第5章 二项式系数

EX1

Prove Pascal's formula by substituting the values of the binomial coefficients as given in equation (5.1).

从右向左证明帕斯卡公式

$$\binom{n-1}{k-1} + \binom{n-1}{k} = \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} + \frac{(n-1)!}{k!(n-k-1)!}$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k-1)!} \times (\frac{1}{n-k} + \frac{1}{k})$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k-1)!} \times \frac{k+(n-k)}{k(n-k)}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} = \binom{n}{k}$$

EX2

Fill in the rows of Pascal's triangle corresponding to n = 9 and 10.

给出验证程序。

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
const int tableSize = 67;
vector<vector<long long>> combinTable(tableSize, vector<long long>(tableSize, 0));
void buildCombinTable() {
    for(int i = 1; i < tableSize; ++ i) {</pre>
        combinTable[i][i] = combinTable[i][0] = 1;
    for(int i = 2; i < tableSize; ++ i) {</pre>
        for(int j = i/2; j > 0; -- j) {
            combinTable[i][j] = combinTable[i-1][j-1] + combinTable[i-1][j];
   combinTable[i][i-j] = combinTable[i][j];
       }
long long getCombin(int n, int m) {
    return combinTable[n][m];
}
int main() {
    buildCombinTable();
    int n = 10;
    printf("\t");
    for(int i = 0; i <= n; ++ i) {
        printf("%d\t", i);
    printf("\n");
    for(int i = 0; i <= n; ++ i) {
        printf("%d\t", i);
        for(int j = 0; j <= i; ++ j) {
            printf("%lld\t", combinTable[i][j]);
        }
        printf("\n");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

EX3

Consider the sum of the binomial coefficients along the diagonals of Pascal's triangle running upward from the left. The first few are 1,1,1+1=2,1+2=3,1+3+1=5,1+4+3=8. Compute several more of these diagonal sums, and determine how these sums are related. (Compare them with the values of the counting function f in Exercise 4 of Chapter 1.)

可以发现所求序列就是每条斜对角线之和构成的序列,

$$F(n) = \sum inom{n-k}{k}$$

并且k要满足, $k \geq 0, n-k \geq k$,所以k的取值范围为 $0 \leq k \leq \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ 。

显然,我们有平凡的解,F(0)=1,F(1)=1,设Z为每一项中k的定义域,当 $n\geq 2$ 时,对于每一项使用帕斯卡公式展开,并且记 h=k-1。

$$\begin{split} F(n) = & \sum_{k \in Z} \binom{n-k}{k} = \sum_{k \in Z} \binom{n-k-1}{k} + \sum_{k \in Z''} \binom{n-k-1}{k-1} \\ = & \sum_{k \in Z'} \binom{(n-1)-k}{k} + \sum_{k \in Z} \binom{(n-2)-(k-1)}{k-1} \\ = & \sum_{k \in Z'} \binom{(n-1)-k}{k} + \sum_{h \in Z} \binom{(n-2)-h}{h} \\ = & F(n-1) + F(n-2) \end{split}$$

第一章EX4中的f(x)就是斐波那契数列。

EX4

Expand $(x+y)^5$ and $(x+y)^6$ using the binomial theorem.

$$x^5 + 5x^4y + 10x^3y^2 + 10x^2y^3 + 5xy^4 + y^5 \ x^6 + 6x^5y + 15x^4y^2 + 20x^3y^3 + 15x^2y^4 + 6xy^5 + y^6$$

EX5

Expand $(2x - y)^7$ using the binomial theorem.

$$\sum_{i=0}^{7} {7 \choose i} (2x)^{(7-i)} (-y)^i = \ 128x^7 - 448x^6y + 672x^5y^2 - 560x^4y^3 + 280x^3y^4 - 84x^2y^5 + 14xy^6 - y^7$$

EX6

What is the coefficient of x^5y^{13} in the expansion of $(3x-2y)^{18}$? What is the coefficient of x^8y^9 ? (There is not a misprint in this last question!)

从18项中选择5项x,其余项为y,因此 x^5y^{13} 的系数为 $\binom{18}{5} imes 3^5 imes (-2)^{13}=-17055940608;\ 8+9
eq 18$,不存在 x^8y^9 的项。

EX7

Use the binomial theorem to prove that

$$3^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} 2^k$$

Generalize to find the sum

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} r^k$$

for any real number r.

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

带入x=2即有,

$$3^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} 2^k$$

所以,带入x=r有,

$$\sum_{k=0}^n inom{n}{k} r^k = (r+1)^n$$

EX8

Use the binomial theorem to prove that

$$2^{n} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k} \binom{n}{k} 3^{n-k}$$
$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} (-1)^{k} \cdot 3^{n-k} = (-1+3)^{n} = 2^{n}$$

EX9

Evaluate the sum

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} 10^k$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} 10^k = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} (-10)^k \cdot 1^{n-k} = (-10+1)^n = (-1)^n \cdot 9^n$$

EX10

Use combinatorial reasoning to prove the identity (5.2).

