

数学归纳法

数学归纳法与反证法是两种常用的证明方法。数学归纳法是以自然数的皮亚诺公理系统为基础的。

数学归纳法原理(多米诺骨牌原理)

对每个 $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 存在某个命题 $P(n)$, 如果下述两条成立:

(1) $P(1)$ 成立;

(2) 对给定的任意 $k \in \mathbb{N}$, 由 $P(k)$ 成立总能推出 $P(k+1)$ 成立。
则对所有 $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $P(n)$ 成立。

§1. 例 1. $1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$ (1)

$$1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3 = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2 \quad (2)$$

证明: (以 (2) 为例)

(1) 当 $n=1$ 时, 上式两边都为 1, 所以当 $n=1$ 时, 命题成立。

(2) 假设上式对 $n=k$ 时成立, 即有

$$1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + k^3 = \left(\frac{k(k+1)}{2}\right)^2$$

考虑 $1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + k^3 + (k+1)^3 = \left(\frac{k(k+1)}{2}\right)^2 + (k+1)^3$

$$= (k+1)^2 \left(\frac{k^2}{4} + k+1\right)$$

$$= (k+1)^2 \frac{k^2 + 4k + 4}{4}$$

$$= \left(\frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2}\right)^2$$

所以 $n=k+1$ 时, 命题成立。由数学归纳法, (2) 式对所有 $n \in \mathbb{N}$ 都成立。

例2. 令 $S(n) = \sin(\varphi) + \sin(2\varphi) + \dots + \sin(n\varphi)$
 $C(n) = \cos(\varphi) + \cos(2\varphi) + \dots + \cos(n\varphi)$

试证明 $S(n) = \frac{\sin(\frac{n\varphi}{2}) \sin(\frac{(n+1)\varphi}{2})}{\sin(\frac{\varphi}{2})}$ (1)

$C(n) = \frac{\sin(\frac{n\varphi}{2}) \cos(\frac{(n+1)\varphi}{2})}{\sin(\frac{\varphi}{2})}$ (2)

证. 回顾一下三角函数的和差公式

$$\sin(a+b) = \sin(a)\cos(b) + \cos(a)\sin(b)$$

$$\cos(a+b) = \cos(a)\cos(b) - \sin(a)\sin(b)$$

(1) 当 $n=1$ 时, 公式显然成立. (以证明(1)为例)

(2) 假设 $n=k$ 时, 上公式成立, 即有

$$S(k) = \frac{\sin(\frac{k\varphi}{2}) \sin(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2})}{\sin(\frac{\varphi}{2})}$$

因为 $S(k+1) = S(k) + \sin((k+1)\varphi)$

$$= \frac{\sin(\frac{k\varphi}{2}) \sin(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2})}{\sin(\frac{\varphi}{2})} + \sin((k+1)\varphi)$$

$$= \frac{\sin(\frac{k\varphi}{2}) \sin(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}) + \sin(\frac{\varphi}{2}) \sin((k+1)\varphi)}{\sin(\frac{\varphi}{2})}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(\frac{k\varphi}{2}) \sin(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}) + 2\sin(\frac{\varphi}{2}) \sin(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}) \cos(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2})}{\sin(\frac{\varphi}{2})}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}) \left(\sin(\frac{k\varphi}{2}) + 2\sin(\frac{\varphi}{2}) \cos(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}) \right)}{\sin(\frac{\varphi}{2})}$$

利用公式

$$\sin\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2} - \frac{\varphi}{2}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{k\varphi}{2}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right)$$

则有

$$S(k+1) =$$

$$\textcircled{2} = \frac{\sin(\frac{\varphi}{2}) \sin(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}) \sin(\frac{(k+2)\varphi}{2})}{\sin(\frac{\varphi}{2})}$$

$n=k+1$ 时成立!

