

组合和 $\sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \equiv r(\pmod{m})}}^n \binom{n}{k}$ 及其数论应用(I)*

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COMBINATORIAL SUM $\sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \equiv r(\pmod{m})}}^n \binom{n}{k}$ AND ITS APPLICATIONS IN NUMBER THEORY (I)

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Abstract

This paper studies the sum $T_{r(m)}^n = \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \equiv r(\pmod{m})}}^n \binom{n}{k}$ in the cases $m=3,4,5,6$, and shows

that it can be used to obtain congruences concerning Fermat quotients $q_p(2) = \frac{2^{p-1} - 1}{p}$

and $q_p(3) = \frac{3^{p-1} - 1}{p}$. Furthermore, we establish the following recursive relations:

$$\sum_{s=0}^n (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m-s}{2} \rfloor} \binom{\lfloor \frac{m+s}{2} \rfloor}{s} \Delta_{2m+1}(k, n+s) = 0 \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots)$$

$$\sum_{s=0}^n (-1)^{m-s} \binom{m+1+s}{m-s} \Delta_{2m+2}(k, n+2s) = 0 \quad (n=1,2,3,\dots)$$

where

$$\Delta_m(k, n) = \begin{cases} m T_{\frac{n}{2} + k(m)}^n - 2^n & \text{if } 2 \nmid m; \\ m T_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + k(m)}^n - 2^n & \text{if } 2 \mid m. \end{cases}$$

引言

本文(I、II、III)主要讨论组合和

$$T_{r(m)}^n = \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \equiv r(m)}}^n \binom{n}{k} \tag{1.0}$$

与它的数论应用.

$T_{r(m)}^n$ 的组合意义是 n 个元素的集合其基数模 m 余 r 的子集个数.

熟知

$$T_{0(1)}^n = 2^n, \quad T_{0(2)}^n = T_{1(2)}^n = 2^{n-1} \quad (n \geq 1) \tag{1.1}$$

对于正整数 m , 确定 $T_{r(m)}^n$ 对于数论很有意义. 这表现为本文用它来处理数论商 (Fermat 商和 Lucas 商) 和获得同余式. 事实上, H.C.Williams^[1] 已经应用对 $T_{r(5)}^n$ 的讨论 (并未确定其值) 求得了 Fibonacci 商, [5] 中更有一些深刻结果.

我们在全文中通用以下的记号与约定:

$x \equiv r(m)$ 为 $x \equiv r(\text{mod } m)$ 的缩写,

$T_{r(m)}^n$ 表示(1.0)式给出的组合和,

$[x]$ 表示不超过实数 x 的最大整数,

$\left(\frac{a}{m}\right)$ 为 a 对正整数 m 的 Jacobi 符号,

$q_p(a) = \frac{a^{p-1} - 1}{p}$ 为 a 对奇素数 p 的 Fermat 商,

(m, n) 表示整数 m 和 n 的最大公因子,

$$ci(k \equiv r(m)) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{当 } k \equiv r(\text{mod } m) \text{ 时} \\ 0 & \text{当 } k \not\equiv r(\text{mod } m) \text{ 时,} \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta_m(k, n) = \begin{cases} m T_{\frac{n}{2} + k(m)}^n - 2^n & \text{当 } 2 \nmid m \text{ 时} \\ m T_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + k(m)}^n - 2^n & \text{当 } 2 \mid m \text{ 时,} \end{cases}$$

$\frac{1}{k} \text{ mod } p$ 为同余式 $kx \equiv 1(\text{mod } p)$ 的解.

$u_n(a, b)$ 、 $v_n(a, b)$ 表示如下的 Lucas 序列 u_n 、 v_n :

$$u_0 = 0, \quad u_1 = 1, \quad u_{n+1} = bu_n - au_{n-1}$$

($n = 1, 2, \dots$)

$$v_0 = 2, v_1 = b, v_{n+1} = bv_n - av_{n-1}$$

$F_n = u_n(-1, 1)$ 表 Fibonacci 数列, $L_n = v_n(-1, 1)$ 为 Lucas 序列, m 表正整数, n, p 表非负整数, k, r 表整数, 求和号上标小于下标时和为零.

孙智伟曾与作者一起研究和 $T_{r(m)}^n$, 本文推论 1.8 是他首先明确指出的, $\Delta_m(k, n)$ 递推关系的研究也是他提出的课题. 作者特此致谢.

1.1 $T_{r(3)}^n$ 与 $T_{r(4)}^n$ 的值及其推论

引理 1.1 设 p 为奇素数, 则

$$(1) \quad \binom{p-1}{k} \equiv (-1)^k \left(1 - p \sum_{s=1}^k \frac{1}{s}\right) \pmod{p^2}, \quad (0 \leq k \leq p-1)$$

(2) 若 0 和 p 中恰有 ε 个 ($\varepsilon = 0, 1, 2$) 模 m 余 r , 则

$$\sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \equiv r(m)}}^{p-1} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \equiv \frac{T_{r(m)}^p - \varepsilon}{p} \pmod{p}$$

