

级数 $S_k(n) = \sum_{p=1}^{n-1} p^k$ 的一般解的又一公式

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摘 要

本文利用定积分的离散型的Newton—Leibniz公式给出级数 $\sum_{p=1}^{n-1} p^k$ 的一般解公式。

引 言

关于级数 $\sum_{p=1}^{n-1} p^k$ 的计算,国内外已有多种方法。但一般地说,当 $k > 5$ 时,计算都比较复杂。1984年陈景润给出的一种方法⁽¹⁾,使 $S_1(n)$ 到 $S_{10}(n)$ 的计算大为简化,如果继续计算 $S_{11}(n)$, $S_{12}(n)$, ..., 计算量将会急剧增大。1987年石啸生给出一个比较简便易记的递推法⁽²⁾,但其主要结论需要6个引理来证。本文利用定积分的离散型的Newton—Leibniz公式(见[3])得到一个求解 $\sum_{p=1}^{n-1} p^k$ 的简便通式。该通式(定理1)不仅在理论证明上是简明易懂的,而且在计算上也是简单易记的。另外,尽管由 $\sum_{p=1}^{n-1} p^k$ 可计算 $\sum_{p=1}^{n-1} (2p+1)^k$,但在 k 较大时,这种计算也是较繁的。所以本文同时也给出了计算级数 $\sum_{p=0}^{n-1} (2p+1)^k$ 的通式(定理2)。

一 主要结果

定理1: 设 $S_k(n) = \sum_{p=1}^{n-1} p^k$, $k \geq 1$ 为整数。则

i) $k \geq 2$ 为偶数时, 即 $k = 2t$, $t \geq 1$ 为整数时,

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$$S_{2t}(n) = \sum_{p=1}^{n-1} p^{2t} = \frac{1}{4^t} \left[\sum_{i=1}^t (-1)^{t+i} m_i(t-i+1) (2n-1)^{2i+1} + (-1)^t m_0(t) (2n-1) \right] \quad (1)$$

$$\text{其中 } m_i(1) = \frac{1}{2(i+1)-1} \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (-1)^{1+j-1} C_{2(i+1)-1}^{2(1-j)+1} m_i(j)$$

$$m_i(1) = \frac{1}{2(2i+1)}, \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, t)$$

$$m_0(t) = \frac{1}{2t+1} \sum_{j=1}^{t-1} (-1)^{1+j-1} C_{2t+1}^{2(t-j)+1} m_0(j) + (-1)^{t+1} \frac{1}{2(2t+1)}$$

$$m_0(1) = \frac{1}{6}$$

ii) 当 $k \geq 1$ 为奇数时, 即 $k = 2t-1$, $t \geq 1$ 为整数时,

$$S_{2t-1}(n) = \sum_{p=1}^{n-1} p^{2t-1} = \frac{1}{2^{2t-1}} \left[\sum_{i=2}^t (-1)^{t+i} m_i(t-i+1) (2n-1)^{2i} + (-1)^{t+1} (\overline{m}_1(t) n(n-1) + \overline{m}_0(t)) \right] \quad (2)$$

其中

$$|m_i(1) = \frac{1}{2(i+1)-1} \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (-1)^{1+j-1} C_{2(i+1)-1}^{2(1-j)+1} m_i(j)$$

$$m_i(1) = \frac{1}{4} \quad (i=2, 3, \dots, t)$$

$$\overline{m}_1(t) = \frac{1}{2t} \sum_{j=1}^{t-1} (-1)^{t+j-1} C_{2t}^{2t-(2j+1)} \overline{m}_1(j)$$

$$\overline{m}_0(t) = \frac{1}{2t} \sum_{j=1}^{t-1} (-1)^{t+j-1} C_{2t}^{2t-(2j+1)} \overline{m}_0(j) + (-1)^{t+1} \frac{1}{4t}$$

$$\overline{m}_1(1) = 1, \quad \overline{m}_0(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

定理2: 设 $\overline{S}_k(n) = \sum_{p=0}^{n-1} (2p+1)^k$, $k \geq 1$ 为整数。则

i) $k \geq 2$ 为偶数时, 即 $k = 2t$, $t \geq 1$ 为整数时,

$$\overline{S}_k(n) = \sum_{p=0}^{n-1} (2p+1)^{2t} = \sum_{i=1}^t (-1)^{t+i} m_i(t-i+1) N^{2i} \quad (3)$$

