

四项变系数非齐次递推关系的显式解*

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摘 要:文献[1]研究了一类较特殊的三项常系数齐次递推式的一般解的结构. 本文推广了[1]中的结果, 给出了一般的四项变系数非齐次递推关系的明显解公式, 为利用计算机处理相关问题提供了具体模式.

关键词:变系数; 非齐次; 显式解.

分类号:AMS(2000) 05A/CLC number: O157.1

文献标识码:A

文章编号:1000-341X(2003)03-0548-05

人们知道, 求解变系数线性递推关系还没有一个普遍适用的方法. 本文根据叠加原理, 运用数学归纳方法, 推证得到了一般四项变系数非齐次递推关系式的解的明显表达式.

为了叙述简洁, 下面简介文中一些符号的意义:

符号 $N_i = n_1 + n_2 + \cdots + n_i$, 这里 i 为自然数, $n_1, n_2, \cdots, n_i$ 为非负整数, 当 $i = 0$ 时, 约定 $N_i = n_i = 0$; 连加号 $\sum_{N_i \leq j} 1 = \sum_{n_1=0}^j \sum_{n_2=0}^{j-n_1} \cdots \sum_{n_i=0}^{j-N_{i-1}} 1 = \frac{(i+j)!}{i!j!}$, 其中 j 可为非负整数, 当 $i = 0$ 时, 规定 $\sum_{N_i \leq j} = 1$ (M_i, m_i 及 $\sum$ 的意义分别与 N_i, n_i 及 $\sum$ 类似); 连乘号 $\prod_{\lambda=1}^j \beta_\lambda = \beta_1 \beta_2 \cdots \beta_j$, 约定当 $j = 0$ 时, $\prod_{\lambda=1}^j \beta_\lambda = 1$; 求和号 $\sum_{(p-\gamma_0)b_{\gamma_0} + (p-\gamma_1)b_{\gamma_1} + (p-\gamma_2)b_{\gamma_2} = m}$ 下标明的求和范围是满足不定方程 $m - [(p-\gamma_2)b_{\gamma_2} + (p-\gamma_1)b_{\gamma_1} + (p-\gamma_0)b_{\gamma_0}] = 0$ 的所有非负整数解.

定义 $F(m, n) = 0$, 当 $m < 0$ 时; $F(m, n) = 1$, 当 $m = 0$ 时; 而当 $m > 0$ 时,

$$F(m, n) = \sum_{(p-\gamma_0)b_{\gamma_0} + (p-\gamma_1)b_{\gamma_1} + (p-\gamma_2)b_{\gamma_2} = m} \left\{ \sum_{N_{b_{\gamma_0}} \leq b_{\gamma_1}} \left\{ \sum_{M_{b_{\gamma_0}+b_{\gamma_1}} \leq b_{\gamma_2}} \left\{ \prod_{\lambda=1}^{b_{\gamma_0}} \left[\prod_{\lambda_2=1}^{n_{\lambda_1}} \left(\prod_{\lambda_3=1}^{m_{\lambda_2}+N_{\lambda_1-1}} f_{\gamma_2}(n - (p-\gamma_0)(\lambda_1-1) - (p-\gamma_1)(\lambda_2-1) - (p-\gamma_2)(\lambda_3-1) - (p-\gamma_1)N_{\lambda_1-1} - (p-\gamma_2)(M_{\lambda_2-1+N_{\lambda_1-1}} + M_{\lambda_1-1+b_{\gamma_1}} - M_{b_{\gamma_1-1}})) (f_{\gamma_1}(n - (p-\gamma_0)(\lambda_1-1) - \right. \right. \right. \right. \right.$$

* 收稿日期: 2001-02-01

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目(10071059)

