

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

$$\text{证: } \because R \binom{n}{k} = k \frac{n!}{(n-k)! \cdot k!} = n \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-k)!(k-1)!} = n \binom{n-1}{k-1}$$

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

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

$$= n \left[ \binom{n-1}{0} - \binom{n-1}{1} + \binom{n-1}{2} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{n-1} \right] = n(1-1)^{n-1} = 0$$

$$(2) \text{ 证明: } 1 + \frac{1}{2} \binom{n}{1} + \frac{1}{3} \binom{n}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{n}{n} = \frac{2^{n+1} - 1}{n+1}$$

$$\text{证: } \because \frac{1}{k+1} \binom{n}{k} = \frac{1}{k+1} \frac{n!}{(n-k)! k!} = \frac{1}{n+1} \frac{(n+1)!}{(n-k)!(k+1)!} = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{n+1}{k+1}$$

$$\therefore 1 + \frac{1}{2} \binom{n}{1} + \frac{1}{3} \binom{n}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{n}{n}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{n+1}{2} + \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{n+1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{n+1}{n+1}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \left[ \binom{n+1}{2} + \binom{n+1}{3} + \dots + \binom{n+1}{n+1} \right]$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \left[ 2^{n+1} - 1 - \binom{n+1}{1} \right] = 1 + \frac{2^{n+1} - n - 2}{n+1}$$

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