

1.

K
 Eugène Charles Catalan (1814-1894).
 Leonhard Euler (1703-1783),
 Cristian Goldbach
 (1690-1764) Johann Andreas von Segner (1704-1777), Euler
 1760 Segner
 Euler -
 Catalan, -
 Euler, . . . 1730
 Ming An-Tu (1692-1763). -

1839

, :
 ,
 - $n -$,
 - $(n+1) -$,
 - Duck,
 - ,
 - (,),
 - .

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)!n!}, \quad n \geq 1, \tag{1}$$

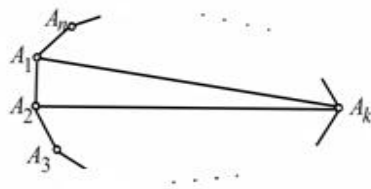
n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C_n	1	2	5	14	42	132	429	1430	4862	16796	58786	208012

2.

n -

(
)
 :
)
 ,
)
)
)
 ,
 .

$$A_1 A_2 \dots A_n,$$



$$T_n, n \geq 3$$

$$A_1 A_2 \dots A_n$$

$$T_1 = 0, T_2 = 1.$$

$$T_3 = 1,$$

$$T_4 = 2,$$

$$n-2$$

$$n-$$

$$n-3$$

$$n-$$

$$(n-2)f.$$

$$f$$

$$n-2$$

$$3(n-2) = 3n-6,$$

$$n-$$

$$, 2x+n = 3n-6,$$

$$x = n-3,$$

$$n-3$$

1.

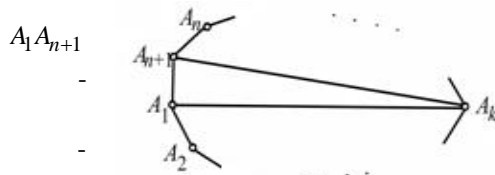
$$T_n, n \geq 2$$

$$T_{n+1} = T_2 T_n + T_3 T_{n-1} + \dots + T_{n-1} T_3 + T_n T_2. \tag{2}$$

$$P = A_1 \dots A_{n+1},$$

$$P.$$

$$A_k, k = 2, \dots, n.$$



$$A_k, k = 2, \dots, n.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & A_1 A_{n+1} A_k \quad P \\
 & \text{,,} \quad \text{“} \quad k - \quad A_1 \dots A_k \quad \text{,,} \quad \text{“} \quad (n - k + 2) - \\
 & A_k A_{k+1} \dots A_{n+1} \cdot \quad k - \quad T_k \quad , \quad - \\
 & (n - k + 2) - \quad T_{n-k+2} \quad , \quad - \\
 & T_k T_{n-k+2} \cdot \quad , \quad k = 2, \dots, n \\
 & T_{n+1} = T_2 T_n + T_3 T_{n-1} + \dots + T_{n-1} T_3 + T_n T_2.
 \end{aligned}$$

(2).

$$T_n, n \geq 4$$

2. $T_n, n \geq 4$

$$T_n = \frac{n}{2(n-3)} (T_3 T_{n-1} + T_4 T_{n-2} + \dots + T_{n-2} T_4 + T_{n-1} T_3). \quad (3)$$

