

文章编号:1005-0523(2002)02-0078-03

# 周期数列及其应用

周学松, 李季, 刘二根

(华东交通大学 基础科学学院, 江西南昌 330013)

摘要: 利用参考文献[1]中定理1及周期数列的特点给出组合数的一些新性质.

关键词: 周期数列; 导数; 恒等式.

中图分类号: O157.5 文献标识码: A

定义1:  $\forall n \in N$ , 若  $\exists k \in N$ , 使  $a_n = a_{n+k}$ , 则称数列  $\{a_n\}$  是周期为  $k$  的周期数列.

定理1 若  $U_1 = c$  ( $\neq 0$  或 1) 为任何实数, 则由递推关系:  $U_{n+1} = 1 - 1/U_n$  ( $n \geq 1$ ) 给出的数列是周期为 3 的数列.

证明  $U_1 = c \Rightarrow U_2 = \frac{c-1}{c} \Rightarrow U_3 = \frac{1}{c-1} \Rightarrow U_4 = 1 - 1/U_3 = c$ .

因此  $\{U_n\}$  是周期为 3 的数列.

定理2 若  $U_1 = c$  ( $\neq 0$  或  $1/\sqrt{2}$ ) 为任何实数, 则由递推关系:  $U_{n+1} = \sqrt{2} - 1/U_n$  ( $n \geq 1$ ) 确定的数列是周期为 4 的周期数列.

证明 由  $U_1 = c \Rightarrow U_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}c-1}{c} \Rightarrow U_3 = \frac{c-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}c-1} \Rightarrow$

$$U_4 = -1/(c-\sqrt{2}) \Rightarrow U_5 = \sqrt{2} - 1/U_4 = c.$$

得  $\{U_n\}$  是周期为 4 的数列.

引理1 ([1]中定理1): 由递推关系:

$$(a \neq 0, b \neq 0, c \neq 0) \quad U_1 = c, U_{n+1} = a + \frac{b}{U_n}$$

( $n \geq 1$ ) 给出的数列其通项公式为(规定:  $k < 0$  时

$$\sum_{j=0}^k f(j) = 0$$

$U_n =$

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

引理2 ([2]中的定理5)  $k \in N$ , 则

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

定理3  $\forall k \in N$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j} (-1)^j = \begin{cases} 0, k \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \\ 1, k \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \\ -1, k \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \end{cases}$$

证明 由递推关系:  $U_1 = c$  ( $\neq 0$  或 1),  $U_n = 1 - \frac{1}{U_{n-1}}$  ( $n \geq 2$ ) 给出的数列是周期为 3 的周期数列, 当  $k = 3, 6, 9, \dots$  时,  $2k+1 = 7, 13, \dots$ , 由定理1知,  $U_{2k+1} = U_1$ . 再由引理1得:

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

收稿日期: 2001-10-09

作者简介: 周学松(1956-), 男, 湖北武汉人, 华东交通大学教授.

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

对  $c$  求二阶导数得:

$$\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j} (-1)^j = 0 \quad k = 3, 6, 9, \dots \quad (1)$$

当  $k = 1, 4, 7, \dots$  时,  $2k + 1 = 3, 9, 15, \dots$ , 由定理 1 知,

$U_{2k+1} = U_3$ , 再由引理 1 得:

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

两边乘以  $c - 1$  并对  $c$  求二阶导数得:

$$\sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k-j} (-1)^j = 0 \quad k = 1, 4, 7, \dots, \text{代回原式得:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j} (-1)^j &= \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-2-j} (-1)^j = \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k-j} \\ k &= 1, 4, 7, \dots; t = k - 1 = 0, 3, 6, \end{aligned}$$

下面证明:  $t = 0, 3, 6, \dots$  时, 有  $\sum_{j=0}^t C_{2k-j} (-1)^j = 1$

$t = 0$  时, 结论显然成立.

