

23.5.23

习题二 = 十二

$$\begin{aligned}
 17. (1) \quad G(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1) x^n \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) (-x)^n \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \left[ \frac{x}{x+1} \right]^{n+1} + \frac{x^2+2x}{(x+1)^2} \right) (-x)^n + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad G(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+5) x^n \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 4x^n \\
 &= \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{4}{1-x} \\
 &= \frac{5-4x}{(1-x)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 19. (1) \quad C(x) &= (x+x^3+\dots)^4 \\
 &= \frac{x^4}{(1-x^2)^4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad C(x) &= (1+x^3+x^6+\dots)^4 \\
 &= \frac{1}{(1-x^3)^4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad C(x) &= (1+x)(1+x+x^2+\dots)^2 \\
 &= \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad C(x) &= (x+x^3+x^5)(x^2+x^4+x^6)(1+x+\dots)^2 \\
 &= (x+x^3+x^5)(x^2+x^4+x^6) \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad C(x) &= (x^{10}+x^{11}+\dots)^4 \\
 &= \frac{x^{40}}{(1-x)^4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$20. Ge(x) = (1 + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots)^2 (1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots)^2$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} (e^{2x} + e^{-2x} + 2) e^{2x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (e^{4x} + 2e^{2x} + 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (4^n + 2^{n+1}) \frac{x^n}{n!} + \frac{1}{4}$$

故  $1 \times n$  的表格有  $4^{n-1} + 2^{n-1} + \frac{1}{4} \delta_{n0}$  种方案,

$$\text{其中 } \delta_{n0} = \begin{cases} 1, n=0, \\ 0, n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

21.  $N$  被无序可重拆成正整数的方法

$$N = n_1 \cdot x_1 + \dots + n_k \cdot x_k$$

与  $\{N, a\}$  的划分

$$\{n_1, \{x_1, a\}, \dots, n_k, \{x_k, a\}\}$$

一一对应, 故方法数相同

$$26. (1) Ge(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n! \cdot \frac{x^n}{n!} = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$(2) Ge(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2x)^n = \frac{1}{1-2x}$$

$$(3) Ge(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x)^n}{n!} = e^{-x}$$

$$28. G_e(x) = (1+x+\frac{1}{2}x^2+\frac{1}{6}x^3)(1+x+\frac{1}{2}x^2)(1+x+\dots)$$

展开得到  $\frac{1}{24}x^4$  的系数为 71

故可组成 71 个四位数

$$G_e'(x) = (1+x+\dots)^2(1+x)$$

展开得到  $\frac{1}{6}x^3$  的系数为 20

故可组成 20 个四位偶数

30. 设 2n 个点有  $a_n$  种两两对应法

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

$$\text{设 } G(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} G^2(x) &= \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \right)^2 \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^n a_k a_{n-k} \right) x^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} a_{k-1} a_{n+1-k} \right) x^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n+1} x^n \\ &= \frac{1}{x} [G(x) - 1] \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow xG^2(x) - G(x) + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow G(x) = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4x}}{2x}$$

$$\text{由于 } G(0^+) = 1, \text{ 故 } G(x) = \frac{1}{2x} [1 - \sqrt{1-4x}]$$

$$G(x) = \frac{1}{2x} \left[ 1 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdots \left(-\frac{2n-3}{2}\right) (-4x)^n \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2x} \left[ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4(2n-3)!}{n!(n-2)!} x^n \right]$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2(2n-1)!}{(n+1)!(n-1)!} x^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} C_{2n}^n x^n \quad \text{故 } a_n = \frac{1}{n+1} C_{2n}^n$$

$$32. x(x+1) \cdots (x+b)$$

$$= (x^2+x)(x+2) \cdots (x+b)$$

$$= (x^3+3x^2+2x)(x+3) \cdots (x+b)$$

$$= (x^4+6x^3+11x^2+6x)(x+4) \cdots (x+b)$$

$$= (x^5+10x^4+35x^3+50x^2+24x)(x+5)(x+6)$$

$$= (x^6+15x^5+85x^4+225x^3+274x^2+120x)(x+6)$$

$$= x^7+21x^6+175x^5+735x^4+1624x^3+1764x^2+720x$$

其中  $x^i$  的系数即为  $[i]$

34. 设函数为  $f(n, k)$

$$\text{对 } n: \text{ 欲证 } f(n, k) = k! \{k-1\}^n$$

$n=1$  时显然

假设  $n-1$  时成立, 下证  $n$  时成立

$$f(n, k) = k \left[ f(n-1, k-1) + \frac{k-1}{k} f(n-1, k) \right]$$

$$= k! \{k-2\}^{n-2} + (k-1)k! \{k-1\}^{n-2}$$

$$= k! \{k-1\}^{n-1}$$

$$\text{故 } f(n, k) = k! \{k-1\}^n$$