其中

$$N^{2i} = [n(2n)^{2i} - 1]$$

$$m_i(1) = \frac{1}{2(i+1)-1} \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (-1)^{1+j-1} C_{2(i+1)-1}^{2(1-j)+1} m_i(j)$$

$$m_i(1) = \frac{1}{2i+1}, \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, t)$$

ii) $k \geq 1$ 为奇数时, 即 $k = 2t-1$, $t \geq 1$ 为整数时,

$$\overline{S_k}(n) = \sum_{p=1}^{n-1} (2p+1)^{2t-1} = \sum_{i=2}^t (-1)^{t+i} m_i(t-i+1) (2n)^{2i} + (-1)^{t+1} m_0(t) n^2 \quad (4)$$

其中

$$m_i(1) = \frac{1}{2(i+1-1)} \sum_{j=1}^{t-1} (-1)^{t+i-1} C_{2(i+1-1)}^{2(t-j)+1} m_i(j)$$

$$m_i(1) = \frac{1}{4i}, \quad (i=2, 3, \dots, t)$$

$$m_0(t) = \frac{1}{2t} \sum_{j=1}^{t-1} (-1)^{t+j-1} C_{2t}^{2(t-j)-1} m_0(j)$$

$$m_0(1) = 1$$

二 预备知识

定积分的离散型的Newton-Leibniz公式:

$$\text{若 } \frac{F(x+L) + F(x-L)}{2L} = f(x), \text{ 则}$$

$$2L \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} f(a + (2i+1)L) = F(b) - F(a) \quad (5)$$

$$\text{其中 } L > 0, m = \frac{b-a}{2L}$$

三 定理的证明

定理1的证明:

首先来证明(1)式, 为了证明(1)式, 只须证明下式:

$$\sum_{p=1}^{n-1} (2p)^{2t} = \sum_{i=1}^t (-1)^{t+i} m_i(t-i+1) (2n-1)^{2i+1} + (-1)^{t+1} m_0(t) (2n-1) \quad (1')$$

为了证明(1'), 在(5)中取

$$F(x) = x^{2t+1}$$

$$f(x) = C_{2t+1}^1 x^{2t} + C_{2t+1}^3 x^{2t-2} + \dots + C_{2t+1}^{2t-1} x^2 + 1$$

$$a = -1, b = 2n - 1, L = 1$$

则显然有:

$$\frac{F(x+L) - F(x-L)}{2L} = f(x)$$

$$m = n$$

所以 (5) 可写为:

$$2 \sum_{p=0}^{n-1} f(2p) = (2n-1)^{2t+1} + 1$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{p=1}^{n-1} (2p)^{2t} &= \frac{1}{2t+1} \left[\frac{1}{2} (2n-1)^{2t+1} + \frac{1}{2} - C_{2t+1}^3 \sum_{p=1}^{n-1} (2p)^{2t-2} - \dots \right. \\ &\quad \left. \dots - C_{2t+1}^{2t-1} \sum_{p=1}^{n-1} (2p)^2 - \sum_{p=0}^{n-1} 1 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2t+1} \left[\frac{(2n-1)^{2t+1}}{2} - C_{2t+1}^3 \sum_{p=1}^{n-1} (2p)^{2t-2} - \dots - C_{2t+1}^{2t-1} \sum_{p=1}^{n-1} (2p)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (2n-1) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

下面利用 (6) 对 t 进行归纳证明。

$t = 1$ 时

$$\sum_{p=1}^{n-1} (2p)^2 = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{2} (2n-1)^{2+1} + \frac{1}{2} - n \right] = \frac{1}{6} (2n-1)^3 - \frac{1}{6} (2n-1)$$

$\therefore$ (1') 式成立

假设 $t \leq T-1$ 时 (1') 成立

下面来证明 $t = T$ 时 (1') 也成立

由于

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{p=1}^{n-1} (2p)^{2T} &= \frac{1}{2T+1} \left[\frac{(2n-1)^{2T+1}}{2} - C_{2T+1}^3 \sum_{p=1}^{n-1} (2p)^{2T-2} - \dots - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - C_{2T+1}^{2T-1} \sum_{p=1}^{n-1} (2p)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (2n-1) \right] \end{aligned}$$

