

$$23.5.16$$

$$\text{习题} = 12$$

$$6. (1) x^2 - 7x + 12 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3, 4$$

$$\text{设 } a_n = c_1 3^n + c_2 4^n$$

$$\begin{cases} -c_1 + c_2 = 4 \\ 3c_1 + 4c_2 = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = 10 \\ c_2 = -6 \end{cases}$$

$$a_n = 10 \cdot 3^n - 6 \cdot 4^n$$

$$13) x^2 + 6x + 9 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -3$$

$$\text{设齐次通解为 } (c_1 n + c_2)(-3)^n$$

$$\text{易知 } a_n = \frac{3}{16} \text{ 是特解}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_2 + \frac{3}{16} = 0 \\ (c_1 + c_2)(-3) + \frac{3}{16} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = -\frac{1}{12} \\ c_2 = -\frac{3}{16} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } a_n = -(\frac{1}{12}n + \frac{3}{16})(-3)^n + \frac{3}{16}$$

$$(5) x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2, 5$$

$$\text{设齐次通解为 } c_1 2^n + c_2 5^n$$

$$\text{易知 } a_n = -\frac{1}{2} 3^{n+2} \text{ 是特解}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 - \frac{9}{2} = 0 \\ 2c_1 + 5c_2 - \frac{27}{2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = \frac{5}{3} \\ c_2 = \frac{1}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } a_n = \frac{1}{3} 2^{n+3} + \frac{1}{6} 5^n - \frac{1}{2} 3^{n+2}$$

$$8. (1) \text{ 证 } b_n = n a_n$$

$$b_n = -b_{n-1} + 2^n$$

$$\text{齐次通解为 } C(-1)^n$$

$$\text{特解为 } \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^{n+1}$$

$$a_1 = 2 \Rightarrow C = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{故 } a_n = \begin{cases} -273, n=0, \\ \frac{1}{n} [\frac{1}{3} 2^{n+1} - \frac{2}{3} (-1)^n], n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$12. \text{ 证 } n \text{ 条直线分平面为 } a_n \text{ 个区域}$$

$$\text{易发现 } \begin{cases} a_0 = 1 \\ a_n = a_{n-1} + n, n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } a_n = \frac{1}{2} n(n+1) + 1$$

$$13. \text{ 证 } |x| \text{ 方格有 } a_n \text{ 种方案}$$

$$\text{易发现 } \begin{cases} a_1 = 2, a_2 = 3 \\ a_n = a_{n-2} + a_{n-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n+2} - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n+2} \right]$$

$$14. (1) f(n, k) = f(n-1, k) + f(n-2, k-1)$$

$$(2) \text{ 又 } f(n) \geq 1 \text{ 内}$$

$$n=1 \text{ 时, } f(n, k) = 1, k \leq 1 = C_{2-k}^k$$

$$\text{假设不超过 } n-1 \text{ 时成立, } n \text{ 时,}$$

$$f(n, k) = f(n-1, k) + f(n-2, k-1)$$

$$= C_{n-k}^k + C_{n-k}^{k-1}$$

$$= C_{n-k+1}^k$$

$$\text{综上, } f(n, k) = C_{n-k+1}^k$$

$$(3) \text{ 设子集数为 } a_n$$

$$\text{易发现 } a_1 = 2, a_2 = 3, a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}, n \geq 3$$

$$\text{故 } a_n = f(n+1)$$