

文章编号: 1000-341X(2007)02-0437-08

文献标识码: A

$A(n, k)$ 和 $P(n, k)$ 的精确公式

吴树宏

(武汉理工大学理学院数学系, 湖北 武汉 430070)

(E-mail: hustwsh@21cn.com)

摘 要: 设 $A(n, k)$ 表示不定方程 $\sum_{i=1}^k ix_i = n$ 的非负整数解的个数, $P(n, k)$ 为整数 n 分为 k 个部分的无序分拆的个数, 每个分部不小于 1. 本文给出了 $A(n, k)$ 和 $P(n, k)$ 的精确表达式.

关键词: 不定方程; 母函数; 部分分式.

MSC(2000): 05A17

中图分类号: O157.2

1 引 言

设 $A(n, k)$ 表示不定方程 $\sum_{i=1}^k ix_i = n$ 的非负整数解的个数, $P(n, k)$ 为整数 n 分为 k 个部分的无序分拆的个数. $A(n, 3)$ 的精确值在文献 [1] 中已作为习题给出, 即 $A(n, 3) = \frac{(n+3)^2}{12} - \frac{7}{72} + (-1)^n \frac{1}{8} + \frac{2}{9} \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3}$. 基本原理是 $A(n, k)$ 作为母函数 $p^{(\leq k)}(t) = \frac{1}{(1-t)(1-t^2)\cdots(1-t^k)}$ 的展开式中幂 t^n 的系数, 由部分分式给出. 文献 [2] 叙述了从 Euler, Caylay, MacMahon 等用不同的方法来求 $p^{(\leq k)}(t)$ 展开式系数的方法, 并导出 De. Morgan 的结果: $A(n, 3) = \langle \frac{(n+3)^2}{12} \rangle$, 这里 $\langle x \rangle$ 表示最靠近 x 的整数. 文献 [3] 给出了 $A(n, 4)$ 与 $A(n, 5)$ 的精确公式及求对应简单公式的方法. 文献 [4] 给出了 $P(n, k)$ 的降部恒等式, 文献 [5] 建立了 $A(n, k)$ 与 $P(n, k)$ 的联系, 文献 [6], [7], [8] 给出了快速计算 $P(n, k)$ 的一些方法. 本文给出了 $A(n, k)$ 和 $P(n, k)$ 的精确表达式; 作为算例, 给出了 $A(n, 6)$ 和 $P(n, 6)$ 的表达式.

2 主要结论及其证明

下设 $\omega_m = e^{2\pi i/m}$, $\Omega = \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$, $\langle x \rangle$ 表示与 x 最接近的整数.

引理 1^[5] $A(n, k) = P(n+k, k)$.

引理 2 若 $g(t) = \sum_{n=0}^k a_n(t-a)^n$ ($a_0 \neq 0$), $k+1 \geq m \geq 1$, $0 \leq p \leq m-1$, $\alpha = (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_k)$, $I_0(\alpha) = 1$, $I_1(\alpha) = a_1$, 当 $m-1 \geq p \geq 2$ 时,

$$I_p(\alpha) = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ a_2 & a_1 & a_0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{p-1} & a_{p-2} & a_{p-3} & \cdots & a_1 & a_0 \\ a_p & a_{p-1} & a_{p-2} & \cdots & a_2 & a_1 \end{vmatrix},$$

则存在不以 a 为极点的亚纯函数 $h(t)$, 满足

$$\frac{1}{g(t)(t-a)^m} = \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} \frac{b_n}{(t-a)^{m-n}} + h(t),$$

其中

$$b_0 = \frac{1}{a_0}, b_1 = -\frac{a_1}{a_0^2}, \dots, b_p = (-1)^p \frac{I_p(\alpha)}{a_0^{p+1}}, b_{m-1} = (-1)^{m-1} \frac{I_{m-1}(\alpha)}{a_0^m}.$$

