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# 一个通项公式在建立恒等式方面的应用

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**摘要:** 利用参考文献[1]中的定理1给出组合数的一些新的性质, 并推广了参考文献[2]中的一个结果19.

**关键词:** 数列; 通解式; 恒等式

**中图分类号:** O157.5; **文献标识码:** A

我们在文[1]中得到

**引理1** 由递推关系  $(a \neq 0, b \neq 0, c \neq 0)$

$$U_1 = c, U_{n+1} = a + \frac{b}{U_n} \quad n \geq 1 \tag{1}$$

给出的数列其通项公式为, (规定;  $k < 0$  时  $\sum_{j=0}^k f(j) = 0$ )

$$U_n = \begin{cases} \frac{c \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j a^{2k-1-2j} b^j + b \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-2-j}^j a^{2k-2-2j} b^j}{c \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-2-j}^j a^{2k-2-2j} b^j + b \sum_{j=0}^{k-2} C_{2k-3-j}^j a^{2k-3-2j} b^j}, & n = 2k, \\ \frac{c \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-j}^j a^{2k-2j} b^j + b \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j a^{2k-1-2j} b^j}{c \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j a^{2k-1-2j} b^j + b \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-2-j}^j a^{2k-2-2j} b^j}, & n = 2k + 1, \end{cases} \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$

由文[2]中有

**引理2**  $a, b$  为自然数, 由递推关系

$$\begin{cases} F_{n+2} = aF_{n+1} + bF_n \quad n \geq 1 \\ F_1 = 1, \quad F_2 = a \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

产生的序列的通项表达式为

$$F_n = \frac{1}{L} \left[ \left( \frac{a + \sqrt{L}}{2} \right)^n - \left( \frac{a - \sqrt{L}}{2} \right)^n \right] \quad (L = a^2 + 4b, \quad n \geq 1)$$

**引理3** 由(1)产生的数列满足

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{N} \quad U_{2k+1} U_{2k} \cdots U_1 = c \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k-j}^j a^{2k-2j} b^j + b \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j a^{2k-1-2j} b^j$$

**证**  $k=1$  时

$$U_3 U_2 U_1 = (aU_2 + b)c = \left( a \left( a + \frac{b}{c} \right) + b \right) c = c(a^2 + b) + ba = c \sum_{j=0}^1 C_{2-j}^j a^{2-2j} b^j + b \sum_{j=0}^{1-1} C_{2-1-j}^j a^{2-1-2j} b^j$$

结论成立

假设  $k = m$  时结论成立, 即

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$$U_{2m+1}U_{2m}\cdots U_1 = c \sum_{j=0}^m C_{2m-j}^j a^{2m-2j} b^j + b \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} C_{2m-1-j}^j a^{2m-1-2j} b^j$$

下面证明  $k = m + 1$  时结论也成立

$$\begin{aligned} U_{2m+3}U_{2m+2}U_{2m+1}\cdots U_1 &= U_{2m+3}U_{2m+2} \left( c \sum_{j=0}^m C_{2m-j}^j a^{2m-2j} b^j + b \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} C_{2m-1-j}^j a^{2m-1-2j} b^j \right) \\ &= \frac{c \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} C_{2(m+1)-j}^j a^{2(m+1)-2j} b^j + b \sum_{j=0}^m C_{2(m+1)-1-j}^j a^{2(m+1)-1-2j} b^j}{c \sum_{j=0}^m C_{2(m+1)-1-j}^j a^{2(m+1)-1-2j} b^j + b \sum_{j=0}^m C_{2(m+1)-2-j}^j a^{2(m+1)-2-2j} b^j} \cdot \\ &\quad \cdot \left( c \sum_{j=0}^m C_{2m-j}^j a^{2m-2j} b^j + b \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} C_{2m-1-j}^j a^{2m-1-2j} b^j \right) \\ &= c \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} C_{2(m+1)-j}^j a^{2(m+1)-2j} b^j + b \sum_{j=0}^m C_{2(m+1)-1-j}^j a^{2(m+1)-1-2j} b^j \end{aligned}$$

由归纳法知结论成立 (毕)

