

一类包含 Euler-Bernoulli-Genocchi 数的积的和*

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摘 要: 给出了一类包含 Euler-Bernoulli-Genocchi 数的积的求和公式.

关键词: Euler 数; Bernoulli 数; Genocchi 数; 高阶 Bernoulli 多项式; 求和公式.

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1 引 言

对复数 t , 考虑下面三个幂级数展开式

$$\frac{2e^t}{e^t + 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n \frac{t^n}{n!}, |t| < \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{t}{e^t - 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n \frac{t^n}{n!}, |t| < 2\pi,$$

$$\frac{2t}{e^t + 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} G_n \frac{t^n}{n!}, |t| < \pi,$$

其中 E_n, B_n 和 G_n 称为 Euler 数, Bernoulli 数和 Genocchi 数, 并且 $E_0 = B_0 = 1, G_0 = 0, B_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, G_1 = 1$, 当 $n \geq 1$ 时, $E_{2n-1} = B_{2n+1} = G_{2n+1} = 0$. 形如

$$\sum_{v_1 + \dots + v_k = n} \frac{E_{2v_1} \dots E_{2v_k}}{(2v_1)! \dots (2v_k)!}, \sum_{v_1 + \dots + v_k = n} \frac{B_{2v_1} \dots B_{2v_k}}{(2v_1)! \dots (2v_k)!} \text{ 和 } \sum_{v_1 + \dots + v_k = n} \frac{G_{2v_1} \dots G_{2v_k}}{(2v_1)! \dots (2v_k)!}$$

的求和计算问题, 是近年来许多学者感兴趣的课题^[1-6], 本文的主要目的是给出下列和式

$$H(n, k) = \sum_{(a_1 + v_1) + \dots + (a_k + v_k) = n} \frac{E_{2a_1} \dots E_{2a_k} B_{2v_1} \dots B_{2v_k}}{(2a_1)! \dots (2a_k)! (2v_1)! \dots (2v_k)!}, \quad (1)$$

$$L(n, k) = \sum_{(a_1 + v_1) + \dots + (a_k + v_k) = n} \frac{E_{2a_1} \dots E_{2a_k} G_{2v_1} \dots G_{2v_k}}{(2a_1)! \dots (2a_k)! (2v_1)! \dots (2v_k)!}, \quad (2)$$

$$N(n, k) = \sum_{(a_1 + v_1) + \dots + (a_k + v_k) = n} \frac{B_{2a_1} \dots B_{2a_k} G_{2v_1} \dots G_{2v_k}}{(2a_1)! \dots (2a_k)! (2v_1)! \dots (2v_k)!} \quad (3)$$

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的求和公式,这里 n, k 是任意正整数, $(a_1 + v_1) + \cdots + (a_k + v_k) = n$ 表示对所有满足该式的 $2k$ 维非负整数组 $(a_1, v_1, \cdots, a_k, v_k)$ 求和.

2 定义和引理

定义 1^[7] k 阶 Bernoulli 多项式 $B_n^{(k)}(x)$ 由下列展开式给出

$$\frac{t^k e^{xt}}{(e^t - 1)^k} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n^{(k)}(x) \frac{t^n}{n!}, |t| < 2\pi, \quad (4)$$

其中 k 是正整数, 显然 $B_n^{(1)}(x) = B_n(x)$ 为 Bernoulli 多项式, $B_n(0) = B_n$.

定义 2 $\sigma(k, x, j)$ 表示从 $0, 1-x, 2-x, \cdots, (k-1)-x$ 中任意取 j 个所作的一切可能乘积的和, 其中 k 是正整数, $1 \leq j \leq k$.

显然

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(k, x, k) &= 0; \sigma(k, x, j) + (k-x)\sigma(k, x, j-1) = \sigma(k+1, x, j); \\ (k-x)\sigma(k, x, k-1) &= \sigma(k+1, x, k). \end{aligned}$$

另本文约定 $\sigma(k, x, 0) = 1$.

$$\text{引理 1 (i)} \quad B_n^{(k)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{k-1} n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \sigma(k, x, j) \frac{B_{n-j}(x)}{n-j} \quad (n \geq k); \quad (5)$$

$$\text{(ii)} \quad B_n^{(k)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^n n! (k-n-1)!}{(k-1)!} \sigma(k, x, n) \quad (n < k). \quad (6)$$

证明 应用数学归纳法.