证 (1) 当 $1 \leq k \leq p-1$ 时, $\binom{p-1}{k} = \frac{1}{k!} (p-1)(p-2)\dots(p-k)$

$$= \frac{1}{k!} \left[p^k + \sum_{s=1}^k (-s)p^{k-1} + \dots + \sum_{s=1}^k \frac{(-1)(-2)\dots(-k)}{(-s)} p + (-1)(-2)\dots(-k) \right]$$

$$\equiv (-1)^k \left(1 - p \sum_{s=1}^k \frac{1}{s}\right) \pmod{p^2}$$

当 $k=0$ 时 $\binom{p-1}{0} = 1 \equiv (-1)^0 \times 1 \pmod{p}$

$$(2) \quad \frac{T_{r(m)}^p - \varepsilon}{p} = \frac{1}{p} \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \equiv r(m)}}^{p-1} \binom{p}{k} = \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \equiv r(m)}}^{p-1} \frac{1}{k} \binom{p-1}{k-1} \equiv \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \equiv r(m)}}^{p-1} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \pmod{p}$$

推论 1.1 设 p 为奇素数, $m \neq 1, p$, 则

$$(1) \quad \text{当 } 2 \nmid m \text{ 时, } \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{p-1}{m} \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \equiv \frac{m T_{r(m)}^p - m}{p} \pmod{p}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{当 } 2 \mid m \text{ 时, } \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{p-1}{m} \rfloor} \frac{1}{k} \equiv \frac{m - m T_{r(m)}^p}{p} \pmod{p}$$

证 在引理 1.1 中取 $r=0$ 即得.

推论 1.2 (Eisenstein^[2]) 设 p 为奇素数, 则

$$(1) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{p-1} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \equiv \frac{2^p - 2}{p} \pmod{p}$$

$$(2) \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \frac{1}{k} \equiv -2 \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \frac{1}{2k-1} \equiv -\frac{2^p-2}{p} \pmod{p}$$

定理 1.1 $T_{\frac{n}{2}(3)}^n = \frac{2^n + 2(-1)^n}{3}, T_{\frac{n}{2} \pm 1(3)}^n = \frac{2^n - (-1)^n}{3}$

证 令 $\omega = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}$ 为三次本原单位根, 则

$$\begin{aligned} (-1)^n \omega^{2n} &= (-\omega^2)^n = (1 + \omega)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \omega^k = T_{\alpha(3)}^n + T_{1(3)}^n \omega + T_{2(3)}^n \omega^2 \\ &= T_{\alpha(3)}^n - T_{2(3)}^n + (T_{1(3)}^n - T_{2(3)}^n) \omega \end{aligned}$$

当 $n \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ 时, $\omega^{2n} = 1$, 故比较上式两端得

$$T_{\alpha(3)}^n - T_{2(3)}^n = (-1)^n, T_{1(3)}^n - T_{2(3)}^n = 0$$

再由 $T_{\alpha(3)}^n + T_{1(3)}^n + T_{2(3)}^n = T_{\alpha(1)}^n = 2^n$ 即可解得

$$T_{1(3)}^n = T_{2(3)}^n = \frac{2^n - (-1)^n}{3}, T_{\alpha(3)}^n = \frac{2^n + 2(-1)^n}{3}$$

当 $n \equiv 1(3), n \equiv 2(3)$ 时公式类似可证.

推论 1.3 设 p 为大于 3 的素数, 则

$$\frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{p}{3} \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \equiv \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{p}{3} \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^k}{3k-1} \equiv \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{p+1}{3} \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{3k-2} \equiv \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2^p-2}{p} \pmod{p}$$

此由引理 1.1 和定理 1.1 直接计算可得.

推论 1.4 设 p 为大于 3 的素数, 则

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{2p}{3} \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

证: $\sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{2p}{3} \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} = \sum_{k=1}^{p-1} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} - \sum_{k=\lfloor \frac{p}{3} \rfloor+1}^{p-1} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} = \sum_{k=1}^{p-1} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k}$

$$- \sum_{s=1}^{\lfloor \frac{p}{3} \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^{p-1-s}}{p-s}$$

$$\equiv \sum_{k=1}^{p-1} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} - \sum_{s=1}^{\lfloor \frac{p}{3} \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^{s-1}}{s} \equiv \frac{2^p-2}{p} - \frac{2^p-2}{p} \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

定理 1.2 设 $n \geq 1, A_n = \frac{1}{2}(2^{n-1} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor} 2^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}), B_n = \frac{1}{2}(2^{n-1} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor} 2^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}),$

则 (1) 当 $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ 时, $T_0^n(4) = A_n, T_{2(4)}^n = B_n, T_{1(4)}^n = T_{3(4)}^n = 2^{n-2};$

(2) 当 $n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ 时, $T_{\alpha(4)}^n = T_{1(4)}^n = A_n, T_{2(4)}^n = T_{3(4)}^n = B_n;$

(3) 当 $n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ 时, $T_{1(4)}^n = A_n, T_{3(4)}^n = B_n, T_{0(4)}^n = T_{2(4)}^n = 2^{n-2}$;

(4) 当 $n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ 时, $T_{1(4)}^n = T_{2(4)}^n = A_n, T_{0(4)}^n = T_{3(4)}^n = B_n$.

