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Pell 序列和 Lucas 序列的性质

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摘要:利用参考文献[2]中的引理3,给出 Pell 序列和 Lucas 序列的又一通项公式及一些性质,最后利用[2]中定理4证明了[7]中的猜想.

关键词:Pell 序列;Lucas 序列

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1 前言

陈景润在参考文献[1]中对 Fibonacci 数作了较详细的研究,给出了许多性质.参考文献[3]中给出了广义的 Fibonacci 数定义,因此

Pell 序列: $P_0=1, P_1=2, P_n=2P_{n-1}+P_{n-2} \quad (n \geq 2)$

Lucas 序列: $L_1=1, L_2=3, L_{n+1}=L_n+L_{n-1} \quad (n \geq 2)$

也就成为广义的 Fibonacci 序列.对于 Pell 序列和 Lucas 序列的通解式很多文章作了研究,如文献[4]中对 Pell 序列给出通解式: $P_n = \sum_{i+j+2k=n} (i+j+k)! / i! j! k!$;文献[5]中对更广泛的一类由递推关系给出的数列求得其通解式.本文利用文献[2]中的引理3分别给出 Pell 序列和 Lucas 序列的又一通解式,通过这些通解式,分别给出 Pell 序列和 Lucas 序列的一些性质.

引理1(文献[2]中引理3)设 $a \neq 0, b \neq 0, c \neq 0$ 均为实数,则由递推关系: $U_1 = C, U_{n+1} = a + b/U_n, n \geq 1$ 产生的数列满足:

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

对于文献[3]中定义的广义 Fibonacci 序列:

$$F_1 = c_1, F_2 = c_2, F_{n+1} = aF_n + bF_{n-1} \quad n \geq 2 \quad (1)$$

c_1, c_2, a, b 均是不为零的实数,我们有如下结果.

定理1 由(1)产生的数列其通解式为:

$$F_{2k+1} = c_2 \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j \cdot a^{2k-1-2j} \cdot b^j + c_1 \cdot b \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-2-j}^j \cdot a^{2k-2-2j} \cdot b^j$$
$$F_{2k+2} = c_2 \cdot \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k-j}^j \cdot a^{2k-2j} \cdot b^j + c_1 \cdot b \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j \cdot a^{2k-1-2j} \cdot b^j$$

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证 由 $F_{n+1} = aF_n + bF_{n-1} \Rightarrow F_{n+1}/F_n = a + \frac{b}{F_n/F_{n-1}}$

令 $U_n = F_{n+1}/F_n \Rightarrow U_1 = \frac{c_2}{c_1} = C, U_n = a + b/U_{n-1} \quad n \geq 2$, 由引理 1 立即得定理 1. (毕)

推论 1 Pell 序列的通解式为:

$$P_0 = 1, P_1 = 2,$$

$$P_n = \begin{cases} 2 \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j \cdot 2^{2k-1-2j} + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-2-j}^j \cdot 2^{2k-1-2j} & n=2k \\ 2 \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k-j}^j \cdot 2^{2k-2j} + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j \cdot 2^{2k-1-2j} & n=2k+1 \end{cases} \quad k=1, 2, \dots$$

推论 2 Lucas 序列的通解式为:

$$L_1, L_2 = 3$$

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

由推论 1 可得 Pell 序列的如下一些性质.

性质 1 $P_{2k} = P_{k-2} \cdot P_k + P_{k-1} \cdot P_{k+1}, P_{2k+1} = P_{k-1} \cdot P_k + P_k \cdot P_{k+1}, k=1, 2, \dots$

证 由推论 1 得:

$$P_{2k+1}/P_{2k} = (2 \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k-j}^j \cdot 4^{k-j} + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4^{k-j}) / (2 \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4^{k-j} + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-2-j}^j \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4^{k-j}) \stackrel{\text{令}}{=} \frac{A}{B}$$

$$\text{一方面: } P_{2k+1} \cdot B - P_{2k} \cdot A = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{另一方面: } A = B \cdot P_{2k+1}/P_{2k} = 2B + B \cdot P_{2k-1}/P_{2k}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = (A - 2B) \cdot P_{2k}/P_{2k-1} = 2(A - 2B) + (A - 2B) \cdot P_{2k-2}/P_{2k-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow A - P_1 B = A - 2B = (5B - 2A) \cdot P_{2k-1}/P_{2k-2} = (P_2 B - P_1 A) \cdot 2P_{2k-2} + P_{2k-3}/P_{2k-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_2 A - P_3 B = (P_2 B - P_1 A) \cdot P_{2k-3}/P_{2k-2} \Rightarrow P_2 B - P_1 A = (P_2 A - P_3 B) \cdot 2P_{2k-3} + P_{2k-4}/P_{2k-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_4 B - P_3 A = (P_2 A - P_3 B) \cdot P_{2k-4}/P_{2k-3} \Rightarrow P_2 A - P_3 B = (P_4 B - P_3 A) \cdot (2 + P_{2k-5}/P_{2k-4})$$

