

# 一类系数依赖于两个参数的齐次递推式之解\*

余 长 安

(武汉大学数学系, 430072)

**摘要:**本文拓广了文献[1]的研究范围,给出了一类依赖于两个参数的变系数递推式的解的明显表达式.有关结果,使得象 Lah 数,两类 Stirling 数以及置换群中的置换个数等多方面的相应定解问题,皆可以直接解出.这对具大数值双指标的递推式的计算,亦或在其理论的研究方面,都有其作用.

**关键词:**两个参数; 变系数; 齐次递推式; 明显解公式.

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文献[1]讨论了单参数的常系数齐次递推式解的结构.本文研究了两个参数的变系数齐次递推式解的表达式.其结果不仅具有一定的理论意义,而且为求解组合计数中系数取值随参数而变化的一些相应定解问题,提供了一个统一的计算公式.

## 1 文中符号意义

下文中,记号  $N_m = n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_m$  ( $m \geq 1$ ), 其中  $n_k$  ( $k = 1, 2, \dots, m$ ) 皆为非负整数, 约定当  $m = 0$  时,  $n_m = N_m = 0$ , 求和号

$$\sum_{N_m \leq x} 1 = \sum_{n_1=0}^x \sum_{n_2=0}^{x-n_1} \cdots \sum_{n_m=0}^{x-n_1-n_2-\dots-n_{m-1}} 1 (x \geq 0).$$

设定: 当  $x < 0$  时,  $\sum_{N_m \leq x} 1 = 0$  ( $m \geq 1$ ); 当  $m = 0$  且  $x \geq 0$  时,  $\sum_{N_m \leq x} 1 = 1$ . 连乘号

$$\prod_{k=1}^m \alpha_k = \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_m (m \geq 1).$$

规定当  $m = 0$  时,  $\prod_{k=1}^m \alpha_k = 1$ .

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作者简介: 余长安(1948- ), 男, 湖北鄂州市人, 武汉大学副教授.

$$F(i, j; m, x, y) = \begin{cases} \sum_{N_m \leqslant x} \left\{ \left\{ \prod_{k=1}^m \left( \prod_{\lambda_k=1}^{n_k} f(i - p(\lambda_k - 1) - q(k - 1) - pN_{k-1}, j - k + 1) \right) \right\} \times \right. \\ \left. \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_{m+1}=1}^{x-N_m} f(i - p(\lambda_{m+1} - 1) - q(j - y) - pN_m, y) \right\} \times \right. \\ \left. \left\{ \prod_{t=1}^m g(i - q(t - 1) - pN_t, j - t + 1) \right\} \right\}, & x \geqslant 0, \\ 0, & x < 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中  $i, j, q, m$  及  $y$  皆可为非负整数,  $p$  为正整数.

为讨论方便计, 再写出(1)式的一些特款:

$$F(i, j; 0, x, y) = \prod_{\lambda_1=1}^x f(i - p(\lambda_1 - 1) - q(j - y), y), \quad (1)_1$$

$$F(i, j; m, 0, y) = \prod_{t=1}^m g(i - q(t - 1), j - t + 1), \quad (1)_2$$

$$F(i, j; 0, 0, y) = 1. \quad (1)_3$$

## 2 主要结果及其推导过程

**定理** 两个参数的变系数齐次递推式

$$(A) \quad \begin{cases} u_{i,j} = f(i, j)u_{i-p, j} + g(i, j)u_{i-q, j-1}, \\ u_{s,1} = c_s (s = 1, 2, \dots, p), u_{i,j} = 0 (i < 1 \text{ 或 } j < 1 \text{ 或 } i \leqslant q(j - 1), j \geqslant 2) \end{cases} \quad (2) \quad (3)$$

(其中  $i, j, q$  为非负整数,  $p$  为正整数;  $f(i, j)$  与  $g(i, j)$  皆为随  $i, j (i, j = 1, 2, \dots)$  的变化而取定的任意常数;  $c_s (s = 1, 2, \dots, p)$  亦皆为任意常数)的一般解公式为

$$\begin{aligned} u_{i,j} &= \sum_{N_{j-1} \leqslant \theta_1} \left\{ \left\{ \prod_{k=1}^{j-1} \left( \prod_{\lambda_k=1}^{n_k} f(i - p(\lambda_k - 1) - q(k - 1) - pN_{k-1}, j - k + 1) \right) \right\} \times \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_j=1}^{\theta_1-N_{j-1}} f(i - p(\lambda_j - 1) - q(j - 1) - pN_{j-1}, 1) \right\} \times \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left\{ \prod_{t=1}^{j-1} g(i - q(t - 1) - pN_t, j - t + 1) \right\} \right\} C_{(i-q(j-1)-p\theta_1)} \\ &= \{F(i, j; j-1, \theta_1, 1)\} C_{(i-q(j-1)-p\theta_1)} (i, j \geqslant 1), \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

其中  $\theta_1 = \left[ \frac{i-1-q(j-1)}{p} \right]$ .