设x是 $\{1,2\cdots,n\}$ 的k子集,y是x中的一个元素,有如下两种方式构造(x, y)元组。

- 1. 先构造x,从n个元素中选k个,有 $\binom{n}{k}$ 种方法,再从x中选择y,共有k种方法,由乘法原理共有 $k\binom{n}{k}$ 种方法。
- 2. 先选y,从n个元素中选1个,有n种方法,再添加n-1个元素补全x,有 $\binom{n-1}{k-1}$ 种方法,由乘法原理共有 $n\binom{n-1}{k-1}$ 种方法。

因为1和2是相同问题的不同解法,因此结果等价,

$$k\binom{n}{k} = n\binom{n-1}{k-1}$$

EX10注

为了方便考试记忆,组合推理的题目建议还是使用「具体|案例进行推导,对于本题采用如下方式进行描述:

方法一:从n位同学中先选出k位班委,再从k位班委中选出1位班长;

方法二: 先从n位同学中选出1位班长, 再从剩余n-1位同学中选出剩余k-1位班委。

EX11

Use combinatorial reasoning to prove the identity (in the form given)

$$\binom{n}{k} - \binom{n-3}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k-1} + \binom{n-2}{k-1} + \binom{n-3}{k-1}$$

(Hint: Let S be a set with three distinguished elements a, b, and c and count certain k-subsets of S.)

设S是 $\{1,2,\cdots,n\}$ 的k子集, S_1 是包含1的k子集, S_2 是包含2但不包含1的k子集, S_3 是包含3但不包含1和2的k子集, S_4 是不包含1,2,3的k子集。由定义可以计算,

$$|S| = inom{n}{k}, \quad |S_1| = inom{n-1}{k-1}, \quad |S_2| = inom{n-2}{k-1}, \quad |S_3| = inom{n-3}{k-1}, \quad |S_4| = inom{n-3}{k}$$

下面考虑问题:集合 $\{1,2,\cdots,n\}$ 的k子集中包含1,2,3中至少一个的k子集数目。有如下两种解法,

- 1. 所有的k子集数减去不包含1, 2, 3的k子集数;
- 2. 包含1,包含2但不包含1,包含3但不包含1,2三种k子集数之和。

我们给出直观的图来判断集合之间的关系:

两种解法等价, 因此有,

$$|S|-|S_4|=|S_1|+|S_2|+|S_3|\Rightarrow \binom{n}{k}-\binom{n-3}{k}=\binom{n-1}{k-1}+\binom{n-2}{k-1}+\binom{n-3}{k-1}$$

EX12

Let n be a positive integer. Prove that

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k}^2 = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if n is odd} \\ (-1)^n \binom{2m}{m} & \text{if n = 2m.} \end{cases}$$

(Hint: For n = 2m, consider the coefficient of x^n in $(1-x^2)^n=(1+x)^n(1-x)^n$.)

$$(1-x^2)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-x^2)^k = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} x^{2k}$$
 $(1+x)^n (1-x)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-x)^k \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} x^j$

当 $n=2m+1, m\geq 0$ 时,对比两式 x^n 的系数,前者只有偶数项,因此系数为0;后者前半部分取k阶时,后半部分只能取n-k阶,因此有

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} (-x)^k \binom{n}{n-k} x^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k}^2 x^n = 0$$

因此有,

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k}^2 = 0$$

当 $n=2m, n\geq 0$ 时,对比两式 x^n 的系数,前者k取m,有 $(-1)^m\binom{n}{m}x^{2m}$,后者前半部分取k阶时,后半部分只能取n-k阶,因此有 $\sum_{k=0}^n\binom{n}{k}(-x)^k\binom{n}{n-k}x^{n-k}=\sum_{k=0}^n(-1)^k\binom{n}{k}^2x^n$,代换n=2m,进而有,

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k}^2 = (-1)^m \binom{2m}{m}$$

综上,证毕。

EX13

Find one binomial coefficient equal to the following expression:

$$\binom{n}{k} + 3\binom{n}{k-1} + 3\binom{n}{k-2} + \binom{n}{k-3}$$

连续使用帕斯卡公式进行合并。

原式
$$= {n \choose k} + {n \choose k-1} + 2 {n \choose k-1} + {n \choose k-2} + {n \choose k-2} + {n \choose k-3}$$

$$= {n+1 \choose k} + 2 {n+1 \choose k-1} + {n+1 \choose k-2}$$

$$= {n+2 \choose k} + {n+2 \choose k-1}$$

$$= {n+3 \choose k}$$

EX14

Prove that

$$\binom{r}{k} = \frac{r}{r-k} \binom{r-1}{k}$$

for r a real number and k an integer with $r \neq k$.