$$A_1 A_2 \dots A_n \cdot$$

P

$$A_1 A_k, k = 3, \dots, n-1$$

$P_1 \quad P_2, -$

$$k - \quad P_1 =$$

$$A_1 \dots A_k$$

$$(n - k + 2) -$$

$$P_2 = A_1 A_k A_{k+1} \dots A_n, (\quad).$$

$$A_1 A_k$$

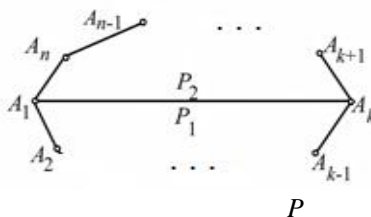
$$k -$$

$$(n - k + 2) -$$

$$T_k T_{n-k+2} \cdot$$

$$n - 3$$

$$A_1$$



P

$$T_3 T_{n-1} + T_4 T_{n-2} + \dots + T_{n-2} T_4 + T_{n-1} T_3 \cdot$$

$$n(T_3 T_{n-1} + T_4 T_{n-2} + \dots + T_{n-2} T_4 + T_{n-1} T_3)$$

$$A_i \cdot$$

$$\frac{n}{2} (T_3 T_{n-1} + T_4 T_{n-2} + \dots + T_{n-2} T_4 + T_{n-1} T_3)$$

$$P \cdot \quad , \quad -$$

$$T_n = \frac{n-3}{2(n-3)}(T_3 T_{n-1} + T_4 T_{n-2} + \dots + T_{n-2} T_4 + T_{n-1} T_3),$$

$$(3).$$

3. $n \geq 2$

$$T_n = \frac{1}{n-1} \binom{2(n-2)}{n-2}. \quad (4)$$

$$T_2 = 1, \quad (2)$$

$$T_{n+1} - 2T_n = T_3 T_{n-1} + \dots + T_{n-1} T_3. \quad (3)$$

$$T_n = \frac{n}{2(n-3)}(T_{n+1} - 2T_n),$$

$$\frac{2(n-3)}{n} T_n = T_{n+1} - 2T_n,$$

$$T_{n+1} = \left(\frac{2(n-3)}{n} + 2\right) T_n, \quad ,$$

$$T_{n+1} = \frac{2(n-3)+2n}{n} T_n$$

$$T_{n+1} = \frac{2(2n-3)}{n} T_n.$$

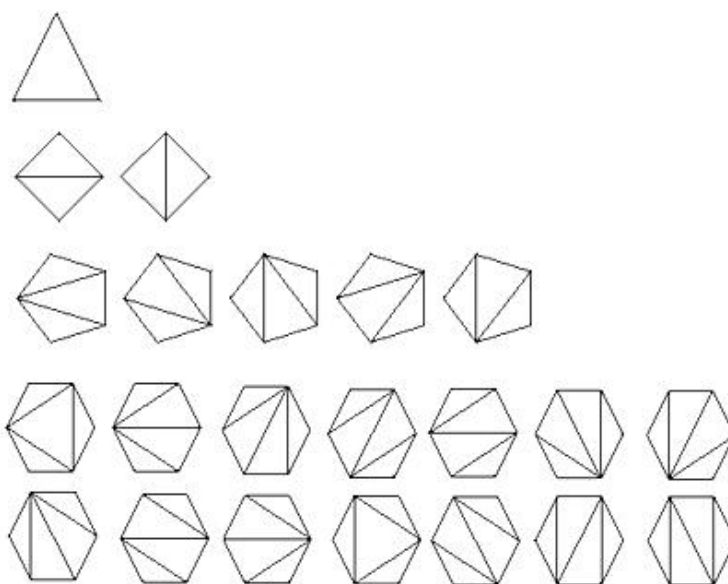
$$\begin{aligned} T_{n+1} &= \frac{2(2n-3)}{n} T_n \\ &= \frac{2^2(2n-3)(2n-5)}{n(n-1)} T_{n-1} = \frac{2^3(2n-3)(2n-5)(2n-7)}{n(n-1)(n-2)} T_{n-2} = \dots \\ &= \frac{2^{n-1}(2n-3)(2n-5)(2n-7)\dots(2\cdot3-3)(2\cdot2-3)}{n(n-1)(n-2)\dots3\cdot2} \\ &= \frac{2^{n-1}(2n-3)(2n-5)(2n-7)\dots(2\cdot3-3)(2\cdot2-3)}{n(n-1)(n-2)\dots3\cdot2} \cdot \frac{(n-1)(n-2)\dots3\cdot2\cdot1}{(n-1)(n-2)\dots3\cdot2\cdot1} \\ &= \frac{(2n-3)(2n-5)(2n-7)\dots3\cdot1}{n(n-1)(n-2)\dots3\cdot2} \cdot \frac{(2n-2)(2n-4)\dots6\cdot4\cdot2}{(n-1)(n-2)\dots3\cdot2\cdot1} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{(2n-2)!}{(n-1)!(n-1)!} = \frac{1}{n} \binom{2(n-1)}{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(4).$$