**证明** 用数学归纳法证之 ( $q \geqslant 0, p \geqslant 1$ ). 假设

$$u_{i',j} = \{F(i', j; j-1, \left[ \frac{i'-1-q(j-1)}{p} \right], 1)\} C_{(i'-q(j-1)-p[\frac{i'-1-q(j-1)}{p}])} \quad (i' < i), \quad (5)$$

$$u_{i,j'} = \{F(i, j'; j'-1, \left[ \frac{i-1-q(j'-1)}{p} \right], 1)\} C_{(i-q(j'-1)-p[\frac{i-1-q(j'-1)}{p}])} \quad (j' < j), \quad (6)$$

若推出

$$u_{i,j} = \{F(i, j; j-1, \left[ \frac{i-1-q(j-1)}{p} \right], 1)\} C_{(i-q(j-1)-p[\frac{i-1-q(j-1)}{p}])} \quad (i, j \geqslant 1), \quad (7)$$

需要归纳基础：

$$u_{1,j} = \{F(1, j; j-1, [\frac{1-1-q(j-1)}{p}], 1)\} C_{(1-q(j-1)-p[\frac{1-1-q(j-1)}{p}])} \quad (j \geq 1), \quad (8)$$

$$u_{i,1} = \{F(i, j; 1-1, [\frac{i-1-q(1-1)}{p}], 1)\} C_{(i-q(1-1)-p[\frac{i-1-q(1-1)}{p}])} \quad (i \geq 1). \quad (9)$$

在(8)式中,当  $j=1$  时,无论  $p, q$  取上述界限内的何值,总有

$$u_{1,1} = \{F(1, 1; 0, 0, 1)\} c_1 = c_1,$$

此处利用了(1)<sub>3</sub> 式:  $F(i, j; 0, 0, y) = 1$ . 注意到初始条件(3),易知它是正确的.

当  $j \geq 2$  时,若  $q=0$ ,则不论  $p$  取何正整数,(8)式恒为

$$u_{1,j} = \{F(1, j; j-1, 0, 1)\} c_1 = \{\prod_{t=1}^{j-1} g(1, j-t+1)\} c_1, \quad (10)$$

这里利用了式(1)<sub>2</sub>. 而此时,问题(A)变为

$$(A') \quad \begin{cases} u_{1,j} = g(1, j) u_{1,j-1}, \\ u_{1,1} = c_1. \end{cases}$$

显然,(A')实际上是只含有一个指标的定解问题. 易验证(10)式为问题(A')之解.

若  $q > 0$ ,则(8)式为

$$u_{1,j} = 0, \quad (11)$$

这是因为  $q > 0$  时,在  $j \geq 2$  的条件下,  $[\frac{-q(j-1)}{p}] < 0$ . 联系到问题(A)中的初始条件,立知(11)式亦是正确的.

综上所述,对上述界定的  $j$  及  $p, q$ , (8)式都满足问题(A).

在(9)式中,当  $i \geq 2$  时,对于  $p \geq 1$  及  $q \geq 0$ ,有

$$u_{i,1} = \{F(i, 1; 0, [\frac{i-1}{p}], 1)\} C_{(i-p[\frac{i-1}{p}])} \quad (i \geq 2).$$

利用(1)<sub>1</sub>式,上式可变为

$$u_{i,1} = \{\sum_{\lambda_1=1}^{\lfloor \frac{i-1}{p} \rfloor} f(i-p(\lambda_1-1), 1)\} C_{(i-p[\frac{i-1}{p}])}. \quad (12)$$

而在此情形,问题(A)应为

$$(A'') \quad \begin{cases} u_{i,1} = f(i, 1) u_{i-p,1}, \\ u_{s,1} = c_s (s = 1, 2, \dots, p), u_{i,1} = 0 (i < 1). \end{cases}$$

事实上,(A'')也是只含有一个参数的递推式,亦不难验证(12)式为问题(A'')之解. 这就表明(9)式满足问题(A). 至此,完全验证了归纳基础的正确性.

