

rytmická funkce: $\frac{1}{1-x} = 1+x+x^2+\dots$

$\{a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n, \dots\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \right\}$

Příklad: 5 dnů každý → 12 kůřek
kolikrát započítat? $\binom{12+5-1}{5-1} = \binom{16}{4}$

(i) od každého dnů každý 2 $\binom{12+5-1}{5-1} = \binom{16}{4}$

(ii) -11- každý počet

(iii) jedle = 5^o pro 1^o pro 3 každý

$(1+x+x^2+x^3+\dots)^5$ → derivace x^{12}

$\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)^5$ → rovnice do maximální řady

$(1-x)^{-5} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{k+5-1}{5-1} x^k \rightarrow \binom{16}{4}$

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(i) rytmická funkce: $\frac{x^2+x^3+\dots+x^7}{(1-x)^5} = \left(\frac{x^2}{1-x}\right)^5$

$= \frac{x^{10}}{(1-x)^5} = x^{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{k+4}{4} x^k \Rightarrow \boxed{2=2}$

$\Rightarrow \binom{6}{4}$ rytmické

(ii) rytmická funkce: $(1+x^2+x^3+\dots)^5 = \left(\frac{1}{1-x^2}\right)^5$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{2=6}$ $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{k+4}{4} 2^k$

$\Rightarrow \binom{10}{4}$ rytmické

(iii) $(1+x+x^2+x^3)(1+x+x^2+\dots)^4 = (1+x+x^2+x^3) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{k+4-1}{4-1} x^k$

$\Rightarrow \binom{15}{5} + \binom{14}{3} + \binom{13}{3} + \binom{12}{3}$ ✓

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Operace s rytmickými funkcemi

rozdělení

sečtení: $(a_i) + (b_i) = (a_i + b_i) \leftrightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k x^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_k + b_k) x^k$

násobení: $\alpha(a_i) = (\alpha a_i) \leftrightarrow \alpha \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\alpha a_k) x^k$

$(a_1, a_2, \dots) \mapsto (0, \dots, 0, a_1, a_2, \dots) \leftrightarrow x^n \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{k+n} x^k$

$(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots) \mapsto (a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots) \leftrightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k \mapsto \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^{k+1} \right)$

$\mapsto (\cdot) x^{-1}$

derivace $\frac{d}{dx} x^k = k x^{k-1}$

$(a_1, a_2, \dots) \mapsto (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, \dots) \leftrightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$

$(a_1, a_2, \dots) \mapsto (a_1, 0, \dots, 0, a_1, 0, \dots, 0, a_2, \dots) \leftrightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k x^k$

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$(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots) \mapsto (a_1, 2a_2, 3a_3, \dots)$ $\leftrightarrow \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k \right)' = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k k x^{k-1}$

$(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots) \mapsto (0, a_1, \frac{1}{2}a_2, \frac{1}{3}a_3, \dots)$ integrace řady: $\int \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k dx = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{k+1} x^{k+1}$

Najít rytmickou funkci z vzorů

(i) $(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots)$

$\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{k+1}{1} x^k = 1+2x+3x^2+4x^3+\dots$

konvoluce

$(a_i), (b_i) \mapsto (c_i)$

$\leftrightarrow \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k x^k \right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k x^k$ $c_k = \sum_{i=0}^k a_i b_{k-i}$

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(iii) $(1, 4, 9, 16, \dots)$

$\frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \leftrightarrow (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots)$

$\left(\frac{x}{(1-x)^2}\right)' = (1-x)^{-2} + x(2)(1-x)^{-3} = \frac{1-x+2x}{(1-x)^3} = \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^3} \leftrightarrow (1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, \dots)$

$\left(\frac{1}{(1-x)^3}\right) \leftrightarrow \binom{n+2}{2}$

(iii) $(1, 1, 2, 2, 4, 4, 8, 8, \dots)$

$\frac{1}{1-x} \leftrightarrow (1, 1, \dots)$

$\frac{1}{1-2x} \leftrightarrow (1, 2, 4, 8, \dots)$

$\frac{1}{1-2x^2} \leftrightarrow (0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 4, \dots)$

$\frac{1+x}{1-2x^2} \leftrightarrow (1, 1, 2, 2, 4, 4, 8, 8, \dots)$

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(iv) $(1, 0, 0, 2, 16, 0, 0, 4, 25, 0, 0, 8, 36, \dots)$

$\frac{1}{2^2 \cdot 3^2} \quad \frac{1}{2^2 \cdot 4^2} \quad \frac{1}{2^2 \cdot 5^2} \quad \frac{1}{2^2 \cdot 6^2}$

$f(x) = \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^2} \leftrightarrow (1, 2, 3, 4, \dots)$

$\frac{f(x) - (1+4x)}{x^2} \leftrightarrow (3^2, 4^2, 5^2, \dots)$

nahrazení $x \mapsto 2x^2$:

$\frac{f(2x^2) - (1+8x^2)}{4x^6} \leftrightarrow (2^2 \cdot 3^2, 0, 0, 2^2 \cdot 4^2, 0, 0, \dots)$

$\frac{1+2x^2}{(1-2x^2)^2} - (1+8x^2)$ položte rovnost

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Nehzít řek pro:

(i) $\frac{x}{x+2} = \frac{x}{2-(-x)} = \frac{x/2}{1-(-x/2)}$

$\frac{1}{1-x} \leftrightarrow (1, 1, \dots)$

$\frac{1}{1-(-x)} \leftrightarrow (1, -1, 1, -1, \dots)$

$\frac{x}{1-(-x)} \leftrightarrow (0, 1, -1, 1, -1, \dots)$

$\frac{x/2}{1-(-x/2)} \leftrightarrow (0, 1/2, -1/4, 1/8, \dots)$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^n}{2^n}$

$\frac{1}{1-2x}$

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(ii) $\frac{x^2+x+1}{2x^3-3x^2+1} = 1/3 \frac{1}{1-2(x-1)} - 1/3 \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} =$

$1/3 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k 2^k x^k - 1/3 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)x^k$

PARCIÁLNÍ ZLOMKY $\leftrightarrow \int_0^1 (f(x))^k 2^k - \frac{1}{3} + (k+1)$

$x=1$ je špec (2x²-3x+1):(x-1) = 2x²-x-1

hrobitky $\frac{-2x^2+2x}{-x^2+1} \frac{(2x^2-x-1)(x-1)}{-2x^2+2x} = \frac{2x+1}{x-1}$

$x=-1/2$

$\frac{x^2+x+1}{2x^3-3x^2+1} = \frac{A}{2x+1} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{(x-1)^2}$

$x^0: 1 = A - B + C$ $3 = 3C$ $C = 1$

$x^1: 1 = -2A - B + 2C$ $A = B$ $A = 1/3$ $C(2x+1)$

$x^2: 1 = A + 2B$ $3A = 1$ $B = 1/3$

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