证明 因 $((t-a)^m, g(t)) = 1$, 存在多项式 $u(t), v(t)$ (其中 $v(t)$ 的最高次数不大于 $m-1$), 满足 $(t-a)^m u(t) + g(t)v(t) = 1$, 若将 $g(t)v(t)$ 在 a 点展开为幂级数, 则其常数项为 1, $(t-a)^n$ ($1 \leq n \leq m-1$) 的系数为 0. 令 $v(t) = \sum_{n=0}^k b_n(t-a)^n$, 则

$$g(t)v(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{2k} z^n \sum_{i+j=n} a_i b_j.$$

故有下述以 $b_0, b_1, \dots, b_{m-1}$ 为未知数的线性方程组成立:

$$\begin{cases} a_0 b_0 = 1, \\ a_1 b_0 + a_0 b_1 = 0, \\ a_2 b_0 + a_1 b_1 + a_0 b_2 = 0, \\ \dots, \\ a_{m-1} b_0 + a_{m-2} b_1 + \dots + a_0 b_{m-1} = 0, \end{cases}$$

因 $D = a_0^m, D_0 = a_0^{m-1}, D_1 = -a_0^{m-2} I_1(\alpha), \dots, D_p = (-1)^p a_0^{m-p-1} I_p(\alpha), \dots, D_{m-1} = (-1)^{m-1} I_{m-1}(\alpha)$. 故

$$b_0 = \frac{D_0}{D} = \frac{1}{a_0}, \dots, b_p = \frac{D_p}{D} = (-1)^p \frac{I_p(\alpha)}{a_0^{p+1}}, \dots, b_{m-1} = \frac{D_{m-1}}{D} = (-1)^{m-1} \frac{I_{m-1}(\alpha)}{a_0^m}.$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{g(t)(t-a)^m} &= \frac{(t-a)^m u(t) + g(t)v(t)}{g(t)(t-a)^m} = \frac{v(t)}{(t-a)^m} + \frac{u(t)}{g(t)} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} \frac{b_n}{(t-a)^{m-n}} + \sum_{n=m}^k b_n(t-a)^{n-m} + \frac{u(t)}{g(t)}. \end{aligned}$$

令

$$h(t) = \sum_{n=m}^k b_n(t-a)^{n-m} + \frac{u(t)}{g(t)},$$

显然 h 是不以 a 为极点的亚纯函数.

引理 3 记 $\alpha(m, r) = \left(c\left(\left[\frac{k}{m}\right], m, r\right), c\left(\left[\frac{k}{m}\right] + 1, m, r\right), \dots, c\left(\frac{k(k+1)}{2}, m, r\right) \right)$, 其中

$$c(n, m, r) = \sum_{I \subseteq \Omega} (-1)^{|I|} \binom{\sum_{i \in I} i}{n} \omega_m^{r(-n + \sum_{i \in I} i)},$$

则

$$\frac{1}{(1-t)(1-t^2)\cdots(1-t^k)} = \sum_{\substack{(m,r)=1, 0 \leq p \leq [\frac{k}{m}] - 1, \\ 1 \leq r \leq m \leq k}} (-1)^p \frac{I_p(\alpha(m, r))}{c^{p+1}([\frac{k}{m}], m, r)(t - \omega_m^r)^{[\frac{k}{m}] - p}}.$$

证明 因为

$$(1-t)(1-t^2)\cdots(1-t^k) = \prod_{1 \leq r \leq m \leq k, (m,r)=1} (\omega_m^r - t)^{[\frac{k}{m}]},$$

$$\prod_{s=1}^k (1-t^s) = \sum_{I \subseteq \Omega} (-1)^{|I|} t^{\sum_{i \in I} i} = \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{k(k+1)}{2}} (t-a)^n \sum_{I \subseteq \Omega} (-1)^{|I|} \binom{\sum_{i \in I} i}{n} a^{-n + \sum_{i \in I} i},$$

再由引理 2 即得结论.