下面利用归纳假设(5)与(6),进行归纳推理. 由递推式(2),有

$$\begin{aligned} u_{i,j} &= f(i, j) u_{i-p, j} + g(i, j) u_{i-q, j-1} \\ &= f(i, j) \{F(i-p, j; j-1, [\frac{i-1-p-q(j-1)}{p}], 1)\} C_{(i-p-q(j-1)-p[\frac{i-1-p-q(j-1)}{p}])} + \\ &\quad g(i, j) \{F(i-q, j-1; j-2, [\frac{i-1-q-q(j-2)}{p}], 1)\} C_{(i-q-q(j-2)-p[\frac{i-1-q-q(j-2)}{p}])} \\ &= \{f(i, j) F(i-p, j; j-1, \theta_1-1, 1) + g(i, j) F(i-q, j-1; j-2, \theta_1, 1)\} C_{(i-q(j-1)-p\theta_1)} \\ &\quad (i, j \geq 1, \theta_1 = [\frac{i-1-q(j-1)}{p}]). \end{aligned}$$

由(13)式可知,要证明(7)式成立,只须证得

$$\begin{aligned} & f(i, j)F(i-p, j; j-1, \theta_1-1, 1) + g(i, j)F(i-q, j-1; j-2, \theta_1, 1) \\ & = F(i, j; j-1, \theta_1, 1) \quad (i, j \geq 1). \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

利用展开式(1)(为书写简便,暂记(14)式左边的表达式为 $\Delta$ ),有

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= f(i, j) \sum_{N_{j-1} \leq \theta_1-1} \left\{ \left\{ \prod_{k=1}^{j-1} \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_k=1}^{\theta_k} f(i-p-p(\lambda_k-1)-q(k-1)-pN_{k-1}, j-k+1) \right\} \right\} \times \right. \\ & \quad \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_j=1}^{\theta_1-1-N_{j-1}} f(i-p-p(\lambda_j-1)-q(j-1)-pN_{j-1}, 1) \right\} \times \\ & \quad \left. \left\{ \prod_{t=1}^{j-1} g(i-p-q(t-1)-pN_t, j-t+1) \right\} \right\} + \\ & g(i, j) \sum_{N_{j-2} \leq \theta_1} \left\{ \left\{ \prod_{k=1}^{j-2} \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_k=1}^{\theta_k} f(i-q-p(\lambda_k-1)-q(k-1)-pN_{k-1}, j-k+1-1) \right\} \right\} \times \right. \\ & \quad \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_{j-1}=1}^{\theta_1-N_{j-2}} f(i-q-p(\lambda_{j-1}-1)-q(j-2)-pN_{j-2}, 1) \right\} \times \\ & \quad \left. \left\{ \prod_{t=1}^{j-2} g(i-q-q(t-1)-pN_t, j-t+1-1) \right\} \right\} \quad (i, j \geq 1) \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

在上式中,将和式 $\sum_{N_m \leq \theta_x}$ 展开,并将 $f(i, j)$ 及 $g(i, j)$ 乘入相应因式内,则有

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= \sum_{\theta_1=0}^{\theta_1-1} \sum_{\theta_2=0}^{\theta_1-1-\theta_1} \cdots \sum_{\theta_{j-1}=0}^{\theta_1-1-N_{j-2}} \left\{ \left\{ \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_1=1}^{\theta_1+1} f(i-p(\lambda_1-1), j) \right\} \left\{ \prod_{k=2}^{j-1} \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_k=1}^{\theta_k} f(i-p\lambda_k-q(k-1)- \right. \right. \right. \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. \left. \left. pN_{k-1}, j-k+1) \right\} \right\} \prod_{\lambda_j=1}^{\theta_1-1-N_{j-1}} f(i-p\lambda_j-q(j-1)-pN_{j-1}, 1) \right\} \left\{ \prod_{t=1}^{j-1} g(i-p-q(t-1)- \right. \\ & \quad \left. pN_t, j-t+1) \right\} + \sum_{\theta_1=0}^{\theta_1} \sum_{\theta_2=0}^{\theta_1-\theta_1} \cdots \sum_{\theta_{j-2}=0}^{\theta_1-N_{j-3}} \left\{ \left\{ \prod_{k=1}^{j-2} \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_k=1}^{\theta_k} f(i-p(\lambda_k-1)-qk-pN_{k-1}, j-k) \right\} \right\} \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_{j-1}=1}^{\theta_1-N_{j-2}} f(i-p(\lambda_{j-1}-1)-q(j-1)-pN_{j-2}, 1) \right\} \left\{ \prod_{t=0}^{j-2} g(i-qt-pN_t, j-t) \right\} \right\} \quad (i, j \geq 1). \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

