

正弦和余弦的多倍角公式及其应用

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[摘 要] 推导证明了正弦和余弦的多倍角公式, 并给出了多倍角公式在推导切比雪夫多项式的一般表达式, 证明 $\cos \frac{m\pi}{n}$ 和 $\sin \frac{m\pi}{n}$ 不是超越数, 求特殊矩阵的特征值, 推导组合求和公式等方面的应用.

[关键词] 多倍角公式; 切比雪夫多项式; 组合求和

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1 正弦和余弦的多倍角公式的推导证明

在三角学中, 有正弦和余弦的倍角公式

$$\cos 2\theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1, \quad \sin 2\theta = 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta,$$

有正弦和余弦的 3 倍角公式

$$\cos 3\theta = 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta, \quad \sin 3\theta = 4 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta - \sin \theta,$$

有正弦和余弦的 4 倍角公式

$$\cos 4\theta = 8 \cos^4 \theta - 8 \cos^2 \theta + 1, \quad \sin 4\theta = 8 \cos^3 \theta \sin \theta - 4 \cos \theta \sin \theta,$$

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我们自然会想到, 是不是有一般的 n 倍角公式呢? 下面就给出这样的公式.

定理 对任何正整数 n , 必有

$$\begin{aligned} \cos n\theta &= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (C_{n-k}^k + C_{n-1-k}^{k-1}) (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} \cos^{n-2k} \theta, \\ \sin n\theta &= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]} C_{n-1-k}^k (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} \cos^{n-1-2k} \theta \sin \theta. \end{aligned}$$

证 用数学归纳法来证明这两个公式.

当 $n=1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]} (C_{1-k}^k + C_{1-1-k}^{k-1}) (-1)^k 2^{1-1-2k} \cos^{1-2k} \theta &= (C_{1-0}^0 + C_{0-0}^{-1}) (-1)^0 2^{0-2 \times 0} \cos^{1-0} \theta = \cos \theta, \\ \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{1-1}{2}\right]} C_{1-1-k}^k (-1)^k 2^{1-1-2k} \cos^{1-1-2k} \theta \sin \theta &= C_{0-0}^0 (-1)^0 2^{0-2 \times 0} \cos^{0-2 \times 0} \theta \sin \theta = \sin \theta, \end{aligned}$$

公式显然成立.

设已知对某个给定的正整数 n , 公式成立, 有

$$\cos n\theta = \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (C_{n-k}^k + C_{n-1-k}^{k-1}) (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} \cos^{n-2k} \theta,$$

$$\sin n\theta = \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]} C_{n-1-k}^k (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} \cos^{n-1-2k}\theta \sin\theta.$$

下面看 $n+1$ 时的情形.

$$\cos(n+1)\theta = \cos n\theta \cos\theta - \sin n\theta \sin\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (C_{n-k}^k + C_{n-1-k}^{k-1}) (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} \cos^{n+1-2k}\theta - \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]} C_{n-1-k}^k (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} \cos^{n-1-2k}\theta \sin^2\theta \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (C_{n-k}^k + C_{n-1-k}^{k-1}) (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} \cos^{n+1-2k}\theta - \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]} C_{n-1-k}^k (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} (\cos^{n-1-2k}\theta - \cos^{n+1-2k}\theta) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (C_{n-k}^k + C_{n-1-k}^{k-1} + C_{n-1-k}^k) (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} \cos^{n+1-2k}\theta + \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]} C_{n-1-k}^k (-1)^{k+1} 2^{n-1-2k} \cos^{n-1-2k}\theta \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (C_{n-k}^k + C_{n-k}^k) (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} \cos^{n+1-2k}\theta + \sum_{k=1}^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]+1} C_{n-1-(k-1)}^{k-1} (-1)^{k-1+1} 2^{n-1-2(k-1)} \cos^{n-1-2(k-1)}\theta \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} C_{n-k}^k (-1)^k 2^{n-2k} \cos^{n+1-2k}\theta + \sum_{k=1}^{\left[\frac{n+1}{2}\right]} C_{n-k}^{k-1} (-1)^k 2^{n+1-2k} \cos^{n+1-2k}\theta \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n+1}{2}\right]} (C_{n-k}^k + 2C_{n-k}^{k-1}) (-1)^k 2^{n-2k} \cos^{n+1-2k}\theta \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n+1}{2}\right]} (C_{n+1-k}^k + C_{n-k}^{k-1}) (-1)^k 2^{n-2k} \cos^{n+1-2k}\theta, \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin(n+1)\theta = \sin n\theta \cos\theta + \cos n\theta \sin\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]} C_{n-1-k}^k (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} \cos^{n-2k}\theta \sin\theta + \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (C_{n-k}^k + C_{n-1-k}^{k-1}) (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} \cos^{n-2k}\theta \sin\theta \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (C_{n-k}^k + C_{n-1-k}^{k-1} + C_{n-1-k}^k) (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} \cos^{n-2k}\theta \sin\theta \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (C_{n-k}^k + C_{n-k}^k) (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} \cos^{n-2k}\theta \sin\theta = \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} C_{n-k}^k (-1)^k 2^{n-2k} \cos^{n-2k}\theta \sin\theta. \end{aligned}$$

可见, 当 $n+1$ 时, 两个公式也成立. 所以, 对任何正整数 n , 公式都成立.

2 用多倍角公式求切比雪夫(Чебышев)多项式的一般表达式

第一类切比雪夫多项式 $T_n(x)$ 是微分方程 $(1-x^2)y'' - xy' + n^2y = 0$ 的解.