$$\Rightarrow P_4 A - P_5 B = (P_4 B - P_3 A) \cdot P_{2k-5}/P_{2k-4} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow P_{k-1} A - P_k B = (P_{k-1} B - P_{k-2} A) \cdot P_{2k-k}/P_{2k-(k-1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{k-1} P_{k+1} A - P_{k+1} P_k B = P_{k-1} P_k B - P_{k-2} P_k A$$

$$\Rightarrow (P_{k-1} P_{k+1} + P_{k-2} P_k) A - (P_{k+1} P_k + P_k P_{k-1}) B = 0 \quad (3)$$

由(2)(3)得证. (毕)

由性质 1 立即得:

$$\text{性质 2} \quad P_k | P_{2k+1} \quad k \geq 1$$

$$\text{性质 3} \quad P_{2k+2} = P_k^2 + P_{k+1}^2 \quad k=1, 2, \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} \quad P_{2k+2} &= 2P_{2k+1} + P_{2k} = 2(P_{k-1} \cdot P_k + P_k \cdot P_{k+1}) + (P_{k-2} \cdot P_k + P_{k-1} \cdot P_{k+1}) \\ &= P_k \cdot (2P_{k-1} + P_{k-2}) + P_{k+1} \cdot (2P_k + P_{k-1}) = P_k^2 + P_{k+1}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{性质 4} \quad P_{k+1} \cdot P_{k-1} - P_k^2 = (-1)^{k+1} \quad k=1, 2, \dots$$

证 $k=1$ 时结论显然成立.

假设 $k=m$ 时结论成立, 即 $P_{m+1} \cdot P_{m-1} - P_m^2 = (-1)^{m+1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } P_{m+2} \cdot P_m - P_{m+1}^2 &= (2P_{m+1} + P_m) \cdot P_m - P_{m+1}^2 = P_{m+1} \cdot (2P_m - P_{m+1}) + P_m^2 \\ &= P_{m+1} \cdot (-P_{m-1}) + P_m^2 = -(P_{m+1} \cdot P_{m-1} - P_m^2) = (-1)^{(m+1)+1} \end{aligned}$$

由归纳法得证. (毕)

$$\text{性质 5} \quad P_{k-3} \cdot P_k - P_{k-1} \cdot P_{k-2} = 2 \cdot (-1)^{k+1} \quad k=3, 4, \dots$$

证

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左边} &= (P_{k-1} - 2P_{k-2}) \cdot (2P_{k-1} + P_{k-2}) - P_{k-1}P_{k-2} \\ &= 2P_{k-1}^2 - 4P_{k-1} \cdot P_{k-2} - 2P_{k-2}^2 = 2[P_{k-1}^2 - P_{k-2} \cdot (2P_{k-1} + P_{k-2})] \\ &= 2(P_{k-1}^2 - P_{k-2} \cdot P_k) = 2 \cdot (-1)^{k+1} \quad (\text{毕}) \end{aligned}$$

由数学归纳法我们很易得:

性质 6

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 + P_3 + \dots + P_{2k-1} &= \frac{1}{2}(P_{2k} - 1) \\ P_2 + P_4 + \dots + P_{2k} &= \frac{1}{2}(P_{2k+1} - 2) \\ P_0^2 + P_1^2 + \dots + P_k^2 &= \frac{1}{2}P_k \cdot P_{k+1} \end{aligned}$$

性质 7

$$P_{2k} - (-1)^k \mid P_{k-1} \cdot P_{2k+1} \quad k=1, 2, \dots$$

证 由性质 1 得:

$$\begin{aligned} P_k \cdot P_{2k} &= P_{k-1} \cdot P_k^2 + P_{k-1} \cdot P_{k+1} \cdot P_k \\ P_{k-1} \cdot P_{2k+1} &= P_k \cdot P_{k-1}^2 + P_k \cdot P_{k-1} \cdot P_{k+1} \end{aligned}$$

两式相减得:

$$\begin{aligned} P_k \cdot P_{2k} - P_{k-1} \cdot P_{2k+1} &= P_k \cdot (P_{k-2} \cdot P_k - P_{k-1}^2) = P_k(-1)^k \\ \therefore P_k \cdot (P_{2k} - (-1)^k) &= P_{k-1} \cdot P_{2k+1} \Rightarrow P_{2k} - (-1)^k \mid P_{k-1} \cdot P_{2k+1} \\ P_{2k+1} \cdot P_{k-2} - P_{2k} \cdot P_{k-1} &= (-1)^k P_{k+1} \end{aligned}$$

性质 8

证 由性质 1 和性质 4 立即可得证.