定理 按引理 3 记号,

$$A(n, k) = \sum_{\substack{(m,r)=1, 0 \leq p \leq [\frac{k}{m}] - 1, \\ 1 \leq r \leq m \leq k}} \frac{I_p(\alpha(m, r))}{c^{p+1}([\frac{k}{m}], m, r) \omega_m^{r(n + [\frac{k}{m}] - p)}} \binom{n + [\frac{k}{m}] - p - 1}{n},$$

$$P(n, k) = \sum_{\substack{(m,r)=1, 0 \leq p \leq [\frac{k}{m}] - 1, \\ 1 \leq r \leq m \leq k}} (-1)^{[\frac{k}{m}]} \frac{I_p(\alpha(m, r))}{c^{p+1}([\frac{k}{m}], m, r) \omega_m^{r(n - k + [\frac{k}{m}] - p)}} \binom{n - k + [\frac{k}{m}] - p - 1}{n - k}.$$

证明 因为

$$\frac{1}{(1-t)^m} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{m+n-1}{n} t^n, \quad (1)$$

$A(n, k)$ 为 $p^{(\leq k)}(t) = \frac{1}{(1-t)(1-t^2)\cdots(1-t^k)}$ 的 n 次幂系数, 由引理 3 及 (1) 式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} A(n, k) &= \sum_{\substack{(m,r)=1, 0 \leq p \leq [\frac{k}{m}] - 1, \\ 1 \leq r \leq m \leq k}} (-1)^p \frac{I_p(\alpha(m, r))}{c^{p+1}([\frac{k}{m}], m, r)(-\omega_m^r)^{[\frac{k}{m}] - p}} \binom{n + [\frac{k}{m}] - p - 1}{n} \omega_m^{-rn} \\ &= \sum_{\substack{(m,r)=1, 0 \leq p \leq [\frac{k}{m}] - 1, \\ 1 \leq r \leq m \leq k}} (-1)^{[\frac{k}{m}]} \frac{I_p(\alpha(m, r))}{c^{p+1}([\frac{k}{m}], m, r) \omega_m^{r(n + [\frac{k}{m}] - p)}} \binom{n + [\frac{k}{m}] - p - 1}{n}, \end{aligned}$$

再由引理 1, $P(n, k) = A(n - k, k)$, 得

$$P(n, k) = \sum_{\substack{(m,r)=1, 0 \leq p \leq [\frac{k}{m}] - 1, \\ 1 \leq r \leq m \leq k}} (-1)^{[\frac{k}{m}]} \frac{I_p(\alpha(m, r))}{c^{p+1}([\frac{k}{m}], m, r) \omega_m^{r(n - k + [\frac{k}{m}] - p)}} \binom{n - k + [\frac{k}{m}] - p - 1}{n - k}.$$

引理 4 若 $(m, r) = 1, 1 \leq r \leq m \leq k$, 则

$$c([\frac{k}{m}], m, r) = (-1)^{[\frac{k}{m}]} m^{2[\frac{k}{m}]} [\frac{k}{m}]! \omega_m^{-r[\frac{k}{m}]} \prod_{n=[\frac{k}{m}]m+1}^k (1 - \omega_m^{rn}).$$

证明 注意文献 [9], p45 定理 2, 有 $t^m - 1 = (t - 1) \prod_{n=1}^{m-1} (t - \omega_m^{rn})$. 从而

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{n=1}^{m-1} (1 - \omega_m^{rn}) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^m - 1}{t - 1} = m, \\ c\left(\left[\frac{k}{m}\right], m, r\right) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \omega_m^r} \frac{\prod_{n=1}^k (1 - t^n)}{(t - \omega_m^r)^{\left[\frac{k}{m}\right]}} \\ &= \left[\prod_{n=1}^{m-1} (1 - \omega_m^{rn})\right]^{\left[\frac{k}{m}\right]} \prod_{n=\left[\frac{k}{m}\right]m+1}^k (1 - \omega_m^{rn}) \prod_{n=1}^{\left[\frac{k}{m}\right]} \lim_{t \rightarrow \omega_m^r} \frac{1 - t^{nm}}{t - \omega_m^r} \\ &= m^{\left[\frac{k}{m}\right]} \prod_{n=\left[\frac{k}{m}\right]m+1}^k (1 - \omega_m^{rn}) \prod_{n=1}^{\left[\frac{k}{m}\right]} (-nm\omega_m^{r(nm-1)}) \\ &= (-1)^{\left[\frac{k}{m}\right]} m^{2\left[\frac{k}{m}\right]} \left[\frac{k}{m}\right]! \omega_m^{-r\left[\frac{k}{m}\right]} \prod_{n=\left[\frac{k}{m}\right]m+1}^k (1 - \omega_m^{rn}). \end{aligned}$$

引理 5 $I_p(\alpha) = \sum_{n=1}^p (-1)^{n+1} a_0^{n-1} a_n I_{p-n}(\alpha)$.

