

1、下面的是下界，上面的是上界，所以这个取值范围为空，答案应该是 0

2、 $|x|$

$$3、\sum_{0 \leq k \leq 5} a_k = a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5$$
$$\sum_{0 \leq k^2 \leq 5} a_{k^2} = \sum_{k=-2}^2 a_{k^2} = a_4 + a_1 + a_0 + a_1 + a_4$$

$$4、\sum_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq 4} a_{ijk} = \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=i+1}^3 \sum_{k=j+1}^4 a_{ijk} = ((a_{123} + a_{124}) + a_{134}) + a_{234}$$
$$\sum_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq 4} a_{ijk} = \sum_{k=3}^4 \sum_{j=2}^{k-1} \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} a_{ijk} = a_{123} + (a_{124} + (a_{134} + a_{234}))$$

5、两个求和符号用了同样的下标符号，其实它们是不同的，所以不能约分。

$$6、[1 \leq j \leq n](n - j + 1)$$

$$7、mx^{\overline{m-1}}$$

$$8、当 m > 0 时，为 0；当 m = 0 为 1；当 m < 0 时为  $\frac{1}{|m|!}$$$

$$9、x^{\overline{m+n}} = x^{\overline{m}}(x+m)^{\overline{n}}。令 m = -n 可以得到：x^{\overline{-n}} = \frac{1}{(x-n)^{\overline{n}}} = \frac{1}{(x-1)^{\overline{n}}}$$

10、 $u\Delta v + E_v\Delta u = v\Delta u + E_u\Delta v$ ，这样就对称了。

$$11、a_nb_n - a_0b_0 - \sum_{0 \leq k < n} a_{k+1}(b_{k+1} - b_k)$$
$$= a_nb_n - a_0b_0 - \sum_{0 \leq k < n} a_{k+1}b_{k+1} + \sum_{0 \leq k < n} a_{k+1}b_k$$
$$= a_nb_n - a_0b_0 - \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} a_kb_k + \sum_{0 \leq k < n} a_{k+1}b_k$$
$$= -\sum_{0 \leq k < n} a_kb_k + \sum_{0 \leq k < n} a_{k+1}b_k$$
$$= \sum_{0 \leq k < n} (a_{k+1} - a_k)b_k$$

12、从两点证明：

- 对于两个不同的  $k_1, k_2, p(k_1) \neq p(k_2)$
- 对于一个整数  $n$ ，一定存在一个整数  $k$ ，满足  $p(k) = n$ 。如果  $k$  是奇数，那么  $p(2t+1) = 2t+1-c$ ，和跟  $c$  的奇偶性相反；如果  $k$  是偶数，那么  $p(2t) = 2t-c$ ，和跟  $c$  的奇偶性相同。这两个里面一定会存在一个等于  $n$

$$13、令 R_0 = \alpha, R_n = R_{n-1} + (-1)^n(\beta + \gamma n + \delta n^2)，所以 R_n = A(n)\alpha + B(n)\beta + C_n\gamma + D_n\delta$$

$$(1) 令 R_n = 1 可以得到: \alpha = 1, \beta = \gamma = \delta = 0, 所以 A_n = 1$$

$$(2) 令 R_n = (-1)^n, 可以得到: \alpha = 1, \beta = 2, \gamma = \delta = 0, 所以 A(n) + 2B(n) = (-1)^n$$

$$(3) 令 R_n = (-1)^n n, 可以得到: -B(n) + 2C(n) = (-1)^n n$$

$$(4) 令 R_n = (-1)^n n^2, 可以得到: B(n) - 2C(n) + 2D(n) = (-1)^n n^2.$$

令  $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 0, \delta = 1, R_n = (-1)^n n^2$ ，那么有：