**定理 1**  $\forall$  自然数  $a, b, k, (a^2 + 4b = L \neq 0)$

$$a \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k-j}^j a^{2k-2j} b^j + b \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j a^{2k-1-2j} b^j = \frac{1}{L} \left[ \left( \frac{a + \sqrt{L}}{2} \right)^{2k+2} - \left( \frac{a - \sqrt{L}}{2} \right)^{2k+2} \right]$$

**证** 由引理 2 中的递推关系(2)可得

$$(n \geq 1) \quad F_{n+2}/F_{n+1} = a + \frac{b}{F_{n+1}/F_n} \quad F_1 = 1, \quad F_2 = a \tag{3}$$

取  $U_{n+1} = F_{n+2}/F_{n+1}$ , 则(3)变为

$$U_1 = a, \quad U_{n+1} = a + \frac{b}{U_n} \quad n \geq 1 \tag{4}$$

由(4)及引理 2 知

$$U_{2k+1}U_{2k}\cdots U_1 = F_{2k+2} = \frac{1}{L} \left[ \left( \frac{a + \sqrt{L}}{2} \right)^{2k+2} - \left( \frac{a - \sqrt{L}}{2} \right)^{2k+2} \right] \tag{5}$$

由(5)及引理 3 立即得证 (毕)

**推论:**  $\forall k \in N \quad \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} 2^{2k-1-2j} (9^j (9C_{2k-j}^j + 4C_{2k-1-j}^j)) = \frac{1}{5} (16^{k+1} - 1) - 3 \cdot 4^k$

**证** 在定理 1 中取  $a = 3, b = 4$  立即得证 (毕)

这就是说, 利用定理 1 我们可得许多有趣的恒等式 19.

引理 2 中虽然其通解式简洁易记, 但仅对自然数  $a, b$  其结论成立, 局限性很大, 下面定理 2 给出了由递推关系(2)给出的数列的更一般的通解式 19.

**定理 2** 设  $a \neq 0, b \neq 0$  均为实数, 则由(2)产生的数列的通解式为

$$F_1 = 1, F_2 = a, F_n = \begin{cases} a \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k-j}^j a^{2k-2j} b^j + b \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j a^{2k-1-2j} b^j & n = 2k + 2 \\ a \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j a^{2k-1-2j} b^j + b \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-2-j}^j a^{2k-1-2j} b^j & n = 2k + 1 \end{cases} \quad k = 1, 2, \dots \tag{6}$$

**证** 由(5)式及引理 3 立即得证(6)式 19.

仿引理 3 的证明很易证得由(1)产生的数列满足

$$\forall k \in N, U_{2k}U_{2k-1}\cdots U_1 = c \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j a^{2k-1-2j} b^j + b \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-2-j}^j a^{2k-2-2j} b^j .$$

再对(4)式利用该结果并注意

$$F_{2k+1} = U_{2k}U_{2k-1}\cdots U_1$$

立即可得证(7) (毕)

**定理3** 若 $e$ 是方程 $x^2 - ax - b = 0$ 的根,则当 $U_1 = e$ 时,由(1)产生的数列是以 $e$ 为常数的常数数列,即 $U_1 = e$ 时, $\forall n \geq 2 U_n = e, (a \neq 0, b \neq 0)$ .

**证** 设 $e = a + \frac{a^2 + 4b}{2}$ ,  $U_1 = e$ , 设  $U_{n-1} = e$ ,

$$\text{则 } U_n = a + \frac{b}{U_{n-1}} = a + \frac{b}{e} = a + \frac{2b}{a + \frac{a^2 + 4b}{2}} = a + \frac{2b(\frac{a^2 + 4b - a}{4b})}{1} = e$$

同理可证  $e = a - \frac{a^2 + 4b}{2}$  的情况 (毕)

**定理4** 若 $e$ 是 $x^2 - ax - b = 0$ 的根, $a \neq 0, b \neq 0$

则  $e \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k-j}^j a^{2k-2j} b^j + b \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j a^{2k-1-2j} b^j = e^{2k+1} \quad k \in N$

**证** 由定理3知

$$U_{2k+1} U_{2k} \cdots U_1 = e^{2k+1}, \text{再} \text{利用引理3即可得证.} \quad (\text{毕})$$

