

离散数学第3周作业

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3.4.1 当 $n < 2k$, 这显然是不可能满足的. 当 $n \geq 2k$, 可以认为是把 $n - 2k$ 便士分给 k 个孩子, 故分法数为

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

3.8.11

$$\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k} + \binom{n-1}{k-1}$$

由这个公式, Pascal三角形下一行的元素一定比上一行大.

补充1 全排列总数为 $\frac{9!}{2!2!3!} = 15120$ 种. 8排列可以看成先去掉A, D, R, E, S 中的某一个再进行全排列, 总数为 $2 \times \frac{8!}{2!2!3!} + 2 \times \frac{8!}{2!3!} + \frac{8!}{2!2!2!} = 15120$ 种.

补充2 由题可知, 每层隔板放的书不超过 n 本. 记三层隔板中书的本数为 n_1, n_2, n_3 , 那么有 $0 \leq n_1 \leq n, n+1-n_1 \leq n_2 \leq n, n_3 = 2n+1-n_1-n_2$, 故总放法有

$$\sum_{n_1=1}^n \sum_{n_2=n+1-n_1}^n \binom{2n+1}{n_1} \binom{2n+1-n_1}{n_2} = \sum_{n_1=1}^n \sum_{n_2=n+1-n_1}^n \binom{2n+1}{n_1 n_2 n_3}$$

补充3 我们知道, $\binom{n}{k}^2 = \binom{n}{n-k}^2$, 那么当 $n = 2m - 1$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k}^2 = \sum_{k=0}^m \left((-1)^k \binom{n}{k}^2 + (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n}{n-k}^2 \right) = 0$$

那么当 $n = 2m$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k}^2 = \sum_{k=0}^m \left((-1)^k \binom{n}{k}^2 + (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n}{n-k}^2 \right) + (-1)^m \binom{2m}{m} = (-1)^m \binom{2m}{m}$$

故综上有

$$\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k}^2 = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } n = 2m - 1 \\ (-1)^m \binom{2m}{m}, & \text{if } n = 2m \end{cases}$$

补充4 令 $n = 3, 4, 5$, 可得方程组

$$\begin{cases} 3^3 = a + 3b + 6c \\ 4^3 = 4a + 6b + 4a \\ 5^3 = 10a + 10a + 5c \end{cases}$$

解得, $a = 6, b = -6, c = 1$.

容易验证对 $n = 1, 2$, 命题也成立. 假设这个命题对 $m - 1$ 成立, 则对 m

$$\begin{aligned} & 6\binom{m}{3} - 6\binom{m}{2} + \binom{m}{1} \\ &= 6\binom{m-1}{3} - 6\binom{m-1}{2} + \binom{m-1}{1} + 6\binom{m-1}{2} - 6\binom{m-1}{1} + \binom{m-1}{0} \\ &= (m-1)^3 + 3m^2 - 9m + 6 + 6m - 6 + 1 = m^3 \end{aligned}$$

故命题对任意正整数都成立.

那么求和式的结果为

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{m=1}^n m^3 &= 6 \sum_{m=3}^n \binom{m}{3} - 6 \sum_{m=3}^n \binom{m}{2} + \sum_{m=1}^n \binom{m}{1} \\ &= 6\binom{n+1}{4} - 6\binom{n+1}{3} + \binom{n+1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}n^2(n-1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

3.7.2 若 $k \geq \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil$ ($\lceil * \rceil$ 表示下取整), $\binom{n}{k+1} - \binom{n}{k} < 0$, 那么取到最大值的 k 一定小于 $\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\binom{n}{k+1} - \binom{n}{k} \right) - \left(\binom{n}{k} - \binom{n}{k-1} \right) \\ &= \binom{n}{k+1} - 2\binom{n}{k} + \binom{n}{k-1} \\ &= \left(\frac{k}{n-k+1} + \frac{n-k}{k+1} - 2 \right) \binom{n}{k} \\ &= \frac{-(n-2k)^2 + n + 2}{(k+1)(k-n-1)} \binom{n}{k} \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

由 $k < \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil$, 可得 $k \leq \frac{n-\sqrt{n+2}}{2}$, 考虑到 $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $k = \lfloor \frac{n-\sqrt{n+2}}{2} \rfloor$ ($\lfloor * \rfloor$ 表示取整, 四舍五入) 时, $\binom{n}{k} - \binom{n}{k-1}$ 取到最大值.

补充1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{k=1}^n k \binom{n}{k}^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n k \binom{n}{k}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n k \binom{n}{k}^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n k \binom{n}{k}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n k \binom{n}{n-k}^2 \\
 &= \frac{n}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k}^2 \\
 &= \frac{n}{2} \binom{2n}{n} \\
 &= n \binom{2n-1}{n-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

补充2 由多项式定理

$$\left(\sum_{k=1}^t x_k \right)^n = \sum \binom{n}{n_1 \dots n_t} x_1^{n_1} \dots x_t^{n_t}$$

令 $x_1 = \dots = x_t = 1$, 则可得

$$t^n = \sum \binom{n}{n_1 \dots n_t}$$

补充3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)_k &= \frac{\frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{3}-1) \dots (\frac{1}{3}-k+1)}{k!} \\
 &= (-1)^{k-1} \frac{2 \times 5 \times \dots \times 3k-1}{3^k k!}
 \end{aligned}$$

则可以求得 $\left(\frac{1}{3} \right)_0 = 0$, $\left(\frac{1}{3} \right)_1 = 1/3$, $\left(\frac{1}{3} \right)_2 = -1/9$, $\left(\frac{1}{3} \right)_3 = 5/58$

$$10^{\frac{1}{3}} = 8^{\frac{1}{3}}(1 + 0.25)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)_k 0.25^k \approx 0 + \frac{2}{3} 0.25 - \frac{2}{9} 0.25^2 + 2 \frac{10}{58} 0.25^3 = 2.15439$$

补充4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{1}{k+1} \binom{n}{k} &= \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n+1}{k+1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} (-1)^{k-1} \binom{n+1}{k} + \frac{1}{n+1} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{n+1} (1-1)^{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{n+1}
 \end{aligned}$$