

青年自学丛书

数学1—4册习题解答

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下 册



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第六章 数列极限、排列组合、 应用数学初步

习 题 一 (第三册第 735 页)

1. (1) $a_5 = -64, a_8 = 512$ (2) $a_5 = \frac{1}{27}, a_8 = \frac{1}{729}$.

(3) $a_5 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}, a_8 = \frac{1}{27},$

(4) $a_5 = -7 + 5\sqrt{2}, a_8 = -99 + 70\sqrt{2}.$

2. (1) $\because a_2 = a_1 q = 18, a_4 = a_1 q^3 = 8,$

$$\therefore \frac{a_1 q^3}{a_1 q} = \frac{8}{18}, q^2 = \frac{4}{9}, q = \pm \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$\therefore a_1 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = 18, a_1 = 27.$$

$$\text{或 } a_1 \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = 18, a_1 = -27.$$

$$\therefore a_1 = 27, q = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{或} \quad a_1 = -27, q = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{因此, } a_3 = a_1 q^2 = 27 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = 12,$$

$$\text{或 } a_3 = (-27) \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = -12,$$

$$\therefore a_3 = 12, q = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{或} \quad a_3 = -12, q = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

(2) $\because a_5 = a_1 q^4 = 4, a_7 = a_1 q^6 = 6,$

$$\therefore \frac{a_1 q^6}{a_1 q^4} = \frac{6}{4}, \quad q^2 = \frac{3}{2}, \quad q = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}},$$

$$\therefore a_1 \cdot q^4 = a_1 \cdot \frac{9}{4} = 4 \quad a_1 = \frac{16}{9}.$$

$$\therefore a_{10} = \frac{16}{9} \cdot \left(\pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \right)^9 = \pm \frac{9\sqrt{6}}{2}.$$

$$(3) \quad a_5 = a_1 q^4 = a_1 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^4 = \frac{81}{8}$$

$$\therefore a_1 = 2.$$

$$(4) \quad a_4 = (-2.5) q^3 = -\frac{1}{50}, \quad q = \frac{1}{5}.$$

$$3. \quad (1) \pm 32, \quad (2) \pm \frac{15}{4}, \quad (3) \pm \sqrt{7}, \quad (4) \pm \frac{2-x}{1-x}.$$

$$4. \quad (1) 15, \quad (2) 31\frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } 19\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$5. \quad (1) \quad S_8 = \frac{a_1(q^8-1)}{q-1} = \frac{a_1[(-2)^8-1]}{-2-1} = \frac{a_1(256-1)}{-3} = \frac{85}{2}.$$

$$\therefore a_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad a_8 = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot (-2)^7 = 64.$$

$$(2) \quad S_5 = \frac{a_1(1-q^5)}{1-q} = \frac{a_1 \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^5 \right]}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{31}{8}$$

$$\therefore a_1 = 2, \quad a_5 = \frac{1}{8}.$$

$$6. \quad (1) \quad a_n = a_1 q^{n-1} = (-5) \cdot q^{n-1} = \frac{1}{25}, \quad \therefore q^{n-1} = -\frac{1}{125}$$

$$S_n = \frac{-5(1-q^n)}{1-q} = -\frac{104}{25}$$

把 $q^{n-1} = -\frac{1}{125}$ 代入上式, 得 $q = -\frac{1}{5}$.

$$\therefore \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)^{n-1} = \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)^3, \therefore n=4.$$

$$(2) \frac{19}{3} = \frac{a_1 \left[1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n\right]}{1 - \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{a_1 - \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}}, \therefore a_1 = 3.$$

$$\therefore \frac{4}{3} = 3 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1} \quad \text{得 } n=3.$$

7. 设四年后平均亩产量为 x 斤,

那么, $x = 620 \cdot (1 + 16\%)^4$

$$\begin{aligned} \lg x &= \lg 620 + 4 \lg 1.16 = 2.7924 + 4 \times 0.0645 \\ &= 3.0504. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x \approx 1123 (\text{斤}).$$

答: 四年后平均亩产 1123 斤

8. 设三年后逼粮 x 斗,

那么: $x = 15(1 + 120\%)^3$

$$\begin{aligned} \lg x &= \lg 15 + 3 \lg 2.2 = 1.1761 + 3 \times 0.3424 = 2.2033 \\ \therefore x &\approx 159.7 (\text{斗}) \end{aligned}$$