引理 2 设 k 是正整数, s, q, r 是整数, $k+s \geq 4$, 且 $k+s = 4q + r$, $0 \leq s \leq 2k$, $0 \leq r \leq 3$, 则

$$\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} \sigma(k, \frac{k+s}{4}, j) (i + \frac{r}{4})^{-j} = 0. \quad (7)$$

$$\text{引理 3 (i)} \quad \sum_{s=0}^n \binom{4n}{4s} \sigma(2n, \frac{n}{2} + s, 2n-1) = 0 \quad (n \geq 1); \quad (8)$$

$$\text{(ii)} \quad \sum_{s=0}^{n-1} \binom{4n}{4s+2} \sigma(2n, \frac{n+1}{2} + s, 2n-1) = 0 \quad (n \geq 1). \quad (9)$$

证明 注意到 $\sigma(2n, \frac{n}{2} + s, 2n-1) + \sigma(2n, \frac{3}{2}n - s, 2n-1) = 0$, $\sigma(2n, \frac{n+1}{2} + s, 2n-1) + \sigma(2n, \frac{3n-1}{2} - s, 2n-1) = 0$ 即可得.

引理 4 设 k 是正整数, 则

$$B_n(k+x) = B_n(x) + n \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (j+x)^{n-1}. \quad (10)$$

$$\text{引理 5 (i)} \quad B_n(\frac{1}{4}) = (2^{1-2n} - 2^{-n})B_n - n2^{-2n}E_{n-1} \quad (n \geq 1); \quad (11)$$

$$\text{(ii)} \quad B_n(\frac{1}{2}) = (2^{1-n} - 1)B_n; \quad (12)$$

$$\text{(iii)} \quad B_n(\frac{3}{4}) = (-1)^n ((2^{1-2n} - 2^{-n})B_n - n2^{-2n}E_{n-1}). \quad (13)$$

3 主要结果

定理 1 (i) 当 $2n \geq k$ 时,

$$H(n, k) = \frac{(-1)^{k+1} 4^{2n-k}}{(k-1)!(2n-k)!} \sum_{i=0}^{2k} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \binom{2k}{s} \frac{\sigma(k, \frac{k+s}{4}, j)}{2n-j} B_{2n-j}(\frac{r_s}{4}), \quad (14)$$

其中 $k+s=4q_s+r_s$, q_s, r_s 是整数, $0 \leq r_s \leq 3$;

(ii) 当 $2n < k$ 时,

$$H(n, k) = \frac{4^{2n-k} (k-1-2n)!}{(k-1)!} \sum_{i=0}^{2k} \binom{2k}{s} \sigma(k, \frac{k+s}{4}, 2n). \quad (15)$$

证明

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} H(n, k) t^{2n} = \left(\frac{2e^t}{e^{2t}+1} \right)^k \left(\frac{t}{e^t-1} + \frac{t}{2} \right)^k = 4^{-k} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=0}^{2k} \binom{2k}{s} 4^n B_n^{(k)} \left(\frac{k+s}{4} \right) \frac{t^n}{n!},$$

比较上式两边 t^{2n} 的系数, 有

$$H(n, k) = \frac{4^{2n-k}}{(2n)!} \sum_{i=0}^{2k} \binom{2k}{s} B_{2n}^{(k)} \left(\frac{k+s}{4} \right). \quad (16)$$

(i) 当 $2n \geq k$ 时, 由引理 1(i), 得

$$H(n, k) = \frac{(-1)^{k+1} 4^{2n-k}}{(k-1)!(2n-k)!} \sum_{i=0}^{2k} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \binom{2k}{s} \frac{\sigma(k, \frac{k+s}{4}, j)}{2n-j} B_{2n-j} \left(\frac{k+s}{4} \right), \quad (17)$$

若 $k+s \leq 3$, 则(14)已经成立, 若 $k+s \geq 4$, 则由(17)再结合引理 2、引理 4 有

$$\begin{aligned} H(n, k) &= \frac{(-1)^{k+1} 4^{2n-k}}{(k-1)!(2n-k)!} \times \\ &\quad \sum_{i=0}^{2k} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \binom{2k}{s} \frac{\sigma(k, \frac{k+s}{4}, j)}{2n-j} (B_{2n-j}(\frac{r_s}{4}) + (2n-j) \sum_{i=0}^{q_s-1} (i + \frac{r_s}{4})^{2n-1-j}) \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{k+1} 4^{2n-k}}{(k-1)!(2n-k)!} \sum_{i=0}^{2k} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \binom{2k}{s} \frac{\sigma(k, \frac{k+s}{4}, j)}{2n-j} B_{2n-j}(\frac{r_s}{4}). \end{aligned}$$