对于实数r,有二项式系数定义,

$$\binom{r}{k} = egin{cases} rac{r(r-1)\cdots(r-k+1)}{k!} & k \geq 1 \ 1 & k = 0 \ 0 & k \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

因此,当k=0或 $k\leq -1$ 时,等式显然成立,当 $k\geq 1$ 时,

$$\frac{r}{r-k}\binom{r-1}{k} = \frac{r}{r-k} \times \frac{(r-1)(r-2)\cdots(r-k)}{k!} = \frac{r(r-1)\cdots(r-k+1)}{k!} = \binom{r}{k}$$

EX15

Prove, that for every integer n > 1,

$$\binom{n}{1} - 2\binom{n}{2} + 3\binom{n}{3} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}n\binom{n}{n} = 0$$

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\$\$

两边同时求一阶导数,

\$\$

 $n(x+1)^{n-1} = \sum_{k=1}^n k \sum_{k=1}^n k \sum_{k=1}^n k$

\$\$

两边同时带入x=-1,即证明上式。

EX16

By integrating the binomial expansion, prove that, for a positive integer n,

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} \binom{n}{1} + \frac{1}{3} \binom{n}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{n}{n} = \frac{2^{n+1} - 1}{n+1}$$
$$(x+1)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k$$

两边同时对x进行积分,

$$\frac{(x+1)^{n+1}}{n+1} + C = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \frac{x^{k+1}}{k+1}$$

两边同时带入x=0,求得 $C=-rac{1}{n+1}$;再带入x=1证明上式成立。

EX17

Prove the identity in the previous exercise by using (5.2) and (5.3).

$$k \binom{n}{k} = n \binom{n-1}{k-1} \tag{5.2}$$

$$\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} = 2^n \tag{5.3}$$

对于 $\frac{1}{k+1}\binom{n}{k}$,通过式(5.2)进行变换,

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{k+1} \binom{n}{k} &= \frac{1}{k+1} \frac{n}{k} \binom{n-1}{k-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{k+1} \frac{n}{k} \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \\ &= \frac{n!}{(k+1)!(n-k)!} \\ &= \frac{1}{n+1} \frac{(n+1)!}{(k+1)!(n-k)!} \\ &= \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{n+1}{k+1} \end{split}$$

因此,提出公共部分,由式(5.3)可得,

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1}{k+1} \binom{n}{k} = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n+1}{k+1} = \frac{2^{n+1}-1}{n+1}$$

EX18

Evaluate the sum

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} \binom{n}{1} + \frac{1}{3} \binom{n}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \binom{n}{3} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{n}{n}$$

由EX16结论,带入x=-1,并将整个式子添加负号,有

$$-\sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k+1} = -\left(\frac{(-1+1)^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

EX19

Sum the series $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \cdots + n^2$ by observing that

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 $m^2 = 2\min\{m\}\{2\} + \min\{m\}\{1\}$

\$\$

and using the identity (5.19).

$$2\binom{m}{2}+\binom{m}{1}=2\times\frac{m(m-1)}{2}+m=m^2$$

因此每个平方数都可以写成组合数和的形式。

$$\begin{split} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^2 &= \sum_{k=1}^{n} (2 \binom{k}{2} + \binom{k}{1}) \\ &= 2 \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{k}{2} + \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{k}{1} \\ &= 2 \binom{n+1}{3} + \binom{n+1}{2} \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \end{split}$$

EX19注

使用到帕斯卡的迭代形式,具体参考正文p85,公式(5.19)。

EX20

Find integers a, b, and c such that

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 $m^3 = a \cdot m^3 = a \cdot m^{2} + b \cdot m^{2} + c \cdot m^{1}$

\$\$

for all m. Then sum the series $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \cdots + n^3$.

$$a {m \choose 3} + b {m \choose 2} + c {m \choose 1} = a \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{6} + b \frac{m(m-1)}{2} + cm = m^3$$

所以有方程组,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{a}{6} = 1 \\ -\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b}{2} = 0 \\ \frac{a}{3} - \frac{b}{2} + c = 0 \end{cases}$$

所以, a=6, b=6, c=1; 参考EX19有

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} j^{3} = \sum_{j=0}^{n} (6\binom{j}{3} + 6\binom{j}{2} + \binom{j}{1})$$

$$= 6\binom{n+1}{4} + 6\binom{n+1}{3} + \binom{n+1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{n^{2}(n+1)^{2}}{4}$$

EX21

Prove that, for all real numbers r and all integers k,

$$\binom{-r}{k} = (-1)^k \binom{r+k-1}{k}$$

当k < 0时, 二项式为0, 当k > 0时,

$${\binom{-r}{k}} = \frac{(-r)(-r-1)\cdots(-r-k+1)}{k!}$$
$$= (-1)^k \frac{r(r+1)\cdots(r+k-1)}{k!}$$
$$= (-1)^k {\binom{r+k-1}{k}}$$

EX22

$$\binom{r}{m}\binom{m}{k} = \binom{r}{k}\binom{r-k}{m-k}$$

当m < 0或者k < 0时,二项式为0,当 $0 \le k \le m$ 时,

EX23

Every day a student walks from her home to school, which is located 10 blocks east and 14 blocks north from home. She always takes a shortest walk of 24 blocks.