证明 记 $I_{p,i}(\alpha)$ 为 $I_p(\alpha)$ 的第一列用 $a_{i+1}, a_{i+2}, \dots, a_{i+p}$ 替换后所得的行列式. 则有

$$\begin{aligned} I_p(\alpha) &= a_1 I_{p-1}(\alpha) - a_0 I_{p-1,1}(\alpha) \\ &= a_1 I_{p-1}(\alpha) - a_0 [a_2 I_{p-2}(\alpha) - a_0 I_{p-2,2}(\alpha)] \\ &= a_1 I_{p-1}(\alpha) - a_0 a_2 I_{p-2}(\alpha) + a_0^2 [a_3 I_{p-3}(\alpha) - a_0 I_{p-3,3}(\alpha)] \\ &= \dots \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^p (-1)^{n+1} a_0^{n-1} a_n I_{p-n}(\alpha). \end{aligned}$$

引理 6 若 $1 < r < m, (m, r) = 1, 0 \leq n \leq \frac{k(k+1)}{2}, c(n, m, 1) = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} a_{j,m} \omega_m^j$ (其中 $a_{j,m} (0 \leq j \leq m-1)$ 为实数), 则 $c(n, m, r) = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} a_{j,m} \omega_m^{jr}$.

证明 设 $m = pq (p, q \geq 1)$, 则 $t^m - 1 = (t^p - 1) \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} t^{pj}$. 故 $\sum_{j=0}^{q-1} \omega_m^{pj} = 0$. $1, \omega_m, \dots, \omega_m^{m-1}$ 之间的任何线性关系可由满足上述条件 $m = pq (p, q \geq 1)$ 的所有式子线性导出. 由文献 [9] 结论, 有

$$\sum_{j=0}^{q-1} \omega_m^{r pj} = \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} \omega_m^{pj} = 0.$$

设 $\frac{1}{n!} [\prod_{j=1}^k (1 - t^j)]^{(n)} = \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{k(k+1)}{2}-n} b_j t^j$. 因为

$$c(n, m, 1) = \frac{1}{n!} \left[\prod_{j=1}^k (1 - t^j) \right]^{(n)} \Big|_{t=\omega_m} = \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{k(k+1)}{2}-n} b_j \omega_m^j = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} a_{j,m} \omega_m^j.$$

故

$$c(n, m, r) = \frac{1}{n!} \left[\prod_{j=1}^k (1 - t^j) \right]^{(n)} \Big|_{t=\omega_m^r} = \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{k(k+1)}{2}-n} b_j \omega_m^{rj} = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} a_{j,m} \omega_m^{rj}.$$

引理 7 当 $n \geq 5$ 时,

$$A(n, k) = \left\langle \sum_{\substack{(m, r) = 1, 0 \leq p \leq [\frac{k}{m}] - 1, \\ 1 \leq r \leq m \leq k-2}} \frac{I_p(\alpha(m, r))}{c^{p+1}([\frac{k}{m}], m, r) \omega_m^{r(n+[\frac{k}{m}]-p)}} \binom{n + [\frac{k}{m}] - p - 1}{n} \right\rangle;$$

当 $n \geq 11$ 时,

$$P(n, k) = \left\langle \sum_{\substack{(m, r) = 1, 0 \leq p \leq [\frac{k}{m}] - 1, \\ 1 \leq r \leq m \leq k-2}} (-1)^{[\frac{k}{m}]} \frac{I_p(\alpha(m, r))}{c^{p+1}([\frac{k}{m}], m, r) \omega_m^{r(n-k+[\frac{k}{m}]-p)}} \binom{n-k+[\frac{k}{m}]-p-1}{n-k} \right\rangle.$$

