## 计算机科学中的数学基础 Exercise19

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## 1 Basics10

10 Set r = s = -1/2 in identity (7.62) and then remove all occurrences of 1/2 by using tricks like (5.36). What amazing identity do you deduce?

7.62 中的等式:

$$\sum_{k} {r+k \choose k} {s+n-k \choose n-k} (H_{r+k} - H_r) = {r+s+n+1 \choose n} (H_{r+s+n+1} - H_{r+s+1}). \tag{7.62}$$

$$\sum_{k} \binom{k - \frac{1}{2}}{k} \binom{n - k - \frac{1}{2}}{n - k} (H_{k - \frac{1}{2}} - H_{-\frac{1}{2}}) = \binom{n}{n} (H_n - H_0) \tag{1}$$

利用 5.36 中的技巧,即

$$\binom{n-1/2}{n} = \binom{2n}{n} / 2^{2n} , \quad n \neq 2m.$$
 (5.36)

有,

$$\sum_{k} \binom{2k}{k} \frac{1}{2^{2k}} \binom{2n-2k}{n-k} \frac{1}{2^{2(n-k)}} (H_{k-\frac{1}{2}} - H_{-\frac{1}{2}}) = H_n \tag{2}$$

$$\sum_{k} {2k \choose k} {2n-2k \choose n-k} \frac{1}{2^{2n}} (H_{k-\frac{1}{2}} - H_{-\frac{1}{2}}) = H_n$$
(3)

将  $H_{k-\frac{1}{2}}-H_{-\frac{1}{2}}$  展开,有:

$$H_{k-\frac{1}{2}} - H_{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{k-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{k-\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{k-\frac{5}{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}}$$
 (4)

$$= \frac{2}{2k-1} + \frac{2}{2k-3} + \frac{2}{2k-5} + \dots + \frac{2}{1}$$
 (5)

$$=2H_{2k}-H_k\tag{6}$$

所以, 带入整理有

$$\sum_{n} {2k \choose n} {2n - 2k \choose n - k} (2H_{2k} - H_k) = 4^n H_n \tag{7}$$

## 2 Basics11

- 11 This problem, whose three parts are independent, gives practice in the manipulation of generating functions. We assume that  $A(z) = \sum_n a_n z^n$ ,  $B(z) = \sum_n b_n z^n$ ,  $C(z) = \sum_n c_n z^n$ , and that the coefficients are zero for negative n.
  - $\mathbf{a} \quad \text{ If } c_n = \sum_{j+2k \leqslant n} \alpha_j \, b_k \text{, express } C \text{ in terms of } A \text{ and } B.$
  - b If  $nb_n = \sum_{k=0}^n 2^k a_k / (n-k)!$ , express A in terms of B.
  - c If r is a real number and if  $a_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{r+k}{k} b_{n-k}$ , express A in terms of B; then use your formula to find coefficients  $f_k(r)$  such that  $b_n = \sum_{k=0}^n f_k(r) a_{n-k}$ .

本题中的三个小问,只要根据卷积的形式,根据系数的形式找到对应的生成函数,然后进行卷积即可.

a

观察系数,由于限制条件为  $j+2k\leq n$ ,而 k 对应的系数为  $b_k$ ,如果盲目进行平方,回导致系数不统一。因此,在 B 的生成函数中,可以带入  $z^2$ 。

于是有,

$$A(z)[z^j] = a_j z^j \tag{8}$$

$$B(z)[z^{2k}] = b_k z^{2k} \tag{9}$$

(10)

因为

$$C(z)[z^n] = c_n z^n (11)$$

$$=\sum_{0 \le m \le n} \sum_{j+2k \le m} a_j b_k z^n \tag{12}$$

(13)

故还需要卷积一个生成函数  $\frac{1}{1-z}$ 。将三者进行卷积,有

$$A(z)B(z^2)\frac{1}{1-z}[z^n] = \sum_{j+2k \le n} a_j b_k z^n$$
(14)

$$=c_n z^n \tag{15}$$

(16)

故,

$$C(z) = A(z)B(z^2)\frac{1}{1-z}$$
(17)

(18)

b

观察题干中系数的关系等式,可以将  $\frac{2^k a_k}{(n-k)!}$  拆分为  $2^k s_k$  和  $\frac{1}{(n-k)!}$  来进行处理。对于 A 的生成函数,我们需要带入  $\frac{z}{2}$  。

对于第二部分,已有

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} = e^z \tag{19}$$

对于 B 的系数  $nb_n$ ,我们可以利用积分与求导的关系来处理多出来的系数 n。即

$$B'(z)[z^{n-1}] = nb_n z^{n-1} (20)$$

(21)

对 A 和  $e^z$  进行卷积,有

$$A(2z)e^{z}[z^{n}] = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{a_{k}}{(n-k)!} 2^{k}\right) z^{n}$$
(22)

(23)

带入B,有

$$zB'(z)[z^n] = nb_n z^n (24)$$

$$=\sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{2^k a_k}{(n-k)!} z^n \tag{25}$$

$$= A(2z)e^z[z^n] (26)$$

(27)

所以有

$$zB'(z) = A(2z)e^z (28)$$

所以有

$$A_{(z)} = \frac{\frac{z}{2}B'(\frac{z}{2})}{e^{\frac{z}{2}}} \tag{29}$$

$$=\frac{zB'(\frac{z}{2})}{2e^{\frac{z}{2}}}\tag{30}$$

 $\mathbf{c}$ 

题干中的系数  $\binom{r+k}{k}$  对应的生成函数是  $\frac{1}{(1-z)^{r+1}}$ . 因此,有

$$\frac{B(z)}{(1-z)^{r+1}}[z^n] = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{r+k}{k} b_{n-k} z^n \tag{31}$$

$$=a_n z^n (32)$$

$$= A(z)[z^n] (33)$$

(34)

所以有

$$A(z) = \frac{B(z)}{(1-z)^{r+1}} \tag{35}$$

所以,有

$$B(z) = A(z)(1-z)^{r+1}$$
(36)

$$A(z)(1-z)^{r+1}[z^n] = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{r+1}{k} a_{n-k} z^{n-k}$$
(37)

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{0} (-1)^k \binom{r+1}{k} a_{n-k} z^n \tag{38}$$

(39)

所以,有

$$f_k(r) = (-1)^k \binom{r+1}{k} \tag{40}$$

$$\binom{n-1/2}{n} = \binom{2n}{n} / 2^{2n} , \quad n \neq 2^{2n}$$
 (5.36)