- (a) How many different walks are possible?
- (b) Suppose that four blocks east and five blocks north of her home lives her best friend, whom she meets each day on her way to school. Now how many different walks are possible?
- (c) Suppose, in addition, that three blocks east and six blocks north of her friend's house there is a park where the two girls stop each day to rest and play. Now how many different walks are there?
- (d) Stopping at a park to rest and play, the two students often get to school late. To avoid the temptation of the park, our two students decide never to pass the intersection where the park is. Now how many different walks are there?

EX25 Q(a)

移动24次,一共往东10次, $\binom{24}{10}=1961256$ 。

EX25 Q(b)

拆成两部分,先到朋友家,再到学校, $\binom{9}{4}\binom{24-9}{10-4}=630630$ 。

EX25 Q(c)

拆成三部分, $\binom{9}{4}\binom{9}{3}\binom{6}{3}=211680$ 。

EX25 Q(d)

总路径数,减去经过公园的路径数, $\binom{9}{4}\binom{15}{6}-\binom{9}{4}\binom{9}{3}\binom{6}{3}=630630-211680=418950$ 。

PS

顺便一提: 本题的「街区」和第二章EX28的「街区」有些不同,前者更接近点,后者更像块。

EX24

Consider a three-dimensional grid whose dimensions are 10 by 15 by 20. You are at the front lower left corner of the grid and wish to get to the back upper right corner 45 "blocks" away. How many different routes are there in which you walk exactly 45 blocks?

这本质上是一个「分组问题」,可以想想为把45个带号求,放入x,v和z三个盒子中。

因此一共有
$$\frac{45!}{10! \cdot 15! \cdot 20!}$$
条路径。

EX25

Use a combinatorial argument to prove the *Vandermonde convolution* for the binomial coefficients: For all positive integers m_1, m_2 , and n,

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{m_1}{k} \binom{m_2}{n-k} = \binom{m_1+m_2}{n}$$

Deduce the identity (5.16) as a special case.

考虑从 m_1 名男同学, m_2 位女同学中选出n位班委的问题,由两种解法。

- 1. 先考虑从男同学中选出k名同学担任班委,则还需要从女同学中选出剩余n-k名班委,而对于每一个k的选法,符合加法法则;
- 2. 不考虑性别,直接考虑从 $m_1 + m_2$ 名同学选出n名同学担任班委。

显然,方法1和方法2是等价的,因此得证。

对于式(5.16), 只需要取 $m_1 = m_2 = n \ge 0$, 即有,

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{m_1}{k} \binom{m_2}{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \binom{n}{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k}^2 = \binom{2n}{n}$$

EX26

Let n and k be integers with $1 \le k \le n$. Prove that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \binom{n}{k-1} = \frac{1}{2} \binom{2n+2}{n+1} - \binom{2n}{n}$$

由EX25可知,

$$\begin{split} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \binom{n}{k-1} &= \binom{n}{0} \binom{n}{-1} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \binom{n}{k-1} + \binom{n}{n+1} \binom{n}{n} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \binom{n}{k} \binom{n}{n+1-k} \\ &= \binom{2n}{n+1} \end{split}$$

即证,

$$\binom{2n}{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \binom{2n+2}{n+1} - \binom{2n}{n}$$

结合帕斯卡公式,这是很容易验证的。

EX26注

本题凑二项式系数的范德蒙德卷积公式时,补充的两项都是 $inom{r}{k}$ 的扩展定义,当 $k \leq -1$ 或者k > n时,由定义这两项都是0。

再者,就是范德蒙德卷积公式的k并非只能从0取到n,补充定义也是可以的。

EX27

Let n and k be positive integers. Give a combinatorial proof of the identity (5.15):

$$n(n+1)2^{n-2} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^2 \binom{n}{k}$$

还是使用学生的例子从n名同学中,先预选k名班委,再在k名班委中选出班长与学习委员(可以为同一人)。

由上面的例子,可以确定选出k名班委有 $\binom{n}{k}$ 种方案;从班委中选出班长和学习委员各有k种方案;由乘法法则,一共有 $k^2\binom{n}{k}$ 种方案。对于k可能的取值为1,2,…,n,每一个k之间符合加法法则,因此共有 $\sum_{k=1}^n k^2\binom{n}{k}$ 种方案。