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$$\begin{aligned}
& (p - \gamma_1)(\lambda_2 - 1) - (p - \gamma_1)N_{\lambda_1-1} - (p - \gamma_2)(M_{\lambda_2+N_{\lambda_1-1}} + M_{\lambda_1-1+b_{\gamma_1}} - M_{b_{\gamma_1}})))] \\
& \left[\prod_{\lambda_1=1}^{m_{\lambda_1+b_{\gamma_1}}} f_{\gamma_2}(n - (p - \gamma_0)(\lambda_1 - 1) - (p - \gamma_2)(\lambda_4 - 1) - (p - \gamma_1)N_{\lambda_1} - \right. \\
& \quad \left. (p - \gamma_2)(M_{N_{\lambda_1}} + M_{\lambda_1-1+b_{\gamma_1}} - M_{b_{\gamma_1}})) \right] [f_{\gamma_0}(n - (p - \gamma_0)(\lambda_1 - 1) - (p - \gamma_1)N_{\lambda_1} - \\
& \quad (p - \gamma_2)(M_{N_{\lambda_1}} + M_{\lambda_1+b_{\gamma_1}} - M_{b_{\gamma_1}}))] \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_5=1}^{b_{\gamma_1}-N_{b_{\gamma_0}}} \left[\prod_{\lambda_6=1}^{m_{\lambda_5+N_{b_{\gamma_0}}}} f_{\gamma_2}(n - (p - \gamma_0)b_{\gamma_0} - \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. (p - \gamma_1)(\lambda_5 - 1) - (p - \gamma_2)(\lambda_6 - 1) - (p - \gamma_1)N_{b_{\gamma_0}} - (p - \gamma_2)(M_{\lambda_5-1+N_{b_{\gamma_0}}} + \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. M_{b_{\gamma_0}+b_{\gamma_1}} - M_{b_{\gamma_1}})) \right] [f_{\gamma_1}(n - (p - \gamma_0)b_{\gamma_0} - (p - \gamma_1)(\lambda_5 - 1) - (p - \gamma_1)N_{b_{\gamma_0}} - \right. \\
& \quad \left. (p - \gamma_2)(M_{\lambda_5+N_{b_{\gamma_0}}} + M_{b_{\gamma_0}+b_{\gamma_1}} - M_{b_{\gamma_1}}))] \right\} \left[\prod_{\lambda_7=1}^{b_{\gamma_2}-M_{b_{\gamma_0}}+b_{\gamma_1}} f_{\gamma_2}(n - (p - \gamma_0)b_{\gamma_0} - \right. \\
& \quad \left. (p - \gamma_1)b_{\gamma_1} - (p - \gamma_2)(\lambda_7 - 1) - (p - \gamma_2)M_{b_{\gamma_1}+b_{\gamma_2}})] \right\} \} \} (n \text{ 为非负整数}). \quad (1)
\end{aligned}$$

现给出本文的主要结果

定理 变系数非齐次线性递推关系

$$(A) \begin{cases} u_{n+p} = \sum_{j=0}^2 f_{\gamma_j}(n) u_{n+\gamma_j} + g(n), \\ u_i = c_i (i = \gamma_0, \gamma_0 + 1, \dots, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_2, \dots, p-1), \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} (2) \\ (3) \end{matrix}$$

其中 $(n \geq 0, p > \gamma_2 > \gamma_1 > \gamma_0 \geq 0; f_j(n) (j = 0, 1, 2)$ 及 $g(n)$ 皆可随 n 的变化而取不同之值; $c_j (j = \gamma_0, \gamma_0 + 1, \dots, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_2, \dots, p - 1)$ 为任意常数) 的一般解可明显表示为

$$u_{n+p} = \sum_{j=0}^2 \left\{ \sum_{i=\gamma_j}^{p-1} \{F(n-i+\gamma_j, n)c_i\} f_{\gamma_j}(i-\gamma_j) \right\} + \sum_{j=0}^n \{F(n-j, n)\} g(j). \quad (4)$$