证 因为 $(1+i)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} i^k = T_{0(4)}^n - T_{2(4)}^n + (T_{1(4)}^n - T_{3(4)}^n)i$, 而当 $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$

时 $(1+i)^n = (2i)^{\frac{n}{2}} = (-1)^{\frac{n}{4}} 2^{\frac{n}{2}}$, 故 $4|n$ 时

$$T_{0(4)}^n - T_{2(4)}^n = (-1)^{\frac{n}{4}} 2^{\frac{n}{2}}, T_{1(4)}^n - T_{3(4)}^n = 0$$

再由 (1.1) 式即知 $T_{0(4)}^n = A_n, T_{2(4)}^n = B_n, T_{1(4)}^n = T_{3(4)}^n = 2^{n-2}$.

当 $n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ 时, $(1+i)^n = (1+i)(2i)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} = (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{4}} 2^{\frac{n-1}{2}} (1+i)$, 故

$$T_{0(4)}^n - T_{2(4)}^n = (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{4}} 2^{\frac{n-1}{2}}, T_{1(4)}^n - T_{3(4)}^n = (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{4}} 2^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$$

再据 (1.1) 式即得 $T_{0(4)}^n = T_{1(4)}^n = A_n, T_{2(4)}^n = T_{3(4)}^n = B_n$.

$n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ 与 $n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ 之情形同理可证.

推论 1.5 (Euler) 设 p 为奇素数, 则 $\left(\frac{2}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2} + \left\lfloor \frac{p}{4} \right\rfloor}$.

证 当 $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ 时, $\frac{1}{2}(1 - (-1)^{\left\lfloor \frac{p}{4} \right\rfloor} 2^{\frac{p-1}{2}}) \equiv B_p = T_{2(4)}^p \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$. 当 $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ 时, $\frac{1}{2}(1 + (-1)^{\left\lfloor \frac{p}{4} \right\rfloor} 2^{\frac{p-1}{2}}) \equiv A_p = T_{1(4)}^p \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$. 故

$$\left(\frac{2}{p}\right) \equiv 2^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2} + \left\lfloor \frac{p}{4} \right\rfloor} \pmod{p}$$

即 $\left(\frac{2}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2} + \left\lfloor \frac{p}{4} \right\rfloor}$.

引理 1.2. 设 p 为奇素数, $p \nmid a$, 则

$$\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv 1 + \frac{1}{2} q_p(a) p \pmod{p^2}$$

证 设 $a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} = \left(\frac{a}{p}\right) + kp$, 则 $a^{p-1} = \left[\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) + kp\right]^2 \equiv 1 + 2\left(\frac{a}{p}\right)kp \pmod{p^2}$.

由 $q_p(a)$ 定义, $q_p(a) = \frac{a^{p-1} - 1}{p} \equiv 2\left(\frac{a}{p}\right)k \pmod{p}$, 故立知引理成立.

推论 1.6 (Lerch^[2]) 设 p 为大于 4 的素数, 则

$$q_p(2) = \frac{2^{p-1} - 1}{p} \equiv -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^{\left\lfloor \frac{p}{3} \right\rfloor} \frac{1}{k} \pmod{p}$$

证: 由推论 1.1、引理 1.2 和定理 1.2 得

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\left\lfloor \frac{p}{3} \right\rfloor} \frac{1}{k} \equiv -4 \cdot \frac{T_{0(4)}^p - 1}{p} = -2 \cdot \frac{2^{p-1} - 1 + \left(\frac{2}{p}\right) 2^{\frac{p-1}{2}} - 1}{p} \equiv -3q_p(2) \pmod{p}$$

推论 1.7 设 p 为奇素数, 则

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\frac{p+1}{4}} \frac{1}{2k-1} \equiv -\frac{1}{2} q_p(2) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2^{p-1} - 1}{p} \pmod{p}$$

证: 由于 $\sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \equiv 2(4)}}^{p-1} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \equiv \frac{T_p^p}{p} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2^{p-1} - \left(\frac{2}{p}\right) 2^{\frac{p-1}{2}}}{p} \equiv \frac{1}{4} q_p(2) \pmod{p}$, 故

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\frac{p+1}{4}} \frac{1}{2k-1} = -2 \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{p+1}{4}} \frac{(-1)^{4k-3}}{4k-2} = -2 \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \equiv 2(4)}}^{p-1} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \equiv -\frac{1}{2} q_p(2) \pmod{p}$$

1.2 $\Delta_m(k, n)$ 的递推公式

引理 1.3 $T_{r(m)}^n = \frac{2^n}{m} \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} \cos \frac{\pi l}{m} \cos \frac{\pi l(n-2r)}{m}$

证: 熟知 $ct(k \equiv r(m)) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} e^{\frac{2\pi i k - r l}{m}}$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} T_{r(m)}^n &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} ct(k \equiv r(m)) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} e^{\frac{2\pi i k - r l}{m}} \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} e^{-\frac{2\pi i r l}{m}} (1 + e^{\frac{2\pi i l}{m}})^n \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} e^{-\frac{2\pi i r l}{m}} (2 \cos \frac{\pi l}{m} e^{\frac{\pi i l}{m}})^n \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} 2^n \cos \frac{\pi l}{m} e^{\frac{\pi i l(n-2r)}{m}} \end{aligned}$$

由于 $T_{r(m)}^n$ 为实数, 故由 Euler 公式即得引理.