答: 三年后逼粮 159.7 斗

9. 设 x 月后超过 107 台, 那么

$$\frac{20 \left[\left(1 + \frac{20}{100}\right)^x - 1 \right]}{\left(1 + \frac{20}{100}\right) - 1} > 107. \quad \therefore x > 3.$$

答: 三月后(即第四月起), 总产超过 107 台

10. 设三个数为 $a-d, a, a+d$.

$$\text{那么} \begin{cases} a-d+a+a+d=21 \\ (a-d+1)(a+d+15)=(a+5)^2 \end{cases}$$

解之, 得 $a=7$, $d_1=2$, $d_2=-16$.

因此, 原来的三个数为 5, 7, 9 或 23, 7, -9.

11. 证明:

$\because a, b, c$ 是等比数列的第 p, q, r 项,

设首项为 A , 公比为 Q ,

$$\text{那么} \begin{cases} AQ^{p-1}=a, \\ AQ^{q-1}=b, \\ AQ^{r-1}=c. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore a^{q-r} \cdot b^{r-p} \cdot c^{p-q} \\ &= (AQ^{p-1})^{q-r} \cdot (AQ^{q-1})^{r-p} \cdot (AQ^{r-1})^{p-q} \\ &= A^{q-r+r-p+p-q} \cdot Q^{(p-1)(q-r)+(q-1)(r-p)+(r-1)(p-q)} \\ &= A^0 \cdot Q^0 = 1. \end{aligned}$$

12. 证明:

$\because a, b, c$ 成等差数列,

$$\therefore 2b=a+c,$$

$\because x, y$ 分别为 a, b 和 b, c 的等比中项,

$$\therefore x^2=ab, y^2=bc,$$

$$\therefore 2b^2=(a+c)b=ab+bc=x^2+y^2,$$

$\therefore x^2, b^2, y^2$ 成等差数列.

13. 证明

$\because A, B, C$ 成等差数列, $\therefore 2B=A+C$.

$\because A+B+C=180^\circ$, $\therefore 2B=A+C=180^\circ-B$,

$$\therefore B=60^\circ$$

又 $\because a, b, c$ 成等比数列, $\therefore b^2=ac$.

由正弦定理, 得: $(2R\sin B)^2 = (2R\sin A)(2R\sin C)$,

即 $\sin^2 B = \sin A \cdot \sin C$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{3}{4} &= -\frac{1}{2} [\cos(A+C) - \cos(A-C)] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{2} - \cos(A-C) \right].\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \cos(A-C) = 1$, 即 $A-C=0$,

$\therefore A=C$, $\therefore A=C=B=60^\circ$.

$\therefore a=b=c$.

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 的面积 $= \frac{1}{2}a^2 \cdot \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2$.

14. 证明:

(1) $\because \lg \sin A, \lg \sin B, \lg \sin C$ 成等差数列,

$\therefore 2\lg \sin B = \lg \sin A + \lg \sin C$

即 $\sin^2 B = \sin A \cdot \sin C$.

$$\therefore \frac{\sin^2 A}{\sin^2 B} = \frac{\sin^2 A}{\sin A \cdot \sin C} = \frac{\sin A}{\sin C} = \frac{a}{c}.$$

(2) $\because$ 方程有等根.

$\therefore 4c^2 - 4ac = 0$, 即 $c(c-a) = 0$, $\therefore c=a$

$\therefore \sin C = \sin A$

又 $\frac{\sin^2 A}{\sin^2 B} = \frac{a}{c} = 1$, $\therefore \sin^2 A = \sin^2 B$.

$\therefore \sin A = \sin B$, (舍去 $\sin A = -\sin B$)

$\therefore \sin A = \sin B = \sin C$.

练习 (第三册第 743 页)

1. (1) $N=25$, (2) $N=250$,

2. (1) $N=8$, (2) $N=73$.

3. 证明.