利用关系式 $\sum_{\theta_1=0}^{\theta_1-1} 1 = \sum_{\theta_1=1}^{\theta_1} 1$ ,并作适当变换,则(16)式又可化为

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= \sum_{\theta_1=1}^{\theta_1} \sum_{\theta_2=0}^{\theta_1-\theta_1} \cdots \sum_{\theta_{j-1}=0}^{\theta_1-N_{j-2}} \left\{ \left\{ \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_1=1}^{\theta_1} f(i-p(\lambda_1-1), j) \right\} \left\{ \prod_{k=2}^{j-1} \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_k=1}^{\theta_k} f(i-p\lambda_k-q(k-1)-pN_{k-1}- \right. \right. \right. \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. \left. \left. 1, j-k+1) \right\} \right\} \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_j=1}^{\theta_1-1-N_{j-1}-1} f(i-p\lambda_j-q(j-1)-p(N_{j-1}-1), 1) \right\} \left\{ \prod_{t=1}^{j-1} g(i-p-q(t-1)- \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. p(N_t-1), j-t+1) \right\} + \sum_{\theta_1=0}^0 \sum_{\theta_2=0}^{\theta_1-\theta_1} \sum_{\theta_3=0}^{\theta_1-\theta_1-\theta_2} \cdots \sum_{\theta_{j-1}=0}^{\theta_1-N_{j-2}} \left\{ \left\{ \prod_{k=1}^{j-1} \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_k=1}^{\theta_k} f(i-p(\lambda_k-1)-q(j-1)-pN_{j-1}, \right. \right. \right. \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. \left. \left. j-k+1) \right\} \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_j=1}^{\theta_1-N_{j-1}} f(i-p(\lambda_j-1)-q(j-1)-pN_{j-1}, 1) \right\} \left\{ \prod_{t=1}^{j-1} g(i-q(t-1)-pN_t, j-t+ \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. 1) \right\} \right\} \quad (i, j \geq 1). \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

再对(17)式进行整理,合并,可得

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta = & \sum_{s_1=1}^{\theta_1} \sum_{s_2=0}^{\theta_1-s_1} \cdots \sum_{s_{j-1}=0}^{\theta_1-N_{j-2}} \left\{ \left\{ \prod_{k=1}^{j-1} \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_k=1}^{\theta_k} f(i-p(\lambda_k-1)-q(k-1)-pN_{k-1}, j-k+1) \right\} \right\} \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_j=1}^{\theta_1-N_{j-1}} f \right. \right. \\ & (i-p(\lambda_j-1)-q(j-1)-pN_{j-1}, 1) \} \left. \left\{ \prod_{t=1}^{j-1} g(i-q(t-1)-pN_t, j-t+1) \right\} \right\} \\ & + \sum_{s_1=0}^0 \sum_{s_2=0}^{\theta_1-\theta_1-s_1-s_2} \cdots \sum_{s_{j-1}=0}^{\theta_1-N_{j-2}} \left\{ \left\{ \prod_{k=1}^{j-1} \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_k=1}^{\theta_k} f(i-p(\lambda_k-1)-q(k-1)-pN_{k-1}, j-k+1) \right\} \right\} \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_j=1}^{\theta_1-N_{j-1}} f \right. \right. \\ & (i-p(\lambda_j-1)-q(j-1)-pN_{j-1}, 1) \} \left. \left\{ \prod_{t=1}^{j-1} g(i-q(t-1)-pN_t, j-t+1) \right\} \right\} \quad (i, j \geq 1). \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

利用关系式  $\sum_{s_1=0}^0 1 + \sum_{s_1=1}^{\theta_1} 1 = \sum_{s_1=0}^{\theta_1} 1$ , 将(18)式中的两和式合并, 并注意到(1)的展开形式, 立知式(18)即为  $F(i, j; j-1, \theta_1, 1)$ . (7)式得证.