为易于证得上述结果,下面推证两个引理

引理 1 问题(A)中对应齐次递推关系式

$$(B) \quad \begin{cases} u_{n+p} = \sum_{j=0}^2 f_{r_j}(n) u_{n+r_j} \\ u_i = c_i (i = r_0, r_0 + 1, \dots, r_1, \dots, r_2, \dots, p-1) \end{cases}$$

的解的明显表达式为

$$u_{n+p} = \sum_{i=0}^2 \{F(n-i+r_j, n)C_i\} f_{r_j}(i-r_j). \quad (5)$$

证明 根据叠加原理,所述递推关系式之解可表为

$$u_{n+p} = \sum_{i=r_0}^{p-1} u_{n+p}^{(i)} C_i,$$

其中 $u_{n+p}^{(i)} (i = r_0, r_0 + 1, \dots, r_1, \dots, r_2, \dots, p - 1)$ 为

$$(B)_K \begin{cases} u_{n+p} = \sum_{j=0}^2 f_{r_j}(n) u_{n+r_j}, \\ u_k = \delta_{i,k} (k = r_0, r_0 + 1, \dots, p-1) \end{cases} \quad \left(\delta_{i,k} = \begin{cases} 1, i = k \\ 0, i \neq k \end{cases} \right)$$

之解. 显然, 为证引理中的(5)式成立, 只须证明 $u_{n+p}^{(i)}$ 的表达式为

$$(D)_i \quad u_{n+p}^{(i)} = \begin{cases} F(n-i+r_0, n) \cdot f_{r_0}(i-r_0), i=r_0, r_0+1, \dots, r_1-1; \\ \sum_{j=0}^1 F(n-i+r_j, n) \cdot f_{r_j}(i-r_j), i=r_1, r_1+1, \dots, r_2-1; \\ \sum_{j=0}^2 F(n-i+r_j, n) \cdot f_{r_j}(i-r_j), i=r_2, r_2+1, \dots, p-1. \end{cases}$$

不失一般性, 今以 $i=r_0$ 为例证之. 从而, 即证

$$(D)_{r_0} \quad u_{n+p}^{(r_0)} + p = F(n, n) f_{r_0}(0) \quad (6)$$

满足关系式

$$(B)_{r_0} \quad \begin{cases} u_{n+p}^{(r_0)} = \sum_{j=0}^2 f_{r_j}(n) u_{n+r_j}, \\ u_{r_0} = 1, u_i = 0 (i = r_0 + 1, r_0 + 2, \dots, p-1). \end{cases}$$

现用数学归纳法证明 $(D)_{r_0}$ 成立.

易于验证: 当 $n=0, 1, 2$ 时, $(D)_{r_0}$ 为真; 从而, 可假设: 当 $n=m-3, m-2, m-1$ 时, $(D)_{r_0}$ 亦为真, 即有

$$u_{m-j+p}^{(r_0)} = F(m-j, m-j) \cdot f_{r_0}(0), j=3, 2, 1; \quad (7)$$

余下当需证明: 当 $n=m$ 时, $(D)_{r_0}$ 仍成立, 即

$$u_{m+p}^{(r_0)} = f(m, m) \cdot f_{r_0}(0). \quad (8)$$

事实上, 由 $(B)_{r_0}$ 中的初始条件及(7)式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} u_{m+p}^{(r_0)} &= \sum_{j=0}^2 f_{r_j}(m) u_{m+r_j} = \sum_{j=0}^2 f_{r_j}(m) u_{(m+r_j-p)+p} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^2 \{f_{r_j}(m) F(m+r_j-p, m+r_j-p)\} f_{r_0}(0) \\ &= \{f_{r_0}(m) F(m+r_0-p, m+r_0-p) + \\ &\quad f_{r_1}(m) F(m+r_1-p, m+r_1-p) + \\ &\quad f_{r_2}(m) F(m+r_2-p, m+r_2-p)\} f_{r_0}(0). \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