任给 $\varepsilon > 0$, 要使 $\left| \frac{n+4}{3n-1} - \frac{1}{3} \right| < \varepsilon$,

只要 $\frac{9n-3}{13} > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ 即可, 也就是 $n > \frac{13}{9\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{3}$,

取 $\frac{13}{9\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{3}$ 的整数部分为 N ,

$\therefore$ 当 $n > N$ 时, 有 $\left| \frac{n+4}{3n-1} - \frac{1}{3} \right| < \varepsilon$ 成立,

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+4}{3n-1} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

4. 证明:

任给 $\varepsilon > 0$, 要使 $\left| \frac{2n}{n+2} - 2 \right| < \varepsilon$,

只要 $n > \frac{4}{\varepsilon} - 2$ 即可,

取 $N = \left(\frac{4}{\varepsilon} - 2 \right)$ 的整数部分,

$\therefore$ 当 $n > N$ 时, 有 $\left| \frac{2n}{n+2} - 2 \right| < \varepsilon$ 成立.

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{n+2} = 2.$$

5. 证明:

任给 $\varepsilon > 0$, 要使 $|3-3| < \varepsilon$ 成立,

只要取 $N=1, 2, 3, \dots$, 即可,

当 $n > N$ 时, 即从任一项起, 都有

$|3-3| < \varepsilon$ 成立, $\therefore$ 数列 $\{3\}$ 的极限是 3.

练 习 (第三册第 756 页)

1. 证明:

$$\because a_n = 2 + \frac{n-2}{n},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore a_{n+1} - a_n &= 2 + \frac{n+1-2}{n+1} - \left(2 + \frac{n-2}{n}\right) \\ &= \frac{2}{n(n+1)} > 0,\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ 数列 $\left\{2 + \frac{n-2}{n}\right\}$ 单调递增.

$$\text{又 } |a_n| = \left|2 + \frac{n-2}{n}\right| \leq 3,$$

$\therefore$ 数列有界, $\therefore$ 数列 $\left\{2 + \frac{n-2}{n}\right\}$ 有极限.

求出极限:

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(2 + \frac{n-2}{n}\right) &= 2 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n-2}{n} = 2 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right) \\ &= 2 + 1 = 3.\end{aligned}$$

2. 证明

$$\because a_n = -\frac{2^{n+1}+1}{2^n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore a_{n+1} - a_n &= \left(-\frac{2^{n+2}+1}{2^{n+1}}\right) - \left(-\frac{2^{n+1}+1}{2^n}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} > 0.\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ 数列单调递增.

$$\because |a_n| = \left|-\frac{2^{n+1}+1}{2^n}\right| = \left|2 + \frac{1}{2^n}\right| < 3. \therefore \text{数列有界.}$$

既然数列递增而有界, 因此, 它有一个极限.

计算: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(-2 - \frac{1}{2^n} \right) = -2$. (证明略)

3. (1) 6, (2) $\frac{10}{3}$,

4. (1) 2, (2) $\frac{1}{2}$, (3) -1, (4) 1.

5. (1) 0, (2) 0, (3) 1, (4) 1.
(5) 6, (6) 8, (7) 0.

(8) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3}{n^2} + \frac{5}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{2n+1}{n^2} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 2n}{n^2} = 1$.

(9) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1^2}{n^3} + \frac{2^2}{n^3} + \dots + \frac{n^2}{n^3} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2}{n^3}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}}{n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^3 + 3n^2 + n}{6n^3} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{3}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}}{6} = \frac{1}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

(10) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4 + 6 + \dots + (2n+2)}{2 + 3 + \dots + (n+1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2 + 6n}{n^2 + 3n} = 2$.

6. (1) 0, (2) -5,

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^2 \ln x = 1^2 \cdot \ln 1 = 1 \cdot 0 = 0$

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{4-x^2}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{4-x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{0+1} - \sqrt{4-0}}{\sqrt{0+1} + \sqrt{4-0}} = -\frac{1}{3}$.

