

U. P. M. E. P. A. E.

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Abstract. W a a X -
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1 I

\mathbb{Z} , $n \in \mathbb{R}_{-0, \dots, n-1}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$n \binom{n}{i} = i \binom{n-1}{i} + (n-i) \binom{n-1}{i-1} \quad (1)$$

$\binom{n}{j} = \binom{n-1}{j} + \binom{n-1}{j-1}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$\binom{n}{i} \binom{n}{j} = \binom{n}{i+j} \binom{n-i-j}{i} \quad (2)$$

$\binom{n}{i} \binom{n}{j} = \binom{n}{i+j} \binom{n-i-j}{i} + \binom{n}{i+j} \binom{n-i-j}{j}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = (1-\lambda)^3 = 0$$

$$\lambda = 1$$

... ..

A L B

... ..

Lemma 1. $\binom{2n}{i} = \binom{2n}{2n-i}$

$\binom{2n}{i} = \binom{2n}{i} + \binom{2n}{i-1}$

Proof: \square

... ..

$$\binom{2n}{j} = \sum_{j=0}^{2n-2} \binom{2n-2}{j} \quad (1)$$

... ..

$$\binom{2n}{2n} = -2n \binom{2n-2}{2n-2} - n \binom{2n-2}{2n-1} = \binom{(1)}{2n} \binom{(2)}{2n}$$

$$\binom{(1)}{2n} = -\frac{(-1)^{n-1} (n - \binom{2n-2}{2n-2})^n}{n \binom{2n-1}{2n}}$$

$$\binom{(2)}{2n} = \binom{2n-1}{2n-2} \binom{2n-2}{2n-1}$$

$$\frac{\binom{2n}{2n}}{\binom{2n}{2n}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$i = \frac{2i-2}{2i-2}$

3 E

$$= \frac{1}{6} a^6 - \frac{1}{4} a^4 - \frac{1}{3} a^3 + \frac{1}{2} a^2 - \frac{1}{1} a, \quad ()$$

$$- () - ()^2, \quad ()$$

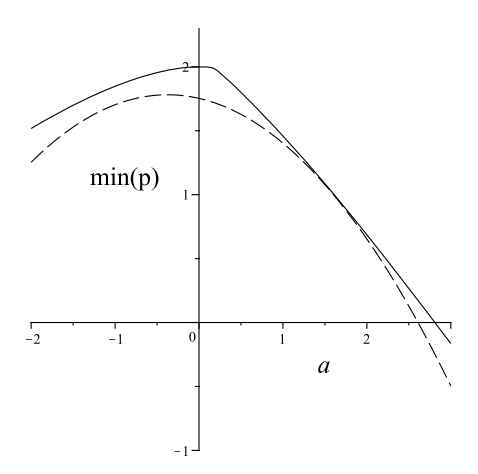


Fig. 1. T $a p(x)$ (10) a a

$()^{6/5}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \dots \\
 & > \dots \\
 & = \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\dots \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \dots \quad (.)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\dots}{\dots}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \dots \\
 & > \dots \\
 & \dots = \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

T M Q P

$$\dots$$

$$2 = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{1/3} \sqrt[2]{2}$$

$$\binom{3}{i} = \frac{(4_i - 2_i - 2_i)}{6_i (2_i - 3_i)^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\binom{3}{i} = \dots (2)$$

... (3)

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