- $R_n = D(n)$
- $R_0 = 0$
- $R_1 = (-1)^1 1^2$
- $R_2 = R_1 + (-1)^2 2^2 = (-1)^1 1^2 + (-1)^2 2^2$
- 所以  $D(n) = R_n = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k k^2$

$$\text{因此 } \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k k^2 = D(n) = \frac{(-1)^n n^2 - B(n) + 2C(n)}{2}$$
$$= \frac{(-1)^n n^2 + (-1)^n n}{2} = \frac{(-1)^n (n^2 + n)}{2}$$

$$14、\sum_{1 \leq j \leq k \leq n} 2^k$$
$$= \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} \sum_{j \leq k \leq n} 2^k$$
$$= \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} (2^{n+1} - 2^j)$$
$$= n2^{n+1} - \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} 2^j$$
$$= n2^{n+1} - (2^{n+1} - 2)$$
$$= (n-1)2^{n+1} + 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 15、\sum_{k=1}^n k^3 + \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^n (k^3 + k^2) \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^n k * k(k+1) \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^n k \sum_{j=1}^k 2j \\
&= 2 \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k \leq n} jk \\
&= \sum_{1 \leq j, k \leq n} jk + \sum_{1 \leq j=k \leq n} jk = \left( \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} k \right)^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \\
&= \left( \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right)^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \\
&\text{所以 } \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \left( \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right)^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$16、x^n(x-n)^{\overline{m}} = x^{\overline{m}}(x-m)^{\overline{n}} = x^{\overline{n+m}}$$

17、两个式子类似，只证明第一个。首先给出一些总结：

- 当  $m > 0$  时，有  $x^{\overline{m}} = x(x+1)(x+2)\dots(x+m-1)$
- 当  $m = 0$  时，有  $x^{\overline{0}} = 1$
- 当  $m < 0$  时，有  $x^{\overline{m}} = \frac{1}{(x-1)(x-2)\dots(x-(|m|-1))(x-|m|)}$
- 当  $m > 0$  时，有  $x^{\underline{m}} = x(x-1)(x-2)\dots(x-(m-1))$
- 当  $m = 0$  时，有  $x^{\underline{0}} = 1$
- 当  $m < 0$  时，有  $x^{\underline{m}} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)\dots(x+(|m|-1))(x+|m|)}$

(1)  $m = 0$  时显然都是 1

(2)  $m > 0$  时，

- $(-1)^m(-x)^{\underline{m}} = (-1)^m(-x)(-x-1)(-x-2)\dots(-x-(m-1)) = x(x+1)(x+2)\dots(x+m-1) = x^{\overline{m}}$
- $(x+m-1)^{\underline{m}} = (x+m-1)(x+m-2)\dots(x+1)x = x^{\overline{m}}$
- $\frac{1}{(x-1)^{\underline{-m}}} = (x-1+1)(x-1+2)\dots(x-1+m) = x^{\overline{m}}$

(3) 当  $m < 0$  时，不妨令  $m = -m$ ，

- $(-1)^{-m}(-x)^{\underline{-m}} = \frac{1}{(-1)^{\overline{m}}} * \frac{1}{(-x+1)(-x+2)\dots(-x+m)} = \frac{1}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)\dots(x-m)} = x^{\overline{-m}}$
- $(x-m-1)^{\underline{-m}} = \frac{1}{(x-m-1+1)(x-m-1+2)\dots(x-m-1+m)} = x^{\overline{-m}}$
- $\frac{1}{(x-1)^{\underline{m}}} = \frac{1}{(x-1)(x-1-1)\dots(x-1-(m-1))} = x^{\overline{-m}}$

18、

- $p$ :  $\sum_{k \in K} a_k$  绝对收敛
- $q$ : 存在有界常数  $B$  使得任意有限子集  $F \in K$  有  $\sum_{k \in F} |a_k| \leq B$

(1)  $p \rightarrow q$ :

若  $\sum_{k \in K} a_k$  绝对收敛，那么有  $\sum_{k \in K} \Re a_k, \sum_{k \in K} \Im a_k$  分别绝对收敛，而  $|a_k| \leq (\Re a_k)^+ + (\Re a_k)^- + (\Im a_k)^+ + (\Im a_k)^-$ ，所以  $\sum_{k \in F} |a_k| \leq \sum_{k \in F} ((\Re a_k)^+ + (\Re a_k)^- + (\Im a_k)^+ + (\Im a_k)^-)$ ，而后者绝对收敛，所以存在有界常数  $B$  满足条件；

(2)  $q \rightarrow p$ :