$$n \geq 1 \quad T_{n+2} = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n} = C_n.$$

$$T_5 = \frac{1}{5-1} \binom{2(5-2)}{5-2} = \frac{1}{4} \binom{6}{3} = 5,$$

$$T_6 = \frac{1}{6-1} \binom{2(6-2)}{6-2} = \frac{1}{5} \binom{8}{4} = 14.$$



3.

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n},$$

$\therefore x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$

$x_1(x_2x_3) \quad (x_1x_2)x_3$

$3! \quad , \dots \quad 2 \cdot 3! = 12.$

$(x_1x_2)(x_3x_4) = ((x_1x_2)x_3)x_4 = (x_1(x_2x_3))x_4 = x_1((x_2x_3)x_4) = x_1(x_2(x_3x_4))$

$5 \cdot 4! = 120$

n

a) n ?

b) n ,

A_n

A_{n-1}

$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1} \cdot x_n$

$x_n(\dots) (\dots)x_n,$

$(n-2) -$

x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}

4

$a \quad b,$

x_n

$(x_n a)b, (ax_n)b, a(x_n b), a(bx_n).$

x_n

$A_{n-1} \quad x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1} \quad 4(n-2) + 2 = 4n - 6$

$A_n, n = 2, 3, \dots$

$A_n = (4n - 6)A_{n-1},$

$A_1 = 1.$

$A_{n-1}, A_{n-2},$

\dots, A_1

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_n &= (4n - 6)A_{n-1} = (4n - 6)(4n - 10)A_{n-2} \\
 &= (4n - 6)(4n - 10) \dots (4 \cdot 3 - 6)(4 \cdot 2 - 6)A_1 \\
 &= 2(2n - 3)2(2n - 5) \dots 2(2 \cdot 3 - 3)2(2 \cdot 2 - 3) \\
 &= 2^{n-1}(2n - 3)(2n - 5) \dots \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \\
 &= \frac{2^{n-1}(2n-3)(2n-5) \dots 3 \cdot 1}{(n-1)!} (n-1)!
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{(2n-2)(2n-3)(2n-4)(2n-5)\dots 4\cdot 3\cdot 2\cdot 1}{(n-1)!} \\
 &= \frac{(2n-2)!}{(n-1)!} = (n-1)! \binom{2n-2}{n-1} \\
 &= (n-1)! \binom{2(n-1)}{n-1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

b)

$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n,$
 A_n
 $n!$
 $Z_n = \frac{A_n}{n!} = \frac{(n-1)!}{n!} \binom{2(n-1)}{n-1} = \frac{1}{n} \binom{2(n-1)}{n-1}$
 $Z_{n+1} = C_n.$

1.

$r \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$
 $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r,$
 $x_{n-r+1}, x_{n-r+2}, \dots, x_n$
 $x_{r+1}, x_{r+2}, \dots, x_n$
 $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-r},$

Z_n

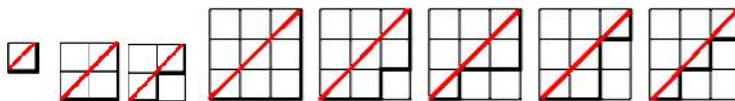
$$Z_n = Z_1 Z_{n-1} + Z_2 Z_{n-2} + \dots + Z_{n-2} Z_2 + Z_{n-1} Z_1.$$

4.