下面进行逆向思考,先委任班长与学习委员。如果班长与学习委员为同一人,其余人要么是班委,要么不是班委,一共有 $n2^{n-1}$ 种方案;如果班长与学习委员不是同一人,则有 $n(n-1)2^{n-2}$ 种方案。合计共 $n(n+1)2^{n-2}$ 种方案。

两种解法求解的是同一问题, 因此结果等价, 题目得证。

EX28

Let nand k be positive integers. Give a combinatorial proof that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k \binom{n}{k}^2 = n \binom{2n-1}{n-1}$$

从n名男同学和n名女同学中选出n名班委,其中必须有一位女同学担任班长。

从女同学中选出k名班委,再从男同学中选出n-k名班委,k名女同学中选出一人为班长,有 $k \binom{n}{k} \binom{n}{n-k}$ 种方法,对于每一个k,符合加法法则,共有 $\sum_{k=1}^n k \binom{n}{k}^2$ 种方法。

或者,先从n名女同学中选出班长,再从剩余2n-1名同学中选择n-1名班委,即 $n \binom{2n-1}{n-1}$ 种选法,两种解法等价,题目得证。

EX29

Find and prove a formula for

$$\sum_{\substack{r,s,t\geq 0\\ s+s+1=r\\ s}} \binom{m_1}{r} \binom{m_2}{s} \binom{m_3}{t}$$

where the summation extends over all nonnegative integers r, s and t with sum r + s + t = n.

$$(x+1)^{m_1+m_2+m_3}=(x+1)^{m_1}(x+1)^{m_2}(x+1)^{m_3}$$

对比两端 x^n 的系数,则有

$$\sum_{\substack{r,s,t\geq 0\\r+s+t=n}}\binom{m_1}{r}\binom{m_2}{s}\binom{m_3}{t}=\binom{m_1+m_2+m_3}{n}$$

EX29注

有些类似EX12的思路。

EX30

Prove that the only antichain of $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ of size 6 is the antichain of all 2-subsets of S.

由定理5.3.3知,n元素集合的最大反链长为 $\binom{n}{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$ 。

设A是S的最大反链,满足,

$$|\mathcal{A}| = inom{n}{\lfloor n/2
floor}$$

设 α_k 是反链 \mathcal{A} 中大小为k的子集个数,因此有,

$$|\mathcal{A}| = \sum_{k=0}^n lpha_k = inom{n}{\lfloor n/2
floor}$$

也即

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{\alpha_k}{\binom{n}{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}} = 1$$

由二项式系数的单峰性,可知, $\binom{n}{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \geq \binom{n}{k}$,结合定理5.3.3知,

$$\sum_{k=0}^n rac{lpha_k}{inom{n}{k}} \leq 1$$

做差整理可得,

$$\sum_{k=0}^n lpha_k rac{inom{n}{\lfloor n/2
floor} - inom{n}{k}}{inom{n}{\lfloor n/2
floor} inom{n}{k}} \leq 0$$

但是, α_k 和 $\binom{n}{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}-\binom{n}{k}$ 均为非负数,因此上式恒为0。

要么 $lpha_k$ 为0,要么 $lpha_k$ 的系数为0,显然,除 $k=\lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ 和 $k=\lceil n/2 \rceil$ 外,一定有 $lpha_k=0$ 。

并且当n=4时, $k=\lceil n/2\rceil=\lfloor n/2\rfloor=2$,所以最大反链唯一,最大反链长为 $\binom{4}{2}=6$ 。并且只有2子集的反链数 $\alpha_2>0$,因此S大小为6的反链就是S的所有2子集的反链。

EX30PS

题目大体思路: 先说明大小为6的反链就是最大反链, 再论证最大反链唯一, 最后说明为最大反链是2子集的反链。

EX31

Prove that there are only two antichains of $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ of size 10 (10 is maximum by Spemer's theorem), namely, the antichain of all 2-subsets of Sand the antichain of all 3-subsets.

由EX30知,n=5的最大反链长为 $\binom{5}{2}=10$,k可以取2或3,并且有 $lpha_2+lpha_3=10$ 。

所有的2子集和所有的3子集分别构成的反链均是最大反链。

下证 α_2, α_3 中必有一个为0,即大小为10的反链只能是所有2子集的反链或所有3子集的反链。

对于所有2子集构成的反链,每添加一个3子集需要从中删除 $\binom{3}{2}=3$ 个2子集才能维持反链,而此时 $|\mathcal{A}|<10$,不是最大反链,因此最大反链不可能由2子集和3子集共同构成。

因此只能是 $\alpha_2 = 10, \alpha_3 = 0$ 或 $\alpha_2 = 0, \alpha_3 = 10$ 。

EX32

* Let S be a set of n elements. Prove that, if n is even, the only antichain of size $\binom{n}{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$ is the antichain of all $\frac{n}{2}$ -subsets; if n is odd, prove that the only antichains of this size are the antichain of all $\frac{n-1}{2}$ -subsets and the antichain of all $\frac{n+1}{2}$ -subsets.

