

Mathieu 不等式的准确化*

王中烈

王兴华

(加拿大里贾纳大学)

(杭州大学)

设 c 为任意正数, 记下列级数的和为 S :

$$S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n}{(n^2 + c^2)^2} \quad (1)$$

1890 年, Mathieu[1]猜测

$$S < \frac{1}{c^2}. \quad (2)$$

Berg[2]于 1952 年证实了此猜测. 1976 年, Diananda[3]又将此结果改进为

$$S < \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{16c^4} + O\left(\frac{1}{c^6}\right) \quad (c \rightarrow \infty). \quad (3)$$

另一方面, Emerslegen[4]于 1952 年就 c 为整数的情形, 证明

$$S > \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{5}{16c^4}. \quad (4)$$

1956 年, Van der Corput 和 Heflinger[5]取消了上述结果中 c 为整数的限制.

本文将证明下列一般的结果:

定理 对每个正整数 k , 都有

$$S = \frac{1}{c^2} \sum_{\mu=0}^{k-1} (-1)^{\mu} \frac{B_{2\mu}}{c^{2\mu}} + (-1)^k \frac{2^{2k}-1}{2^{2k}} \left\{ 1 + \theta_k \frac{2k+1}{2^{2k}} \binom{2k}{k} \right\} \frac{B_{2k}}{c^{2k+2}}, \quad (5)$$

这里 c 为任意正数, $B_{2\mu}$ 为 Bernoulli 数, 而 $|\theta^k| < 1$.

于(5)置 $k=1, 2, 3, 4$, 得

$$S = \frac{1}{c^2} - \left(1 + \frac{3}{2}\theta_1\right) \frac{1}{8c^4}; \quad (5-1)$$

$$S = \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{6c^4} - \left(1 + \frac{15}{8}\theta_2\right) \frac{1}{32c^6}; \quad (5-2)$$

$$S = \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{6c^4} - \frac{1}{30c^6} - \left(1 + \frac{35}{16}\theta_3\right) \frac{3}{128c^8}; \quad (5-3)$$

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$$S = \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{6c^4} - \frac{1}{30c^6} - \frac{1}{42c^8} - \left(1 + \frac{315}{128}\theta_4\right) \frac{17}{512c^{10}}. \quad (5-4)$$

于是我们得到

$$S > \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{5}{16c^4}, \quad (6-1)$$

$$\begin{cases} S < \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{6c^4} + \frac{7}{256c^6}; \\ S > \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{6c^4} - \frac{23}{256c^6}; \end{cases} \quad (6-2)$$

$$\begin{cases} S < \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{6c^4} - \frac{1}{30c^6} + \frac{57}{2048c^8}; \\ S > \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{6c^4} - \frac{1}{30c^6} - \frac{153}{2048c^8}; \end{cases} \quad (6-3)$$

$$\begin{cases} S < \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{6c^4} - \frac{1}{30c^6} - \frac{1}{42c^8} + \frac{3179}{65536c^{10}}; \\ S > \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{6c^4} - \frac{1}{30c^6} - \frac{1}{42c^8} - \frac{7531}{65536c^{10}}; \end{cases} \quad (6-4)$$

(6-1)即是 Emerslegen 以及 Van der Corput 和 Heflinger 的结果(4), (6-2)是对 Diananda 的结果(3)在 c^{-4} 量级的准确化. (6-3)和(6-4)则是更高量级的准确估值.

定理的证明, 关键在于计算函数

$$f(x) = \frac{2x}{(x^2 + c^2)^2} \quad (7)$$

的各阶导数. 为此, 命

$$F(x) = \int_x^\infty f(t) dt = \frac{1}{x^2 + c^2}. \quad (8)$$

则

$$(x^2 + c^2)F(x) = 1. \quad (9)$$

对(9)应用 Leibniz 微分法则, 得

$$\begin{aligned} (x^2 + c^2)F^{(\nu+2)}(x) + 2(\nu+2)x F^{(\nu+1)}(x) + (\nu+2)(\nu+1)F^{(\nu)}(x) &= 0 \\ (\nu=0, 1, 2, \dots). \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

写

$$F^{(\nu)}(x) = (-1)^\nu \nu! q_\nu, \quad (11)$$

则由(10)和(8)得

$$\begin{cases} (x^2 + c^2)q_{\nu+2} - 2xq_{\nu+1} + q_\nu = 0 & (\nu=0, 1, 2, \dots), \\ q_0 = F(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + c^2}, \\ q_1 = f(x) = \frac{2x}{(x^2 + c^2)^2}. \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

解此差分方程得

$$q_r = \frac{\sin(\nu+1)\varphi}{c(x^2+c^2)^{\frac{\nu+1}{2}}} \quad (\nu=0,1,2,\dots), \quad (13)$$

这里

$$\varphi = \arcsin \frac{c}{\sqrt{x^2+c^2}}. \quad (14)$$

从而

$$\frac{f^{(\nu-1)}(x)}{\nu!} = (-1)^{\nu-1} \frac{\sin(\nu+1)\varphi}{c(x^2+c^2)^{\frac{\nu+1}{2}}} \quad (\nu=1,2,\dots), \quad (15)$$

并且

$$\frac{f^{(\nu-1)}(0)}{\nu!} = \begin{cases} 0 & (\nu=2\mu+1), \\ \frac{(-1)^{\mu+1}}{c^{2\mu+2}} & (\nu=2\mu). \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

现在我们引用带全变差余项的 Euler-Maclaurin 求和公式

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(t) dt &= h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} f[a+(i+x)h] - \sum_{\nu=1}^{r-1} \frac{h^\nu}{\nu!} B_\nu(x) \{f^{(\nu-1)}(b) - f^{(\nu-1)}(a)\} \\ &\quad - \frac{h^r}{r!} \left(B_r(x) - \frac{B_r}{2^r} \right) \{f^{(r-1)}(b) - f^{(r-1)}(a)\} \\ &\quad + \theta_r \frac{h^r}{r!} \left(\|B_r\| - \frac{|B_r|}{2^r} \right) \bigvee_a^b (f^{(r-1)}), \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