**定理5**  $k \in N$ , 则

$$(i) \quad \sum_{j=1}^k C_{2k-1-j}^{j-1} (-1)^j 2^{k-j} = \begin{cases} -1 & k \equiv 1(\text{mod}4) \text{ 或 } k \equiv 2(\text{mod}4) \\ 1 & k \equiv 0(\text{mod}4) \text{ 或 } k \equiv 3(\text{mod}4) \end{cases}$$

$$(ii) \quad \sum_{j=1}^k C_{2k-j}^j (-1)^j 2^{k-j} = \begin{cases} -1 & k \equiv 2(\text{mod}4) \text{ 或 } k \equiv 3(\text{mod}4) \\ 1 & k \equiv 0(\text{mod}4) \text{ 或 } k \equiv 1(\text{mod}4) \end{cases}$$

**证** 因为方程 $x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0$ 的根 $e = 1 \pm i$

取 $U_1 = 1 + i$ ,由定理4得

$$(1+i) \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k-j}^j 2^{2k-2j} (-2)^j - 2 \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j 2^{2k-1-2j} (-2)^j = (1+i)^{2k+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (-1)^k 2^k + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (-1)^j 2^{2k-j} (C_{2k-j}^j - C_{2k-1-j}^j) + i \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k-j}^j 2^{2k-j} (-1)^j$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k+1}^{2j+1} (-1)^j + i \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k+1}^{2j+1} (-1)^j = 2^k \overline{2} \cos(2k+1) \frac{\pi}{4} + i 2^k \overline{2} \sin(2k+1) \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k-j}^j 2^{2k-j} (-1)^j = 2^k \overline{2} \sin(2k+1) \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k-j}^j 2^{2k-j} (-1)^j = \overline{2} \sin(2k+1) \frac{\pi}{4} = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \sin(2k+1) \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \cos \frac{k\pi}{2} + \sin \frac{k\pi}{2} = \begin{cases} -1, k \equiv 2(\text{mod}4) \text{ 或 } k \equiv 3(\text{mod}4) \\ 1, k \equiv 0(\text{mod}4) \text{ 或 } k \equiv 1(\text{mod}4) \end{cases}$$

由此得证(ii)

$$\text{再由 } 2^k \overline{2} \cos(2k+1) \frac{\pi}{4} = (-1)^k 2^k + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (-1)^j 2^{2k-j} (C_{2k-j}^j - C_{2k-1-j}^j)$$

$$= (-1)^k 2^k + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (-1)^j 2^{2k-j} C_{2k-1-j}^{j-1} = \sum_{j=1}^k C_{2k-1-j}^{j-1} (-1)^j 2^{2k-j}$$

仿上可得证(i) (毕)

**定理6**  $k$ 为非负整数,则

$$\sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k+1}^{2j+1} (-3)^j = 4^k \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k-j}^j (-1)^j$$

**证** 因为  $e = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}$  是方程 $x^2 - x + 1 = 0$ 的根(13)

取  $U_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}$ ,由定理4得

$$\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2} \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k-j}^j (-1)^j - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j (-1)^j = \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}\right)^{2k+1} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{而 } & \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}\right)^{2k+1} = \frac{1}{2^{2k+1}}(1 + \sqrt{3}i)^{2k+1} \\
& = \frac{1}{2^{2k+1}}(1 + C_{2k+1}^1 \sqrt{3}i + C_{2k+1}^2 (\sqrt{3}i)^2 + C_{2k+1}^3 (\sqrt{3}i)^3 + C_{2k+1}^4 (\sqrt{3}i)^4 + C_{2k+1}^5 (\sqrt{3}i)^5 \\
& \quad + \dots + C_{2k+1}^{2k} (\sqrt{3}i)^{2k} + C_{2k+1}^{2k+1} (\sqrt{3}i)^{2k+1}) \\
& = \frac{1}{2^{2k+1}} \left( \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k+1}^{2j} (-3)^j + i \sqrt{3} \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k+1}^{2j+1} (-3)^j \right) \tag{9}
\end{aligned}$$

由(8)(9)比较*i*前的系数得

$$\begin{aligned}
-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k-j}^j (-1)^j & = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2^{2k+1}} \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k+1}^{2j+1} (-3)^j \\
\Rightarrow 4^k \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k-j}^j (-1)^j & = \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k+1}^{2j+1} (-3)^j \quad (\text{毕})
\end{aligned}$$

仿定理 5, 定理 6 还可得许许多多有趣的恒等式 19.

