

$\boxed{0x = b}$ / $0 \cdot x = b$
 $a \neq 0 \Rightarrow x = a^{-1} \cdot b$

\mathbb{Z}_2 $\text{defn: } \mathbb{Z}_2 = \{0, 1\}$ $[x] \in \mathbb{Z}_2$

+	0	1
0	0	1
1	1	0

.	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	1

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\mathbb{Z}_6

+	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	00	b	20	30	40	50
1	10	21	32	43	54	05
2	20	32	44	50	02	14
3	30	43	50	03	10	23
4	40	54	02	10	24	32
5	50	05	14	23	32	41

Triv: \mathbb{Z}_p is ple $\Leftrightarrow p$ prime

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$\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{P}/\mathbb{Q}$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cdot q_1^{r_1} \cdots q_n^{r_n} = p_1^{s_1} \cdots p_s^{s_s}$$

Sperre

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Umfrage: Was "kennst" \mathbb{N}

- 0 := \emptyset
- 1 := $\{\emptyset\} = \{0\}$
- $m+1 := \{0, 1, \dots, m\}$
- $\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, \}$
- + , - , \cdot , 0 , 1
- $a+b = ?$

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Permutation = Permutation $S \rightarrow S$

\hookrightarrow $x \rightarrow G(x)$

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$\binom{m}{k} = \frac{m!}{k!(m-k)!}$

1) rechnen \checkmark

$$\frac{m!}{(m-k)!(n-(m-k))!} = \frac{m!}{(k+1)!(m-k)!}$$

2) $\binom{m}{k} + \binom{m}{k+1} = \frac{m!}{k!(m-k)!} + \frac{m!}{(k+1)!(m-k-1)!}$

$$= \frac{m!(k+1)}{(k+1)!(m-k)!} + \frac{m!(m-k)}{(k+1)!(m-k)!} = \frac{(m+1)m!}{(k+1)!(m-k)!}$$

$$= \binom{m+1}{k+1}$$

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$$\sum_{k=0}^{m+1} \binom{m+1}{k} = \sum_{k=0}^{m+1} \left[\binom{m}{k-1} + \binom{m}{k} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^m \binom{m}{k-1} + \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} = 2^m + 2^m = 2^{m+1}$$

$$C(n, k) = \binom{n+k-1}{k}$$

sekuencie a_1, b_1, c_1, d_1

a	b	b	b	c	c	d
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑

pravidlo $\binom{n+k-1}{n-1}$

štruktura $S = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$

→ rozloženie $n+k$ množín, množina $n+k-1$ má $n-1$ miest pre množinu pravidlo

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balík m karet + $(k-1)$ súčet karet

r karty kartej + kartej + s súčet karet

 $r+s=k$, $r \geq 1, s \leq k-1$

$$\binom{k-1-r}{s} = \binom{k-1}{s} \rightarrow \text{OK}$$

Diferenciálna rovnica

$$f(n+1) = a_n f(n) + b_n \quad (*)$$

- 1) pre $b_n = 0$ $y_n = f(n)$ je riešením $(*)$
 $\Rightarrow \forall c \in \mathbb{R}$ $z_n = c \cdot y_n$ tiež riešením
- 2) keďže $b_n \neq 0$ $y_n = f(n)$ je riešením $(*)$ a $b \neq 0$,
 tiež riešením $x_n = y_n + z_n$,
 keďže z_n je riešením $(*)$ a $b=0$.

$$\text{Vzorec: } \frac{y_{n+1} - a_n y_n}{y_{n+1} - a_n y_n} = b_n$$

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$$f(0) = y_0 \quad f(1) = a_0 y_0 + b_0$$

$$f(2) = a_1(a_0 y_0 + b_0) + b_1$$

$$f(3) = a_2(a_1(a_0 y_0 + b_0) + b_1) + b_2$$

↑

$$f(n) = c f(n-1)$$

$$\Delta f(n) = f(n) - f(n-1)$$

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f} \sim r > 0 \quad \text{pre } f \neq 0 \text{ a } n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (r = 0, \text{os})$$

pre kedy $f(n) \neq 0$ a $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$y = \frac{\Delta f(n)}{f(n)} + c^{-1} f(n-1)$$

$$y = -\frac{r}{c} f + r$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(n+1) - f(n)}{f(n)} = -\frac{r}{K} f(n) + r$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n+1) = f(n) \left(1 - \frac{r}{K} f(n) + r\right)$$



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