

计算机科学中的数学基础

陈昱衡 521021910939

2023 年 3 月 29 日

Warmup1

- 1 What is 11^4 ? Why is this number easy to compute, for a person who knows binomial coefficients?

利用二项式定理:

$$11^4 = (10 + 1)^4 \quad (1)$$

$$= \binom{4}{4}10^4 + \binom{4}{3}10^3 + \binom{4}{2}10^2 + \binom{4}{1}10 + 1 \quad (2)$$

$$= 10000 + 4000 + 600 + 40 + 1 \quad (3)$$

$$= 14641 \quad (4)$$

Warmup2

- 2 For which value(s) of k is $\binom{n}{k}$ a maximum, when n is a given positive integer? Prove your answer.

利用定义, 我们做相邻两个二项式之商, 有:

$$\frac{\binom{n}{k}}{\binom{n}{k-1}} = \frac{\frac{n \times (n-1) \times \cdots \times (n-k+1)}{1 \times 2 \times \cdots \times k}}{\frac{n \times (n-1) \times \cdots \times (n-k+2)}{1 \times 2 \times \cdots \times (k-1)}} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{n - k + 1}{k} \quad (6)$$

$$(7)$$

现在需要分情况讨论 $n - k + 1$ 和 k 的大小关系。

于是有,

1. n 是偶数, 可知, $k = \frac{n}{2}$ 时, 有 $\frac{n-k+1}{k} \geq 1$, $k = \frac{n}{2} + 1$ 时, 有 $\frac{n-k+1}{k} \leq 1$, 故 $\binom{n}{\frac{n}{2}} \geq \binom{n}{\frac{n}{2}-1}$ 且 $\binom{n}{\frac{n}{2}} \geq \binom{n}{\frac{n}{2}+1}$, 故此时 $k = \frac{n}{2}$ 时 $\frac{n}{k}$ 取最值。
2. n 是奇数, 可知, $k = \frac{n+1}{2}$ 时, 有 $\frac{n-k+1}{k} = 1$, 故 $\binom{n}{\frac{n+1}{2}} = \binom{n}{\frac{n-1}{2}}$, 故当 $k = \frac{n+1}{2}$ 或 $\frac{n-1}{2}$ 时, $\binom{n}{k}$ 取最大值。

Warmup3

- 3 Prove the hexagon property,

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

按照二项式的定义将两侧的式子展开，有：

$$\binom{n-1}{k-1} \binom{n}{k+1} \binom{n+1}{k} \quad (8)$$

$$= \frac{(n-1) \times (n-2) \times \cdots \times (n-k+1) \times n \times (n-1) \times \cdots \times (n-k) \times (n+1) \times n \times \cdots \times (n-k+2)}{(k-1) \times (k-2) \times \cdots \times 1 \times (k+1) \times k \times \cdots \times 1 \times k \times (k-1) \times \cdots \times 1} \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{(n-1) \times (n-2) \times \cdots \times (n-k+1) \times n \times (n-1) \times \cdots \times (n-k+2)(n-k+1)(n-k) \times (n+1) \times n \times \cdots \times (n-k+2)}{(k-1) \times (k-2) \times \cdots \times 1 \times (k+1) \times k \times \cdots \times 1 \times k \times (k-1) \times \cdots \times 1} \quad (10)$$

$$= \frac{(n-1) \times (n-2) \times \cdots \times (n-k+1)(n-k) \times n \times (n-1) \times \cdots \times (n-k+2) \times (n+1) \times n \times \cdots \times (n-k+2)(n-k+1)}{(k-1) \times (k-2) \times \cdots \times 1 \times (k+1) \times k \times \cdots \times 1 \times k \times (k-1) \times \cdots \times 1} \quad (11)$$

只需将分母中的三个项稍微调整顺序即可

Warmup4

4 Evaluate $\binom{-1}{k}$ by negating (actually un-negating) its upper index.

根据对整数域二项式的定义，有

$$\binom{-1}{k} = \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \quad (12)$$

$$= \frac{(-1) \times (-2) \cdots \times (-k)}{k!} \quad (13)$$

$$= (-1)^k \times \frac{k(k-1) \times \cdots \times 2 \times 1}{k!} \quad (14)$$

$$= (-1)^k \quad k \geq 0 \quad (15)$$