公式

(1) 
$$(1+x)^n = \binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1}x + \binom{n}{2}x^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{n}x^n = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i}x^i$$

$$(2) (1+ax)^n = \binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1}ax + \binom{n}{2}a^2x^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{n}a^nx^n = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i}a^ix^i$$

$$(3) (1+x^m)^n = \binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} x^m + \binom{n}{2} x^{2m} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} x^{nm} = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} x^{im}$$

(4) 
$$\frac{1-x^{n+1}}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n = \sum_{i=0}^{n} x^i$$

(5) 
$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x^i$$

例 1

Find a generating function for the sequence  $3 + 4^n$ .

(88 成大工科)

· Pro

假設  $a_n = 3 + 4n$ , 則  $a_n$  的生成函數為

$$A(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (3+4^n) x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 3x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 4^n x^n = 3\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (4x)^n$$
$$= \frac{3}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1-4x} = \frac{4-13x}{(1-x)(1-4x)}$$

例 2

(1) 
$$(1+x)^n = \binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1}x + \binom{n}{2}x^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{n}x^n = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i}x^i$$
  

$$\text{MW}(1+x)^n \stackrel{\text{deg}}{\Rightarrow} \text{M}\binom{n}{0}, \binom{n}{1}, \binom{n}{2}, \dots, \binom{n}{n}, 0, 0, 0, \dots \text{ in } \pm \text{ id } \text{ if } \text{ id } \text$$

(2) 
$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x^i$$

所以 $\frac{1}{1-r}$ 為數列 1, 1, 1, ...的生成函數

(3) 將 
$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + \dots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x^i$$
 兩邊對  $x$  微分得

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \dots + nx^{n-1} + \dots = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} ix^{i-1} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (j+1)x^j$$
 (90 中山電機)

所以
$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$
為數列 1, 2, 3, ...的生成函數 (94 台大資工)

兩邊同乘 
$$x$$
 得  $\frac{x}{(1-x)^2} = 0 + x + 2x + \dots + nx^n + \dots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} ix^i$ 

所以 $\frac{x}{(1-x)^2}$ 為數列 0, 1, 2, ...的生成函數

(4) 重複(3)的步驟

$$\frac{d}{dx}\frac{x}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{d}{dx}(0+x+2x^2+\cdots+nx^n+\cdots) = \frac{d}{dx}\sum_{i=0}^{\infty}ix^i$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^3} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i^2 x^{i-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(1+x)x}{(1-x)^3} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i^2 x^i = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i^2 x^i$$

所以  $\frac{(1+x)x}{(1-x)^3}$  為數列  $0^2$ ,  $1^2$ ,  $2^2$ , ...的生成函數