证明 当 $|x| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, 有 $|\sin x| \geq \frac{2}{\pi}|x|$, 等号当且仅当 $|x| = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时成立. 故当 $r \leq [\frac{m}{2}]$ 时,

$$|1 - \omega_m^r| = \sqrt{(1 - \cos \frac{2\pi r}{m})^2 + \sin^2 \frac{2\pi r}{m}} = \sqrt{2 - 2 \cos \frac{2\pi r}{m}} = 2 \left| \sin \frac{\pi r}{m} \right| \geq \frac{4r}{m}.$$

由引理 4 及文献 [9] 结论,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \sum_{\substack{(m, r) = 1, m = k-1, k, \\ 1 \leq r \leq m}} \frac{1}{c(1, m, r) \omega_m^{r(n+1)}} \right| = \left| \sum_{\substack{(m, r) = 1, m = k-1, k, \\ 1 \leq r \leq m}} \frac{-1}{m^2 \omega_m^{rn} \prod_{n=m+1}^k (1 - \omega_m^{rn})} \right| \\ &= \left| \sum_{\substack{(m, r) = 1, m = k-1, k, \\ 1 \leq r \leq \frac{m}{2}}} \frac{2}{m^2 \omega_m^{rn} \prod_{n=1}^{k-m} (1 - \omega_m^{rn})} \right| \leq \left| \sum_{\substack{(m, r) = 1, m = k-1, k, \\ 1 \leq r \leq \frac{m}{2}}} \frac{2}{m^2 \prod_{n=1}^{k-m} \frac{4|rn-m\langle \frac{rn}{m} \rangle|}{m}} \right| \\ &\leq \frac{k-1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{k-1} \sum_{p=1}^{[\frac{k-2}{2}]} \frac{1}{p} < \frac{1}{k} + \frac{\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{[\frac{k}{2}]-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{t} dt}{k-1} \leq \frac{1}{k} + \frac{\ln(2[\frac{k}{2}]-1)}{k-1} \leq \frac{1}{5} + \frac{\ln 3}{4} < \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

再由定理及引理 1 结论可得, 当 $n \geq 5$ 时,

$$A(n, k) = \left\langle \sum_{\substack{(m, r) = 1, 0 \leq p \leq [\frac{k}{m}] - 1, \\ 1 \leq r \leq m \leq k-2}} \frac{I_p(\alpha(m, r))}{c^{p+1}([\frac{k}{m}], m, r) \omega_m^{r(n+[\frac{k}{m}]-p)}} \binom{n + [\frac{k}{m}] - p - 1}{n} \right\rangle;$$

当 $n \geq 11$ 时,

$$P(n, k) = \left\langle \sum_{\substack{(m, r) = 1, 0 \leq p \leq [\frac{k}{m}] - 1, \\ 1 \leq r \leq m \leq k-2}} (-1)^{[\frac{k}{m}]} \frac{I_p(\alpha(m, r))}{c^{p+1}([\frac{k}{m}], m, r) \omega_m^{r(n-k+[\frac{k}{m}]-p)}} \binom{n-k+[\frac{k}{m}]-p-1}{n-k} \right\rangle.$$

注 1 上面的方法对求 Diophantine 方程 $a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \cdots + a_k x_k = n$ ($1 \leq a_1 < a_2 < \cdots < a_k$) 的非负整数解的个数亦有效.

