

$B(x) = B(x)(x B(x)) + 1$

$x(B(x))^2 - B(x) + 1 = 0$

kvě 14-13:52

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-4x}}{2x} \rightarrow +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-4x}}{2x} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot (-4)}{2} = 1$

$\binom{1/2}{k} = \frac{1/2(-1/2)(-3/2)\dots}{k!(k-1)!}$

$B(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{1}{n+1} x^n$

$= b_n$

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$\frac{1}{4} \binom{6}{3} = \frac{6 \cdot 5}{3 \cdot 2} = 5$

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$(3+2) - 6 = 6$

$n=3$

1 .

1 . .

3

16

$\sum$

$K(K_n) = n^{n-2}$

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$3 \times 10$

$3 \times$   $NE$   $c_{n-1}$

$c_{n-2}$

kvě 14-15:00

$\sum_{n \geq 0} c_n x^n = 2x \sum_{n \geq 0} r_{n-1} x^{n-1} + x^2 \sum_{n \geq 0} c_{n-2} x^{n-2}$

$(1-x^2)C - 2xR = 1$

$(1-x^2)R - xC = 0$

kvě 14-15:15