假设  $t = 3m$  时结论成立, 即

$$\sum_{j=0}^{3m} C_{2 \cdot 3m-j} (-1)^j = 1 \quad (m \geq 1)$$

下面证明  $t = 3(m+1)$  时结论也成立:(规定  $C_n^k = 0$ ,  $n < k$  时)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因 } \sum_{j=0}^{3m+3} C_{2 \cdot 3(m+1)-j} (-1)^j &= \sum_{j=0}^{3m+3} (C_{2 \cdot 3(m+1)-1-j} + \\ &\quad C_{2 \cdot 3(m+1)-1-j}^{-1}) (-1)^j \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{3m+3} C_{2 \cdot 3(m+1)-2-j} (-1)^j - \sum_{j=0}^{3m+3} C_{2 \cdot 3(m+1)-2-j}^{-1} (-1)^j \\ &\quad - \sum_{j=0}^{3m+3} C_{2 \cdot 3(m+1)-2-(j-1)}^{-1} (-1)^{j-1} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{3m+3} C_{2 \cdot 3(m+2)-j} (-1)^j - \sum_{j=0}^{3m+3} (C_{2 \cdot 3(m+2)-1-(j-1)}^{-1} \\ &\quad (-1)^{j-1} - \sum_{i=0}^{3m+2} C_{2 \cdot 3(m+2)-i} (-1)^i) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{3m+2} C_{2 \cdot 3(m+2)-j} (-1)^j - \sum_{i=0}^{3m+2} (C_{2 \cdot 3(m+2)-1-i}^{-1} (-1)^i \\ &\quad - \sum_{j=0}^{3m+2} C_{2 \cdot 3(m+2)-j} (-1)^j) \\ &= - \sum_{j=0}^{3m+2} C_{2 \cdot 3(m+2)-1-j} (-1)^j = - \sum_{j=0}^{3m+2} C_{2 \cdot 3(m+2)-2-j} (-1)^j \\ &\quad (-1)^j - \sum_{j=0}^{3m+2} C_{2 \cdot 3(m+2)-2-j}^{-1} (-1)^j \\ &= - \sum_{j=0}^{(3m+2)-1} C_{2 \cdot 3(m+2)-2-j} (-1)^j + \\ &\quad \sum_{j=0}^{3m+2} C_{2 \cdot 3(m+2)-3-(j-1)} (-1)^{j-1} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

又因  $k = 2, 5, 8, \dots$  时,  $2k + 1 = 5, 11, 17, \dots$ , 有  $U_{2k+1} = U_2$ , 由引理 1 得:

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

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

两边乘  $c$  且对  $c$  求二阶导数得:

$$\sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k-j} (-1)^j = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j} (-1)^j \quad k = 2, 5, 8, \dots$$

代回原式化简得:

$$\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-2-j} (-1)^j = 0 \quad k = 2, 5, 8, \dots \quad (3)$$

而(2)式中的  $3m+2 = 2, 5, 8, \dots$ , 因此(2)式变为:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=0}^{3m+3} C_{2 \cdot 3(m+1)-j} (-1)^j &= \sum_{j=0}^{3m+1} C_{2 \cdot 3(m+2)-3-j} (-1)^j \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{3m+1} C_{2 \cdot 3m+1-j} (-1)^j \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{3m+1} C_{2 \cdot 3m-j} (-1)^j + \sum_{j=0}^{3m+1} C_{2 \cdot 3m-j}^{-1} (-1)^j \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{3m} C_{2 \cdot 3m-j} (-1)^j - \sum_{j=0}^{3m+1} C_{2 \cdot 3m-1-(j-1)}^{-1} (-1)^{j-1} \end{aligned}$$

由归纳假设得

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 - \sum_{j=0}^{3m} C_{2 \cdot 3m-1-j} (-1)^j \\ &= 1 - \sum_{j=0}^{3m-1} C_{2 \cdot 3m-1-j} (-1)^j \end{aligned}$$

由  $3m = 3, 6, 9, \dots$  及(1)式得:

$$\sum_{j=0}^{3m-1} C_{2 \cdot 3m-1-j} (-1)^j = 0$$

因此  $\sum_{j=0}^{3m+3} C_{2 \cdot 3(m+1)-j} (-1)^j = 1$  由归纳法得证:

$$\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j} (-1)^j = 1 \quad k = 1, 4, 7, \dots \quad (4)$$

最后由(3)得:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j} (-1)^j - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-2-j}^{-1} (-1)^j \\ k &= 2, 5, 8, \dots \\ &\Rightarrow \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j} (-1)^j = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-2-j}^{-1} (-1)^j \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2(k-1)-1-(j-1)}^{-1} (-1) \cdot (-1)^{j-1} \\ &= - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j} (-1)^j (t = k - 1 = 1, 4, 7, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

(4) - (5)

由(1)(4)(5)得证定理.

