

一类双参数变系数递推关系的解公式*

余长安

(武汉大学数学系, 430072)

摘要 本文给出了一类依赖于两个参数的递推关系的明显表达式.

关键词 两个参数, 变系数, 显式解.

分类号 AMS(1991) 05A10/CCL O157.1

文献1讨论了单参数的一般三项递推关系的解的表达形式. 本文着重研讨双参数的递归关系的解的结构. 有关结论在其理论与实际方面, 都有一定的意义.

首先, 对文中某些符号作简单说明:

符号 $N_m = n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_m$ ($n_i, (1 \leq i \leq m)$ 皆为非负整数; 约定 $m=0$ 时, $n_m = N_m = 0$). 求和号

$$\sum_{N_m \leq l} = \sum_{n_1=0}^l \sum_{n_2=0}^{l-n_1} \dots \sum_{n_m=0}^{l-n_1-n_2-\dots-n_{m-1}} 1 \quad (m \geq 1, l > 0),$$

若 $l < 0$, 则设定 $\sum_{N_m \leq l} = 0$; 若 $m=0$, 且 $l \geq 0$, 则规定 $\sum_{N_m \leq l} = 1$. 设 $m \leq 0$ 时, $\prod_{k=1}^m f(n_k) = 1$.

为使书写简明, 我们还使用如下记号:

$$F(i, m, l, p; j) = \begin{cases} \sum_{N_m \leq l} \{ \prod_{k=1}^m \{ \prod_{\lambda_k=1}^{i-\lambda_k} f(i - \lambda_k - p(k-1) + 1 - N_{k-1}, j - k + 1) \} \} \\ \cdot \{ \prod_{\lambda_{m+1}=1}^{i-N_m} f(i - pm + 1 - \lambda_{m+1} - N_m, 1) \} \\ \cdot \{ \prod_{q=1}^m g(i - p(q-1) - N_q, j - q + 1) \} \} & l \geq 0, \\ 0 & l < 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 i, j, p 均为非负整数.

现给出本文的主要结论:

定理 依赖于两个参数的定解问题

$$(A) \quad \begin{cases} u_{i,j} = f(i,j)u_{i-1,j} + g(i,j)u_{i-p,j-1}, & (2) \\ u_{1,1} = c_1, u_{i,j} = 0 \quad (i < 1 \text{ 或 } j < 1 \text{ 或 } i < p(j-1)) & (3) \end{cases}$$

(其中 p 为正整数, $f(i, j), g(i, j)$ ($i, j = 1, 2, \dots$) 可取任意常数) 的解可表为

$$u_{i,j} = \{ F(i, j-1, i-1-p(j-1), p; j) \} c_1$$

* 1992年7月10日收到. 94年4月21日收到修改稿. 国家自然科学基金与博士点基金资助课题.

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{N_{j-1} \leq i-1-p(j-1)} \left\{ \prod_{k=1}^{j-1} \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_k=1}^{n_k} f(i - \lambda_k - p(k-1) + 1 - N_{k-1}, j+1-k) \right\} \right\} \\
&\quad \cdot \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_j=1}^{n_j} f(i - p(j-1) + 1 - \lambda_j - N_{j-1}, 1) \right\} \\
&\quad \cdot \left\{ \prod_{q=1}^{j-1} g(i - p(q-1) - N_q, j+1-q) \right\} c_1 \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots). \tag{4}
\end{aligned}$$

证明 对 (i, j) 用数学归纳法证之(取 $c_1=1$):

先验证下列归纳基础的正确性:

$$u_{1,j} = F(1, j-1, 1-1-p(j-1), p; j) \quad (j \geq 1), \tag{5}$$

$$u_{i,1} = F(i, 1-1, i-1-p(1-1), p; 1) \quad (i \geq 1). \tag{6}$$

在(5)式中,当 $j=1$ 时,由(1)知有 $u_{1,1}=1$;而当 $j>1$ 时,因 $-p(j-1)<0$,亦由(1)知有 $u_{1,j}=0$.注意到初始条件(3),便知(5)式满足问题(A).

至于(6)式,由(1)知其展式为

$$u_{i,1} = \prod_{\lambda_1=1}^{i-1} f(i+1-\lambda_1, 1). \tag{7}$$

而此时($j=1$),递推关系(2)已退化为

$$u_{i,1} = f(i, 1)u_{i-1,1}. \tag{8}$$

注意到(3)中相应条件,易知式(7)为(8)式之解.亦即是(6)也满足问题(A).

