

1. 解: (1)  $x$  次数最小为 7,

$$b(x) = 42, \quad 50 - 42 = 8$$

设  $y_i$  为第  $i$  个括号中选的数的次数, 易知  $y_i \geq 7$

$$\text{则 } y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 + y_5 + y_6 = 50$$

$$\text{令 } m_i = y_i - 7 \geq 0$$

$$\text{则有 } \sum_{i=1}^6 (m_i + 7) = 50$$

$$m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + m_4 + m_5 + m_6 = 8$$

$$\text{非负解个数为 } \binom{8+6-1}{6-1} = 1287$$

即原数为 1287

$$(2) \frac{(2+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{1-x}$$

$$\frac{[-(1-x) + 3]^{\frac{3}{2}}}{1-x}$$

设  $y = 1-x$  则原式 =  $\frac{(2-y)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{y}$

$$= \frac{(-y)^0 \cdot (2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \binom{\frac{3}{2}}{0} + (-y)' \cdot (2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \binom{\frac{3}{2}}{1} + \dots}{y}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-y)^{k-1} \cdot (2)^{\frac{3}{2}-k} \cdot \binom{\frac{3}{2}}{k} \cdot (-1)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (x-1)^{k-1} (2)^{\frac{3}{2}-k} \binom{\frac{3}{2}}{k} \cdot (-1)$$

求展开式：

$$\text{系数} = \sum_{k=4}^{\infty} (3)^{\frac{3}{2}k} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot (-1) \cdot \binom{k-1}{3} (-1)^{k-4}$$

$$(3) (2+3x)^5 \sqrt{1-x}$$

$$= [(2+3x)^5] \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 1^{\frac{1}{2}-k} \cdot (-x)^k \cdot \binom{\frac{1}{2}}{k} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^5 2^j \cdot (3x)^{5-j} \cdot \binom{5}{j} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-x)^k \binom{\frac{1}{2}}{k}$$

$\therefore x^5$  系数为

$$2^0 \cdot 3^5 \cdot \binom{5}{0} \cdot (-1)^0 \cdot \binom{\frac{1}{2}}{0}$$

$$+ 2^1 \cdot 3^4 \cdot \binom{5}{1} \cdot (-1)^1 \cdot \binom{\frac{1}{2}}{1}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^5 2^k \cdot 3^{5-k} \cdot \binom{5}{k} \cdot (-1)^k \left(\frac{1}{k}\right)$$

2: 14: (1): 0, 0, 0, 0, -6, 6, -6, 6, -6...

分析: 0, 0, 0, 0 为乘以  $x^4$ ,

而 -6, 6, -6, 6 为 -1, 1, -1, 1 乘以 6

-1, 1, -1, 1... 的生成函数为

$$-1 + x - x^2 + x^3 \dots$$

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

$$\therefore -6, 6, -6, 6 \text{ 为 } \frac{-6}{1+x}$$

$$\therefore a(x) = \frac{-6x^4}{1+x}$$

(2) 分析:  $1, 0, 1, 0, \dots$  为

$1, 1, 1$  插入一个零

而  $1, 1, 1$  生成函数为  $\frac{1}{1-x}$

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

(3)  $1, 2, 1, 4, 1, 8$  为

$1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0$  与  $0, 2, 0, 4, 0, 8$  之和

而  $0, 2, 0, 4, 0, 8$  为  $2, 0, 4, 0, 8$  右移

对于  $1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0$ ,  $a_1(x) = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$

对于  $2, 4, 8$  为  $\frac{2}{1-2x}$

$$\therefore 2, 0, 4, 0, 8 \text{ 为 } \frac{2}{1-2x^2}$$

$$\therefore 0, 2, 0, 4, 0, 8 \text{ 为 } \frac{2x}{1-2x^2}$$

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

$$\therefore \overline{a(x)} = (1+x+x^2+\dots)(x^3+x^4+\dots) \\ (x^3+x^6+\dots)$$

可知,  $i \leq 5$  时,  $a_i = 0$

当  $i > 5$  时,

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{1-x} \cdot \frac{x^3}{1-x^3} = \frac{x^3}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$(1-x)^{-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1}{k} (-x)^k$$

$$(1-x^3)^{-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1}{k} (-x^3)^k$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = x^6 \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1}{k} (-x)^k \right)$$

$$\cdot \left( \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \binom{-2}{i} (-x^3)^i \right)$$

$$= x^6 \cdot \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1}{k} \cdot (-1)^k \cdot x^k \right)$$

$$\left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \binom{-2}{j} (-1)^j x^{3j} \right)$$

$\therefore x^n$  的系数为

$$\binom{-1}{n-6} (-1)^{n-6} \quad \binom{-2}{0} (-1)^0$$

$$+ \binom{-1}{n-9} (-1)^{n-9} \cdot \binom{-2}{1} (-1)^1$$

$$+ \binom{-1}{n-12} (-1)^{n-12} \cdot \binom{-2}{2} (-1)^2$$

$$+ \dots$$



4: ~~Def~~:  $a(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$   
 $+ a_3 x^3 + \dots$

$$a'(x) = a_0 + (a_0 + a_1)x$$

$$+ (a_0 + a_1 + a_2)x^2$$

$$+ (a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + a_3)x^3 + \dots$$

$$a'(x) - a(x) = a_0 x + (a_0 + a_1)x^2$$

$$+ (a_0 + a_1 + a_2)x^3$$

$$= x \left( a_0 + (a_0 + a_1)x + (a_0 + a_1 + a_2)x^2 + \dots \right)$$

$$= x a'(x)$$

$$\therefore a'(x)(1-x) = a(x)$$

$$\therefore a'(x) = \frac{a(x)}{1-x}$$