**定理 7**  $k \in N$  则(i)  $\sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k-j}^j 4^{k-j} (-1)^j = 2k + 1$ ; (ii)  $\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j 4^{k-j} (-1)^j = 4k$

**证**  $k = 1$  时, (i), (ii) 显然成立(13)

假设  $k = m$  时结论成立, 即

$$\sum_{j=0}^{m-1} C_{2m-1-j}^j 4^{m-j} (-1)^j = 4m; \quad \sum_{j=0}^m C_{2m-j}^j 4^{m-j} (-1)^j = 2m + 1$$

下面证明  $k = m + 1$  时(i) 成立, ( $C_{n+1}^n = C_n^n + C_n^{n-1}$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{j=0}^{m+1} C_{2m+2-j}^j 4^{m+1-j} (-1)^j & = \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} (C_{2m+1-j}^j + C_{2m+1-j}^{j-1}) 4^{m+1-j} (-1)^j \\
& = \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} (C_{2m-j}^j + C_{2m-j}^{j-1}) 4^{m+1-j} (-1)^j + \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} C_{2m-(j-1)}^{j-1} 4^{m-(j-1)} (-1)^{j-1} (-1)^{j-1} \\
& = 4 \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} C_{2m-j}^j 4^{m-j} (-1)^j + \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} C_{2m-1-(j-1)}^{j-1} 4^{m-(j-1)} (-1)^{j-1} (-1)^{j-1} - \sum_{j=0}^m C_{2m-j}^j 4^{m-j} (-1)^j
\end{aligned}$$

注意节一个和式中出现  $C_{m+1}^m$ , 规定  $C_k^n = 0, k < n$  时,

$$= 4 \sum_{j=0}^m C_{2m-j}^j 4^{m-j} (-1)^j - \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} C_{2m-1-j}^j 4^{m-j} (-1)^j - \sum_{j=0}^m C_{2m-j}^j 4^{m-j} (-1)^j$$

由归纳假设

$$= 3(2m + 1) - 4m = 2(m + 1) + 1$$

由数学归纳法得证(i)

同理可证(ii) (毕)

**定理 8**  $k \geq 2$  为整数时,

$$\sum_{j=0}^{k-2} 4^{k-2-j} (-1)^j C_{2k-2-j}^j = \begin{cases} \frac{k-1}{2}, & k \text{ 为奇数} \\ k/2, & k \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$$

**证** 由定理 7 得

$$\begin{aligned}
4k - (2k + 1) & = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j 4^{k-j} (-1)^j - \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k-j}^j 4^{k-j} (-1)^j \\
\Rightarrow \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} 4^{k-j} (-1)^j (C_{2k-1-j}^j - C_{2k-j}^j) & = 2k + (-1)^k - 1 \\
\Rightarrow \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} 4^{k-1-j} (-1)^j (-C_{2k-1-j}^{j-1}) & = (2k + (-1)^k - 1) \frac{1}{4} \\
\Rightarrow \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} 4^{k-2-(j-1)} (-1)^{j-1} C_{2k-2-(j-1)}^{j-1} & = \frac{2k + (-1)^k - 1}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

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## A Structural Reliability Method of Simulation Logistic Normal Distribution and Its Application

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**Abstract:** According to the realities of existing engineering structures, the logistic normal distribution is used to describe the common variables in the analysis of structural reliability. The checking point method of simulation logistic normal distribution is proposed. The application of the logistic normal distribution is demonstrated by the reliability analysis of durability for corrosion of steel reinforcement.

**Key words:** the existing structure; reliability; the logistic normal distribution; the checking point method; durability

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$$\Rightarrow \sum_{j=0}^{k-2} 4^{k-2-j} (-1)^j C_{2k-2-j}^j = \begin{cases} \frac{k-1}{2}, & k \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{k}{2}, & k \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases} \quad (\text{毕})$$

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## The Applications of the General Expression of the Sequence $U_1 = C, U_1 = A + \frac{B}{U_{n-1}}$ on Setting Identical Relation

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**Abstract:** We use the theory<sup>1</sup> in reference [1] getting many identical relations and generate a result given in reference [2].

**Key words:** Sequence; general expression; identical relation