注 2 $I_n(\alpha)$ 可利用引理 5 递归求出. 由引理 6, $c(n, m, r)$ 仅须求出 $c(n, m, 1)$ 即可. 引理 3 中 $c(n, m, r)$ 的求法仅具理论意义, 实际运算并不方便. 除 $c(\lfloor \frac{k}{m} \rfloor, m, r)$ 可用引理 4 求出外, 当 $\lfloor \frac{k}{m} \rfloor$ 较大时, 可用下面的公式进行计算:

$$c(n, m, r) = \frac{1}{(n - \lfloor \frac{k}{m} \rfloor)!} \left(\frac{\prod_{p=1}^k (1 - t^p)}{(t - \omega_m^r)^{\lfloor \frac{k}{m} \rfloor}} \right)^{(n - \lfloor \frac{k}{m} \rfloor)} \Big|_{t=\omega_m^r}; \quad (2)$$

当 $\lfloor \frac{k}{m} \rfloor$ 较小时, 可用下面的公式进行计算:

$$c(n, m, r) = \frac{1}{n!} \left[\prod_{p=1}^k (1 - t^p) \right]^{(n)} \Big|_{t=\omega_m^r}. \quad (3)$$

(2),(3) 式中的连乘积可用多项式的竖式乘法求出. 若

$$\prod_{p=1}^k (1 - t^p) = \sum_{p=0}^{\frac{k(k+1)}{2}} b_p t^p,$$

则

$$c(n, m, r) = \sum_{p=n}^{\frac{k(k+1)}{2}} \frac{b_p p! \omega_m^{r(p-n)}}{n!(p-n)!}; \quad c(n+1, m, r) = \sum_{p=n+1}^{\frac{k(k+1)}{2}} \frac{b_p p! \omega_m^{r(p-n-1)}}{(n+1)!(p-n-1)!};$$

因 $c(n, m, r)$ 和 $c(n+1, m, r)$ 的求和式的对应项有倍数关系, 故可递归求出. 由引理 7, $A(n, k)$ 、 $P(n, k)$ 的最后两项可不算 (由下例可看出, 引理 7 的结论还可进一步改善). 最后的合并可用 Mathematica 4.0 解决.

注 3 当 k 稍大时, $A(n, k)$, $P(n, k)$ 的具体表达式手算不易求出 (下例为笔者用计算器算出), 可用计算机计算, 计算量是 k 的多项式时间. 因文献 [8] 是用公式 $P(n, k) = P(n-1, k-1) + P(n-k, k)$ 造表的, $P(n, k)$ 的计算量是 k, n 的多项式时间. 由此看出当 n 很大时, 计算单个的 $A(n, k)$, $P(n, k)$, 本文的方法较好.

例

$$\begin{aligned} A(n, 6) &= \left\langle \frac{12n^5 + 630n^4 + 12320n^3 + 110250n^2 + 439810n + 598731}{1036800} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{(-1)^n(n^2 + 21n + 97)}{768} + \frac{(n+11)\cos\frac{2n\pi}{3}}{81} \right\rangle, \\ P(n, 6) &= \left\langle \frac{12n^5 + 270n^4 + 1520n^3 - 1350n^2 - 19190n - 9081}{1036800} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{(-1)^n(n^2 + 9n + 7)}{768} + \frac{(n+5)\cos\frac{2n\pi}{3}}{81} \right\rangle. \end{aligned}$$

证明

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{n=1}^6 (1 - t^n) &= (t-1)^6 (t+1)^3 (t-\omega_3)^2 (t-\omega_3^2)^2 (t-\omega_4)(t-\omega_4^3)(t-\omega_5)(t-\omega_5^2)(t-\omega_5^3) \cdot \\ &\quad (t-\omega_5^4)(t-\omega_6)(t-\omega_6^5). \end{aligned}$$

因为

$$\frac{\prod_{n=1}^6 (1-t^n)}{(t-1)^6} = \prod_{n=1}^5 \sum_{i=0}^n t^i = 1 + 5t + 14t^2 + 29t^3 + 49t^4 + 71t^5 + 90t^6 + 101t^7 + 101t^8 + 90t^9 + 71t^{10} + 49t^{11} + 29t^{12} + 14t^{13} + 5t^{14} + t^{15}.$$

由 (2) 式可求得

$$c(6, 1, 1) = 720, \quad c(7, 1, 1) = 5400, \quad c(8, 1, 1) = 20100, \quad c(9, 1, 1) = 48750, \\ c(10, 1, 1) = 85514, \quad c(11, 1, 1) = 114257.$$

