

三对角行列式与 Chebyshev 多项式

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[摘要] 给出了三对角行列式的几种算法, 利用三对角行列式证明了两类 Chebyshev 多项式的几种显式.

[关键词] 三对角行列式; 第一类 Chebyshev 多项式; 第二类 Chebyshev 多项式; Girard-Waring 幂和公式

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1 引言

以下的 n 阶行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} b & a & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c & b & a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & b & a & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & c & b & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & c & b \end{vmatrix} \quad (1)$$

叫做三对角行列式. 三对角行列式在线性代数、计算数学、组合数学以及应用数学中有广泛的应用, 所以三对角行列式研究一直受到人们的关注^[1-4].

在[1]中我们得到了三对角行列式的计算公式:

$$D_n = \sum_{k=0}^n x^k y^{n-k}, \quad (2)$$

其中 $x+y=b$, $xy=ac$;

$$D_n = \begin{cases} \frac{\left(\frac{b+\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2}\right)^{n+1} - \left(\frac{b-\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2}\right)^{n+1}}{\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}, & \text{若 } b^2-4ac \neq 0, \\ (n+1)\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^n, & \text{若 } b^2-4ac = 0. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

本文利用 Girard-Waring 幂和公式给出了三对角行列式的几种算法, 并且利用三对角行列式证明了两类 Chebyshev 多项式的几种显式.

2 主要结果

引理 1(Girard-Waring 幂和公式^[4,5]) 设 n 为正整数, $\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$ 表示小于或等于 $\frac{n}{2}$ 的最大的非负整数,

则

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^k \binom{n-k}{k} (x+y)^{n-2k} (xy)^k = \sum_{k=0}^n x^k y^{n-k}; \quad (4)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^k \frac{n}{n-k} \binom{n-k}{k} (x+y)^{n-2k} (xy)^k = x^n + y^n. \quad (5)$$

证 这两个恒等式都可以用数学归纳法证明(见[5, 6]). 下面我们用生成函数给出一个简洁的证明. 用生成函数证明恒等式的大量的实例和许多漂亮的结果见王天明教授翻译的 Wilf H S 名著《Generating functionology (发生函数论)》^[7].

设

$$a_0(x, y) = 1, \quad a_n(x, y) = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^k \binom{n-k}{k} (x+y)^{n-2k} (xy)^k \quad (n \geq 1),$$

则序列 $\{a_n(x, y)\}$ 的生成函数是

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x, y) t^n &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^k \binom{n-k}{k} (x+y)^{n-2k} (xy)^k \right] t^n \\ &= \sum_{k \geq 0} (-1)^k (x+y)^{-k} (xy)^k t^k \left[\sum_{n \geq 2k} \binom{n-k}{k} (x+y)^{n-k} t^{n-k} \right] \\ &= \sum_{k \geq 0} (-1)^k (x+y)^{-k} (xy)^k t^k \frac{((x+y)t)^k}{(1-(x+y)t)^{k+1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{1-(x+y)t} \sum_{k \geq 0} \left[\frac{-xyt^2}{1-(x+y)t} \right]^k = \frac{1}{(1-(x+y)t)} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{xyt^2}{1-(x+y)t}} \\ &= \frac{1}{1-(x+y)t + xyt^2} = \frac{1}{(1-xt)(1-yt)} \\ &= \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (xt)^n \right] \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (yt)^n \right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{k=0}^n x^k y^{n-k} \right] t^n. \end{aligned}$$

比较上式两端 t^n 的系数, 得 $a_n(x, y) = \sum_{k=0}^n x^k y^{n-k} = \frac{x^{n+1} - y^{n+1}}{x - y}$, 即等式(4)成立.

在以上证明中我们用到了恒等式

$$\sum_{n=k}^{\infty} \binom{n}{k} t^k = \frac{t^k}{(1-t)^{k+1}}.$$

设

$$b_0(x, y) = 2, \quad b_n(x, y) = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^k \frac{n}{n-k} \binom{n-k}{k} (x+y)^{n-2k} (xy)^k \quad (n \geq 1).$$

要证明(5), 只需证明序列 $\{b_n(x, y)\}$ 的生成函数是 $\frac{1}{1-xt} + \frac{1}{1-yt}$.

事实上, 因为

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x, y) t^n = \frac{1}{(1-xt)(1-yt)},$$

$$2 \binom{n-k}{k} - \binom{n-k-1}{k} = \frac{n}{n-k} \binom{n-k}{k},$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1-xt} + \frac{1}{1-yt} &= \frac{2-(x+y)t}{(1-xt)(1-yt)} = (2-(x+y)t) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x, y) t^n \\ &= 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2a_n(x, y) - (x+y)a_{n-1}(x, y)) t^n, \end{aligned}$$

当 $n \geq 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2a_n(x, y) - (x+y)a_{n-1}(x, y) \\
&= 2 \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^k \binom{n-k}{k} (x+y)^{n-2k} (xy)^k - (x+y) \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n-1}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^k \binom{n-k-1}{k} (x+y)^{n-2k-1} (xy)^k \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^k (x+y)^{n-2k} (xy)^k \left[2 \binom{n-k}{k} - \binom{n-k-1}{k} \right] \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^k \frac{n}{n-k} \binom{n-k}{k} (x+y)^{n-2k} (xy)^k = b_n(x, y).
\end{aligned}$$

所以, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n(x, y)t^n = \frac{1}{1-xt} + \frac{1}{1-yt}$, 结论得证.