再由归纳假设可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{上式} &= \frac{1}{2(2T+1)} (2n-1)^{2T+1} - \left(\frac{C_{2T+1}^3}{2T+1} m_{T-1}(1) \right) (2n-1)^{2T-1} + \\ &\quad \left(\frac{C_{2T+1}^5}{2T+1} m_{T-2}(2) - \frac{C_{2T+1}^5}{2T+1} m_{T-2}(1) \right) (2n-1)^{2T-3} \\ &\quad - \dots + (-1)^{T+1} \left[\frac{C_{2T+1}^3}{2T+1} m_1(T-i) - \frac{C_{2T+1}^5}{2T+1} m_1(T-i-1) + \dots + \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + (-1)^i \frac{C_{2T+1}^{2(T-i)+1}}{2T+1} m_i(1) \Big\} (2n-1)^{2i+1} \\
& + \cdots + (-1)^{T+1} \left[\frac{C_{2T+1}^3}{2T+1} m_1(T-1) + \frac{C_{2T+1}^5}{2T+1} m_1(T-2) + \cdots + \right. \\
& \left. + (-1)^{T+1} \frac{C_{2T+1}^{2T-1}}{2T+1} m_1(1) \right] (2n-1)^3 + (-1)^T \left[\frac{C_{2T+1}^3}{2T+1} m_0(T-1) - \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{C_{2T+1}^5}{2T+1} m_0(T-2) + \cdots + (-1)^T \frac{C_{2T+1}^{2T-1}}{2T+1} m_0(1) + (-1)^{T+1} \frac{1}{2(2T+1)} \right] (2n-1) \\
& = m_T(1)(2n-1)^{2T+1} - m_{T-1}(2)(2n-1)^{2T-1} + m_{T-2}(3)(2n-1)^{2T-3} + \cdots + \\
& + (-1)^{T+i} m_i(T-i+1)(2n-1)^{2i+1} + \cdots + (-1)^{T+1} m_1(T)(2n-1)^3 + \\
& + (-1)^T m_0(T)(2n-1)
\end{aligned}$$

由此可知, $t = T$ 时, (1') 也成立. 故由归纳法可知 (1') 对 $t \geq 1$ 为整数时均成立. 即 (1) 对 $t \geq 1$ 为整数时均成立.

同理可证 (2) 式也成立.

(毕)

如果我们在 (5) 中取:

$$a = 0, \quad b = 2n, \quad L = 1$$

$$F(x) = x^{2t+1}$$

$$f(x) = C_{2t+1}^1 x^{2t} + C_{2t+1}^3 x^{2t-2} + \cdots + C_{2t+1}^{2t-1} x^2 + 1$$

就可得到定理 2 中的 (3) 式.

再在 (5) 中取:

$$a = 0, \quad b = 2n, \quad L = 1$$

$$F(x) = x^{2t}$$

$$f(x) = C_{2t}^1 x^{2t-1} + C_{2t}^3 x^{2t-3} + \cdots + C_{2t}^{2t-2} x$$

就可得到定理 2 中的 (4) 式.

四 计算举例

下面利用定理 1, 定理 2 及杨辉三角来分别求 $\sum_{p=1}^{n-1} p^{1^2}$ 与 $\sum_{p=0}^{n-1} (2p+1)^{1^2}$ 的和.

首先将杨辉三角的奇数行的每一个数除以该行的行数 (两边的数 1 不除这个数), 并重新写出该三角得:

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccc}
& & & & 1 & & & & 1 & & & & & & & & \\
& & & & & & 1 & & & & 2 & & & & 1 & & & \\
& & & & & & & & 1 & & & & 2 & & & & 1 & \\
& & & & & & & & & & 1 & & 1 & & 1 & & 1 & \\
& & & & & & & & & & & & 1 & & 4 & & 6 & & 4 & & 1 \\
& & & & & & & & & & 1 & & 1 & & 2 & & 2 & & 1 & & 1 \\
& & & & & & & & & & & & 1 & & 16 & & 15 & & 20 & & 15 & & 6 & & 1 \\
& & & & & & & & & & 1 & & 1 & & 3 & & 5 & & 5 & & 3 & & 1 & & 1 \\
& & & & & & & & & & & & 1 & & 8 & & 28 & & 56 & & 70 & & 56 & & 28 & & 8 & & 1 \\
& & & & & & & & & & & & & & 1 & & 1 & & 4 & & \frac{84}{9} & & \frac{126}{9} & & \frac{126}{9} & & \frac{84}{9} & & 4 & & 1 & & 1 \\
& & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & 1 & & 10 & & 45 & & 120 & & 210 & & 252 & & 210 & & 120 & & 45 & & 10 & & 1 \\
& & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & 1 & & 1 & & 5 & & 15 & & 30 & & 42 & & 42 & & 30 & & 15 & & 5 & & 1 & & 1 \\
& 1 & & 12 & & 66 & & 220 & & 495 & & 792 & & 924 & & 792 & & 495 & & 220 & & 66 & & 1 & & 1 \\
& 1 & & 1 & & 6 & & 22 & & 55 & & 99 & & 132 & & 132 & & 99 & & 55 & & 22 & & 6 & & 1 & & 1
\end{array}$$

