Mc/lo & Qix = A(x) do pownor Funky: A(x), to

A(x) jest Funky worded chapter (and) Noch 20,7 = <1>=(1,1,...) 5 /x = |+ x+x2+... +x1+... De wygody zołóżny, że MZł. Zouwazojąc že to jest cigo potogoweg Exi=1-x 1-x jest funkyg tworzącą ciągu Niech (an) = (7,7,7,...) $=7+7x+7x^{2}+...+7x^{2}+$ Solve in its funlightworder cialent Niech $\langle Q_1 \rangle = \langle 2^2 \rangle = \langle 1/2/4, \dots \rangle$ $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^n \times 1 = 1 + 2 \times 1 +$ $= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} = \frac{1}{1-2}$ $= \frac{1}{1-2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} = \frac{1}{1-2} \left(\frac{1}$ Nicoh 2017 = (1,-1,1,-1,-1) E (-1) x = 1-x +x +000 + (-1) X +000 1 jest Funkija tworzącą ciągu ((-1)") 1000/hie: Nich (an) bedzie pewnym ciągiem Q $Q = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} Q_i x^i = Q_0 + Q_1 x + Q_2 x^2 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot + Q_i x^i + \dots$

144 /23. Nich (an) bedzie pewnym ciągiem Q Q°x°=Q0+Q1x+O2x2...+Q°x°+...gest jego funlgo tworzaca

$$\bullet (Q_0, O_1, Q_1, O_2, O_2, O_3, \dots)$$

$$= A(x^2)$$

$$= Q_0 + Q_1 x^2 + Q_2 x^4 + \dots = A(x^2)$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\bullet & (Q_{0}, Q_{1}, Q_{1}, Q_{1}, Q_{2}, Q_{2}, \dots) \\
\bullet & (Q_{0}, Q_{1}, Q_{1}, Q_{1}, Q_{2}, Q_{2}, \dots) \\
\bullet & (Q_{0}, Q_{1}, Q_{1}, Q_{1}, Q_{2}, Q_{2}, \dots) \\
\bullet & (Q_{0}, Q_{1}, Q_{1}, Q_{1}, Q_{2}, Q_{2}, \dots) \\
\bullet & (Q_{0}, Q_{1}, Q_{1}, Q_{1}, Q_{2}, \dots) \\
\bullet & (Q_{0}, Q_{1}, Q_{1}, Q_{1}, Q_{2}, \dots) \\
\bullet & (Q_{0}, Q_{1}, Q_{1}, Q_{2}, Q_{2}, \dots) \\
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\bullet & (Q_{0}, Q_{1}, Q_{1}, Q_{2}, Q_{2}, \dots) \\
\bullet & (Q_{0}, Q_{1}, Q_{1}, Q_{2}, Q_{2}, Q_{2}, \dots) \\
\bullet & (Q_{0}, Q_{1}, Q_{1}, Q_{2}, Q_{2},$$

Bieremy dwie tokie ze pozysie 37

$$B(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} Q_i^i x^i = Q_0 + Q_1 x + Q_2 x + ... + Q_i^i x^i + ...$$

$$B(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{8} Q_i^2 X^i = Q_0 + Q_1 X + Q_2 X^2 + \dots + Q_1 X^2 + \dots$$

$$A(x) = \frac{\beta(x) + \beta(x)}{2}$$

$$\beta(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} Q_i^2 x^i = Q_0 + Q_1 x + Q_2 x^2 + \dots + Q_i^2 x^{i+1} \dots$$

$$B(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} O_i^{\alpha}(-x)^i = O_0 - O_4 x + O_2 x + o_0 + O_i^{\alpha}(-x)^i + o_0$$

$$A(x) = \frac{B(x) - B(-x)}{0}$$