$n \times n$

$1 \times 1, 2 \times 2, 3 \times 3,$
 $C_1 = 1, C_2 = 2$

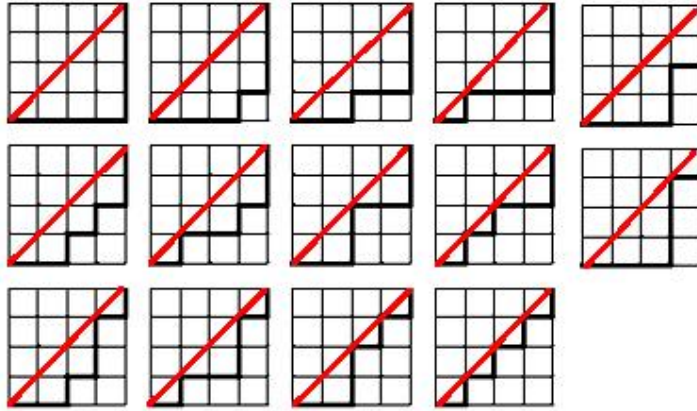
$C_3 = 5,$



, $1 \times 1, 2 \times 2, 3 \times 3$

4×4

$$C_4 = 14.$$



(n, n)
 ()

$\vec{i} = (1, 0)$, $\vec{j} = (0, 1)$.
 n , \dots , $2n$.
 n , $1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n-1, 2n$,

$n \times n$, $\binom{2n}{n}$, e .

() , \dots .
 k , $n-k$.
 $n-k-1$, $k+1$, (n, n) .

$$k + (n - k - 1) = n - 1$$

$$k + 1 + (n - k) = n + 1$$

$$(n - 1, n + 1) \quad (0, 0)$$

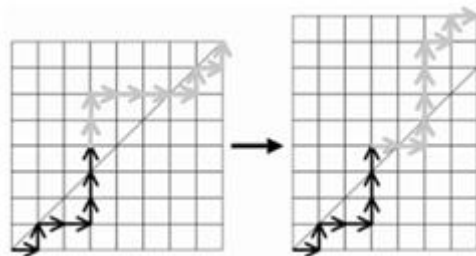
$$(n, n) \quad (0, 0)$$

$$(n - 1, n + 1), \quad -$$

$$n - 1 \quad n + 1 \quad . ($$

8 × 8

.)



$$(0, 0) \quad -$$

$$(n - 1, n + 1)$$

$$(0, 0)$$

$$(n, n),$$

$$(n - 1) \times (n - 1)$$

$$(0, 0)$$

$$(n - 1, n + 1).$$

$$(0, 0)$$

$$(n - 1, n + 1)$$

$$n - 1$$

$$n - 1 + n + 1 = 2n$$

, . .

