



中国科学技术大学

University of Science and Technology of China

地址: 中国 安徽 合肥市金寨路96号 邮编: 230026

电话: 0551-63602184 传真: 0551-63631760 Http://www.ustc.edu.cn

SA24225465 赵乐君

1/4

306.

$$h_n = \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ 为偶} \\ 2^{n-1} & n \text{ 为奇} \end{cases}$$

307. $h_0 = 2$

$$h_1 = 6$$

$$h_2 = 24$$

$$h_3 = 120$$

通过观察可得出 $h_n = (n+2)!$

假设 $h_n = (n+2)!$

$$h_{n+1} = (n+3) \cdot h_n = (n+3)(n+2)! = (n+3)!$$

且 h_0 满足该式, 得证 $h_n = (n+2)!$

324. $\therefore h_n = 4h_{n-2} + 4h_{n-1} \rightarrow h_0 = 0 \quad h_1 = 1$

$$g(x) = h_0 + h_1x + \dots + h_nx^n$$

$$-4x^2g(x) = -4h_0x^2 - 4h_1x^3 - 4h_2x^4 - \dots - 4h_nx^{n+2}$$

$$(1-4x^2)g(x) = h_0 + h_1x + (h_2-4h_0)x^2 + \dots + (h_n-4h_{n-2})x^n$$

由于 $h_n - 4h_{n-2} = 0$.

$$(1-4x^2)g(x) = h_0 + h_1x = x$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x}{1-4x^2} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{1-2x} - \frac{1}{1+2x} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-2x} = 1 + 2x + (2x)^2 + \dots + (2x)^n$$

$$\frac{1}{1+2x} = 1 - 2x + (-2x)^2 - \dots + (-2x)^n$$

$$4g(x) = 1 + 2x + (2x)^2 + \dots + (2x)^n + 1 - 2x + (-2x)^2 + \dots + (-2x)^n$$

$$4g(x) = 2 + 2 \cdot (2x)^2 + 2 \cdot (2x)^4 + \dots + 2 \cdot (2x)^{2n}$$

$$2g(x) = 1 + (2x)^2 + \dots + (2x)^{2n}$$

生成函数为 $g(x) = \frac{x}{1-4x^2}$



中国科学技术大学

University of Science and Technology of China

地址: 中国 安徽 合肥市金寨路96号 邮编: 230026

电话: 0551-63602184 传真: 0551-63631760 Http://www.ustc.edu.cn

SA24225005 赵升君 2/4

3.4. i) $h_n = h_{n-1} + h_{n-2}$ $h_0 = 1$ $h_1 = 3$

设生成函数 $g(x) = h_0 + h_1x + \dots + h_nx^n$

$-xg(x) = -xh_0 - h_1x^2 - \dots - h_nx^{n+1}$

$-x^2g(x) = -h_0x^2 - h_1x^3 - \dots - h_nx^{n+2}$

$(1-x-x^2)g(x) = h_0 + (h_1-h_0)x + (h_2-h_1-h_0)x^2 + \dots + (h_n-h_{n-1}-h_{n-2})x^n$

又 $h_n - h_{n-1} - h_{n-2} = 0$ 故 $(1-x-x^2)g(x) = 1+2x$

生成函数 $g(x) = \frac{1+2x}{1-x-x^2}$

iii) $h_n = h_{n-1} + 9h_{n-2} - 9h_{n-3}$ $h_0 = 0$ $h_1 = 1$ $h_2 = 2$

设生成函数 $g(x) = h_0 + h_1x + \dots + h_nx^n$

$-xg(x) = h_0x - h_1x^2 - \dots - h_nx^{n+1}$

$-9x^2g(x) = -9h_0x^2 - 9h_1x^3 - \dots - 9h_nx^{n+2}$

$-9x^3g(x) = 9h_0x^3 + 9h_1x^4 + \dots + 9h_nx^{n+3}$

$(1-x-9x^2+9x^3)g(x) = h_0 + (h_1-9h_0)x + (h_2-h_1-9h_0)x^2 + (h_3-h_2-9h_1+9h_0)x^3 + \dots + (h_n-h_{n-1}-9h_{n-2}+9h_{n-3})x^n$

又 $h_n - h_{n-1} - 9h_{n-2} + 9h_{n-3} = 0$ 故 $(1-x-9x^2+9x^3)g(x) = x+x^2$

生成函数 $g(x) = \frac{x+x^2}{1-x-9x^2+9x^3}$

iv) $h_n = 8h_{n-1} - 16h_{n-2}$ $h_0 = -1$ $h_1 = 0$

设生成函数 $g(x) = h_0 + h_1x + \dots + h_nx^n$

$-8xg(x) = -8h_0x - 8h_1x^2 - \dots - 8h_nx^{n+1}$

$16x^2g(x) = 16h_0x^2 + 16h_1x^3 + \dots + 16h_nx^{n+2}$

$(1-8x+16x^2)g(x) = h_0 + (h_1-8h_0)x + (h_2-8h_1+16h_0)x^2 + \dots + (h_n-8h_{n-1}+16h_{n-2})x^n$

