
 $2(n_1) = n-1$
 $\cancel{r > c}$
 $\cancel{r > c}$
 $r+c \geq n-1$
 $r \geq c$
 $n-1 \geq 0$
 $r > c$



$$0 + 0 = 5$$

$$0 = 5 \quad ||\backslash$$

$$x + y \leq 5$$

$$0 + 0 \leq 5$$

$$0 \leq 5$$