于是, 由数学归纳法原理, 知定理的结论为真.  $\square$

### 3 推论及例子

若递推式(2)中的系数  $f(i, j)$  及  $g(i, j)$  皆为  $i$  与  $j$  的函数的乘积形式, 则由定理可得

**推论 变系数递推式**

$$(A'') \quad \begin{cases} u_{i,j} = f_1(i)f_2(j)u_{i-p,j} + g_1(i)g_2(j)u_{i-q,j-1}, \\ u_{s,1} = c_s (s = 1, 2, \dots, p), u_{i,j} = 0 (i < 1 \text{ 或 } j < 1 \text{ 或 } i \leq q(j-1), j \geq 2) \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

解的结构为

$$u_{i,j} = \{F_1(i, j; j-1, \theta_1, 1)\} C_{(i-q(j-1)-p\theta_1)} \quad (i, j \geq 1), \quad (21)$$

式中

$$F_1(i, j; m, x, y) = \begin{cases} \sum_{N_m \leq x} \left\{ \left\{ \prod_{k=1}^m \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_k=1}^{\theta_k} f_1(i-p(\lambda_k-1)-q(k-1)-pN_{k-1})f_2(j-k+1) \right\} \right\} \times \right. \\ \left. \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_{m+1}=1}^{z-N_m} f_1(i-p(\lambda_{m+1}-1)-q(j-1)-pN_m)f_2(1) \right\} \times \right. \\ \left. \left\{ \prod_{t=1}^m g_1(i-q(t-1)-pN_t)g_2(j-t+1) \right\} \right\}, \quad (x \geq 0), \\ 0 \quad (x < 0). \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

**证明** 注意到问题(A'')与问题(A)的差别, 仅是问题(A)中的递推式(2)内的系数, 今变为了如下分离形式:

$$f(i, j) = f_1(i) \cdot f_2(j), \quad g(i, j) = g_1(i) \cdot g_2(j), \quad (23)$$

故只要将问题(A)的解公式(4)中的相应形式分离, 便立即可以得到问题(A'')中的解公式(21). 推论得证.

**例 关于第二类 Stirling 数的定解问题**

$$(B) \quad \begin{cases} u_{i,j} = ju_{i-1,j} + u_{i-1,j-1}, \\ u_{1,1} = 1, u_{i,j} = 0 \quad (i < 1 \text{ 或 } j < 1 \text{ 或 } i < j - 1) \end{cases}$$

之解的表达式为

$$u_{i,j} = \sum_{N_{j-1} \leq i-j} \{j^{*1} \cdot (j-1)^{*2} \cdot \dots \cdot 3^{*j-2} \cdot 2^{*j-1}\} \quad (i, j \geq 1). \quad (24)$$

证明 问题(B)为问题(A'')中  $p=q=1, c_1=1, f_1(i)=1, f_2(j)=j, g_1(i)=g_2(j)=1 (i, j \geq 1)$  的特别情形, 故将上述各值代入问题(A'')的解公式(21)中, 即得

$$\begin{aligned} u_{i,j} &= \sum_{N_{j-1} \leq i-1-(j-1)} \left\{ \left\{ \prod_{k=1}^{j-1} \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_k=1}^* 1 \cdot (j-k+1) \right\} \right\} \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_j=1}^{i-1-(j-1)-N_{j-1}} 1 \right\} \left\{ \prod_{t=1}^{j-1} 1 \right\} \right\} \\ &= \sum_{N_{j-1} \leq i-j} \left\{ \prod_{k=1}^{j-1} (j-k+1)^{*k} \right\} \\ &= \sum_{N_{j-1} \leq i-j} \{j^{*1} \cdot (j-1)^{*2} \cdot \dots \cdot 3^{*j-2} \cdot 2^{*j-1}\} \quad (i, j \geq 1). \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

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# A Formula of Solution for a Class of Homogeneous Recurrence with Two Parameters

YU Chang-an

(Dept. of Math., Wuhan Univ., 430072)

**Abstract:** In this paper we consider a class of homogeneous recurrence with two parameters

$$\begin{cases} u_{i,j} = f(i, j)u_{i-p, j} + g(i, j)u_{i-q, j-1}, \\ u_{s, 1} = c_s (s = 1, 2, \dots, p), u_{i, j} = 0 (i < 1 \text{ or } j < 1 \text{ or } i \leq q(j-1)), \end{cases}$$

where  $i, j$  and  $q$  are nonnegative integers;  $p$  is positive integer;  $f(i, j)$  and  $g(i, j)$  are variable numbers;  $c_s (s = 1, 2, \dots, p)$  are arbitrary constants. Its general solution is given by the following formula

$$u_{i,j} = \{F(i, j; j-1, \theta_1, 1)\}C_{(i-q(j-1)-p, \theta_1)},$$

where  $i, j \geq 1$ ,  $\theta_1 = [(i-1-q(j-1))/p]$ .

**Key words:** two parameters; variable coefficients; homogeneous recurrence; an explicit formula of solution.