又 $h_n - 8h_{n-1} + 16h_{n-2} = 0$ 故: $(1-8x+16x^2)g(x) = -x-1$

$g(x) = \frac{-x-1}{16x^2-8x+1}$



中国科学技术大学

University of Science and Technology of China

地址: 中国 安徽 合肥市金寨路96号 邮编: 230026

电话: 0551-63602184 传真: 0551-63631760 Http://www.ustc.edu.cn

314

324. v) $h_n = 3h_{n-1} - 2h_{n-2}$ $h_0=1$ $h_1=0$ $h_2=0$

设 $g(x) = h_0 + h_1x + h_2x^2 + \dots + h_nx^n$

$-3x^2g(x) = -3h_0x^2 - 3h_1x^3 - \dots - 3h_nx^{n+2}$

$2x^3g(x) = 2h_0x^3 + 2h_1x^4 + \dots + 2h_nx^{n+3}$

$(1-3x^2-2x^3)g(x) = h_0 + h_1x + (h_2-3h_0)x^2 + (h_3-3h_1+2h_0)x^3 + \dots + (h_n-3h_{n-1}+2h_{n-2})x^n$

又 $h_n - 3h_{n-1} + 2h_{n-2} = 0$ 故: $(1-3x^2-2x^3)g(x) = 1-3x^2$

生成函数 $g(x) = \frac{1-3x^2}{1-3x^2-2x^3}$

vi) $h_n = 5h_{n-1} - 6h_{n-2} + 4h_{n-3} - 8h_{n-4}$ $h_0=0$ $h_1=1$ $h_2=1$ $h_3=2$

设 $g(x) = h_0 + h_1x + \dots + h_nx^n$

$-5xg(x) = -5h_0x - 5h_1x^2 - \dots - 5h_nx^{n+1}$

$6x^2g(x) = 6h_0x^2 + 6h_1x^3 + \dots + 6h_nx^{n+2}$

$4x^3g(x) = 4h_0x^3 + 4h_1x^4 + \dots + 4h_nx^{n+3}$

$-8x^4g(x) = -8h_0x^4 - 8h_1x^5 - \dots - 8h_nx^{n+4}$

$(1-5x+6x^2+4x^3-8x^4)g(x) = h_0 + (h_1-5h_0)x + (h_2-5h_1+6h_0)x^2 + (h_3-5h_2+6h_1+4h_0)x^3 + (h_4-5h_3+6h_2+4h_1-8h_0)x^4 + \dots + h_n(h_n-5h_{n-1}+6h_{n-2}+4h_{n-3}-8h_{n-4})x^n$

又 $h_n - 5h_{n-1} + 6h_{n-2} + 4h_{n-3} - 8h_{n-4} = 0$ 故: $(1-5x+6x^2+4x^3-8x^4)g(x) = x-4x^2+3x^3$

生成函数 $g(x) = \frac{x-4x^2+3x^3}{1-5x+6x^2+4x^3-8x^4}$



中国科学技术大学

University of Science and Technology of China

地址: 中国 安徽 合肥市金寨路96号 邮编: 230026

电话: 0551-63602184 传真: 0551-63631760 Http://www.ustc.edu.cn

SA24025465 赵静 4/4

$$331. h_n = \binom{n}{2} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}n^2 - \frac{1}{2}n$$

$$\text{生成函数 } g(x) = h_0 + h_1x + h_2x^2 + \dots + h_nx^n \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^2 x^n - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n x^n$$

$$\text{由于 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nx^n = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^2 x^n = \frac{x(1+x)}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$\text{因此 } g(x) = \frac{x(1+x)}{2(1-x)^3} - \frac{x}{2(1-x)^2}$$

241. 根据n位数中1,3的奇偶进行分类.

	1的数量	3的数量	
奇	奇	奇	为 a_n
奇	奇	偶	为 b_n
奇	偶	奇	为 c_n
奇	偶	偶	为 h_n

对于 a_n , 考虑最后一位数字.

若为1, 其数量等于 a_{n-1}

若为3, 其数量等于 b_{n-1}

若为5, 7, 9, 其数量等于 $3a_{n-1}$

同理: $a_n = a_{n-1} + b_{n-1} + 3a_{n-1}$

$b_n = h_{n-1} + a_{n-1} + 3b_{n-1}$

$c_n = a_{n-1} + h_{n-1} + 3c_{n-1}$

$h_n = b_{n-1} + c_{n-1} + 3h_{n-1}$

且 $a_n + b_n + c_n + h_n = 5^n$

初始条件: $a_0 = b_0 = c_0 = 0, h_0 = 1$

由对称性知: $b_n = c_n$

故: $a_n + 2b_n + h_n = 5^n, h_n - 3h_{n-1} = 2b_{n-1}$

$\Rightarrow a_n + 2h_{n+1} - 2h_n = 5^n$

$\Rightarrow a_{n-1} + h_n - 2h_{n-1} = 5^{n-1}$

结合 ①, ⑥

⑦ - 3⑥ $\Rightarrow h_{n+1} - 4h_n + 3h_{n-1} = 2 \cdot 5^{n-1}$

$h_n - 4h_{n-1} + 3h_{n-2} = 2 \cdot 5^{n-2}$

齐次递推式为 $h_n - 4h_{n-1} + 3h_{n-2} = 0$

$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 3 = 0, \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = 1$