注: 将 $C(n) = \frac{\sin(\frac{n\varphi}{2}) \cos(\frac{(n+1)\varphi}{2})}{\sin(\frac{\varphi}{2})}$ 留作习题 (作世题), 习题课不讲。

证明: (1) $n=1$ 时, 公式显然成立。

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad C(k+1) &= C(k) + \cos((k+1)\varphi) \\ &= \frac{\sin(\frac{k\varphi}{2}) \cos(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2})}{\sin(\frac{\varphi}{2})} + \cos((k+1)\varphi) \\ &= \frac{\sin(\frac{k\varphi}{2}) \cos(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}) + \sin(\frac{\varphi}{2}) \cos((k+1)\varphi)}{\sin(\frac{\varphi}{2})} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{分子} &= \sin(\frac{k\varphi}{2}) \cos(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}) - \cos(\frac{k\varphi}{2}) \sin(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}) + \cos(\frac{k\varphi}{2}) \sin(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}) \\ &\quad + \sin(\frac{\varphi}{2}) \cos((k+1)\varphi) \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\sin(\frac{\varphi}{2}) + \sin(\frac{\varphi}{2}) \cos((k+1)\varphi) + \cos(\frac{k\varphi}{2}) \sin(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2})$$

$$= \sin(\frac{\varphi}{2}) (\cos((k+1)\varphi) - 1) + \cos(\frac{k\varphi}{2}) \sin(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2})$$

$$= -2 \sin(\frac{\varphi}{2}) \sin(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2})^2 + \cos(\frac{k\varphi}{2}) \sin(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2})$$

$$= \sin(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}) \left(\cos(\frac{k\varphi}{2}) - 2 \sin(\frac{\varphi}{2}) \sin(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}) \right)$$

$$= \sin(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}) \left(\cos(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}) \cos(\frac{\varphi}{2}) + \sin(\frac{\varphi}{2}) \sin(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}) - 2 \sin(\frac{\varphi}{2}) \sin(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}) \right)$$

$$= \sin(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}) \cos(\frac{(k+2)\varphi}{2})$$

§2. 单变元多项式.

F 数域, 如 $\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}$.

x 符号或变元, 未定元

称表达式 $f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_0 \triangleq \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i$

其中 $a_i \in F$

为系数在 F 中关于 x 的多项式.

③

如果 $a_n \neq 0$, 则称 n 为 f 的次数 ($\deg_x(f)$), a_n 为 f 的
首项系数 ($L_c(f)$)

$\mathbb{F}[x]$: 所有系数在 \mathbb{F} 中关于 x 的多项式组成的集合.

"多项式与整数非常类似!"

基本运算: $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i$ $g(x) = \sum_{j=0}^m b_j x^j$

加法: $f(x) + g(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\max\{m,n\}} (a_i + b_i) x^i$

数乘: $c \cdot f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n (c \cdot a_i) x^i \quad \forall c \in \mathbb{F}$.

乘法: $x^i \cdot x^j = x^{i+j}$ $(ax^i)(bx^j) = abx^{i+j}$

$f \cdot g = \left(\sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i \right) \left(\sum_{j=0}^m b_j x^j \right) = \sum_{k=0}^{m+n} \left(\sum_{i+j=k} a_i b_j \right) x^k$

定理: $\deg(f+g) \leq \max \{ \deg(f), \deg(g) \}$.

$\deg(f \cdot g) = \deg(f) + \deg(g)$.

回顾: 整数的带余除法

$m, n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad m = q \cdot n + r \quad \begin{matrix} q, r \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \boxed{r < n} \end{matrix}$

$15 = 7 \cdot 2 + 1$

多项式的带余除法:

$f = 2x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$

$g = 3x^2 + 1$

$f = q \cdot g + r \quad \begin{matrix} q, r \in \mathbb{F}[x] \\ \boxed{\deg(r) < \deg(g)} \end{matrix}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f - \frac{2}{3}x \cdot g &= 2x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 - \frac{2}{3}x(3x^2 + 1) \\
 &= 2x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 - 2x^3 - \frac{2}{3}x \\
 &= \underbrace{x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x + 1}_{\bar{f}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{f} - \frac{1}{3}g &= x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x + 1 - \frac{1}{3}(3x^2 + 1) \\
 &= x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x + 1 - x^2 - \frac{1}{3} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f = \underbrace{\left(\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}\right)}_2 g + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}\right)}_r$$

多项式的根:

称 $x_0 \in F$ 为 $f(x)$ 的根若 $f(x_0) = 0$.

定理. 一个次数为 n 的多项式至多有 n 个根.