由于  $(\Re a_k)^+ \leq |a_k|, (\Re a_k)^- \leq |a_k|, (\Im a_k)^+ \leq |a_k|, (\Im a_k)^- \leq |a_k|$ ，所以对于任意的  $F$  存在有界常数  $X, Y, Z, W$  使得  $\sum_{k \in F} (\Re a_k)^+ \leq X, \sum_{k \in F} (\Re a_k)^- \leq Y, \sum_{k \in F} (\Im a_k)^+ \leq Z, \sum_{k \in F} (\Im a_k)^- \leq W$ ，所以  $\sum_{k \in K} \Re a_k, \sum_{k \in K} \Im a_k$  都是绝对收敛的，所以  $\sum_{k \in K} a_k$  绝对收敛

19、

- $a_n = 2, b_n = n$ ，所以  $s_n = \frac{a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n-1}}{b_2 b_3 \dots b_n} = \frac{2^{n-1}}{n!}$
- 两边同时乘以  $s_n$  得到:  $\frac{2^n}{n!} T_n = \frac{2^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} T_{n-1} + 3 * 2^{n-1}$ ， $T_0 = 5 \rightarrow T_1 = 4$
- 令  $P_n = \frac{2^n}{n!} T_n$ ，那么有  $P_n = P_{n-1} + 3 * 2^{n-1}$ ， $P_1 = 8$ ，所以  $P_n = 3 * (2^{n-1} + 2^{n-2} + \dots + 2^1) + 8 = 3 * 2^n + 2$
- 所以  $T_n = (3 * 2^n + 2) * \frac{n!}{2^n}$ ，验证可得对于  $n = 0$  也满足条件。

$$\begin{aligned}
& 20、\sum_{k=0}^n kH_k + (n+1)H_{n+1} \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^n (k+1)H_{k+1} \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^n kH_{k+1} + \sum_{k=0}^n H_{k+1} \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^n k(H_k + \frac{1}{k+1}) + \sum_{k=0}^n (H_k + \frac{1}{k+1}) \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^n kH_k + \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{k}{k+1} + \sum_{k=0}^n H_k + \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k+1} \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^n kH_k + \sum_{k=0}^n H_k + n+1 \\
&\text{所以 } \sum_{k=0}^n H_k = (n+1)(H_{n+1} - 1)
\end{aligned}$$

21、(1) $S_n$  的计算:

$$\text{一方面, } S_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} (-1)^{n+1-k} = 1 + \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n+1-k} = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} = 1 - S_n$$

$$\text{另一方面, } S_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} (-1)^{n+1-k} = (-1)^{n+1} + \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{n+1-k} = (-1)^{n+1} + \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} = (-1)^{n+1} + S_n$$

$$\text{所以 } S_n = \frac{1+(-1)^n}{2}$$

(2) $T_n$  的计算:

$$\text{一方面 } T_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} (-1)^{n+1-k} k = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{n+1-k} k = \sum_{1 \leq k+1 \leq n+1} (-1)^{n+1-(k+1)} (k+1)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} (k+1) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} k + \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} = T_n + S_n$$

$$\text{另一方面, } T_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} (-1)^{n+1-k} k = n+1 + \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n+1-k} k = n+1 - \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} k = n+1 - T_n$$

$$\text{所以 } T_n = \frac{n+1-S_n}{2} = \frac{2n+1-(-1)^n}{4}$$

(3) $U_n$  的计算:

$$\text{一方面 } U_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} (-1)^{n+1-k} k^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{n+1-k} k^2 = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} (k+1)^2$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} k^2 + 2T_n + S_n = U_n + n+1$$

$$\text{另一方面, } U_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} (-1)^{n+1-k} k^2 = (n+1)^2 + \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n+1-k} k^2 = (n+1)^2 - U_n$$

$$\text{所以 } U_n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

22、直接证明下面的一般式:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{1 \leq j < k \leq n} (a_j b_k - a_k b_j)(A_j B_k - A_k B_j) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{1 \leq j, k \leq n} (a_j b_k - a_k b_j)(A_j B_k - A_k B_j) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{1 \leq j, k \leq n} (a_j b_k A_j B_k - a_k b_j A_j B_k - a_j b_k A_k B_j + a_k b_j A_k B_j) \\
&= \sum_{1 \leq j, k \leq n} (a_j b_k A_j B_k - a_k b_j A_j B_k) \\
&= (\sum_{k=1}^n a_k A_k) (\sum_{k=1}^n b_k B_k) - (\sum_{k=1}^n a_k B_k) (\sum_{k=1}^n b_k A_k)
\end{aligned}$$