在(9)式中, 利用(1)式将 $F(m+r_j-p, m+r_j-p) (j=0, 1, 2)$ 展开. 首先, 在对应展开表达式内分别令 $b_{r_j} = b'_{r_j} - 1 (j=0, 1, 2)$ (b'_{r_j} 仍记为 $b_{r_j} (j=0, 1, 2)$); 接着, 将 $f_{r_j}(m) (j=0, 1, 2)$ 分别乘入相应因式内; 然后, 在第一式中适当添加 $\sum_{n_1=0}^0$ 及 $\sum_{m_1=0}^0$, 在第二个和式中适当添加

$\sum_{n_1=0}^0$ 并利用恒等关系式 $\sum_{n_1=0}^{b_{r_1}-1} 1 = \sum_{n_1=1}^{b_{r_1}} 1$ 变换, 而在第三个和式中类似利用恒等关系式 $\sum_{m_1=0}^{b_{r_2}-1} 1 = \sum_{m_1=1}^{b_{r_2}} 1$ 变形. 于是, 经整理、合并, 可得

$$u_{m+p}^{(r_0)} = \left\{ \sum_{(p-r_0)b_{r_0} + (p-r_1)b_{r_1} + (p-r_2)b_{r_2} = m} \left\{ \left\{ \sum_{n_1=0}^0 \sum_{n_2=0}^{b_{r_1}-n_1} \cdots \sum_{n_{b_{r_0}}=0}^{b_{r_1}-N_{b_{r_0}}-1} \left\{ \sum_{m_1=0}^0 \sum_{m_2=0}^{b_{r_2}-m_1} \cdots \sum_{m_{b_{r_0}+b_{r_1}}=0}^{b_{r_2}-M_{b_{r_0}+b_{r_1}}-1} \right\} \right\} \right\} + \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n_1=1}^{b_{r_1}} \sum_{n_2=0}^{b_{r_1}-n_1} \cdots \sum_{n_{b_0}=0}^{b_{r_1}-N_{b_0}-1} \left\{ \sum_{m_1=0}^{b_{r_2}-m_1} \cdots \sum_{m_{b_0+b_{r_1}}=0}^{b_{r_2}-M_{b_0+b_{r_1}}-1} \right\} + \sum_{n_1=0}^{b_{r_1}} \sum_{n_2=0}^{b_{r_1}-n_1} \cdots \sum_{n_{b_0}=0}^{b_{r_1}-N_{b_0}-1} \left\{ \sum_{m_1=1}^{b_{r_2}-m_1} \cdots \sum_{m_{b_0+b_{r_1}}=0}^{b_{r_2}-M_{b_0+b_{r_1}}-1} \right\} \times \\
& \{ \prod_{\lambda_1=1}^{b_{r_0}} \prod_{\lambda_2=1}^{n_{\lambda_1}} \left(\prod_{\lambda_3=1}^{m_{\lambda_2+N_{\lambda_1-1}}} f_{r_2}(m - (p - r_0))(\lambda_1 - 1) - (p - r_1))(\lambda_2 - 1) - (p - r_2))(\lambda_3 - 1) - \right. \\
& (p - r_1)N_{\lambda_1-1} - (p - r_2)(M_{\lambda_2-1+N_{\lambda_1-1}} + M_{\lambda_1-1+b_{r_1}})) (f_{r_1}(m - (p - r_0)(\lambda_1 - 1) - (p - r_1)(\lambda_2 \\
& - 1) - (p - r_1)N_{\lambda_1-1} - (p - r_2)(M_{\lambda_2+N_{\lambda_1-1}} + M_{\lambda_1-1+b_{r_1}} - M_{b_{r_1}}))) \prod_{\lambda_4=1}^{m_{\lambda_1+b_{r_1}}} f_{r_2}(m - (p - r_0)(\lambda_1 \\
& - 1) - (p - r_2))(\lambda_4 - 1) - (p - r_1)N_{\lambda_1} - (p - r_2)(M_{N_{\lambda_1}} + M_{\lambda_1+b_{r_1}} - M_{b_{r_1}})) \prod_{\lambda_5=1}^{b_{r_1}-N_{b_{r_0}}} f_{r_0}(m - \\
& (p - r_0)(\lambda_1 - 1) - (p - r_1)N_{\lambda_1} - (p - r_2)(M_{N_{\lambda_1}} + M_{\lambda_1+b_{r_1}} - M_{b_{r_1}})) \left. \right\} \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_5=1}^{b_{r_1}-N_{b_{r_0}}} \left(\prod_{\lambda_6=1}^{m_{\lambda_5+N_{b_{r_0}}}} f_{r_2}(m \right. \right. \\
& - (p - r_0)b_{r_0} - (p - r_1)(\lambda_5 - 1) - (p - r_2)(\lambda_6 - 1) - (p - r_1)N_{b_{r_0}} - (p - r_2)(M_{\lambda_5-1+N_{b_{r_0}}} \\
& + M_{b_{r_0}+b_{r_1}} - M_{b_{r_1}})) (f_{r_1}(m - (p - r_0)b_{r_0} - (p - r_1)(\lambda_5 - 1) - (p - r_1)N_{b_{r_0}} - (p - \\
& r_2)(m_{\lambda_5+N_{b_{r_0}}} + M_{b_{r_0}+b_{r_1}} - M_{b_{r_1}}))) \left. \right\} \left\{ \prod_{\lambda_7=1}^{b_{r_2}-M_{b_{r_0}+b_{r_1}}} f_{r_2}(m - (p - r_0)b_{r_0} - (p - r_1)b_{r_1} - (p - r_2)(\lambda_7 \right. \\
& - 1) - (p - r_2)M_{b_{r_0}+b_{r_1}})) \left. \right\} \left. \right\} f_{r_0}(0). \quad (10)
\end{aligned}$$