$$n - 1$$

$$1, 2, \dots, 2n - 1, 2n.$$

$$\binom{2n}{n-1}$$

$$(n - 1) \times (n - 1)$$

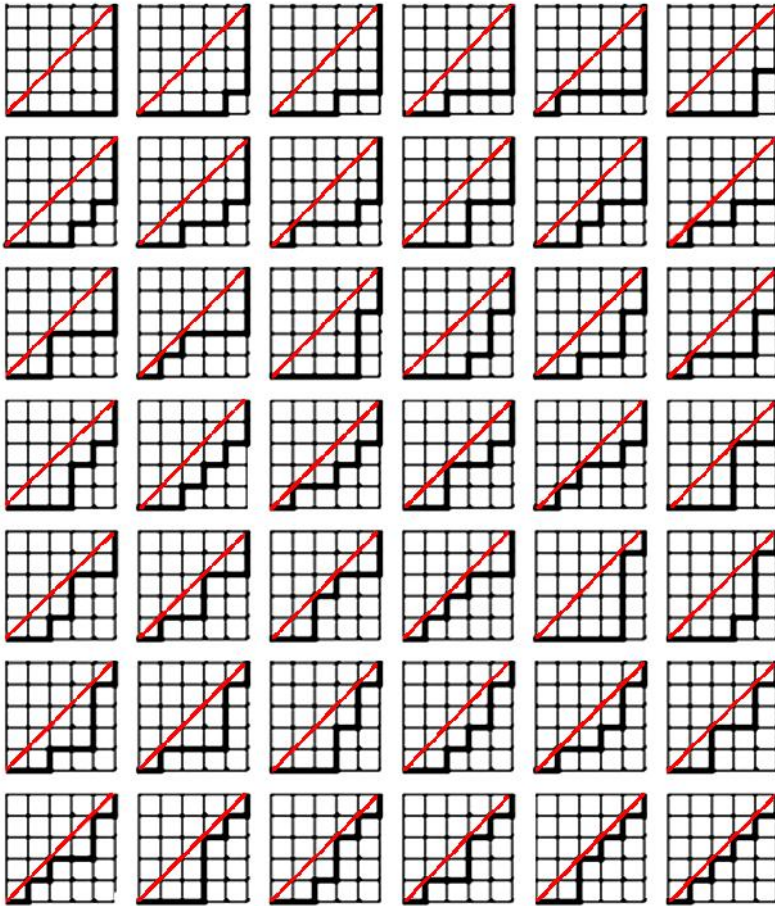
$$P_n$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= \binom{2n}{n} - \binom{2n}{n-1} = \frac{(2n)!}{n!n!} - \frac{(2n)!}{(n-1)!(n+1)!} \\ &= \frac{(2n)!}{(n-1)!n!} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = \frac{(2n)!}{(n-1)!n!} \cdot \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{n!n!} = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n} = C_n, \end{aligned}$$

n -

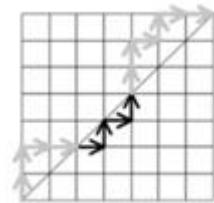
$$5 \times 5$$

$$C_5 = \frac{1}{5+1} \binom{2 \cdot 5}{5} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{10!}{5!5!} = 42.$$



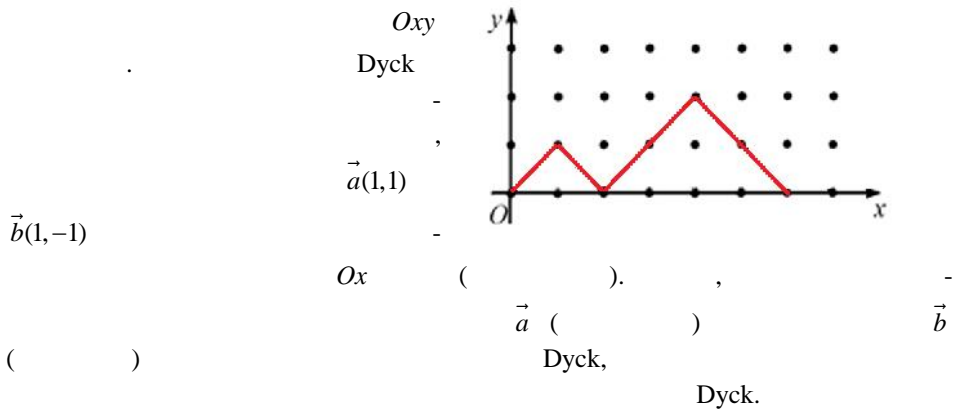
$n \times n$,
 $n \times n$ a $n+1$,

$n \times n$



5
 5.