此引理是已知的 (见 [3]P.58), 由它立刻导出

推论 1.8 $T_{r(m)}^n = T_{n-r(m)}^n, T_{r(m)}^{n+1} = T_{r(m)}^n + T_{r-1(m)}^n$.

该结果表明 $T_{r(m)}^n$ 类似于组合数 $\binom{n}{r}$.

取代 $T_{r(m)}^n$, 以后我们讨论下述函数

$$\Delta_m(k, n) = \begin{cases} m T_{\frac{n}{2} + k(m)}^n - 2^n & \text{若 } 2|m \\ m T_{\frac{n}{2} + k(m)}^n - 2^n & \text{若 } 2 \nmid m \end{cases}$$

由推论 1.8 知 $\Delta_m(k, n)$ 具有如下性质:

当 $2|m$ 或 $2|n$ 时, $\Delta_m(k, n) = \Delta_m(-k, n)$

当 $2|m$ 且 $2|n$ 时, $\Delta_m(k, n) = \Delta_m(1 - k, n)$ (1.2)

若 $2|m$, 则 $\Delta_m(k, n) = \Delta_m\left(\frac{m+1}{2} + k, n-1\right) + \Delta_m\left(\frac{m-1}{2} + k, n-1\right)$ (1.3₁)

若 $2|m$, 则 $\Delta_m(k, n) = \Delta_m(k, n-1) + \Delta_m(k + (-1)^n, n-1)$ (1.3₂)

两次运用 (1.3) 式可得

推论 1.9 $\Delta_m(k, n) = \Delta_m(k+1, n-2) + 2\Delta_m(k, n-2) + \Delta_m(k-1, n-2)$

由此推论可以递推计算 $\Delta_m(k, m)$, 但我们有使 k 保持不变的更有用的递推公式.

定理 1.3 设 $2|m$, $G_{\frac{m-1}{2}}(x) = \prod_{i=1}^{\frac{m-1}{2}} (x + 2\cos\frac{2i-1}{m}\pi) = \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{m-1}{2}} a_i x^i$,

则 $\sum_{i=0}^{\frac{m-1}{2}} a_i \Delta_m(k, n+s) = 0 \quad (n = 0, 1, \dots)$

证 令 $r \equiv \frac{n}{2} \pmod{m}$, $sm = n - 2r$, 则 n, s 奇偶性相同. 故由引理 1.3 得

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\frac{n}{2}+k(m)}^n &= T_{r+k(m)}^n = \frac{2^n}{m} \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} \cos \frac{n\pi l}{m} \cos \frac{\pi l(n-2r-2k)}{m} \\ &= \frac{2^n}{m} \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} \cos \frac{n\pi l}{m} \cos(\pi ls - \frac{2\pi lk}{m}) \\ &= \frac{2^n}{m} \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} \cos \frac{n\pi l}{m} (-1)^{ls} \cos \frac{2\pi lk}{m} \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} \cos \frac{2\pi lk}{m} [2(-1)^l \cos \frac{\pi l}{m}]^n \\ \Delta_m(k, n) &= m T_{\frac{n}{2}+k(m)}^n - 2^n = \sum_{l=1}^{m-1} \cos \frac{2\pi lk}{m} [2(-1)^l \cos \frac{\pi l}{m}]^n \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^{m-1} \cos \frac{2\pi lk}{m} (-2\cos \frac{\pi l}{m})^n + \sum_{l=1}^{m-1} \cos \frac{2\pi(m-l)k}{m} [2(-1)^{m-l} \cos \frac{\pi(m-l)}{m}]^n \\ &= 2 \sum_{l=1}^{m-1} \cos \frac{2\pi lk}{m} (-2\cos \frac{\pi l}{m})^n \end{aligned} \tag{1.4}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{m-1}{2}} a_i \Delta_m(k, n+s) &= 2 \sum_{l=1}^{m-1} \cos \frac{2\pi lk}{m} \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{m-1}{2}} a_i (-2\cos \frac{\pi l}{m})^{n+s} \\ &= 2 \sum_{l=1}^{m-1} \cos \frac{2\pi lk}{m} (-2\cos \frac{\pi l}{m})^n G_{\frac{m-1}{2}}(-2\cos \frac{\pi l}{m}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

定理证完.

定理 1.4 设 $2|m$, $Q_{\frac{m}{2}-1}(x) = \prod_{l=1}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} (x - 2 - 2\cos\frac{2\pi l}{m}) = \sum_{s=0}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} a_s x^s$, 则

$$\sum_{s=0}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} a_s \Delta_m(k, n+2s) = 0 \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

证 当 $2|n$ 时由引理 1.3 知

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_m(k, n) &= mT_{\frac{n}{2}+k(m)}^n - 2^n = \sum_{l=1}^{n-1} \cos\frac{2\pi lk}{m} (2\cos\frac{\pi l}{m})^n \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} \cos\frac{2\pi lk}{m} (2\cos\frac{\pi l}{m})^n + \sum_{l=1}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} \cos\frac{2\pi(m-l)k}{m} (2\cos\frac{m-l}{m}\pi)^n \\ &\quad + \cos\frac{2\pi \cdot \frac{m}{2}k}{m} (2\cos\frac{m}{2}\pi)^n \end{aligned}$$

