计算机科学中的数学基础 Exercise 15

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Warmup7

7 Is (5.34) true also when k < 0?

根据之前证明过的结论:

17 Show that the following formulas can be used to convert between rising and falling factorial powers, for all integers m:

$$\begin{array}{lll} x^{\overline{\mathfrak{m}}} &=& (-1)^{\mathfrak{m}} (-x)^{\underline{\mathfrak{m}}} &=& (x+m-1)^{\underline{\mathfrak{m}}} &=& 1/(x-1)^{\underline{-\mathfrak{m}}}; \\ x^{\underline{\mathfrak{m}}} &=& (-1)^{\mathfrak{m}} (-x)^{\overline{\mathfrak{m}}} &=& (x-m+1)^{\overline{\mathfrak{m}}} &=& 1/(x+1)^{\overline{-\mathfrak{m}}}. \end{array}$$

(The answer to exercise 9 defines $x^{\overline{-m}}$.)

可知,对于本题,将k换为-k,有

$$r^{-k}(r-\frac{1}{2})^{-k} = \frac{1}{r^{\bar{k}}} \frac{1}{(r+\frac{1}{2})^{\bar{k}}}$$
 (1)

同时也有,

$$r^{\bar{k}}(r+\frac{1}{2})^{\bar{k}} = \frac{(2r)^{2\bar{k}}}{2^{2k}} \tag{2}$$

Warmup8

8 Evaluate

$$\sum_{k} \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k (1 - k/n)^n.$$

What is the approximate value of this sum, when n is very large? Hint: The sum is $\Delta^n f(0)$ for some function f.

由提示,取 $f(k) = (\frac{k}{n} - 1)^n$, 求 n 阶导,有其 0 次项系数为 n^{-n} . 再由 5.40 中的结论,这个合式为

$$\frac{n!}{n^n} \tag{3}$$

当 n 趋近于无穷时, 由斯特林公式,

$$\frac{n!}{n^n} = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi n}}{e^n}. (4)$$

Basics14

14 Prove identity (5.25) by negating the upper index in Vandermonde's convolution (5.22). Then show that another negation yields (5.26).

首先观察求和下标,可以发现,题目中对 $k \le l$ 求和就相当于 5.25 中对所有 k 求和。因为 $\binom{m}{k}$ 当 k < 0 是为 0. 故,有

$$\sum_{k < l} {l - k \choose m} {s \choose k - n} (-1)^k = \sum_{k} (-1)^{l - k - m} {m - 1 \choose l - k - m} {s \choose k - n}$$
(5)

$$= \binom{s-m-l}{l-m-n} (-1)^{l+m} \tag{6}$$

将 s 使用 -1-n-q 替换即可得 5.26

Warmup15

15 What is $\sum_{k} {n \choose k}^3 (-1)^k$? Hint: See (5.29).

根据式 (5.29), 观察结论, 可以发现, 可以令 $a = b = c = \frac{n}{2}$.

若 n 为奇数,显然,原式和为 0.

若 n 为偶数,将 $s=b=c=\frac{n}{2}$ 代入 5.29,即有

$$\sum_{k} \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k = (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} \left(\frac{\frac{3n}{2}!}{\frac{m}{2}!}\right) \tag{7}$$