(ii) 当 $2n < k$ 时, 由引理 1(ii), 得

$$H(n, k) = \frac{4^{2n-k}}{(2n)!} \sum_{i=0}^{2k} \binom{2k}{s} B_{2n}^{(k)} \left(\frac{k+s}{4} \right) = \frac{4^{2n-k} (k-1-2n)!}{(k-1)!} \sum_{i=0}^{2k} \binom{2k}{s} \sigma(k, \frac{k+s}{4}, 2n). \quad \square$$

在定理 1(i)中, 令 $k=1$, 由引理 5, 并注意到 $H(n, 1) = \frac{1}{(2n)!} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{2n}{k} B_{2k} E_{2n-2k}$, 有

推论 1

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{2n}{k} B_{2k} E_{2n-2k} = (1+2^{2n})(1-2^{2n-1}) B_{2n}. \quad (18)$$

定理 2 若记 $A(k, m, j) := \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor \frac{k-m}{4} \rfloor} \binom{2n}{4s+m} \frac{\sigma(k, \frac{k+4s+m}{4}, j)}{2n-j}$,

$\Delta(k, p, q, j) := A(k, p, j) + A(k, q, j)(2^{1-2n+j} - 1),$
 $\delta(k, p, q, j) := (A(k, p, j) + (-1)^j A(k, q, j))(2^{1-4n+2j} - 2^{-2n+j}),$
 $\tau(k, p, q, j) := (A(k, p, j) + (-1)^j A(k, q, j))(2n - j)2^{-4n+2j},$ 则当 $2n \geq k \geq 2$ 时,
 (i) 当 $k \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(n, k) = & \frac{(-1)^{k-1} 4^{2n-k}}{(k-1)!(2n-k)!} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\lfloor \frac{k-1}{2} \rfloor} (\Delta(k, 0, 2, 2j) + \delta(k, 1, 3, 2j)) B_{2n-2j} - \right. \\
 & \left. \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor} \tau(k, 1, 3, 2j-1) E_{2n-2j} \right); \quad (19)
 \end{aligned}$$

(ii) 当 $k \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(n, k) = & \frac{(-1)^{k-1} 4^{2n-k}}{(k-1)!(2n-k)!} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\lfloor \frac{k-1}{2} \rfloor} (\Delta(k, 3, 1, 2j) + \delta(k, 0, 2, 2j)) B_{2n-2j} - \right. \\
 & \left. \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor} \tau(k, 0, 2, 2j-1) E_{2n-2j} \right); \quad (20)
 \end{aligned}$$

(iii) 当 $k \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(n, k) = & \frac{(-1)^{k-1} 4^{2n-k}}{(k-1)!(2n-k)!} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\lfloor \frac{k-1}{2} \rfloor} (\Delta(k, 2, 0, 2j) + \delta(k, 3, 1, 2j)) B_{2n-2j} - \right. \\
 & \left. \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor} \tau(k, 3, 1, 2j-1) E_{2n-2j} \right); \quad (21)
 \end{aligned}$$

(iv) 当 $k \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(n, k) = & \frac{(-1)^{k-1} 4^{2n-k}}{(k-1)!(2n-k)!} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\lfloor \frac{k-1}{2} \rfloor} (\Delta(k, 1, 3, 2j) + \delta(k, 2, 0, 2j)) B_{2n-2j} - \right. \\
 & \left. \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor} \tau(k, 2, 0, 2j-1) E_{2n-2j} \right). \quad (22)
 \end{aligned}$$

证明 在定理 1(i) 中注意到 $r_s = r_{4s+p}$ (p 是任意正整数), 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(n, k) = & \frac{(-1)^{k-1} 4^{2n-k}}{(k-1)!(2n-k)!} \sum_{m=0}^3 \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \sum_{s=0}^{\lfloor \frac{k-m}{4} \rfloor} \binom{2k}{4s+m} \frac{\sigma(k, \frac{k+4s+m}{4}, j)}{2n-j} B_{2n-j} \left(\frac{r_m}{4} \right) \\
 = & \frac{(-1)^{k-1} 4^{2n-k}}{(k-1)!(2n-k)!} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \sum_{m=0}^3 A(k, m, j) B_{2n-j} \left(\frac{r_m}{4} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