略

EX33

Construct a partition of the subsets of {1, 2, 3, 4, 5} into symmetric chains.

需要采用递推的方式,由前一项构造后一项;满足如下两点,

- 1. 把最后一个子集复制并插入n, 把该子集作为新的最后一个子集;
- 2. 把n插入到除最后一个子集外所有的子集(并删除最后一个子集)。

我们给出n=4的结果 (可以在草稿上求出),

 \emptyset , 1, 12, 123, 1234

4, 14, 124

2, 23, 234

24

3, 13, 134

34

 \emptyset , 1, 12, 123, 1234, 12345

5, 15, 125, 1235

4, 14, 124, 1245

45, 145

2, 23, 234, 2345

25,235

24, 245

3, 13, 134, 1345

35, 135

34,345

EX33PS

对于特殊的行24,它没有除最后一个子集外的所有子集,所以不执行第二项操作。

EX34

In a partition of the subsets of {1,2, ...,n} into symmetric chains, how many chains have only one subset in them? two subsets? k subsets?

EX34参考链接

一个没看懂的解法

后来和舍友讨论一下,感觉清楚很多,大意就是求出 $\geq k$ 的子集个数的通项公式,然后用 $\geq k-1$ 的部分减去 $\geq k$ 的部分,就是=k的部分。

不过,鉴于本题没考,就不再多说了。(虽然第六章漏掉的EX32考了,但我也不整理了)。

EX34注

我感觉这个问题涉及的「对称链划分」课上没讲过;但考虑到第一章竟然考了构造拉丁方,这题还是很有必要背一下的。 莫名其妙,我做作业的时候漏掉了这题。

EX35

A talk show host has just bought 10 new jokes. Each night he tells some of the jokes. What is the largest number of nights on which you can tune in so that you never hear on one night at least all the jokes you heard on one of the other nights? (Thus, for instance, it is acceptable that you hear jokes 1, 2, and 3 on one night, jokes 3 and 4 on another, and jokes 1, 2, and 4 on a third. It is not acceptable that you hear jokes 1 and 2 on one night and joke 2 on another night.)

本题等价于求10个元素的集合最大反链长度,由公式 $egin{pmatrix} 10 \ 10/2 \end{pmatrix} = 252$ 。

EX35吐槽

这么短的题目不会考的。

EX36

Prove the identity of Exercise 25 using the binomial theorem and the relation $(1+x)^{m_l}(1+x)^{m_2}=(1+x)^{m_1+m_2}$.

两端展开,对比 x^n 的系数可得,

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{m_1}{k} \binom{m_2}{n-k} = \binom{m_1+m_2}{n}$$

EX37

Use the multinomial theorem to show that, for positive integers nand t,

$$t^n = \sum inom{n}{n_1 n_2 \cdots n_t},$$

where the summation extends over all nonnegative integral solutions $n_1, n_2, ..., n_t$ of $n_1 + n_2 + ... + n_t = n$.

由多项式定理,直接带入,

$$egin{aligned} t^n = & (1+1+\dots+1)^n \ = & \sum inom{n}{n_1 n_2 \cdots n_t} 1^{n_1} 1^{n_2} \cdots 1^{n_t} \ = & \sum inom{n}{n_1 n_2 \cdots n_t} \end{aligned}$$

EX38

Use the multinomial theorem to expand $(x_1+x_2+x_3)^4$.

$$egin{split} (x_1+x_2+x_3)^4 &= \sum inom{4}{n_1n_2n_3} x_1^{n_1}x_2^{n_2}x_3^{n_3} \ &= &(x_1^4+x_2^4+x_3^4) + 4(x_1^3x_2+x_2^3x_3+x_3^3x_1) + 6(x_1^2x_2^2+x_1^2x_3^2+x_2^2x_3^2) + 12(x_1^2x_2x_3+x_1x_2^2x_3+x_1x_2x_3^2) \end{split}$$

EX39

Determine the coefficient of $x_1^3x_2x_3^4x_5^2$ in the expansion of

$$(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5)^{10}$$

系数为
$$\binom{10}{3\ 1\ 4\ 0\ 2} = \frac{10!}{3! \times 1! \times 4! \times 0! \times 2!} = 12600$$
。

EX40

What is the coefficient of $x_1^3 x_2^3 x_3 x_4^2$ in the expansion of

$$(x_1-x_2+2x_3-2x_4)^9$$

$$\binom{9}{3\ 3\ 1\ 2}(x_1)^3(-x_2)^3(2x_3)(-2x_4)^2 = \frac{9!}{3!\times 3!\times 1!\times 2!}\times (-1)^3\times 2\times (-2)^2x_1^3x_2^3x_3x_4^2 = -40320x_1^3x_2^3x_3x_4^2$$

