

10. Prednáška z MA II, 26.4.2007

Jeornu stručené (podrobnejší výklad je v uč. textu)
 Tři příklady počítání minimálního řádu kombinace -
 teorie a teorii čísel

① [Tvrzení] # vztlačeno na libovolný řádu =
 # ————— |—————
 # vlnný čísla.



$A_n: R(n) = r(n).$

Např: $R(7) = r(7) = 5$:

$7 = 5 + 1 + 1 = 3 + 3 + 1 = 3 + \underbrace{1 + \dots + 1}_4 = \underbrace{1 + \dots + 1}_7.$

$7 = 6 + 1 = 5 + 2 = 4 + 3 = 4 + 2 + 1.$

$D. \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} R(h) x^h = \frac{1}{(1-x)(1-x^2)(1-x^3)\dots}$

$R(x) = \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} r(h) x^h = (1+x)(1+x^2)(1+x^3)(1+x^4)\dots$

$R(x) = \frac{1-x^2}{1-x} \cdot \frac{1-x^4}{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1-x^6}{1-x^3} \cdot \frac{1-x^8}{1-x^4} \dots = L(x),$ faktore

$r(n) = R(n) \quad \forall n.$ ☒

2) Dvorníkové úlohy pro Fibonacciho čísla

$$(F_n)_{n \geq 0} = (1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, \dots), \quad F_0 = F_1 = 1,$$

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \quad \text{pro } n \geq 2.$$

$$F = F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} F_n x^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pak } (1-x-x^2)F &= \sum F_n x^n - \sum F_n x^{n+1} - \sum F_n x^{n+2} \\ &= F_0 + F_1 x - F_0 x + \sum_{n \geq 2} (F_n - F_{n-1} - F_{n-2}) x^n \\ &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{1-x-x^2} = \frac{1}{(1-\alpha x)(1-\beta x)} = \frac{a}{1-\alpha x} + \frac{b}{1-\beta x}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} F_n x^n = a \sum (\alpha x)^n + b \sum (\beta x)^n = \sum (a\alpha^n + b\beta^n) x^n$$

$$\Rightarrow F_n = a\alpha^n + b\beta^n.$$

$$\text{Společně se } \alpha, \beta = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}, \quad \alpha = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \quad \beta = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}, \quad a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \quad b = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

→ tak

$$F_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n+1} - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n+1} \right).$$

3) Postlaci $M_0 = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ na disjunktivni AP

(aritmetički postov prosti) $a \in M_0, d \in \mathbb{N}$

$$a + dM_0 := \{a, a+d, a+2d, a+3d, \dots\} - AP.$$

Twinni $M_0 = (a_1 + d_1 M_0) \cup (a_2 + d_2 M_0) \cup \dots$

votkaci M_0 na $\cup (a_2 + d_2 M_0)$ (*)
 bud' disjunktivni AP, tde $d_1 \leq d_2 \leq \dots \leq d_k, k \geq 2$

napr. $M_0 = (0 + 2M_0) \cup (1 + 2M_0)$

$$= (0 + 2M_0) \cup (1 + 4M_0) \cup (3 + 4M_0) \cup \dots$$

Potom nemice plati $d_1 \leq d_2 \leq \dots \leq d_k$, tj. uveleradi.
 Reference se musi opakovat.

$$D. (*) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{z^{d_1}}{1-z^{d_1}} + \frac{z^{d_2}}{1-z^{d_2}} + \dots + \frac{z^{d_k}}{1-z^{d_k}}$$

Nedel' $z^{d_1} + z^{2d_1} + z^{3d_1} + \dots$ tde.

Pro spor, $d_1 \leq d_2 \leq \dots \leq d_k, k \geq 2$. Poloz

$$z := e^{2\pi i/d_2} = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{d_2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{d_2}\right) \text{ a videti, de}$$

ta prvost plati nemice.



Fourier Reihe

Trigonometrische Reihe: $\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \sin(nx))$

$a_n, b_n \in \mathbb{R}$.

f ige $\mathcal{R}[-\pi, \pi]$, Definition

$$\langle f, g \rangle := \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f g$$

!!!

$$\langle f, f \rangle = \langle g, g \rangle$$

$$\langle \alpha f + \beta g, h \rangle = \alpha \langle f, h \rangle + \beta \langle g, h \rangle$$

$$\langle f, f \rangle \geq 0$$

Prop. I pro $f \neq 0$ wäh $b_{\bar{f}} \langle f, f \rangle = 0$.