(i) 当 $k \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ 时, 有 $r_0 = 0, r_1 = 1, r_2 = 2, r_3 = 3$, 再结合引理 5, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(n, k) = & \frac{(-1)^{k-1} 4^{2n-k}}{(k-1)!(2n-k)!} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (\Delta(k, 0, 2, j) + \delta(k, 1, 3, j)) B_{2n-j} - \right. \\
 & \left. \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \tau(k, 1, 3, j) E_{2n-1-j} \right),
 \end{aligned}$$

若 $2n-j=1$, 则 $\delta(k, 1, 3, j)=0$, 且由 $0 \leq j \leq k-1, 2n \geq k$ 知 $2n=k$, 此时由此理 3(i) 有

$$\Delta(k, 0, 2, j) = A(k, 0, j) = A(2n, 0, 2n-1) = \sum_{s=0}^n \binom{4n}{4s} \sigma(2n, \frac{n}{2} + s, 2n-1) = 0,$$

再注意到 $E_{2n-1}=B_{2n+1}=0(n \geq 1)$, 我们立即获得(19).

(ii) 当 $k \equiv 1(\text{mod } 4)$ 时, 有 $r_0=1, r_1=2, r_2=3, r_3=0$, 再结合引理 5, 得

$$H(n, k) = \frac{(-1)^{k-1} 4^{2n-k}}{(k-1)!(2n-k)!} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (\Delta(k, 3, 1, j) + \delta(k, 0, 2, j)) B_{2n-j} - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \tau(k, 0, 2, j) E_{2n-1-j} \right),$$

因为 k 是奇数, 且 $2n \geq k, 0 \leq j \leq k-1$, 所以 $2n-j \neq 1$, 再注意到 $E_{2n-1}=B_{2n+1}=0(n \geq 1)$, 我们立即获得(20).

(iii) 当 $k \equiv 2(\text{mod } 4)$ 时, 有 $r_0=2, r_1=3, r_2=0, r_3=1$, 再结合引理 5, 得

$$H(n, k) = \frac{(-1)^{k-1} 4^{2n-k}}{(k-1)!(2n-k)!} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (\Delta(k, 2, 0, j) + \delta(k, 3, 1, j)) B_{2n-j} - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \tau(k, 3, 1, j) E_{2n-1-j} \right),$$

若 $2n-j=1$ 则 $\delta(k, 3, 1, j)=0$ 且由 $0 \leq j \leq k-1, 2n \geq k$ 知 $2n=k$, 此时由引理 3(ii) $\Delta(k, 2, 0, j) = A(2n, 2, 2n-1) = \sum_{s=0}^{n-1} \binom{4n}{4s+2} \sigma(2n, \frac{n+1}{2} + s, 2n-1) = 0$, 再注意 $E_{2n-1}=B_{2n+1}=0(n \geq 1)$, 我们立即获得(21).

(iv) 当 $k \equiv 3(\text{mod } 4)$ 时, 有 $r_0=3, r_1=0, r_2=1, r_3=2$, 再结合引理 5, 得

$$H(n, k) = \frac{(-1)^{k-1} 4^{2n-k}}{(k-1)!(2n-k)!} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (\Delta(k, 1, 3, j) + \delta(k, 2, 0, j)) B_{2n-j} - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \tau(k, 2, 0, j) E_{2n-1-j} \right),$$

因为 k 是奇数, 且 $2n \geq k, 0 \leq j \leq k-1$, 所以 $2n-j \neq 1$, 再注意 $E_{2n-1}=B_{2n+1}=0(n \geq 1)$, 我们立即获得(22). $\square$

推论 2 当 $2n \geq 2$ 时,

$$H(n, 2) = \frac{-4^{2n-2}}{(2n-2)!} \left(\frac{2^{3-4n} - 2^{1-2n} + 2}{n} B_{2n} + 2^{3-4n} E_{2n-2} \right); \quad (23)$$

推论 3 当 $2n \geq 3$ 时,

$$H(n, 3) = \frac{4^{2n-3}}{2! (2n-3)!} \times \left(\frac{2^{5-4n} + 2^{2-2n} - 4}{n} B_{2n} - \frac{5}{2n-2} (2^{5-4n} + 2^{2-2n} - 1) B_{2n-2} - 3 \cdot 2^{4-4n} E_{2n-2} \right); \quad (24)$$