:



() Dyck, Dyck. $\vec{a} () \vec{b}$

Dyck D_n $2n$ $n-$

$C_n, \dots D_n = C_n$

Dyck \vec{i} \vec{j} \vec{a} \vec{j} \vec{b}

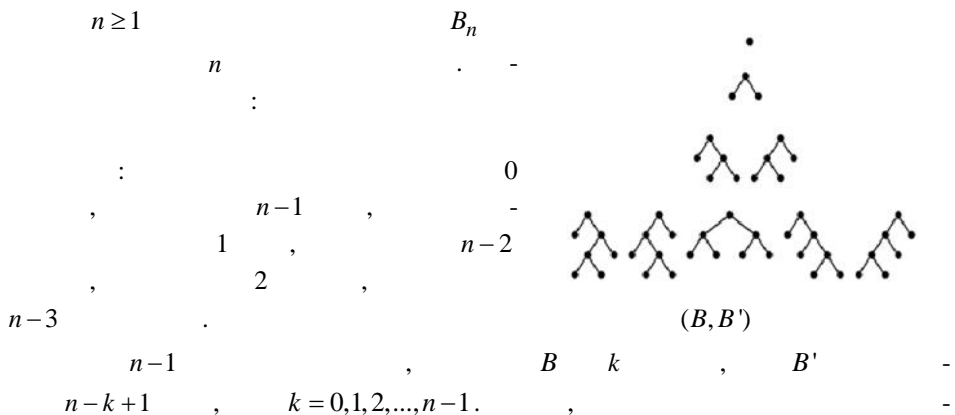
Dyck $P_n \leq D_n$ \vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{i}

$D_n = P_n = C_n$

6.

B_n

n



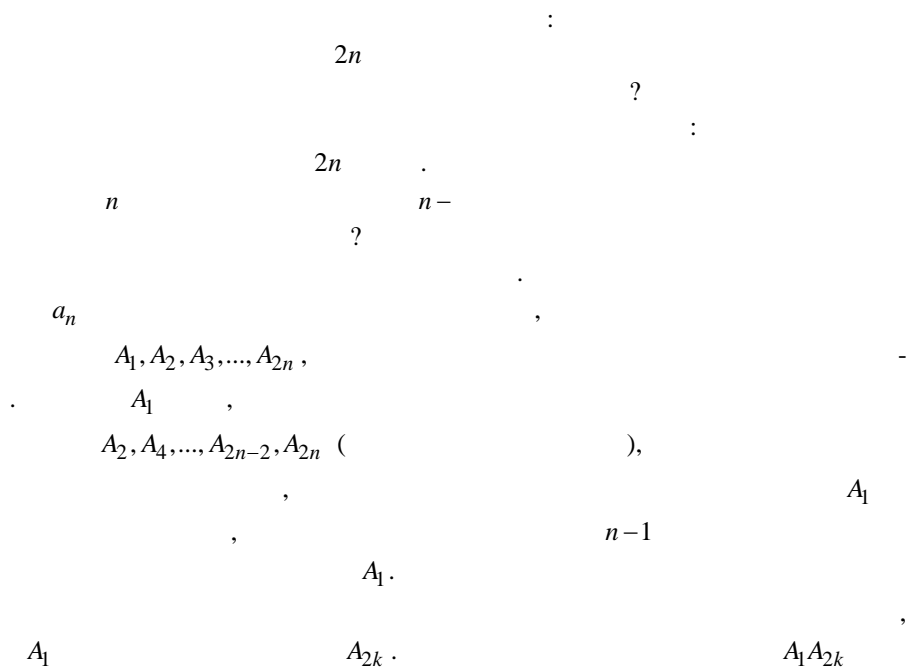
$$B_n = B_0 B_{n-1} + B_1 B_{n-2} + B_2 B_{n-3} + \dots + B_{n-3} B_2 + B_{n-2} B_1 + B_{n-1} B_0.$$

$$T_{k+2} = T_2 T_{k+1} + T_3 T_k + \dots + T_k T_3 + T_{k+1} T_2,$$

$$(2) \quad (k+2) -$$

$$B_n = T_{n+2} = C_n.$$

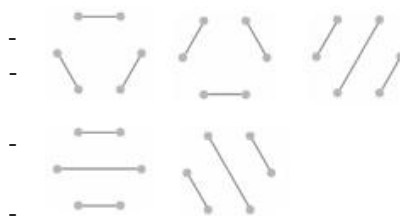
7.