(5) 1, (6) -1 (7) -1, (8) ∞ ,

(9) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x+1} - 1)(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)}{x(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}+1} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \lg \frac{100+x^2}{1+100x^2} = \lg \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{100}{x^2}+1}{\frac{1}{x^2}+100} = \lg \frac{1}{100} = -2.$$

习 题 二(第三册第 765 页)

$$1. (1) \because a_1 = 2, |q| = \frac{1}{4} < 1. \therefore S = \frac{2}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{8}{3},$$

$$(2) \because a_1 = -1, |q| = \frac{1}{3} < 1, \therefore S = \frac{-1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = -\frac{3}{2}.$$

$$(3) S = \frac{10}{3}, \quad (4) S = -\frac{5}{6},$$

2. 证明:

$$1.\dot{9} = 1.999\cdots = 1 + \frac{9}{10} + \frac{9}{100} + \frac{9}{1000} + \cdots = 1 + \frac{\frac{9}{10}}{1 - \frac{1}{10}} = 2.$$

$$3. (1) 0.3\dot{5} = 0.353535\cdots = \frac{35}{100} + \frac{35}{10000} + \frac{35}{1000000} + \cdots$$

$$= \frac{\frac{35}{100}}{1 - \frac{1}{100}} = \frac{35}{99}.$$

$$(2) 0.2\dot{6} = 0.2666\cdots = 0.2 + \frac{6}{100} + \frac{6}{1000} + \frac{6}{10000} + \cdots$$

$$= 0.2 + \frac{\frac{6}{100}}{1 - \frac{1}{10}} = \frac{4}{15}.$$

$$(3) 1\frac{11}{45}, (4) 6\frac{26}{33}, (5) \frac{203}{999}, (6) -2\frac{32}{99}.$$

4. $\because$ 原正三角形面积为 $\frac{9\sqrt{3}}{4}$, 第一个小

三角形面积为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$, $\frac{9}{4} = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{16}$, 第二个小三角形面积为:

$\frac{9\sqrt{3}}{64}$, ..., 因此, 所有三角形的面积为:

$$S = \frac{\frac{9\sqrt{3}}{4}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = 3\sqrt{3} (cm^2)$$

所有小三角形面积为:

$$S_1 = 3\sqrt{3} - \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} (cm^2).$$

5. 如原文图, $OB = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4$, 设 $\angle AOB = \alpha$, 则 $\angle ABC = \angle BCD = \dots = \alpha$.

$\therefore AB = 3, BC = 3\cos\alpha, CD = 3\cos^2\alpha, \dots$,

$\therefore$ 在 $\triangle AEO$ 中, $\cos\alpha = \frac{4}{5}$, $\therefore S = \frac{3}{1 - \frac{4}{5}} = 15 (cm)$.

答: 所有这些线段的和为 $15cm$.

$$6. \sqrt[4]{\sin\theta} \sqrt[4]{\sin\theta} \sqrt[4]{\sin\theta} \dots = \sin^{\frac{1}{4}}\theta \cdot \sin^{\frac{1}{16}}\theta \cdot \sin^{\frac{1}{64}}\theta \dots$$

$$= (\sin \theta)^{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{64} + \dots} = (\sin \theta)^{\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{4}}} = \sqrt[3]{\sin \theta}$$

$$7. \text{ 由 } \begin{cases} \frac{3x-1}{x-1} \geq 0, \\ \frac{3x-1}{1-x} \geq 0 \\ x \neq 1, \end{cases} \text{ 得: } 3x-1=0. \text{ 即 } x=\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore y=1,$$

因此, 所求数列的和为:

$$1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \dots = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

8. $\because A, B, C$ 成等差数列,

$$\therefore 2B = A + C = 180^\circ - B, \quad \therefore B = 60^\circ.$$

$$\therefore A = 60^\circ - \theta, \quad C = 60^\circ + \theta.$$

又 $\because \frac{1}{\sin 2A}, \frac{1}{\sin 2B}, \frac{1}{\sin 2C}$ 成等差数列,

$$\therefore \frac{2}{\sin 2B} = \frac{1}{\sin 2A} + \frac{1}{\sin 2C}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{\sin 120^\circ} = \frac{\sin 2A + \sin 2C}{\sin 2A \cdot \sin 2C}$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin(A+C) \cos(A-C)}{-\frac{1}{2} [\cos(2A+2C) - \cos(2A-2C)]}$$

$$\therefore 2 \cos(2A-2C) - 3 \cos(A-C) + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{即 } 2 \cos 4\theta - 3 \cos 2\theta + 1 = 0,$$