由引理 5 递推可求得

$$I_2[\alpha(1, 1)] = 17 \cdot 2^5 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 10^3, \quad I_3[\alpha(1, 1)] = 17 \cdot 2^6 \cdot 3^5 \cdot 10^5, \\ I_4[\alpha(1, 1)] = 31037 \cdot 2^9 \cdot 3^7 \cdot 10^3, \quad I_5[\alpha(1, 1)] = 85823 \cdot 2^{11} \cdot 3^9 \cdot 10^4.$$

因为

$$\frac{\prod_{n=1}^6 (1-t^n)}{(t+1)^3} = 1 - 4t + 8t^2 - 13t^3 + 19t^4 - 25t^5 + 31t^6 - 35t^7 + 37t^8 - 38t^9 + \\ 37t^{10} - 35t^{11} + 31t^{12} - 25t^{13} + 19t^{14} - 13t^{15} + 8t^{16} - 4t^{17} + t^{18}.$$

仿上述方法, 类似地, 有

$$c(3, 2, 1) = 3 \cdot 2^7, \quad c(4, 2, 1) = -3^3 \cdot 2^7, \quad c(5, 2, 1) = 511 \cdot 2^5, \quad I_2(\alpha(2, 1)) = 2^{12} \cdot 3 \cdot 461. \\ \prod_{n=1}^6 (1-t^n) = 1 - t - t^2 + t^5 + 2t^7 - t^9 - t^{10} - t^{11} - t^{12} + 2t^{14} + t^{16} - t^{19} - t^{20} + t^{21}. \\ c(2, 3, 1) = 2 \cdot 3^4 \omega_3, \quad c(3, 3, 1) = 3^3(59 + 4\omega_3), \quad c(2, 3, 2) = 2 \cdot 3^4 \omega_3^2, \\ c(3, 3, 2) = 3^3(59 + 4\omega_3^2), \quad c(1, 4, 1) = 2^5(1+i), \quad c(1, 4, 3) = 2^5(1-i). \\ c(1, 5, 1) = 25(1 - \omega_5^4), \quad c(1, 5, 2) = 25(1 - \omega_5^3), \quad c(1, 5, 3) = 25(1 - \omega_5^2), \\ c(1, 5, 4) = 25(1 - \omega_5), \quad c(1, 6, 1) = -36\omega_6^5, \quad c(1, 6, 5) = -36\omega_6.$$

由定理并整理得:

$$A(n, 6) = \frac{(n+5)(n+4)(n+3)(n+2)(n+1)}{5^2 \cdot 2^7 \cdot 3^3} + \frac{(n+4)(n+3)(n+2)(n+1)}{2^8 \cdot 3^2} + \\ \frac{17(n+3)(n+2)(n+1)}{2^5 \cdot 3^4} + \frac{85(n+2)(n+1)}{2^6 \cdot 3^3} + \frac{31037(n+1)}{5^2 \cdot 2^8 \cdot 3^3} + \\ \frac{85823}{5^2 \cdot 2^9 \cdot 3^3} + \frac{(-1)^n(n+20)(n+1)}{2^8 \cdot 3} + \frac{(-1)^n 461}{2^9 \cdot 3^2} + \\ \frac{6n+65}{2 \cdot 3^5} \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} + \frac{2 \cos \frac{2(n-1)\pi}{3}}{3^5} - \frac{\cos \frac{(n+1)\pi}{2} - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2}}{2^5} -$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{2[-2\cos\frac{4n\pi}{5} + 2\cos\frac{2(2n+2)\pi}{5} - \cos\frac{2(2n+3)\pi}{5} + \cos\frac{2(2n+4)\pi}{5}]}{5^3} - \\
& \frac{2[-2\cos\frac{2n\pi}{5} + 2\cos\frac{2(n+1)\pi}{5} + \cos\frac{2(n+2)\pi}{5} - \cos\frac{2(n+4)\pi}{5}]}{5^3} + \frac{\cos\frac{n\pi}{3}}{2 \cdot 3^2} \\
& = \left\langle \frac{12n^5 + 630n^4 + 12320n^3 + 110250n^2 + 439810n + 598731}{1036800} + \right. \\
& \quad \left. \frac{(-1)^n(n^2 + 21n + 97)}{768} + \frac{(n + 11)\cos\frac{2n\pi}{3}}{81} \right\rangle.
\end{aligned}$$