然后利用 $m_1(1) = \frac{1}{2(2i+1)}$, $m_0(1) = \frac{1}{6}$, 及上面三角中横线上的数来算出 $m_1(1)$ 。

$$\therefore m_0(1) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$m_0(2) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 5} = \frac{7}{30}$$

$$m_0(3) = 5 \cdot \frac{7}{30} - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 7} = \frac{31}{41}$$

$$m_0(4) = \frac{84}{9} \cdot \frac{31}{42} - \frac{126}{9} \cdot \frac{7}{30} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 9} = \frac{127}{30}$$

$$m_0(5) = 15 \cdot \frac{127}{30} - 42 \cdot \frac{31}{42} + 30 \cdot \frac{7}{30} - 5 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 11} = \frac{2555}{66}$$

$$\therefore m_0(6) = 22 \cdot \frac{2555}{66} - 99 \cdot \frac{127}{30} + 132 \cdot \frac{31}{42} - 55 \cdot \frac{7}{30} + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 13} = \frac{1414477}{2730}$$

$$\therefore m_1(1) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$m_1(2) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$m_1(3) = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{3} - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$m_1(4) = \frac{84}{9} \cdot \frac{7}{6} - \frac{129}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{62}{9}$$

$$m_1(5) = 15 \cdot \frac{62}{9} - 42 \cdot \frac{7}{6} + 30 \cdot \frac{1}{3} - 5 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{127}{2}$$

$$\therefore m_1(6) = 22 \cdot \frac{127}{2} - 99 \cdot \frac{62}{9} + 132 \cdot \frac{7}{6} - 55 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2555}{3}$$

$$\therefore m_2(1) = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$m_2(2) = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$m_2(3) = \frac{84}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{126}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{10} = \frac{49}{15}$$

$$m_2(4) = 15 \cdot \frac{49}{15} - 42 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 30 \cdot \frac{1}{10} = 31$$

$$\therefore m_2(5) = 22 \cdot 31 - 99 \cdot \frac{49}{15} + 132 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 55 \cdot \frac{1}{10} = \frac{4191}{10}$$

$$\therefore m_3(1) = \frac{1}{14}$$

$$m_3(2) = \frac{84}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{14} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$m_3(3) = 15 \cdot \frac{2}{3} - 42 \cdot \frac{1}{14} = 7$$

$$\therefore m_3(4) = 22 \cdot 7 - 99 \cdot \frac{2}{3} + 132 \cdot \frac{1}{14} = \frac{682}{7}$$

$$\therefore m_4(1) = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$m_4(2) = 15 \cdot \frac{1}{18} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\therefore m_4(3) = 22 \cdot \frac{5}{6} - 99 \cdot \frac{1}{18} = \frac{77}{6}$$

$$\therefore m_5(5) = \frac{1}{22}$$

$$\therefore m_5(2) = 22 \cdot \frac{1}{22} = 1$$

最后得:

$$\sum_{p=0}^{n-1} p^{12} = \frac{1}{4096} \left[\frac{1}{26} (2n-1)^{13} - (2n-1)^{11} + \frac{77}{6!} (2n-1)^9 - \frac{682}{7} (2n-1)^7 + \right. \\ \left. \frac{4191}{10} (2n-1)^5 - \frac{2555}{3} (2n-1)^3 + \frac{1414477}{2730} (2n-1) \right]$$

完全仿照以上做法可得:

$$\sum_{p=0}^{n-1} (2p+1)^{12} = n \left[\frac{1}{13} ((2n)^{12} - 1) - 2((2n)^{10} - 1) + \frac{77}{3} ((2n)^8 - 1) - \right. \\ \left. - \frac{1364}{7} ((2n)^6 - 1) + \frac{4191}{5} ((2n)^4 - 1) - \frac{5110}{3} ((2n)^2 - 1) \right]$$

参 考 文 献

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