故 n 为正偶数时

$$\Delta_m(k, n) = 2 \sum_{l=1}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} \cos\frac{2\pi lk}{m} (2\cos\frac{\pi l}{m})^n \tag{1.5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{s=0}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} a_s \Delta_m(k, n+2s) &= 2 \sum_{l=1}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} \cos\frac{2\pi lk}{m} \sum_{s=0}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} a_s (2\cos\frac{\pi l}{m})^{n+2s} \\ &= 2 \sum_{l=1}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} \cos\frac{2\pi lk}{m} (2\cos\frac{\pi l}{m})^n Q_{\frac{m}{2}-1}(2 + 2\cos\frac{2\pi l}{m}) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

当 $2\nmid n$ 时由引理 1.3 得

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_m(k, n) &= mT_{\frac{n-1}{2}+k(m)}^n - 2^n = \sum_{l=1}^{n-1} \cos\frac{(2k-1)\pi l}{m} (2\cos\frac{\pi l}{m})^n \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} \cos\frac{(2k-1)\pi l}{m} (2\cos\frac{\pi l}{m})^n + \sum_{l=1}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} \cos\frac{(2k-1)\pi(m-l)}{m} (2\cos\frac{m-l}{m}\pi)^n \\ &\quad + \cos\frac{(2k-1)\pi \frac{m}{2}}{m} (2\cos\frac{m}{2}\pi)^n \\ &= 2 \sum_{l=1}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} \cos\frac{(2k-1)\pi l}{m} (2\cos\frac{\pi l}{m})^n \end{aligned} \tag{1.6}$$

同上可知

$$\sum_{s=0}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} a_s \Delta_m(k, n+2s) = 0 \quad (n = 1, 3, 5, \dots) \quad \text{证完.}$$

1.3 $G_n(x)$ 、 $\Delta_j(r, n)$ 与Fibonacci商

在 § 1.2 中我们导出了 $2l$ 时 $\Delta_m(k, n)$ 所满足的递推公式, 本节就来确定其中的递推系数.

为此, 我们先讨论 Lucas 序列.

Lucas 序列 $u_n(a, b)$ 、 $v_n(a, b)$ 定义为如下的 u_n 、 v_n :

$$u_0 = 0, u_1 = 1, u_{n+1} = bu_n - au_{n-1} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$v_0 = 2, v_1 = b, v_{n+1} = bv_n - av_{n-1}$$

引理 1.4 $u_n(a, b) = \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n-1}{2} \rfloor} \binom{n-1-r}{r} (-a)^r b^{n-1-2r}$

引理 1.5 设 $b^2 - 4a \neq 0$, 则

$$u_n(a, b) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b^2 - 4a}} \left\{ \left(\frac{b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}}{2} \right)^n - \left(\frac{b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}}{2} \right)^n \right\}$$

$$v_n(a, b) = \left(\frac{b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}}{2} \right)^n + \left(\frac{b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}}{2} \right)^n$$

直接验证初值与递推关系便知二引理成立.

现在能够证明

定理 1.5 设 $G_n(x) = \prod_{l=1}^n (x + 2\cos \frac{2l-1}{2n+1} \pi)$, 则

$$G_n(x) = u_n(1, x) + u_{n+1}(1, x) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{n-k}{2} \rfloor} \binom{\lfloor \frac{n+k}{2} \rfloor}{k} x^k$$

证 由引理 1.4 易证后一等式成立. 又因为 $G_n(x)$ 的 n 个根互不相同, 故只需再证

$$u_n(1, -2\cos \frac{2l-1}{2n+1} \pi) + u_{n+1}(1, -2\cos \frac{2l-1}{2n+1} \pi) = 0 \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

注意到 $\sqrt{(-2\cos \frac{2l-1}{2n+1} \pi)^2 - 4} = 2i \sin \frac{2l-1}{2n+1} \pi \neq 0$, 由引理 1.5 便知 $\theta_l = \frac{2l-1}{2n+1} \pi$ 时

$$u_n(1, -2\cos \theta_l) = \frac{1}{2i \sin \theta_l} \left\{ \left(\frac{-2\cos \theta_l + 2i \sin \theta_l}{2} \right)^n - \left(\frac{-2\cos \theta_l - 2i \sin \theta_l}{2} \right)^n \right\}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^n}{2i \sin \theta_l} \{ (\cos n \theta_l - i \sin n \theta_l) - (\cos n \theta_l + i \sin n \theta_l) \}$$

$$= (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\sin n \theta_l}{\sin \theta_l} \quad (l = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$\text{故 } u_n(1, -2\cos\theta_l) + u_{n+1}(1, -2\cos\theta_l) = (-1)^n \frac{\sin(n+1)\theta_l - \sin n\theta_l}{\sin\theta_l} = 0 \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

于是定理获证.