$$\cos^2 2\theta - \frac{3}{4} \cos 2\theta - \frac{1}{4} = 0,$$

$$\therefore \cos 2\theta = 1, \cos 2\theta = -\frac{1}{4}.$$

由 $\cos 2\theta = 1$, 得 $\operatorname{tg} \theta = 0$. 不合题意, 应舍去,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } \cos 2\theta = -\frac{1}{4}, \text{ 得 } \cos^2 \theta &= \frac{3}{8}, \quad \operatorname{tg} \theta = \sqrt{\frac{1+\frac{1}{4}}{1-\frac{1}{4}}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \log_{0.6} \operatorname{tg} \theta = \log_{\frac{3}{5}} \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \cos^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta \log_{0.6} \operatorname{tg} \theta + \cos^2 \theta \cdot \log_{0.6}^2 \operatorname{tg} \theta + \cdots \\ + \cos^2 \theta \cdot \log_{0.6}^{n-1} \operatorname{tg} \theta + \cdots \\ = \frac{3}{8} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \cdots \right) = \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

练 习 (第三册第 782 页)

1. (1) 3600, (2) 792, (3) 126, (4) $\frac{7}{24}$

2. (1) 证明: 左边 $= 3! + 4 \times 3 \times 2 + 5 \times 4 \times 3 + 6 \times 5 \times 4$
 $= 210 =$ 右边.

(2) 证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右边} &= A_m^n + nA_m^{n-1} = \frac{m!}{(m-n)!} + \frac{n \cdot m!}{(m-n+1)!} \\ &= \frac{(m-n+1)m! + n \cdot m!}{(m-n+1)!} = \frac{m!(m+1)}{(m-n+1)!} \\ &= \frac{(m+1)!}{(m-n+1)!} = A_{m+1}^n = \text{左边}. \end{aligned}$$

3. (1) $A_4^1 + A_4^2 + A_4^3 + P_4 = 64.$

(2) $2A_3^2 = 12.$

(3) $2P_3 = 12, A_4^3 + P_4 - 1 = 4 \times 3 \times 2 + 4 \times 3 \times 2 - 1 = 47$

答: 可组成 64 个自然数, 12 个三位奇数, 12 个能被 3 整除的三位数, 47 个大于 123 的数.

4. (1) $A_5^4 - A_4^3 = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 - 4 \times 3 \times 2 = 96.$

(2) $3P_4 - 2P_3 = 60.$

答: 可组成 96 个四位数, 60 个五位偶数.

5. $A_{12}^2 = 12 \times 11 = 132.$

答: 共通信 132 封.

6. $P_5 = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 = 120, P_5 - P_4 = 96, P_4 = 4! = 24.$

答: 五个同学站成一排共有 120 种站法,

某同学不能站在中间有 96 种站法.

某两个同学必须挨在一起有 24 种站法.

7. 第一条金鱼的放法有 3 种, 第二条金鱼的放法也有 3 种, 其余每条金鱼都有 3 种放法,

$\therefore 3^4 = 81$

答: 共有 81 种放法.

8. $P_{\text{环}8} = 7! = 5040, P_3 \cdot P_{\text{环}6} = 6 \times 5! = 720$

答: 8 人围成一圈有 5040 种坐法,

其中 3 人挨坐有 720 种坐法,

习 题 三 (第三册第 789 页)

1. (1) $C_{50}^{48} = C_{50}^2 = \frac{50 \times 49}{2!} = 1225.$

(2) $C_5^0 + C_5^1 + C_5^2 + C_5^3 + C_5^4 + C_5^5 = 32.$

$$2. (1) \text{证明: 右式} = \frac{m-1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{(m-2)!}{(n-2)!(m-2-n+2)!} \\ = \frac{(m-1)!}{(n-1)!(m-n)!} = \text{左式.}$$

$$(2) \text{证明: 右式} = C_m^{n+2} + C_m^{n+1} + C_m^{n+1} + C_m^n \\ = C_{m+1}^{n+2} + C_{m+1}^{n+1} = C_{m+2}^{n+2} = \text{左式.}$$

$$3. \text{由 } C_{2n+1}^4 = 35 \cdot C_n^3,$$

$$\text{得 } \frac{(2n+1) \cdot 2n \cdot (2n-1) \cdot (2n-2)}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} \\ = 35 \cdot \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3 \times 2}$$

$$\therefore n = \frac{23}{4} \text{ (舍去)}, n=3. \quad \therefore P_n = P_3 = 6.$$

$$4. \text{由 } C_m^n : C_m^{n+1} : C_m^{n+2} = 3:3:2,$$

$$\text{得 } \frac{m!}{n!(m-n)!} : \frac{m!}{(n+1)!(m-n-1)!} \\ : \frac{m!}{(n+2)!(m-n-2)!} = 3:3:2$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \frac{n+1}{m-n} = 1, \\ \frac{n+2}{m-n-1} = \frac{3}{2}. \end{cases} \quad \text{解之, 得: } \begin{cases} m=9, \\ n=4. \end{cases}$$

$$5. C_{12}^2 = \frac{12 \times 11}{2} = 66, \quad A_{12}^2 = 12 \times 11 = 132$$