由引理 1 及上结论并整理得:

$$\begin{aligned}
P(n, 6) = & \left\langle \frac{12n^5 + 270n^4 + 1520n^3 - 1350n^2 - 19190n - 9081}{1036800} + \right. \\
& \left. \frac{(-1)^n(n^2 + 9n + 7)}{768} + \frac{(n + 5)\cos\frac{2n\pi}{3}}{81} \right\rangle.
\end{aligned}$$

可以验证, 上公式与文献 [8] 中的相应数据符合得很好.

参考文献:

- [1] 华罗庚. 数论导引 [M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 1957, 12–13.
HUA Luo-geng. *Introduction to Number Theory* [M]. Beijing: Science Press, 1957, 12–13. (in Chinese)
- [2] 柯召, 魏万迪. 组合论 (上册) [M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 1981, 294–304.
KE Zhao, WEI Wan-di. *Combinatorial Theory (Vol.1)* [M]. Beijing: Science Press, 1981, 294–304. (in Chinese)
- [3] 蔺大正. $A(n, 4)$ 与 $A(n, 5)$ 的精确公式与简单公式 [J]. 四川大学学报, 1998, **35**(5): 660–663.
LIN Da-zheng. *Accurate and simple formulas for $A(n, 4)$ and $A(n, 5)$* [J]. Sichuan Daxue Xuebao, 1998, **35**(5): 660–663. (in Chinese)
- [4] 伍启期. $P(n, k)$ 的一个降部恒等式 [J]. 数学实践与认识, 1993, **4**: 50–55.
WU Qi-qi. *A descending identity for $P(n, k)$* [J]. Math. Practice Theory, 1993, **4**: 50–55. (in Chinese)
- [5] 伍启期. $P(n, 4)$ 与 $A(n, 4)$ 的简单统一显式 [J]. 科学通报, 1996, **41**(10): 959.
WU Qi-qi. *On the simple unified explicit formulas for $P(n, 4)$ and $A(n, 4)$* [J]. Chinese Sci. Bull., 1996, **41**(10): 959. (in Chinese)
- [6] WU Qi-qi. *Remarks on direct computation for $P(n, k)$* [J]. Southeast Asian Bull. Math., 1995, **19**(1): 69–73.
- [7] 伍启期. $P(n, k)$ 的计数及其良域 [J]. 数学研究与评论, 2001, **21**(2): 281–286.
WU Qi-qi. *The calculation of $P(n, k)$ and its good field* [J]. J. Math. Res. Exposition, 2001, **21**(2): 281–286. (in Chinese)
- [8] 伍启期. 快速造 $P(n, k)$ 大表的左肩法则和斜线法则 [J]. 数学学报, 2001, **44**(5): 891–897.
WU Qi-qi. *On the law of left shoulder and the law of oblique line for constructing a large table of $P(n, k)$ quickly* [J]. Acta Math. Sinica (Chin. Ser.), 2001, **44**(5): 891–898. (in Chinese)
- [9] 闵嗣鹤, 严士健. 初等数论 [M]. 北京: 人民教育出版社, 1982.
MIN Si-he, YAN Shi-jian. *Elementary Theory of Numbers* [M]. Beijing: Peoples's Education Press, 1982. (in Chinese)

Accurate Formulae of $A(n, k)$ and $P(n, k)$

WU Shu-hong

(Department of Mathematics, Wuhan University of Technology, Hubei 430070, China)

Abstract: Let $A(n, k)$ denote the number of nonnegative integer solutions of Diophantine equation $\sum_{i=1}^k ix_i = n$, and $P(n, k)$ denote the number of unordered partitions of an integer n into k parts with each part ≥ 1 . In this paper, accurate formulae of $A(n, k)$ and $P(n, k)$ are established.

Key words: Diophantine equation; generating function; partial fraction.