式中 $B_r(x)$ 为 Bernoulli 多项式, $\|B_r\| = \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |B_r(x)|$, $|\theta_r| \leq 1$. 置 $r=2k$, $x=0$, $h=1$, $a=0$, $b \rightarrow \infty$, $N \rightarrow \infty$, 则对满足

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} f^{(2\mu-1)}(b) = 0 \quad (\mu=1,2,\dots) \quad (18)$$

的函数 $f(x)$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(n) &= \int_0^{\infty} f(t) dt + \frac{1}{2} f(0) - \sum_{\mu=0}^{k-1} \frac{B_{2\mu}}{(2\mu)!} f^{(2\mu-1)}(0) \\ &\quad - \frac{B_{2k}}{(2k)!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{2k}} \right) \{ f^{(2k-1)}(0) + \theta_k \bigvee_0^{\infty} (f^{(2k-1)}) \}, \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

式中 $|\theta_k| \leq 1$.

对由(7)定义的函数 $f(x)$, 由(15)可知(18)是满足的. 并且 $f^{(2k-1)}(x)$ 的极值点由

$$\frac{f^{(2k)}(x)}{(2k+1)!} = \frac{\sin(2k+2)\varphi}{c(x^2+c^2)^{k+1}} \quad (20)$$

1) 不同式子中, θ_r 的值不必相同.

的零点给出. 设这些零点为 x_m , 则 x_m 与 $\sin(2k+2)\varphi$ 的零点

$$\varphi_m = \frac{m\pi}{2k+2} \quad (21)$$

通过等式

$$\sin\varphi_m = \frac{c}{\sqrt{x_m^2 + c^2}} \quad (22)$$

联系着. 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f^{(2k-1)}(x_m)}{(2k)!} &= -\frac{\sin(2k+1)\varphi_m}{c(x_m^2 + c^2)^{\frac{2k+1}{2}}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{c^{2k+2}} (\sin\varphi_m)^{2k+1} \sin(2k+1)\varphi_m \\ &= -\frac{1}{c^{2k+2}} (\sin\varphi_m)^{2k+1} \sin(m\pi - \varphi_m) \\ &= -\frac{(-1)^m}{c^{2k+2}} (\sin\varphi_m)^{2k+2}. \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\frac{1}{(2k)!} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (f^{(2k-1)}) = -\frac{1}{c^{2k+2}} \sum_{m=0}^{2k+1} (\sin\varphi_m)^{2k+2}. \quad (23)$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} (\sin\varphi_m)^{2k+2} &= \left\{ \frac{1}{2i} (e^{i\varphi_m} - e^{-i\varphi_m}) \right\}^{2k+2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{2k+2}} \sum_{n=-k-1}^{k+1} (-1)^n \binom{2k+2}{k+1-n} e^{2n\varphi_m i}, \end{aligned}$$

并且当 $n = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm(k+1)$ 时

$$\sum_{m=0}^{2k+1} e^{2n\varphi_m i} = 0,$$

所以我们有

$$\sum_{m=0}^{2k+1} (\sin\varphi_m)^{2k+2} = \frac{2k+1}{2^{2k}} \binom{2k}{k}. \quad (24)$$

以(7), (16), (23), (24)代入(19), 即得(5), 其中 $|\theta_k| < 1$. 但根据 $f(x)$ 的性质以及[6]关于(17)的证明, 可知 $|\theta_k| \neq 1$. 所以定理得证.

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Refinements of the Mathieu Inequality

By Wang Chunglie(王中烈) and Wang Xinghua(王兴华)

Abstract

In 1890, E. Mathieu conjectured the following inequality

$$S < \frac{1}{c^2}$$

where $S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2n(n^2+c^2)^{-2}$ and c is a positive number. In 1952, L. Berg proved the conjecture. In 1976, P. H. Diananda refined the result to

$$S < \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{16c^4} + O\left(\frac{1}{c^5}\right) \quad (c \rightarrow \infty).$$

On the other hand, in 1952, O. Emersleben proved that

$$S > \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{5}{16c^4}$$

for integral c . This result was extended to real c by J. G. Van der Corput and L. O. Heflinger in 1956.

Now, further refinements of the Mathieu inequality are possible because for any positive integer k , we have.

$$S = \frac{1}{c^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_{2n}}{c^{2n}} + (-1)^k \frac{2^{2k}-1}{2^{2k}} \left\{ 1 + \theta_k \frac{2k+1}{2^{2k}} \binom{2k}{k} \right\} \frac{B_{2k}}{c^{2k+2}},$$

where $|\theta_k| < 1$ and B_{2k} are Bernoulli numbers.

Setting $k=1, 2, 3$, we obtain

$$S = \frac{1}{c^2} - \left(1 + \frac{3}{2}\theta_1\right) \frac{1}{8c^4}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{6c^4} - \left(1 + \frac{15}{8}\theta_2\right) \frac{1}{32c^6}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{6c^4} - \frac{1}{30c^6} - \left(1 + \frac{35}{16}\theta_3\right) \frac{8}{128c^8}$$

From the above, it is readily seen that the case $k=1$ yields the result of Van der Corput and Heflinger, the case $k=2$ yields the inequalities

$$\frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{6c^4} - \frac{23}{256c^6} < S < \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{6c^4} + \frac{7}{256c^6}$$

which in turn refines the result of Diananda thoroughly, and the cases $k \geq 3$ provide an abundant source of refinements of the related known results.