综合定理 1.3 和定理 1.5 可知:

$$\sum_{s=0}^n (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m-s}{2} \rfloor} \binom{\lfloor \frac{m+s}{2} \rfloor}{s} \Delta_{2m+1}(k, n+s) = 0, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \tag{1.7}$$

推论 1.10 $G_n(x)$ 满足如下初值与递推关系.

$$G_0(x) = 1, G_1(x) = x + 1, G_{n+1}(x) = xG_n(x) - G_{n-1}(x), \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$G_n(x)$ 的前几个是:

$$G_0(x) = 1, G_1(x) = x + 1, G_2(x) = x^2 + x - 1, G_3(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 2x - 1,$$

$$G_4(x) = x^4 + x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x + 1, G_5(x) = x^5 + x^4 - 4x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x + 1.$$

因 $G_3(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 2x - 1$, 故由定理 1.3 知

$$\Delta_7(k, n+3) + \Delta_7(k, n+2) - 2\Delta_7(k, n+1) - \Delta_7(k, n) = 0, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

这个递推关系首先为孙智伟获得.

由于 $G_2(x) = x^2 + x - 1$, 故有

定理 1.6 设 $L_n = v_n(-1, 1)$, 则

$$\Delta_5(0, n) = 2(-1)^n L_n, \Delta_5(\pm 1, n) = (-1)^n L_{n-1}, \Delta_5(\pm 2, n) = (-1)^{n+1} L_{n+1}$$

证 由定理 1.3 及 $G_2(x) = x^2 + x - 1$ 知, $\Delta_5(k, n)$ 满足

$$\Delta_5(k, n+2) + \Delta_5(k, n+1) - \Delta_5(k, n) = 0, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

经过简单计算知: $2(-1)^n L_n$ 、 $(-1)^n L_{n-1}$ 、 $(-1)^{n+1} L_{n+1}$ 分别与 $\Delta_5(0, n)$ 、 $\Delta_5(\pm 1, n)$ 、 $\Delta_5(\pm 2, n)$ 有共同初值 $(4, -2)$ 、 $(-1, -2)$ 、 $(-1, 3)$. 又它们递推关系相同, 所以分别相等.

推论 1.11 设 p 为大于 5 的素数, 则

$$(1) \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{p}{2} \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \equiv \frac{2^p - 5 + \binom{5}{p} L_{p+\binom{5}{p}}}{p} \pmod{p}$$

$$(2) \text{ 当 } r \equiv \frac{p}{2} \pmod{5} \text{ 且 } 1 \leq r \leq 4 \text{ 时, } \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{p-r}{5} \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^{5k+r-1}}{5k+r} \equiv \frac{2^p - 2L_p}{5p} \pmod{p}$$

证 (1) 据推论 1.1 和定理 1.6, 综合 $p \pmod{5}$ 的四种情况即得.

(2) 由引理 1.1 和 $\Delta_5(0, p) = -2L_p$ 立知.

为从推论 1.11 导出 Fibonacci 商 $F_{p-\binom{5}{p}}/p$, 需 Lucas 序列的若干引理. 这些引理在以后也是必要的.

引理 1.6 设 $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, $(a, b) = 1$, p 为奇素数, $p \nmid a$, 则

$$u_{p-\left(\frac{b^2-4a}{p}\right)}(a, b) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \quad u_p(a, b) \equiv \left(\frac{b^2-4a}{p}\right) \pmod{p}$$

参见文 [4] 第 111 页 (3) 式和 (4) 式, 也可见 [2].

引理 1.7 设 $u_n = u_n(a, b)$, $v_n = v_n(a, b)$, $b^2 - 4a \neq 0$, 则

$$(1) \quad v_n = u_{n+1} - au_{n-1} = bu_n - 2au_{n-1} = 2u_{n+1} - bu_n$$

$$(2) \quad u_n = \frac{1}{b^2-4a}(v_{n+1} - av_{n-1}) = \frac{1}{b^2-4a}(bv_n - 2av_{n-1}) = \frac{1}{b^2-4a}(2v_{n+1} - bv_n)$$

$$(3) \quad u_{2n} = u_n v_n, \quad v_n^2 - (b^2 - 4a)u_n^2 = 4a^n$$

$$(4) \quad u_{2n+1} = u_{n+1}^2 - au_n^2, \quad v_{2n} = v_n^2 - 2a^n$$

这些结果都是已知的^{[2], [4]}, 也可由引理 1.5 直接验证.

引理 1.8 设 p 为奇素数, $b \in \mathbb{Z}$, $p \nmid (b^2 + 4)$, 记 $\varepsilon = \left(\frac{b^2+4}{p}\right)$, $u_n = u_n(-1, b)$, 则

$$(1) \quad v_{p-\varepsilon} \equiv 2\varepsilon \pmod{p^2}$$

$$(2) \quad u_{p-\varepsilon} \equiv \frac{2}{\varepsilon b}(u_p - \varepsilon) \equiv \frac{2}{b^2+4}(v_p - b) \pmod{p^2}$$

$$(3) \quad \varepsilon v_{p+\varepsilon} \equiv b^2 + 2 + \frac{b(b^2+4)}{2}u_{p-\varepsilon} \pmod{p^2}$$