EX41

Expand $(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^n$ by boserving that

$$(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^n = ((x_1 + x_2) + x_3)^n$$

and then using the binomial theorem.

$$(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^n = ((x_1 + x_2) + x_3)^n$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (x_1 + x_2)^k x_3^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (\sum_{j=0}^k \binom{k}{j} x_1^j x_2^{k-j}) x_3^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \frac{k!}{j!(k-j)!} x_1^j x_2^{k-j} x_3^{n-k}$$

记 $n_1=j, n_2=k-j, n_3=n-k$, 所以上式可以化简为

$$egin{aligned} (x_1+x_2+x_3)^n &= \sum_{n_1+n_2+n_3}^{n_1+n_2+n_3} \sum_{n_1}^{n_1+n_2} rac{n!}{n_1! imes n_2! imes n_3!} x_1^{n_1} x_2^{n_2} x_3^{n_3} \ &= \sum_{n_1+n_2+n_3=n} inom{n}{n_1 \ n_2 \ n_3} x_1^{n_1} x_2^{n_2} x_3^{n_3} \end{aligned}$$

EX42

Prove the identity (5.21) by a combinatorial argument. (Hint: Consider the permutations of a multiset of objects of t different types with repetition numbers $n_l, n_2, ..., n_t$, respectively. Partition these permutations according to what type of object is in the first position.)

多重集合 $\{n_1\cdot x_1,n_2\cdot x_2,\cdots,n_t\cdot x_t\}$ 的n排列,其中 $n_1+n_2+\cdots+n_t=n$,多重集合n排列满足结论 $\frac{n!}{n_1!n_2!\cdots n_t!}$,得到左式。

之后采用另一种算法,优先决定第一个位置放哪种元素,有t种情况,之后对剩余的n-1个元素进行n-1排列,假如第一个位置选择 x_2 ,那么对应的n-1排列则为 $\frac{(n-1)!}{n_1!(n_2-1)!\cdots n_t!}$,即等于 $\binom{n-1}{n_1(n_2-1)\cdots n_t}$,对t种情况进行求和,得到右式。综上,证毕。

EX43

Prove by induction on n that, for n a positive integer,

$$\frac{1}{(1-z)^n} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{n+k-1}{k} z^k, \quad |z| < 1$$

Assume the validity of

$$\frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^k, \quad |z| < 1$$

当n=1是显然成立;假设对正整数n上式仍然成立($n\geq 1$),对于正整数n+1有

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{(1-z)^{n+1}} &= \frac{1}{n} (\frac{1}{(1-z)^n})' \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \binom{n+k-1}{k} k z^{k-1} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \frac{(n+k-1)!}{k!(n-1)!} k z^{k-1} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+k-1)!}{(k-1)!n!} z^{k-1} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \binom{n+k-1}{k-1} z^{k-1} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{(n+1)+k-1}{k} z^k \end{split}$$

综上, 证毕。

EX43PS

看到 $\frac{1}{1-z}$ DNA都动了,这不能不求导?

如果使用帕斯卡公式,中间化简合并的过程类似生成函数。

EX44

Prove that

$$\sum_{n_1+n_2+n_3=n} \binom{n}{n_1 \, n_2 \, n_3} (-1)^{n_1-n_2+n_3} = (-3)^n$$

where the summation extends over all nonnegative integral solutions of $n_1 + n_2 + n_3 = n$.

由EX41可以得到公式,

$$(x_1+x_2+x_3)^n = \sum_{n_1+n_2+n_2=n} inom{n}{n_1\,n_2\,n_3} x_1^{n_1} x_2^{n_2} x_3^{n_3}$$

化简题目中的式子,

$$\sum_{n_1+n_2+n_3=n} \binom{n}{n_1 n_2 n_3} (-1)^{n_1-n_2+n_3} = \sum_{n_1+n_2+n_3=n} \binom{n}{n_1 n_2 n_3} (-1)^{n_1} (1/(-1))^{n_2} + (-1)^{n_3}$$

$$= (-1+1/(-1)+-1)^n$$

$$= (-3)^n$$

EX44PS

本题英文原版书中要证明该式等于1,应该是印刷错误。

EX45

Prove that

$$\sum_{n_1+n_2+n_3+n_4=n} \binom{n}{n_1 \, n_2 \, n_3 \, n_4} (-1)^{n_2+n_4} = 0$$

相比上一题,本题更为直接,没有倒数需要处理。

$$\sum_{n_1+n_2+n_3+n_4=n} \binom{n}{n_1 n_2 n_3 n_4} (-1)^{n_2+n_4} = \sum_{n_1+n_2+n_3+n_4=n} \binom{n}{n_1 n_2 n_3 n_4} (-1)^{n_2} (-1)^{n_4} 1^{n_1} 1^{n_3}$$

$$= (1 + (-1) + 1 + (-1))^n$$

$$= 0$$

EX45PS

本题英文原版书中有印刷错误。

EX46

Use Newton's binomial theorem to approximate $\sqrt{30}$.