答: 有 66 种不同的票价, 132 种不同的车票.

$$6. (1) C_{10}^7 = C_{10}^3 = 120$$

$$(2) C_2^2 \cdot C_3^2 \cdot C_5^3 = 30.$$

$$(3) \text{恰好一匹白马, 一匹青马: } C_2^1 \cdot C_3^1 \cdot C_5^5 = 6,$$

恰好一匹白马,二匹青马: $C_2^1 \cdot C_3^2 \cdot C_5^4 = 30$.

恰好一匹白马,三匹青马: $C_2^1 \cdot C_3^3 \cdot C_5^3 = 20$

恰好二匹白马,一匹青马: $C_2^2 \cdot C_3^1 \cdot C_5^4 = 15$

恰好二匹白马,二匹青马: $C_2^2 \cdot C_3^2 \cdot C_5^3 = 30$

恰好二匹白马,三匹青马: $C_2^2 \cdot C_3^3 \cdot C_5^2 = 10$

$$\therefore 6 + 30 + 20 + 15 + 30 + 10 = 111.$$

答: 出工 7 匹, 有 120 种选法, 出工 7 匹, 其中必须用白马 2 匹, 青马 2 匹, 枣红马 3 匹共有 30 种选法, 出工 7 匹, 其中至少有 1 匹白马, 1 匹青马, 共有 111 种选法.

7. $C_{1000}^3 = 16167000$, $C_1^1 \cdot C_{999}^2 = 498501$.

答: 从 1000 件产品中任取 3 件的方法有 16167000 种, 某一件产品恰好被抽取出来的方法有 498501 种.

8. 设最初参加的人数为 x ,

则 $C_{x-2}^2 + 6 = 84$. 即: $\frac{(x-2)(x-3)}{2!} + 6 = 84$.

得 $x^2 - 5x - 150 = 0$, $\therefore x_1 = -10$ (舍去), $x_2 = 15$,

答最初参加 15 人.

9. $C_{24}^4 \cdot A_6^4 = 10626 \times 360 = 3825360$

答: 共有 3825360 种坐法.

10. (1) $C_6^2 \cdot C_5^2 = 150$

(2) 证明:

$$r = C_{m+2}^2 \cdot C_{m+2}^2 - 1 = \left[\frac{(m+2)(m+1)}{2} + 1 \right] \cdot \left[\frac{(m+2)(m+1)}{2} - 1 \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{4}(m^2+3m+4)(m^2+3m) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4}m(m+3)(m^2+3m+4)
 \end{aligned}$$

练 习 （第三册第 798 页）

1. 证明

当 $n=1$ 时, 左边 $=1$ = 右边, 原式成立.

设 $n=K$ 时, 原式也成立:

$$1+3+5+\cdots+(2K-1)=K^2$$

当 $n=K+1$ 时:

$$1+3+5+\cdots+(2k-1)+(2k+1)=k^2+2k+1=(k+1)^2$$

等式仍成立, $\therefore$ 原式对任何自然数都成立.

2. 证明:

当 $n=1$ 时, 左边 $=1$ = 右边, 原式成立.

设 $n=K$ 时, 原式也成立:

$$1+2+3+\cdots+K=\frac{K(K+1)}{2}$$

当 $n=K+1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 1+2+3+\cdots+K+(K+1) &= \frac{K(K+1)}{2} + (K+1) \\
 &= \frac{(K+1)(K+2)}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

等式仍成立, $\therefore$ 原式对任何自然数都成立,

3. 证明:

当 $n=1$ 时, 左边 $=1^3=1$, 右边 $=\left[\frac{1\cdot(1+1)}{2}\right]^2=1$.