在上式中,将和式合并,注意到(1)的展开形式,即知(10)式为 $F(m, m)f_{r_0}(0)$ (即(8)式). 于是,由数学归纳法的意义,便知(D)₀ 为真.

对于 $i = r_0 + 1, r_0 + 2, \dots, r_1, \dots, r_2, \dots, p - 1$ 的情形, (D)_i 的证明相仿. □

同理可证

引理 2 非齐次线性递推式(2) 在初始条件

$$u_i = 0 (i = r_0, r_0 + 1, \dots, r_1, \dots, r_2, \dots, p - 1)$$

的条件下的一般解的表达式为

$$u_{n+p} = \sum_{j=0}^n \{F(n-j, n)\}g(j). \quad (11)$$

定理的证明 根据代数方程的叠加原理,将引理 1 中的公式(5)与引理 2 中的公式(11)结合起来,便为问题(A)中的解公式(4). □

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An Explicit Formula for Solutions of Non-Homogeneous Quadrnomial Recurrences with Variable Coefficients

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Abstract: In this paper, we consider non-homogeneous recurrence relation with variable coefficients

$$\begin{cases} u_{n+p} = \sum_{j=0}^2 f_{r_j}(n) u_{n+r_j} + g(n), \\ u_i = c_i \quad (i = r_0, r_0 + 1, \dots, r_1, \dots, r_2, \dots, p-1), \end{cases}$$

where $n \geq 0$, $p > r_2 > r_1 > r_0 \geq 0$, $f_{r_j}(n)$ ($j = 0, 1, 2$) and $g(n)$ are variable numbers, c_i ($i = r_0, r_0 + 1, \dots, r_1, \dots, r_2, \dots, p-1$) are arbitrary constants. An explicit solution is given by formula

$$u_{n+p} = \sum_{j=0}^2 \left\{ \sum_{i=r_j}^{p-1} \{F(n-i+r_j, n) \cdot c_i\} f_{r_j}(i-r_j) \right\} + \sum_{j=0}^n \{g(j) \{F(n-j, n)\}\}$$

Key words: variable coefficients; non-homogeneous; an explicit formula of solution.