证明: (利用归纳法)

(1) 当 $n=1$ 时, $f(x) = ax + b$ 则只有一个根 $x_0 = -\frac{b}{a}$.

(2) 假设命题对 $n \leq k$ 成立. 下面考虑 $n = k+1$

若 $f(x)$ 有 $k+2$ 个不同的根, 记为

$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{k+2}$$

$$\text{令 } f = a_{k+1}x^{k+1} + a_kx^k + \dots + a_0$$

$$g = a_{k+1}(x-x_1) \dots (x-x_{k+1})$$

(5)

则 $f - g = \underbrace{\lambda_k x^k + \dots + \lambda_0}_h \quad \deg(h) \leq k.$

由归纳假设, h 至多有 k 个根, 但是 x_1, \dots, x_{k+1} 为 h 的根
矛盾! 所以命题对 $n = k+1$ 也成立. 证毕!

证法二. 设 f 为一个 n 次多项式. 若存在 $x_0 \in F$ 为 f 的根

考虑, $f = g(x - x_0) + r \quad r \in F.$

先证明 $r = 0$. 应用事实 $f(x_0) = 0$, 可得 $r(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow r = 0$

$\deg(g) = \deg(f) - 1$. (由归纳假设.)

则 g 至多有 $n-1$ 个根. 所以 f 至多有 n 个根.

§3. 牛顿=项式展开公式.

排列与组合:

有一个球筐里有 n 个球, 分别标号为 $1, 2, \dots, n$. 另有 k ($\leq n$) 个互不相同的盒子, 则从球筐里取出 k 个球放入这些盒子的放法有多少种?

$n^k = n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1) \quad n! \triangleq n^n$

从球筐里取出 k 个球放入另一个球筐的放法有多少种?

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)}{k!} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

规定: $\binom{n}{0} = 1, \binom{n}{k} = 0 \quad \left(\begin{matrix} k < 0 \\ \text{或} \\ k > n \end{matrix} \right)$

基本性质: ① $\binom{n}{n-k} = \binom{n}{k}$

⑥

$$\textcircled{2} \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k} + \binom{n-1}{k-1} \quad (\text{帕斯卡定理})$$

$$\textcircled{3} \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n}{k} \binom{n-1}{k-1}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} = 2^n$$

$$\textcircled{5} \binom{n}{0} - \binom{n}{1} + \dots + (-1)^n \binom{n}{n} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{6} \binom{n}{k} \binom{k}{m} = \binom{n}{m} \binom{n-m}{k-m} = \binom{n}{k-m} \binom{n-k+m}{m}$$

$(m \leq k \leq n).$

二项式公式:

$$(a+b)^n = a^n + \binom{n}{1} a^{n-1} b + \dots + \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^k + \dots + b^n$$

证明: (1) 当 $n=1$ 时, 公式显然成立.

(2) 假设公式对所有 $\leq n$ 的数成立. 则

$$\begin{aligned} (a+b)^{n+1} &= (a+b)^n (a+b) \\ &= a^{n+1} + a^n b + \dots + \binom{n}{k+1} a^{n+2-k} b^{k+1} + \binom{n}{k-1} a^{n+1-k} b^k \\ &\quad + \binom{n}{k} a^{n+1-k} b^k + \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^{k+1} + \dots + ab^n + b^{n+1} \\ &= a^{n+1} + \dots + \left(\binom{n}{k+1} + \binom{n}{k} \right) a^{n+1-k} b^k \\ &\quad + \dots + b^{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

由帕斯卡定理: $\binom{n+1}{k} = \binom{n}{k} + \binom{n}{k-1}$

即得到公式对 $n+1$ 也成立, 证毕!