于是,可作下述归纳假设:

$$u_{i',j} = F(i', j-1, i'-1-p(j-1), p; j) \quad (i' < i), \tag{9}$$

$$u_{i,j'} = F(i, j'-1, i-1-p(j'-1), p; j') \quad (j' < j). \tag{10}$$

今以此为前提,进行归纳推理:

由问题(A)中递推关系式(2),可得

$$\begin{aligned}
u_{i,j} &= f(i, j)u_{i-1,j} + g(i, j)u_{i-p,j-1} \\
&= f(i, j) \sum_{N_{j-1} \leq i-2-p(j-1)} \left\{ \prod_{k=1}^{j-1} \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_k=1}^{n_k} f(i-1-\lambda_k - p(k-1) \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + 1 - N_{k-1}, j+1-k) \right\} \right\} \\
&\quad \cdot \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_j=1}^{n_j} \left\{ f(i-1-p(j-1) + 1 - \lambda_j - N_{j-1}, 1) \right\} \right\} \\
&\quad \cdot \left\{ \prod_{q=1}^{j-1} g(i-1-p(q-1) - N_q, j+1-q) \right\} \\
&\quad + g(i, j) \sum_{N_{j-2} \leq i-1-p-p(j-2)} \left\{ \prod_{k=1}^{j-2} \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_k=1}^{n_k} f(i-p-\lambda_k - p(k-1) \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + 1 - N_{k-1}, j-k) \right\} \right\} \\
&\quad \cdot \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_{j-1}=1}^{n_{j-1}} f(i-p-p(j-2) + 1 - \lambda_{j-1} - N_{j-2}, 1) \right\} \\
&\quad \cdot \left\{ \prod_{q=1}^{j-2} g(i-p-p(q-1) - N_q, j-q) \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{n_1=0}^{i-2-p(j-1)} \sum_{n_2=0}^{i-2-p(j-1)-n_1} \cdots \sum_{n_{j-1}=0}^{i-2-p(j-1)-N_{j-2}} \left\{ \left[\prod_{\lambda_1=1}^{n_1+1} f(i-\lambda_1+1, j) \right] \right. \\
&\quad \cdot \left. \left\{ \prod_{k=2}^{j-1} \prod_{\lambda_k=1}^{n_k} f(i-1-\lambda_k-p(k-1)+1-N_{k-1}, j-k+1) \right\} \right\} \\
&\quad \cdot \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_j=1}^{i-2-p(j-1)-N_{j-1}} f(i-1-p(j-1)+1-\lambda_j-N_{j-1}, 1) \right\} \\
&\quad \cdot \left\{ \prod_{q=1}^{j-1} g(i-1-p(q-1)-N_q, j-q+1) \right\} \\
&+ \sum_{n_1=0}^{i-1-p(j-2)} \sum_{n_2=0}^{i-1-p(j-2)-n_1} \cdots \sum_{n_{j-2}=0}^{i-1-p(j-2)-N_{j-3}} \left\{ \prod_{k=1}^{j-2} \prod_{\lambda_k=1}^{n_k} \right. \\
&\quad \cdot \left. f(i-p-\lambda_k-p(k-1)+1-N_{k-1}, j-k) \right\} \\
&\quad \cdot \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_{j-1}=1}^{i-1-p(j-2)-N_{j-2}} f(i-p-p(j-2)+1-\lambda_{j-1}-N_{j-2}, 1) \right\} \\
&\quad \cdot \left\{ \prod_{q=0}^{j-2} g(i-p-p(q-1)-N_q, j-q) \right\} \quad (i, j \geq 1). \tag{11}
\end{aligned}$$

在(11)式中,第一和式利用恒等变换 $\sum_{n_1=0}^{i-2-p(j-1)} = \sum_{n_1=1}^{i-1-p(j-1)} 1$,第二和式前添上 $\sum_{n_1=0}^0$,经整理,