$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2k - 2 = 2(k - 1) && R_{k-1} \\
 & A_1 A_{2k} && 2(n - k) \\
 & R_{n-k} && A_1 && A_{2k} \\
 & n && , && k \\
 & R_{k-1} R_{n-k} && , && \\
 & R_n = R_0 R_{n-1} + R_1 R_{n-2} + \dots + R_{k-1} R_{n-k} + \dots + R_{n-2} R_1 + R_{n-1} R_0, && (1) \\
 & , R_0 = R_1 = 1. \\
 & , R_n = B_n = C_n.
 \end{aligned}$$

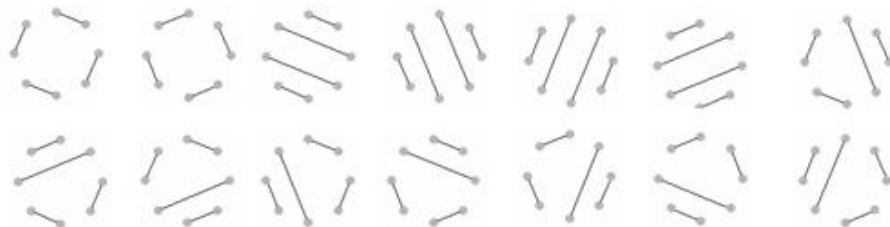
$$\begin{aligned}
 & R_1 = 1 && 2 && , && n = 2 && R_2 = 2 && 4 && , && n = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & n = 3 && R_3 = 5 \\
 & 6 && ,
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & n = 4 && R_4 = 14
 \end{aligned}$$

8



8. BERTRAND

A B $2n$ n
 \dots
 B
 A \vec{i} B
 \vec{j}
 A
 B
 $G_n \leq P_n$
 $P_n \leq G_n$
 $G_n = P_n = C_n$

4. C_n :

- 1) T_{n+2} $n+2$ -
- 2) Z_{n+1} $n+1$ -
- 3) B_n n .
- 4) P_n $n \times n$.
- 5) D_n Dyck.
- 6) G_n Bertrand -
- 7) R_n $2n$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_n &= C_n, T_{n+2} = C_n, Z_{n+1} = C_n, \\
 D_n &= P_n = C_n, B_n = T_{n+2} = C_n, \\
 R_n &= B_n = C_n \quad G_n = P_n = C_n,
 \end{aligned}$$

9.

2,

 $n \times n$

$$C_n = \binom{2n}{n} - \binom{2n}{n-1}.$$

, $2n -$

$$C_n, \dots, n -$$

?

$$\binom{2n}{n} = \frac{(2n)!}{n!n!} = \frac{2n}{n} \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!}{(n-1)!n!} = 2\binom{2n-1}{n-1} \quad \binom{2n}{n-1} = \binom{2n-1}{n-1} + \binom{2n-1}{n-2},$$

$$C_n = \binom{2n}{n} - \binom{2n}{n-1} = 2\binom{2n-1}{n-1} - \binom{2n-1}{n-1} - \binom{2n-1}{n-2} = \binom{2n-1}{n-1} - \binom{2n-1}{n-2},$$

. . . $(2n-1) -$ $n -$

$$, \quad C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n} \quad \binom{2n}{n} = (n+1)C_n,$$

$$1 = 1 \cdot 1, \quad 2 = 1 \cdot 2, \quad 6 = 2 \cdot 3, \quad 20 = 5 \cdot 4, \quad 70 = 14 \cdot 5, \quad 252 = 42 \cdot 6, \quad 924 = 132 \cdot 7, \quad \dots$$