证 (1) 由引理 1.6 和引理 1.7 知

$$\text{当 } \varepsilon = 1 \text{ 时, } v_{p-1} = 2u_p - bu_{p-1} \equiv 2 \pmod{p}$$

$$\text{当 } \varepsilon = -1 \text{ 时, } v_{p+1} = bu_{p+1} + 2u_p \equiv -2 \pmod{p}$$

$$\text{即 } v_{p-\varepsilon} \equiv 2\varepsilon \pmod{p}$$

因 $v_{p-\varepsilon} + 2\varepsilon \equiv 4\varepsilon \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, 故由引理 1.6 和 1.7(3) 知

$$v_{p-\varepsilon} = 2\varepsilon + \frac{v_{p-\varepsilon}^2 - 4}{v_{p-\varepsilon} + 2\varepsilon} = 2\varepsilon + \frac{(b^2+4)u_{p-\varepsilon}^2}{v_{p-\varepsilon} + 2\varepsilon} \equiv 2\varepsilon \pmod{p^2}$$

(2)、(3) 由 (1) 和引理 1.7 综合 $\varepsilon = 1$ 与 $\varepsilon = -1$ 两种情况即知.

利用这些引理, 即可得到 Fibonacci 商.

定理 1.7 设 p 为大于 5 的素数, $F_n = u_n(-1, 1)$, $r \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ 且 $r \equiv \frac{p}{2} \pmod{5}$, $q_p(2)$

$$= \frac{2^{p-1} - 1}{p}, \text{ 则}$$

$$(1) \quad (\text{H.C. Williams}^{[1]}) \quad \frac{F_{p-\left(\frac{5}{p}\right)}}{p} \equiv \frac{2}{5} \sum_{k=1}^{\left\lfloor \frac{p-1}{5} \right\rfloor} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} - \frac{4}{5} q_p(2) \pmod{p}$$

$$(2) \frac{F_{p-\left(\frac{p}{5}\right)}}{p} \equiv \frac{2}{5} q_p(2) - 2 \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{p-3-2r}{10}} \frac{(-1)^{5k+r-1}}{5k+r} \pmod{p}$$

证 (1) 由引理 1.8(3) 知 $\left(\frac{5}{p}\right)L_{p+\left(\frac{p}{5}\right)} \equiv 3 + \frac{5}{2}F_{p-\left(\frac{p}{5}\right)} \pmod{p^2}$, 把它代入推论 1.11 的 (1) 式即得所需.

(2) 令 $m = \frac{p-2r}{5}$, 则 m 为奇数. 故

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{p-2r}{5}-1} \frac{(-1)^{5k+r-1}}{5k+r} &= \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{m-1}{2}} \left[\frac{(-1)^{5k+r-1}}{5k+r} + \frac{(-1)^{5(m-k)+r-1}}{5(m-k)+r} \right] \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{m-1}{2}} \left[\frac{(-1)^{5k+r-1}}{5k+r} + \frac{(-1)^{p+(5k+r)}}{p-(5k+r)} \right] \equiv 2 \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{m-1}{2}} \frac{(-1)^{5k+r-1}}{5k+r} \pmod{p} \end{aligned}$$

再由推论 1.11(2) 及引理 1.8(2) 得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{p-3-2r}{10}} \frac{(-1)^{5k+r-1}}{5k+r} &\equiv \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{p-2r}{5}-1} \frac{(-1)^{5k+r-1}}{5k+r} \equiv \frac{2^p - 2L_p}{10p} = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{2^{p-1} - 1}{p} - \frac{L_p - 1}{p} \right) \\ &\equiv \frac{1}{5} q_p(2) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{F_{p-\left(\frac{p}{5}\right)}}{p} \pmod{p} \end{aligned}$$

即 $F_{p-\left(\frac{p}{5}\right)} / p \equiv \frac{2}{5} q_p(2) - 2 \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{p-3-2r}{10}} \frac{(-1)^{5k+r-1}}{5k+r} \pmod{p}$ 证完.

在实际计算时, (2) 比 (1) 来得方便. 在 (III) 中我们将给出 Fibonacci 商的另外形式, 其中不出现 Fermat 商, 因而更便于计算.

1.4 $Q_n(x)$ 与 $\Delta_n(r, n)$

引理 1.9 $u_m(1, x) = 0$ 的全部 x^l 为 $2\cos\frac{\pi}{m}, 2\cos\frac{2\pi}{m}, \dots, 2\cos\frac{m-1}{m}\pi$.

证 由于 $2\cos\frac{\pi}{m}, \dots, 2\cos\frac{(m-1)\pi}{m}$ 两两不等, 而由引理 1.4 知 $u_m(1, x)$ 为 $m-1$ 次多项式, 故只需证

$$u_m(1, 2\cos\frac{\pi l}{m}) = 0 \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, m-1.$$

事实上, 由引理 1.5

$$u_m(1, 2\cos\frac{\pi l}{m})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-4\sin \frac{2\pi l}{m}}} \left\{ \left(\frac{2\cos \frac{\pi l}{m} + \sqrt{-4\sin \frac{2\pi l}{m}}}{2} \right)^m - \left(\frac{2\cos \frac{\pi l}{m} - \sqrt{-4\sin \frac{2\pi l}{m}}}{2} \right)^m \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2i\sin \frac{\pi l}{m}} \left\{ \left(\cos \frac{\pi l}{m} + i\sin \frac{\pi l}{m} \right)^m - \left(\cos \frac{\pi l}{m} - i\sin \frac{\pi l}{m} \right)^m \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2i\sin \frac{\pi l}{m}} [(\cos \pi l + i\sin \pi l) - (\cos \pi l - i\sin \pi l)] = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

故引理得证.