⑦

推论: (1) 取 $a=b=1$, 可得

$$\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} = 2^n$$

(2) 取 $a=1, b=-1$ 可得

$$\binom{n}{0} - \binom{n}{1} + \dots + (-1)^n \binom{n}{n} = 0.$$

例4.
$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{2k}{k} \binom{2n-2k}{n-k} = 4^n$$

证明: (母函数法)

回顾: (在微积分中证明)

$$(X+Y)^\alpha = X^\alpha + \binom{\alpha}{1} X^{\alpha-1} Y + \dots + \binom{\alpha}{i} X^{\alpha-i} Y^i + \dots$$

其中
$$\binom{\alpha}{i} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-i+1)}{i!}$$

由此可得公式:
$$\binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{k} (-4)^k = \binom{2k}{k}$$

则有
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{2k}{k} X^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{k} (-4X)^k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-4X}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1-4X} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-4X}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-4X}} = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{2k}{k} X^k \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{2k}{k} X^k \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{2k}{k} \binom{2(n-k)}{n-k} \right) X^n \end{aligned}$$

又因为
$$\frac{1}{1-4X} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 4^n X^n$$

对比两边系数可得:
$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{2k}{k} \binom{2(n-k)}{n-k} = 4^n.$$

例5. (费马小定理)

若 p 为素数, 求证 $n^p - n$ 对任意 $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 可以被 p 整除, 即有

$$n^p \equiv n \pmod{p}.$$

证明: (1) 当 $n=1$ 时, 显然成立 ($p|0$)

(2) 假设命题对 $n=k$ 时成立. 那么

$$(k+1)^p - (k+1) = k^p + \binom{p}{1}k^{p-1} + \dots + \binom{p}{i}k^i + \dots + 1 - (k+1)$$

$$= k^p - k + \binom{p}{1}k^{p-1} + \dots + \binom{p}{i}k^i + \dots + \binom{p}{p-1}k$$

由归纳假设, $k^p - k$ 被 p 整除. 又注意到

$$p \mid \binom{p}{i} \quad i=1, 2, \dots, p-1$$

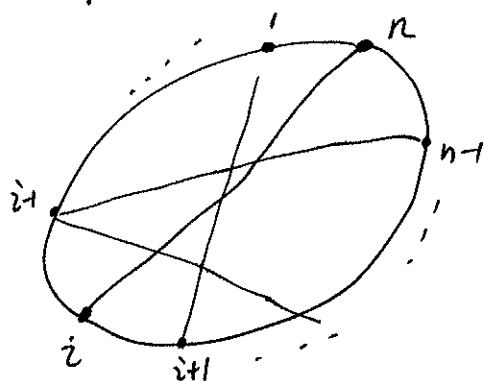
所以 $p \mid (k+1)^p - (k+1)$, 命题对 $n=k+1$ 成立. 证毕!

例6. 给定圆周上任意 n 个点, 确定由 $\binom{n}{2}$ 条弦划分的圆内区域数 R_n . 此处假设任意三条弦在圆内不相交.

证明: $R_n = 1 + \binom{n}{2} + \binom{n}{4}$

$R_n: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 31, \dots$

假设 R_{n-1} 已知, 则要建立 R_n, R_{n-1} 之间的关系.



在 $(i, i+1)$ -弦上与其它弦交点个数

正好对左区域增加数 +1

所以有如下递归公式:

$$(9) \quad R_n = R_{n-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left((i-1)(n-i-1) + 1 \right).$$

由例1, 可知

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} ((i+1)(n-i-1)+1) = \frac{1}{6}n^3 - n^2 + \frac{17}{6}n - 2.$$

那么. $R_n = R_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{6}n^3 - n^2 + \frac{17}{6}n + (-2) \right)$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \frac{17}{6} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - 2n$$
$$= 1 + \binom{n}{2} + \binom{n}{4}.$$

注: 求解递推关系:

$$S_n - S_{n-1} = a_n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i + c \quad c \text{ 为任意常数 (由 } S_0 \text{ 的值而定)}$$

基本性质:

$$\textcircled{1} \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i \pm b_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \pm \sum_{i=1}^n b_i$$

$$\textcircled{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^m b_j \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{m+n} \left(\sum_{i+j=k} a_i b_j \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} ((i+1)(n-i-1)+1) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (-i^2 + ni + 2 - n) \\ &= - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i^2 \right) + n \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i \right) + (2-n)(n-1) \\ &= - \frac{(n-1)n(2n-1)}{6} + \frac{n(n-1)n}{2} + (2-n)(n-1) \\ &= \frac{1}{6}n^3 - n^2 + \frac{17}{6}n - 2. \end{aligned}$$