便有

$$\begin{aligned}
u_{i,j} &= \sum_{n_1=1}^{i-1-p(j-1)} \sum_{n_2=0}^{i-1-p(j-1)-n_1} \cdots \sum_{n_{j-1}=2}^{i-1-p(j-1)-N_{j-2}} \left\{ \left[\prod_{\lambda_1=1}^{n_1} f(i-\lambda_1+1, j) \right] \right. \\
&\quad \cdot \left. \left\{ \prod_{k=2}^{j-1} \prod_{\lambda_k=1}^{n_k} f(i-1-\lambda_k-p(k-1)+1-(N_{k-1}-1), j-k+1) \right\} \right\} \\
&\quad \cdot \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_j=1}^{i-2-p(j-1)-(N_{j-1}-1)} f(i-1-p(j-1)+1-\lambda_j-(N_{j-1}-1), 1) \right\} \\
&\quad \cdot \left\{ \prod_{q=1}^{j-1} g(i-1-p(q-1)-N_{j-1}-1, j-q+1) \right\} \\
&+ \sum_{n_1=0}^0 \sum_{n_2=0}^{i-1-p(j-2)-n_1} \cdots \sum_{n_{j-1}=0}^{i-1-p(j-2)-N_{j-2}} \left\{ \prod_{k=1}^{j-1} \cdot \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_k=1}^{n_k} f(i-p \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. -\lambda_k-p(k-1)+p-1-N_{k-1}, j-k+1) \right\} \right\} \\
&\quad \cdot \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_j=1}^{i-1-p(j-2)-p-N_{j-1}} f(i-p-p(j-2)+1-\lambda_j-N_{j-1}, 1) \right\} \\
&\quad \cdot \left\{ \prod_{q=1}^{j-1} g(i-p(q-1)-N_q, j-q+1) \right\} \\
&= \sum_{n_1=1}^{i-1-p(j-1)} \sum_{n_2=0}^{i-1-p(j-1)-n_1} \cdots \sum_{n_{j-1}=0}^{i-1-p(j-1)-N_{j-2}} \left\{ \prod_{k=1}^{j-1} \prod_{\lambda_k=1}^{n_k} f(i-\lambda_k \right. \\
&\quad \left. -p(k-1)+1-N_{k-1}, j-k+1) \right\} \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_j=1}^{i-1-p(j-1)-N_{j-1}} f(i-p(j-1) \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + 1 - \lambda_j - N_{j-1}, 1) \cdot \left\{ \prod_{q=1}^{j-1} g(i - p(q-1) - N_q, j - q + 1) \right\} \\
& + \sum_{n_1=0}^0 \sum_{n_2=0}^{i-1-p(j-1)-n_1} \cdots \sum_{n_{j-1}=0}^{i-1-p(j-1)-N_{j-2}-n_{j-1}} \cdot \left\{ \prod_{k=1}^{j-1} \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_k=1}^{n_k} f(i - \lambda_k \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - p(k-1) + 1 - N_{k-1}, j - k + 1) \right\} \right\} \\
& \cdot \left\{ \prod_{j=1}^{i-1-p(j-2)-N_{j-1}} f(i - p(j-1) + 1 - \lambda_j - N_{j-1}, 1) \right\} \\
& \cdot \left\{ \prod_{q=1}^{j-1} g(i - p(q-1) - N_q, j - q + 1) \right\} \quad (i, j \geq 1). \tag{12}
\end{aligned}$$

根据恒等关系式 $\sum_{n_1=0}^0 1 + \sum_{n_1=1}^{i-1-p(j-1)} 1 = \sum_{n_1=0}^{i-1-p(j-1)} 1$, 将上式中的两和式合并, 联系到展开式 (1), 立知 (12) 式即为公式 (4) (取 $c_1=1$). 证毕.

参 考 文 献

- [1] 余长安, 三项非齐次变系数递归关系的解的结构, 武汉大学学报(自然科学版), 1(1992): 117—119.
- [2] L. C. Liu (魏万迪译), 组合学导论, 四川大学出版社, 1987, 56—60.
- [3] 屠规彰, 三项齐次递推式的一般解公式, 数学年刊, 1981, 2(4): 431—436.
- [4] H. Levy and F. Lessman, *Finite Difference Equations*, The Macmillan Company, 1961,

A Formula of Solutions For a Class of Recurrence Relation of Variable Coefficients with Two Parameters

Yu Chang'an
(Dept. of Math., Wuhan Univ.)

Abstract

In this paper an explicit formula is given for the solution of a class of recurrence relation with variable coefficients having two parameters

$$\begin{aligned}
u_{i,j} &= f(i,j)u_{i-1,j} + g(i,j)u_{i-p,j-1}, \\
u_{1,1} &= c_1, u_{i,j} = 0 (i < 1 \text{ or } j < 1 \text{ or } i < p(j-1)),
\end{aligned}$$

where $i, j = 1, 2, \dots$; $f(i, j)$ and $g(i, j)$ ($i, j \geq 1$) are variable numbers; $p \geq 1$; c_1 is arbitrary constant.

Keywords recurrence relation, variable coefficients, explicit formula of solution.