由推论 2 我们可得 Lucas 序列的一些性质.

性质 a

$$\begin{aligned} 5L_{2k+1} &= 3L_{k+1}^2 + L_k^2 - 2L_{k-1}^2 \\ 5L_{2k+2} &= 4L_{k+1}^2 + 3L_k^2 - L_{k-1}^2 \end{aligned}$$

由性质 a 立即可得:

性质 b

$$5 \mid 3L_{k+1}^2 + L_k^2 - 2L_{k-1}^2$$

性质 c

$$L_k^2 + L_{k+1}^2 = 5F_{2k+1} \cdot \text{其中 } F_n \text{ 为 Fibonacci 数}$$

性质 e

$$2 \mid L_{2k} + F_{2k}$$

性质 f

$$L_{k+1} \mid L_{2k+2} + 2L_{2k+1}$$

最后我们用文献[2]中定理 4 来证明文献[7]中的猜想.

引理 2(见[2]中定理 4) 若 e 式 $x^2 - \alpha x - b = 0$ 的根, $a \neq 0, b \neq 0$,

则

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

文献[7]中给出猜想:

$$\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j \cdot 3^{k-j} \cdot (-1)^j = \begin{cases} 3, k \equiv 1 \text{ or } 2 \pmod{6} \\ 0, k \equiv 0 \text{ or } 2 \pmod{6} \\ -3, k \equiv 4 \text{ or } 5 \pmod{6} \end{cases} \quad k \in N$$

证 显然 $\frac{\sqrt{3+i}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3-i}}{2}$ 是方程 $x^2 - \sqrt{3}x + 1 = 0$ 的两个根. 由引理 2 得:

$$(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{i}{2})A - B = (\frac{\sqrt{3+i}}{2})^{2k+1} = e^{\frac{2k+1}{6}\pi i} \tag{I}$$

$$(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{i}{2})A - B = (\frac{\sqrt{3-i}}{2})^{2k+1} = e^{-\frac{2k+1}{6}\pi i} \tag{II}$$

其中

$$A = \sum_{j=0}^k C_{2k-j}^j 3^{k-j} (-1)^j, B = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j 3^{k-j} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (-1)^j$$

由(I)(II)得:

$$\sqrt{3}A - 2B = e^{\frac{2k+1}{6}\pi i} + e^{-\frac{2k+1}{6}\pi i}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 iA &= e^{\frac{2k+1}{6}\pi i} - e^{-\frac{2k+1}{6}\pi i} \\
 B &= \sqrt[3]{3} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{2k+1}{6}\pi i} - e^{-\frac{2k+1}{6}\pi i}}{2i} - \frac{e^{\frac{2k+1}{6}\pi i} + e^{-\frac{2k+1}{6}\pi i}}{2i} \\
 &= \sqrt[3]{3} \sin \frac{2k+1}{6} \pi - \cos \frac{2k+1}{6} \pi = 2 \sin \frac{k}{3} \pi \\
 \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_{2k-1-j}^j \cdot 3^{k-j} \cdot (-1)^j &= \sqrt[3]{3} B = 2 \sqrt[3]{3} \sin \frac{k}{3} \pi = \begin{cases} 3, & k \equiv 1 \text{ or } 2 \pmod{6} \\ 0, & k \equiv 0 \text{ or } 3 \pmod{6} \\ -3, & k \equiv 4 \text{ or } 5 \pmod{6} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

同理对文献[7]中定理 4, 定理 5 的结果也可仿此简单证明.

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The Properties of Pell Sequence And Lucass Sequence

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Abstract: Many properties about Pell sequence and Lucass sequence by the result in reference[2] are given the guess in reference[7] is proven.

Key words: Pell sequence; Lucass sequeess

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Two Lower Bounds about the Signed Dominatin Number in Bipartite Graphs

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Abstract: Let γ_s be the signed domination number of a graph G . C. Wang and J. Mao had proved that the inequality $\gamma_s \geq 4(\sqrt{1+n}-1)-n$ holds for all the bipartite graphs of order n . In this paper, we will give an improvement of this result and get a new one.

Key words: Signed domination number; Lower bounds; graph theory