$$C_n = \binom{2n}{n} - \binom{2n}{n-1}$$

$$\binom{r}{s} = \binom{r-1}{s} + \binom{r-1}{s-1}$$

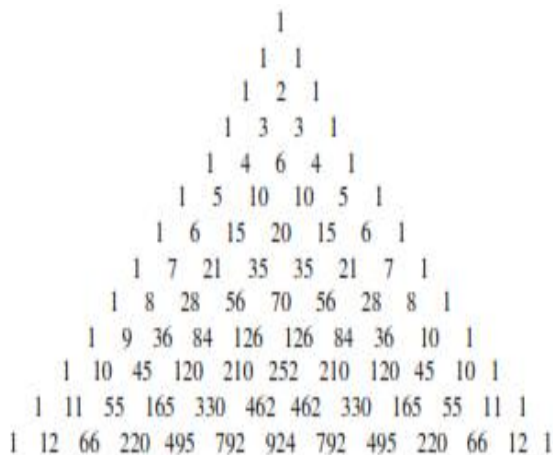
$$\binom{n+1}{0} = \binom{n}{0} = 1. \quad :$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_n &= \binom{2n}{n} - \binom{2n}{n-1} = \binom{2n}{n} - \binom{2n-1}{n-1} - \binom{2n-1}{n-2} \\ &= \binom{2n}{n} - \binom{2n-1}{n-1} - \binom{2n-2}{n-2} - \binom{2n-2}{n-3} \\ &= \binom{2n}{n} - \binom{2n-1}{n-1} - \binom{2n-2}{n-2} - \binom{2n-3}{n-3} - \binom{2n-3}{n-4} \\ &= \dots = \binom{2n}{n} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \binom{2n-k}{n-k} - \binom{n+1}{0} \\ &= \binom{2n}{n} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \binom{2n-k}{n-k} - \binom{n}{0} \\ &= \binom{2n}{n} - \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{2n-k}{n-k}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= 3, 4, 5 \\
 C_3 &= \binom{6}{3} - \sum_{k=1}^3 \binom{6-k}{3-k} \\
 &= \binom{6}{3} - \binom{5}{2} - \binom{4}{1} - \binom{3}{0} \\
 &= 20 - 10 - 4 - 1 = 5,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_4 &= \binom{8}{4} - \sum_{k=1}^4 \binom{8-k}{4-k} \\
 &= \binom{8}{4} - \binom{7}{3} - \binom{6}{2} - \binom{5}{1} - \binom{4}{0} \\
 &= 70 - 35 - 15 - 5 - 1 = 14,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_5 = \binom{10}{5} - \sum_{k=1}^5 \binom{10-k}{5-k} = \binom{10}{5} - \binom{9}{4} - \binom{8}{3} - \binom{7}{2} - \binom{6}{1} - \binom{5}{0} = 252 - 126 - 56 - 21 - 6 - 1 = 42.$$




1. \dots 30 \dots 15 \dots (\dots) \dots

2. \dots $2n - \dots$ $\{0,1\}$ \dots $\{0,1\}$ \dots $\{0,1\}$ \dots $a_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n} = C_n$ \dots

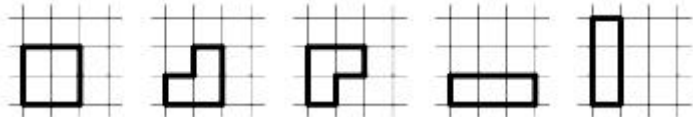
3. \dots 50 \dots $2n$ \dots n \dots 50 \dots 100 \dots ? \dots

4. $\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$ ().
 ?

5. $2n$.
 6 .


6. $2n$, $2 \times n$, 1
 C_n , $n=3$ 1 6,
 :

1 2 3	1 2 4	1 3 4	1 2 5	1 3 5
4 5 6	3 5 6	2 5 6	3 4 6	2 4 6

7. $2n+2$, C_n .


8. $n+1$ (n 0 n ,
) C_n , $n=3$ $n+1=4$ -
 : 0,0,0 0,1,3 0,2,2 1,1,2 2,3,3 .

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