当  $a_i = A_i, b_i = B_i$  时可得到上面的等式

$$23、(1) \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k+1}{k(k+1)} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k+(k+1)}{k(k+1)} = \sum_{k=1}^n (\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{k+1}) = 2H_n - \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } u(x) = 2x+1, \Delta v(x) = \frac{1}{x(x+1)} = (x-1)^{-2},$$

$$\text{所以 } \Delta u(x) = u(x+1) - u(x) = 2, v(x) = -(x-1)^{-1} = -\frac{1}{x}, E_v(x) = -\frac{1}{x+1},$$

$$\text{所以 } \sum (2x+1) \frac{1}{x(x+1)} \delta x = (2x+1)(-\frac{1}{x}) - \sum (-\frac{2}{x+1}) \delta x = -2 - \frac{1}{x} + 2H_x + C,$$

$$\text{所以 } \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k+1}{k(k+1)}$$

$$= \sum_1^{n+1} (2x+1) \frac{1}{x(x+1)} \delta x$$

$$= (-2 - \frac{1}{x} + 2H_x) \Big|_1^{n+1}$$

$$= (-2 - \frac{1}{n+1} + 2H_{n+1}) - (-2 - 1 + 2H_1) = 2H_n - \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$$24 \text{ 令 } u(x) = H_x, \Delta v(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = x^{-2},$$

$$\text{所以 } \Delta u(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}, v(x) = -x^{-1} = -\frac{1}{x+1},$$

$$\text{所以 } E_v(x) = -\frac{1}{x+2},$$

$$\text{所以 } \sum H_x \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} \delta x$$

$$= \sum u_x \Delta v_x \delta x$$

$$= u_x v_x - \sum E_v(x) \Delta u_x \delta x$$

$$= -\frac{H_x}{x+1} - \sum (-\frac{1}{x+2}) \frac{1}{x+1} \delta x$$

$$= -\frac{H_x}{x+1} + \sum x^{-2} \delta x$$

$$= -\frac{H_x}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$= -\frac{H_x+1}{x+1}$$

$$\text{所以 } \sum_{0 \leq k < n} H_k \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)}$$

$$= \left( -\frac{H_x+1}{x+1} \right) \Big|_0^n$$

$$= -\frac{H_{n+1}}{n+1} - (-1) = 1 - \frac{H_{n+1}}{n+1}$$

$$25、\sum_{k \in K} ca_k = c \sum_{k \in K} a_k \leftrightarrow \prod_{k \in K} a_k^c = \left( \prod_{k \in K} a_k \right)^c$$

$$\sum_{k \in K} (a_k + b_k) = \sum_{k \in K} a_k + \sum_{k \in K} b_k \leftrightarrow \prod_{k \in K} a_k b_k = \left( \prod_{k \in K} a_k \right) \left( \prod_{k \in K} b_k \right)$$

$$26、P^2 = \left( \prod_{1 \leq j, k \leq n} a_j a_k \right) \left( \prod_{k=1}^n a_k^2 \right)$$

$$= \left( \prod_{1 \leq k \leq n} a_k^{2n} \right) \left( \prod_{k=1}^n a_k^2 \right)$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^n a_k^{2n+2} \rightarrow P = \prod_{k=1}^n a_k^{n+1}$$

$$27、\Delta((-2)^x)$$

$$= (-2)^{x+1} - (-2)^x$$

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

$$= \frac{(-2)^x(-2-x)(-2-(x+1))}{(-2-x)}$$

$$= -\frac{(-2)^{x+2}}{x+2}$$

$$\text{所以 } \Delta(-(-2)^{x-2}) = \frac{(-2)^x}{x}$$

$$\text{所以 } \sum \frac{(-2)^x}{x} \delta x = -(-2)^{x-2}$$

$$\text{所以 } \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-2)^k}{k} = \left( -(-2)^{x-2} \right) \Big|_1^{n+1} = (-1)^n n! - 1$$

28、不太清楚。