

P396.

~~17(1)(3) 18(1)~~

19 20 23

17.

(1)

$$A(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n (n+1) x^n$$

$$(1+x)A(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n x^n = \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$\text{故 } A(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$$

(3)

$$A(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (n+5) x^n$$

$$(1-x)A(x) = 5 + x + x^2 + \dots$$

$$= 5 + x \cdot \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{5-4x}{1-x}$$

$$\text{故 } A(x) = \frac{5-4x}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$18. (1) A(x) = \frac{x(1+x)}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (x+x^2) x^n \cdot \frac{(n+2)(n+1)}{2}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} n^2 \cdot x^n$$

$$19. (1) C(x) = (x + x^3 + x^5 + \dots)^4 = \frac{x^4}{(1-x^2)^4}$$

$$(2) C(x) = (1 + x^3 + x^6 + \dots)^4 = \frac{1}{(1-x^3)^4}$$

$$(3) C(x) = (\cancel{x+1} + x)(1 + x + x^2 + \dots)^2$$

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

$$(4) C(x) = (x + x^3 + x^{11})(x^2 + x^4 + x^5)$$

$$(1 + x + x^2 + \dots)^2$$

$$= \frac{(x + x^3 + x^{11})(x^2 + x^4 + x^5)}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$(5) \left(x^{10} + x^{11} + \frac{x^{40}}{(x-1)^4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{x^{40}}{(1-x)^4}$$

$$20. A(x) = \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots \right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots \right)$$

$$= (e^x + e^{-x})^2 \cdot e^{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}e^{4x} + \frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$$

B. $a_n = \begin{cases} 4^{n-1} + 2^{n-1} & (n \geq 1) \\ 1 & (n=0) \end{cases}$

23. ~~$P(N-m, m)$~~ $P(N-m, m)$ 表示将 $N-m$ 划分为无序的 ~~数~~ 数, 均小于等于 m 的方数, 每一个这样的方数, 再分配一个 m , 恰好对应到一个 $P(N, m)$ 的含 m 方数.
(双射)

若 $P(N, m)$ 中方数 $< m$, 恰好对应到 $P(N, m-1)$ 的方数

故 $p(N, m) = p(N, m-1) + p(N-m, m)$

26. (1) $A_e(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} n! \cdot \frac{x^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$

(2) $A_e(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} n! \cdot 2^n \cdot \frac{x^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (2x)^n$

(3) $A_e(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{x^n}{n!} = \frac{1}{1-2x}$
 $= e^{-x}$

28. (1) $A_e(x) = \left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!}\right) \left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!}\right) \left(1 + x + \dots + \frac{x^5}{5!}\right)$

其中 x^4 系数为 $\frac{71}{4!}$

故答案为 71

(2) $A_e(x) = \left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!}\right) (1 + x) \left(1 + \dots + \frac{x^5}{5!}\right)$

求值为 2, x^3 系数为 $\frac{20}{3!}$

故答案为 20.

$$30. \text{ 设 } 0 \leq i \leq n-1 \text{ 有 } (i+1) \cdot 2^i \text{ (} i=1, \dots, n-1 \text{)}$$

$$\text{故 } h_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} h_i h_{n-i-1}$$

从而生成函数

$$H(x) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-4x}}{2x} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \binom{2n-2}{n-1} x^{n-1}$$

$$\text{故方程为 } \frac{1}{n+1} C_{2n}^n$$

$$32. \begin{bmatrix} n \\ r \end{bmatrix} = (n-1) \begin{bmatrix} n-1 \\ r \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} n-1 \\ r-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} n \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0, \begin{bmatrix} n \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = (n-1)!$$

$$\text{故 } \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 6! \quad \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = 1764$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1624 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = 735$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = 175 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = 21 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} = 1$$