定理 4  $\forall k \in N$ , 有

$$\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j} 2^{k-j-1} (-1)^j = \begin{cases} 0, k \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \\ 2, k \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ -2, k \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$$

证明 由递推关系:  $U_1 = c (\neq 0 \text{ 或 } 1/\sqrt{2})$ ,  $U_n = \sqrt{2} - 1/U_{n-1}$  ( $n \geq 2$ ) 给出的数列, 当  $k = 2, 4, 6, \dots$  时,  $2k + 1 = 5, 9, \dots$ , 由定理 2 得:  $U_{2k+1} = U_1$ , 又由引理 1 得:

$$\begin{aligned} & C \cdot \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k-j} 2^{k-j} (-1)^j - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} 2^{k-j} (-1)^j \\ &= c^2 \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} 2^{k-j} - c \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-2-j} \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^{k-j} (-1)^j \end{aligned}$$

两边对  $c$  求二阶导得：

$$\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j 2^{k-j} (-1)^j = 0 \quad k = 2, 4, 6, \dots \quad (6)$$

当  $k = 1, 5, 9, \dots$  时,  $2k+1 = 3, 11, 19, \dots$ , 由定理 2 得:  $U_{2k+1} = U_3$ , 再由引理 1 得:

$$\begin{aligned} (\sqrt{2}c - 1)(c \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k-j}^j 2^{k-j} (-1)^j - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} 2^{k-j} \\ (-1)^j) = (c - \sqrt{2})(c \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} 2^{k-j} (-1)^j \\ - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-2-j}^j \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^{k-j} (-1)^j) \end{aligned}$$

两边对  $c$  求二阶导得：

$$2 \cdot \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k-j}^j 2^{k-j} (-1)^j = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j 2^{k-j} (-1)^j \\ k = 1, 5, 9, \dots$$

由引理 2 中(6)知:  $\sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k-j}^j 2^{k-j} (-1)^j = 1$ ,  
 $k = 1, 5, 9, \dots$

因此  $\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j 2^{k-j} (-1)^j = 2 \quad k = 1, 5, 9, \dots \quad (7)$   
 当  $k = 3, 7, 11, \dots$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j 2^{k-j} (-1)^j \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2 \cdot (k+1)-3-j}^j 2^{(k+1)-j-1} (-1)^j \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{(k+1)-1} C_{2 \cdot (k+1)-3-j}^j 2^{(k+1)-j-1} (-1)^j \\ &\quad - C_{2 \cdot (k+1)-3-k}^k 2^{(k+1)-k-1} (-1)^k \end{aligned}$$

(规定  $C_n^k$ , 当  $n > k$  时)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-3-j}^j 2^{k-j-1} (-1)^j \\ &= k+1 = 4, 8, 12, \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (C_{2k-2-j}^j - C_{2k-3-j}^j) 2^{k-j} (-1)^j \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (C_{2k-1-j}^j - C_{2k-2-j}^j - C_{2k-3-j}^j) 2^{k-j} (-1)^j \\ &\text{由(6)式得} \\ &= - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} (C_{2(k-1)-j}^j + C_{2(k-1)-1-j}^j) 2^{k-j} (-1)^j \\ &= - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k (C_{2k-j}^j 2^{k+1-j} (-1)^j - \sum_{j=1}^k C_{2k-1-j}^j) 2^{k-j} \\ &\quad (-1)^j \end{aligned}$$

由引理 2 中结论(i)得

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

移项整理后得:

$$\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j 2^{k-j} (-1)^j = -2 \quad (8)$$

由(6)(7)(8)得证定理.

利用本文提出的方法可建立许多恒等式.

我们猜想:

$$(a) \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j 3^{k-j} (-1)^j \\ \begin{cases} 3, k \equiv 1 \pmod{6} \\ 0, k \equiv 0 \pmod{6} \\ -3, k \equiv 4 \pmod{6} \end{cases} \quad k \in N$$

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## Periodic Sequence and It's Applications

ZHOU Xue-song, LI Ji, LIU Er-gen

(School of Natural Science, East China Jiaotong University, Nanchang, 330013, China)

**Abstract:** In this paper, through using the Theorem 1 in reference<sup>[1]</sup> and the characteristics of the periodic sequence, obtain some identical relations.

**Key words:** Sequence; Derivate; Identical relation.