引理 1.10 (Lucas^[2]) 设 $\{U_n\}$ 满足 $U_{n+1} = bU_n - aU_{n-1}$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$), 则

$$U_{n+k} = v_k(a, b)U_n - a^k U_{n-k}$$

特别地有 $u_{kn}(a, b) / u_k(a, b) = u_n(a^k, v_k(a, b))$.

定理 1.8 设 $Q_n(x) = \prod_{l=1}^n (x - 2 - 2\cos \frac{\pi l}{n+1})$, 则

$$Q_n(x) = u_{n+1}(1, x-2) = x^n u_{2n+2}(\frac{1}{x}, 1) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n+1+k}{n-k} x^k$$

证 首先由引理 1.9 知 $Q_n(x) = u_{n+1}(1, x-2)$. 其次由引理 1.10 知 $u_{2n+2}(\frac{1}{x}, 1) = (1 - \frac{2}{x})u_{2n}(\frac{1}{x}, 1) - \frac{1}{x^2}u_{2n-2}(\frac{1}{x}, 1)$, 故

$$x^n u_{2n+2}(\frac{1}{x}, 1) = (x-2)x^{n-1}u_{2n}(\frac{1}{x}, 1) - x^{n-2}u_{2n-2}(\frac{1}{x}, 1)$$

于是 $x^n u_{2n+2}(\frac{1}{x}, 1)$ 与 $u_{n+1}(1, x-2)$ 满足相同递推关系. 又它们初值相等, 因此

$$u_{n+1}(1, x-2) = x^n u_{2n+2}(\frac{1}{x}, 1) \quad (n = 0, 1, \dots).$$

另一方面, 由引理 1.4 知

$$x^n u_{2n+2}(\frac{1}{x}, 1) = \sum_{r=0}^n \binom{2n+1-r}{r} (-1)^r x^{n-r} = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n+1+k}{n-k} x^k$$

故综上定理得证.

由此定理和定理 1.4 可得

$$\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{m-k} \binom{m+1+k}{m-k} \Delta_{2m+2}(r, n+2k) = 0 \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots) \tag{1.8}$$

$Q_n(x)$ 的前几个是:

$$Q_0(x) = 1, \quad Q_1(x) = x - 2, \quad Q_2(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3,$$

$$Q_3(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 10x - 4, \quad Q_4(x) = x^4 - 8x^3 + 21x^2 - 20x + 5,$$

$$Q_5(x) = x^5 - 10x^4 + 36x^3 - 56x^2 + 35x - 6.$$

因 $Q_2(x)$ 是二次的, 故可直接给出 $\Delta_6(k, n)$.

定理 1.9 设 $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\Delta_6(k, n) = 6T_{\binom{n}{2} + k(6)}^n - 2^n$. 则

(1) 当 $2 \nmid n$ 时, $\Delta_6(1, n) = \Delta_6(0, n) = 3^{\frac{n+1}{2}} + 1,$

$$\Delta_6(2, n) = \Delta_6(5, n) = -2, \Delta_6(3, n) = \Delta_6(4, n) = 1 - 3^{\frac{n+1}{2}}$$

(2) 当 $2 \mid n$ 时, $\Delta_6(0, n) = 2 \times 3^{\frac{n}{2}} + 2, \Delta_6(\pm 1, n) = 3^{\frac{n}{2}} - 1$

$$\Delta_6(\pm 2, n) = -3^{\frac{n}{2}} - 1, \Delta_6(3, n) = 2 - 2 \times 3^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

证: 由 $\Delta_6(k, n+4) = 4\Delta_6(k, n+2) - 3\Delta_6(k, n)$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$), 固定 k 对 n 归纳即得.

由此定理容易确定 Legendre 符号 $\left(\frac{3}{p}\right)$.

推论 1.12 设 p 为大于 3 的素数, 则

(1) $\sum_{k=1}^{\binom{p}{6}} \frac{1}{k} \equiv -2q_p(2) - \frac{3}{2}q_p(3) \pmod{p}$

(2) $\sum_{k=0}^{\binom{p-1}{6}} \frac{1}{2k+1} \equiv q_p(2) - \frac{3}{4}q_p(3) \pmod{p}$

(3) $\sum_{k=1}^{\binom{p+1}{6}} \frac{1}{3k-1} \equiv -\frac{2}{3}q_p(2) + \frac{1}{2}q_p(3) \text{ct}(p \equiv 1(3)) \pmod{p}$

(4) $\sum_{k=1}^{\binom{p+3}{6}} \frac{1}{3k-2} \equiv -\frac{2}{3}q_p(2) + \frac{1}{2}q_p(3) \text{ct}(p \equiv 2(3)) \pmod{p}$

证: 由定理 1.9、引理 1.1 和推论 1.1 计算可得.

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