推论 4 当 $2n \geq 4$ 时,

$$H(n, 4) = \frac{-4^{2n-4}}{3! (2n-4)!} \left(\frac{2^{8-4n} - 2^{4-2n} + 14}{2n} B_{2n} - \frac{5 \cdot 2^{9-4n} - 13 \cdot 2^{4-2n} + 52}{2n-2} B_{2n-2} + 3 \cdot 2^{6-4n} E_{2n-2} - 21 \cdot 2^{6-4n} E_{2n-4} \right). \quad (25)$$

类似定理 1 和定理 2 的证明, 我们有下面的定理 3 和定理 4:

定理 3 (i) 当 $2n \geq k$ 时,

$$L(n, k) = \frac{-2^{4n-k}}{(k-1)!(2n-k)!} \sum_{i=0}^{2k} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (-1)^i \binom{2k}{s} \frac{\sigma(k, \frac{k+s}{4}, j)}{2n-j} B_{2n-j} \left(\frac{r_i}{4} \right), \quad (26)$$

其中 $k+s=4q_r+r$, q_r, r , 是整数, $0 \leq r \leq 3$;

(ii) 当 $2n < k$ 时,

$$L(n, k) = \frac{(-1)^k 2^{4n-k} (k-2n-1)!}{(k-1)!} \sum_{s=0}^{2k} (-1)^s \binom{2k}{s} \sigma(k, \frac{k+s}{4}, 2n). \quad (27)$$

定理 4 当 $2n \geq k \geq 2$ 时,

(i) 当 $k \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ 时,

$$L(n, k) = \frac{2^{4n-k}}{(k-1)!(2n-k)!} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\lfloor \frac{k-1}{2} \rfloor} (\delta(k, 1, 3, 2j) - \Delta(k, 0, 2, 2j)) B_{2n-2j} - \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor} \tau(k, 1, 3, 2j-1) E_{2n-2j} \right); \quad (28)$$

(ii) 当 $k \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ 时,

$$L(n, k) = \frac{2^{4n-k}}{(k-1)!(2n-k)!} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\lfloor \frac{k-1}{2} \rfloor} (\Delta(k, 3, 1, 2j) - \delta(k, 0, 2, 2j)) B_{2n-2j} + \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor} \tau(k, 0, 2, 2j-1) E_{2n-2j} \right); \quad (29)$$

(iii) 当 $k \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ 时,

$$L(n, k) = \frac{2^{4n-k}}{(k-1)!(2n-k)!} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\lfloor \frac{k-1}{2} \rfloor} (\delta(k, 3, 1, 2j) - \Delta(k, 2, 0, 2j)) B_{2n-2j} - \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor} \tau(k, 3, 1, 2j-1) E_{2n-2j} \right); \quad (30)$$

(iv) 当 $k \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ 时,

$$L(n, k) = \frac{2^{4n-k}}{(k-1)!(2n-k)!} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\lfloor \frac{k-1}{2} \rfloor} (\Delta(k, 1, 3, 2j) - \delta(k, 2, 0, 2j)) B_{2n-2j} + \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor} \tau(k, 2, 0, 2j-1) E_{2n-2j} \right). \quad (31)$$

定理 5

$$N(n, k) = \begin{cases} (-\frac{1}{2})^k, & n = k, \\ 0, & n \neq k. \end{cases} \quad (32)$$

证明 由 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} N(n, k) t^{2n} = (\frac{t}{e^t-1} + \frac{t}{2})^k (\frac{2t}{e^t+1} - t)^k = (-\frac{1}{2})^k t^{2k}$ 即可得(32). 证毕.

若用 $\zeta(x)$ 表示 Riemann Zeta 函数, 并注意到 $B_{2n} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2(2n)!}{(2\pi)^{2n}} \zeta(2n)$, $G_{2n} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{4(1-2^{2n})(2n)!}{(2\pi)^{2n}} \zeta(2n)$ (见文献[3], [5], [6], [8]), 并利用定理 5, 有下面的定理 6:

定理 6

$$\sum_{(a_1+v_1)+\dots+(a_k+v_k)=n} (1-2^{2a_1})\zeta(2a_1)\zeta(2v_1)\dots(1-2^{2a_k})\zeta(2a_k)\zeta(2v_k) = \begin{cases} (\pi/2)^{2n}, & n=k, \\ 0 & , n \neq k. \end{cases}$$

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Sum of products of Euler-Bernoulli-Genocchi Numbers

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Abstract: Sum formula for a kind of involving Euler-Bernoulli-Genocchi numbers are presented.

Key words: Euler numbers; Bernoulli numbers; Genocchi numbers; higher order Bernoulli polynomial; Sum formula.