

第11章

6. 解: (1) 特征方程为 $x^2 - 7x + 12 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 3, x_2 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{方程通解为 } a_n = C_1 \cdot 3^n + C_2 \cdot 4^n$$

将 $a_0 = 4, a_1 = 6$ 代入得:

$$\begin{cases} 4 = C_1 + C_2 \\ 6 = 3C_1 + 4C_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 10 \\ C_2 = -6 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{方程通解为 } a_n = 10 \cdot 3^n - 6 \cdot 4^n$$

(2) 特征方程为 $x^2 + 6x + 9 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 = -3$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{对应齐次方程通解为 } \bar{a}_n = (C_1 + C_2 n) \cdot (-3)^n$$

注意到 $f(n) = 3$, 设特解为 $a_n^* = P$.

$$\Rightarrow P + 6P + 9P = 3, P = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{方程通解为 } a_n = (C_1 + C_2 n) \cdot (-3)^n + \frac{3}{16}$$

将 $a_0 = 0, a_1 = 1$ 代入得:

$$\begin{cases} 0 = C_1 + \frac{3}{16} \\ 1 = (C_1 + C_2) \cdot (-3) + \frac{3}{16} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = -\frac{3}{16} \\ C_2 = -\frac{1}{16} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{方程通解为 } a_n = (-\frac{3}{16} - \frac{1}{16}n) \cdot (-3)^n + \frac{3}{16}$$

(3) 特征方程为 $x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{对应齐次方程通解为 } \bar{a}_n = C_1 + C_2 \cdot 2^n$$

注意到 $f(n) = 1$, 设方程特解 $a_n^* = P_1 n + P_2$.

$$\Rightarrow (P_1 n + P_2) - 2(P_1(n-1) + P_2) + 2(P_1(n-2) + P_2) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -P_1 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n^* = -n$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{方程通解为 } a_n = C_1 + C_2 \cdot 2^n - n$$

代入 $a_0 = 4, a_1 = 6$ 得:

$$\begin{cases} 4 = C_1 + C_2 \\ 6 = C_1 + 2C_2 - 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 1 \\ C_2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{方程通解为 } a_n = 3 \cdot 2^n - n + 1$$

(4) 特征方程为 $x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0$.

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 2, x_2 = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{对应齐次方程通解为 } \bar{a}_n = C_1 \cdot 2^n + C_2 \cdot 5^n$$

注意到 $f(n) = 3^n$, 设特解为 $a_n^* = P \cdot 3^n$

$$\Rightarrow P \cdot (3^n - 7 \cdot 3^{n-1} + 10 \cdot 3^{n-2}) = 3^n \Rightarrow P = -\frac{9}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{方程通解为 } a_n = C_1 \cdot 2^n + C_2 \cdot 5^n - \frac{9}{2} \cdot 3^n$$

将 $a_0 = 0, a_1 = 1$ 代入得:

$$\begin{cases} 0 = C_1 + C_2 - \frac{9}{2} \\ 1 = 2C_1 + 5C_2 - \frac{9}{2} \times 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = \frac{6}{5} \\ C_2 = \frac{11}{10} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{方程通解为 } a_n = \frac{6}{5} \cdot 2^n + \frac{11}{10} \cdot 5^n - \frac{9}{2} \cdot 3^n$$

(5) 依题知:

$$a_n = n! + n a_{n-1}$$

$$a_{n-1} = (n-1)! + (n-1) a_{n-2}$$

$$a_{n-2} = (n-2)! + (n-2) a_{n-3}$$

\vdots

$$a_1 = 1! + 1 \cdot a_0$$

$$\text{依次代入得: } a_n = n \cdot n! + n(n-1)(n-2) \cdots 1 \cdot a_0$$

$$= n \cdot n! + 2 \cdot n!$$

$$= (n+2) n!$$

下设 $a_n = (n+2) n!$ 符合题意.

$$n=0, a_0 = 2 \cdot 0! = 2 \text{ 符合题意}$$

假设 $n=k$ 时 $a_k = (k+2) k!$, 则当 $n=k+1$ 时

$$a_{k+1} - (k+1) a_k = (k+1)!$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{k+1} = (k+2)(k+1)k! + (k+1)!$$

$$= (k+1+2)(k+1)! \text{ 合题意.}$$

故 $a_n = (n+2) n!$ 为方程通解.

15. 解: (1) 设 $H(n)$ 表示 n ms 内可以发送的不同信号数.

$$H(n) = H(n-2) + H(n-3) \quad (n \geq 4)$$

$$(2) H(2) = 1, H(3) = 1,$$

$$H(1) = 0$$

$$(3) H(12) = H(10) + H(9)$$

$$= H(8) + H(7) + H(7) + H(6)$$

$$= H(6) + H(5) + 2(H(5) + H(4)) + H(4) + H(3)$$

$$= H(6) + 3H(5) + 3H(4) + H(3)$$

$$H(6) = H(4) + H(3) = H(2) + H(1) + 1 = 2$$

$$H(5) = H(3) + H(2) = 2$$

$$H(4) = H(2) + H(1) = 1$$

$$H(3) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow H(12) = 2 + 6 + 3 + 1 = 12$$

21. 解: (1) 依题知:

$$C(x) = (x + x^2 + x^3 + \cdots)^4$$

$$= \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(1-x^{n+1})}{1-x} \right)^4$$

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

(2) 依题知:

$$C(x) = (x^2 + x)(1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \cdots)^2$$

$$= (1+x) \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-x^{n+1}}{1-x} \right)^2$$

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

(3) 依题知:

$$C(x) = (x^{10} + x^{11} + \dots)^4$$

$$= \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{10}(1-x^n)}{1-x} \right)^4$$

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

23. 解: 原问题等价于将 n (n 为奇数) 拆分为 3 个正整数, 且 2 个整数不相等.

拆分数: 考虑不定方程 $(x_1+1) + (x_2+1) + (x_3+1) = n$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = n-3,$$

$$\text{生成函数 } F(x) = (1+y+y^2+\dots)^3 = \frac{1}{(1-y)^3},$$

$$y^{n-3} \text{ 系数为 } \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}$$

考虑 2 个整数相等的情况, 不定方程 $2x_1 + x_2 = n-3,$

n 为奇数 $\Rightarrow n-3$ 为偶数 $\Rightarrow x_1$ 为偶数

\Rightarrow 有 $\frac{n-1}{2}$ 种情况.

$$\text{故总的方案数为 } \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2} - \frac{n-1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(n-1)(n-3),$$

28. 解: 设方案数为 $\{a_n\}$, 其生成函数为 $F(x)$

依题知:

$$F(x) = \left(1 + \frac{x^1}{2!} + \frac{x^2}{4!} + \dots\right) \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots\right)$$

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

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

$$= \left(\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}\right)^2 |e^{2x}|$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} 4^n \frac{x^n}{n!} + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} 2^n \frac{x^n}{n!} + 1 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \begin{cases} 4^{n-1} + 2^{n-1}, & n \geq 1 \\ 0, & n = 0 \end{cases}$$