参考正文P91,

$$\sqrt{30} = 5(1+z)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad z = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= 5\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \binom{1/2}{k} z^{k}$$

EX46PS

事实上,上面的系数就是泰勒展开的系数。

$$(1+x)^lpha=1+lpha x+rac{lpha(lpha-1)}{2!}x^2+rac{lpha(lpha-1)(lpha-2)}{3!}x^3+\cdots o(x^3)$$

EX47

Use Newton's binomial theorem to approximate $10^{1/3}$.

参考答案给出的构造方法,

$$10^{1/3} = 2(rac{10}{8})^{rac{1}{3}} = 2(1+z)^{rac{1}{3}} \quad z = rac{1}{4}$$

我自己想的构造,

$$10^{1/3} = 10(1 - 0.99)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 10(1 - z)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$
 $z = -0.99$

结果应该是一致的。

EX48

Use Theorem 5.6.1 to show that, if m and n are positive integers, then a partially ordered set of mn + 1 elements has a chain of size m + 1 or an antichain of size n+1.

采用反证法,假设命题不成立,即mn+1个元素的偏序集,链长度最大为m,反链长度最大为n。

设r为最大链长,显然有 $r \leq m$,并且由定理5.6.1知,偏序集可以被划分为r条反链 $\{A_i\}_{i=1}^r, |A_i| \leq n$ 。因此,

$$mn+1=\sum_{i=1}^r |A_i| \leq rn \leq mn$$

产生了矛盾, 假设不成立。

故mn+1个元素的偏序集有一个大小为m+1的链或大小为n+1的反链。

EX49

Use the result of the previous exercise to show that a sequence of m + 1 real numbers either contains an increasing subsequence of m + 1 numbers or a decreasing subsequence of n + 1 numbers (see Application 9 of Section 2.2).

取mn+1个实数 $\{a_i\}_{i=0}^{mn}$,用X表示有序对集合 $\{(i,a_i)|0\leq i\leq mn\}$,并定义X上的偏序关系:对于X上不同的元素 $x=(i,a_i),y=(j,a_j)$,如果有 $i< j,a_i\leq a_j$ 则x< y。

可以发现:链对应递增子序列 $\{a_i\}_{i=0}^{mn}$,反链对应递减子序列 $\{a_i\}_{i=0}^{mn}$ 。 由上题可知,一定能找到长度为m+1的链或n+1的反链,相应地,也一定有长度为m+1的递增子序列或长度为n+1的递减子序列。

EX49PS

结论在3.2节,稍作调整即有结论:由mn+1个实数构成的序列,要么含有长度为m+1的递增(非递减)子序列,要么含有长度为n+1的递减子序列。

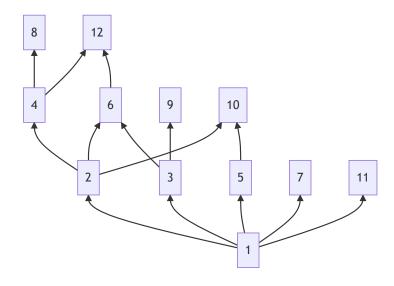
书中递增一般指非严格递增,递减则是严格递减。

EX50

Consider the partially ordered set (X, |) on the set $X = \{1, 2, ..., 12\}$ of the first 12 positive integers, partially ordered by "is divisible by."

- (a) Determine a chain of largest size and a partition of X into the smallest number of antichains.
- (b) Determine an antichain of largest size and a partition of X into the smallest number of chains.

Q(a)



最大大小的链为1,2,48,最大链长为4,反链划分如下,

8, 12 4, 6, 9, 10 2, 3, 5, 7, 11 1

Q(b)

最大大小的反链为7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, (选出度为0的所有结点)反链长为6,链的划分如下,

1, 2, 4, 8 3, 6, 12 9 5, 10 7

EX51

Let Rand S be two partial orders on the same set X. Considering R and S as subsets of $X \times X$, we assume that $R \subseteq S$ but $R \neq S$. Show that there exists an ordered pair (p, q), where $(p,q) \in S$ and $(p,q) \notin R$ such hat $R' = R \cup \{(p,q)\}$ is also a partial order on X. Show by example that not every such (p, q) has the property that R' is a partial order on X.

举反例的题目,取

$$X = \{1, 2, 3\}, \quad R = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (1, 2)\},$$

$$S = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3)\}$$

取p=2,q=3,这时 $R'=\{1,1),(2,2),(3,3),(1,2),(2,3)\}$,然而R'不满足传递关系(不包含(1,3)),因此R'不是X上的偏序。