定理 2 三对角行列式(1)有以下的计算公式

$$D_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^k \binom{n-k}{k} b^{n-2k} (ac)^k. \tag{6}$$

证 令 $x+y=b, xy=ac$, 则由(2)和(4)得

$$\begin{aligned}
D_n &= \sum_{k=0}^n x^k y^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^k \binom{n-k}{k} (x+y)^{n-2k} (xy)^k \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^k \binom{n-k}{k} b^{n-2k} (ac)^k.
\end{aligned}$$

第一类 Chebyshev 多项式 $\{T_n(x)\}_{0 \leq n < \infty}$ 可以用递归关系定义为(见[5])

$$T_0(x)=1, \quad T_1(x)=x, \quad T_n(x)=2xT_{n-1}(x)-T_{n-2}(x) \quad (n>1);$$

第二类 Chebyshev 多项式 $\{U_n(x)\}_{0 \leq n < \infty}$ 的递归定义为

$$U_0(x)=1, \quad U_1(x)=2x, \quad U_n(x)=2xU_{n-1}(x)-U_{n-2}(x) \quad (n>1).$$

根据以上的递归定义和行列式的算法, 两类 Chebyshev 多项式 $T_n(x)$ 和 $U_n(x)$ 可以用 n 级行列式分别表示为

$$T_n(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2x & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2x & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 2x & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 2x \end{vmatrix}, \quad U_n(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2x & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2x & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 2x & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 2x \end{vmatrix},$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned}
T_n(x) &= \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2x & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2x & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 2x & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 2x \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2x & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2x & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 2x & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 2x \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} -x & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2x & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2x & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 2x & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 2x \end{vmatrix} \\
&= U_n(x) - xU_{n-1}(x).
\end{aligned}$$

定理 3 设 $\alpha + \beta = 2x$, $\alpha\beta = 1$, 则有

$$U_n(x) = \frac{\alpha^{n+1} - \beta^{n+1}}{\alpha - \beta}, \quad (7)$$

$$T_n(x) = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha^n + \beta^n). \quad (8)$$

证 因为 $U_n(x)$ 可以表示成形如 (1) 的三对角行列式, 现 $a = c = 1$, $b = 2x$, 由 (3) 得 $U_n(x) = \frac{\alpha^{n+1} - \beta^{n+1}}{\alpha - \beta}$, 此处 $\alpha = x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$, $\beta = x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$, 而 $\alpha + \beta = 2x$, $\alpha\beta = 1$.

$$T_n(x) = U_n(x) - xU_{n-1}(x) = \frac{\alpha^{n+1} - \beta^{n+1}}{\alpha - \beta} - \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \frac{\alpha^n - \beta^n}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha^n + \beta^n).$$

定理 4 Chebyshev 多项式可以表示为

$$U_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \binom{n+1}{2k+1} x^{n-2k} (x^2 - 1)^k, \quad (9)$$

$$T_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \binom{n}{2k} x^{n-2k} (x^2 - 1)^k. \quad (10)$$

证 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^{n+1} - \beta^{n+1} &= (x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^{n+1} - (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^{n+1} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \binom{n+1}{i} (\sqrt{x^2 - 1})^i x^{n-i+1} - \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \binom{n+1}{k} (-1)^k (\sqrt{x^2 - 1})^k x^{n-k+1} \\ &= 2 \sum_{i \in I_1} \binom{n+1}{i} (\sqrt{x^2 - 1})^i x^{n-i+1}, \end{aligned}$$

其中 I_1 是 $1, 2, \dots, n+1$ 中的奇数组成的集合. 由 $\alpha - \beta = 2\sqrt{x^2 - 1}$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} U_n(x) &= \frac{\alpha^{n+1} - \beta^{n+1}}{\alpha - \beta} = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \binom{n+1}{2k+1} x^{n-2k} (x^2 - 1)^k, \\ T_n(x) &= \frac{1}{2}(\alpha^n + \beta^n) = \frac{1}{2}(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^n + (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^n \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} (\sqrt{x^2 - 1})^i x^{n-i} + \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} (-1)^i (\sqrt{x^2 - 1})^i x^{n-i} \\ &= \sum_{i \in I_2} \binom{n}{i} (\sqrt{x^2 - 1})^i x^{n-i} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \binom{n}{2k} x^{n-2k} (x^2 - 1)^k, \end{aligned}$$

其中 I_2 是 $1, 2, \dots, n+1$ 中的偶数组成的集合.

由引理 1 和定理 3 得

推论 5 Chebyshev 多项式的显式为

$$T_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^k \frac{n}{n-k} \binom{n-k}{k} 2^{n-2k-1} x^{n-2k}, \quad (11)$$

$$U_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^k \binom{n-k}{k} 2^{n-2k} x^{n-2k}. \quad (12)$$

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On the Triangular Determinants and Chebyshev Polynomials

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Abstract: We discuss the method for computing the triangular determinants. Using triangular determinants, we give some explicit formulas for the Chebyshev polynomials of the first kind and the Chebyshev polynomials of the second kind.

Key words: triangular determinant; Chebyshev polynomial of the first kind; Chebyshev polynomial of the second kind; Girard-Waring power sum formula