

Generating Functions

- 定义

Sequence : $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_k, \dots$

$$\text{Generating Function : } G(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_kx^k + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_kx^k$$

- 无穷级数示例

$$\text{无穷项几何级数 } G(x) = 1 + x + \dots + x^k + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$\text{有限项几何级数 } G(x) = 1 + x + x^2 = \frac{1-x^3}{1-x}$$

$$\text{二项式级数 } G(x) = \sum_{k=0}^m C(m, k)x^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{m}{k} x^k = (1+x)^m$$

- 计算公式, $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_kx^k, g(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_kx^k$

- 线性性: $\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\alpha a_k + \beta b_k)x^k$
- 移位: $x^m f(x) = \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} a_kx^{k+m} = \sum_{t=n+m}^{\infty} a_{t-m}x^t$
- 逐项求导: $f'(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)a_{k+1}x^k$
- 逐项积分: $\int_0^x f(t)dt = f(0) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_{k-1}}{k}x^k$
- $f(\alpha x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha^k \cdot a_kx^k$
- 卷积: $f(x)g(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\sum_{j=0}^k a_j b_{k-j})x^k$
- **Important:** $xf'(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} ka_kx^k$

- 广义二项式系数

$$\binom{m}{k} = C(m, k) = \frac{m!}{k!(m-k)!}$$

$$\text{广义二项式系数 } \binom{u}{k} = \begin{cases} \frac{u(u-1)\dots(u-k+1)}{k!} & k > 0 \\ 1 & k = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

- 广义二项式定理

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

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

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

- 卷积应用

$$G(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$$

$$\text{考虑 } b_k = \sum_{i=0}^k a_i, F(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k x^k = ?$$

$$\text{令 } c_k = 1, H(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k x^k = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$b_k = \sum_{i=0}^k a_i = \sum_{i=0}^k a_i \cdot c_{k-i}$$

$$F(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k x^k = \frac{1}{1-x} G(x)$$

题型

- 生成函数展开成数列

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1}{1-4x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1-2x} + \frac{1}{1+2x} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (2^k + 2^{-k}) x^k \right] \\ &\Rightarrow a_k = \frac{1}{2} (2^k + 2^{-k}) \end{aligned}$$

- 数列转化成生成函数

$$\begin{aligned} a_k &= \sum_{i=1}^k i^2 \\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 1 \cdot x^k &= \frac{1}{1-x} \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} kx^k &= x \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^2 x^k &= x \left(\frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \right)' = \frac{x(1+x)}{(1-x)^3} \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{i=0}^k i^2 \right) x^k &= \frac{1}{1-x} \cdot \frac{x(1+x)}{(1-x)^3} = \frac{x(1+x)}{(1-x)^4} \end{aligned}$$

- 计数问题和生成函数

- 不考虑选出次序时

- 将最多能选m次，最少能选n次的元素看作 $(x^n + x^{n+1} + \dots + x^m)$
- 把不同的元素乘在一起，若总数为r，计算 a_r
- r-combination

集合中有 n 个元素，每个元素可以被选任意次，可表示为生成函数

$$G(x) = (1 + x + \dots + x^k + \dots)^n = \frac{1}{(1-x)^n}$$

r -combination即选出元素个数一共 r 个时的选法个数，即 $a_r = C(n+k-1, k)$

○ 取钱问题

- 不考虑取钱次序

$$G(x) = (1 + x + x^2 + \dots)(1 + x^2 + x^4 + \dots)(1 + x^5 + x^{10} + \dots) = \frac{1}{(1-x)(1-x^2)(1-x^5)}$$

- 考虑取钱次序 $G(x) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} (x + x^2 + x^5)^r = \frac{1}{1-(x+x^2+x^5)}$

- 递推问题和生成函数（见例题11）
- 组合数问题和生成函数（见例题12）

总结

- 生成函数问题提供了解决数列问题的另一种角度，本质还是解决数列问题