第一类切比雪夫多项式可以用余弦和反余弦函数定义为

$$T_n(x) = \cos(n \arccos x), \quad n=0, 1, 2, \dots.$$

令 $\theta = \arccos x$, $\cos\theta = x$, 根据余弦多倍角公式, 立即可以得到下列一般表达式:

$$\begin{aligned} T_n(x) &= \cos(n \arccos x) = \cos n\theta = \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (C_{n-k}^k + C_{n-1-k}^{k-1}) (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} \cos^{n-2k}\theta \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (C_{n-k}^k + C_{n-1-k}^{k-1}) (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} x^{n-2k}. \end{aligned}$$

具体来说, 有

$$\begin{aligned} T_0(x) &= 1, \quad T_1(x) = x, \\ T_2(x) &= 2x^2 - 1, \quad T_3(x) = 4x^3 - 3x, \\ T_4(x) &= 8x^4 - 8x^2 + 1, \quad T_5(x) = 16x^5 - 20x^3 + 5x, \\ T_6(x) &= 32x^6 - 48x^4 + 18x^2 - 1, \quad T_7(x) = 64x^7 - 112x^5 + 56x^3 - 7x, \end{aligned}$$

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第二类切比雪夫多项式 $U_n(x)$ 是微分方程 $(1-x^2)y'' - 3xy' + n(n+2)y = 0$ 的解.

第二类切比雪夫多项式可以用正弦和反余弦函数定义为

$$U_n(x) = \frac{\sin[(n+1)\arccos x]}{\sin(\arccos x)}, \quad n=0,1,2,\dots$$

令 $\theta = \arccos x$, $\cos\theta = x$, 根据正弦多倍角公式, 立即可以得到下列一般表达式:

$$\begin{aligned} U_n(x) &= \frac{\sin[(n+1)\arccos x]}{\sin(\arccos x)} = \frac{\sin(n+1)\theta}{\sin\theta} = \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} C_{n-k}^k (-1)^k 2^{n-2k} \cos^{n-2k}\theta \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} C_{n-k}^k (-1)^k 2^{n-2k} x^{n-2k}. \end{aligned}$$

具体来说, 有

$$\begin{aligned} U_0(x) &= 1, \quad U_1(x) = 2x, \\ U_2(x) &= 4x^2 - 1, \quad U_3(x) = 8x^3 - 4x, \\ U_4(x) &= 16x^4 - 12x^2 + 1, \quad U_5(x) = 32x^5 - 32x^3 + 6x, \\ U_6(x) &= 64x^6 - 80x^4 + 24x^2 - 1, \quad U_7(x) = 128x^7 - 192x^5 + 80x^3 - 8x, \\ &\dots\dots \end{aligned}$$

3 用多倍角公式证明对任何正整数 m, n , $\cos \frac{m\pi}{n}$ 和 $\sin \frac{m\pi}{n}$ 都不是超越数

设

$$\theta = \frac{m\pi}{n}, \quad x = \cos\theta = \cos \frac{m\pi}{n}, \quad y = \sin\theta = \sin \frac{m\pi}{n}.$$

根据余弦 n 倍角公式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} (-1)^m &= \cos m\pi = \cos\left(n \frac{m\pi}{n}\right) = \cos n\theta = \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (C_{n-k}^k + C_{n-1-k}^{k-1}) (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} \cos^{n-2k}\theta \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (C_{n-k}^k + C_{n-1-k}^{k-1}) (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} x^{n-2k}. \end{aligned}$$

这是一个整系数 n 次代数方程, $x = \cos\theta = \cos \frac{m\pi}{n}$ 是它的一个根. 所以 $\cos \frac{m\pi}{n}$ 不是超越数.

当 n 是偶数时, 根据余弦 n 倍角公式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} (-1)^m &= \cos m\pi = \cos\left(n \frac{m\pi}{n}\right) = \cos n\theta = \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (C_{n-k}^k + C_{n-1-k}^{k-1}) (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} \cos^{n-2k}\theta \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (C_{n-k}^k + C_{n-1-k}^{k-1}) (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} (1 - \sin^2\theta)^{\frac{n}{2}-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (C_{n-k}^k + C_{n-1-k}^{k-1}) (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} (1 - y^2)^{\frac{n}{2}-k}. \end{aligned}$$

这是一个整系数 n 次代数方程, $y = \sin\theta = \sin \frac{m\pi}{n}$ 是它的一个根.

当 n 是奇数时, 根据正弦 n 倍角公式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \sin m\pi = \sin\left(n \frac{m\pi}{n}\right) = \sin n\theta = \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]} C_{n-1-k}^k (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} \cos^{n-1-2k}\theta \sin\theta \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]} C_{n-1-k}^k (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} (1 - \sin^2\theta)^{\frac{n-1}{2}-k} \sin\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]} C_{n-1-k}^k (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} (1-y^2)^{\frac{n-1}{2}-k} y.$$

这是一个整系数 n 次代数方程, $y = \sin\theta = \sin \frac{m\pi}{n}$ 是它的一个根. 所以 $\sin \frac{m\pi}{n}$ 不是超越数.

4 用多倍角公式求一个 n 阶矩阵的特征值

设

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_n$$

首先, 用数学归纳法证明公式

$$|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda \end{vmatrix}_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (-1)^k C_{n-k}^k \lambda^{n-2k}.$$

当 $n=1$ 时,

$$|\lambda I - A| = |\lambda| = \lambda = (-1)^0 C_{1-0}^0 \lambda^{1-2 \times 0},$$

公式成立.

当 $n=2$ 时,

$$|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 1 = (-1)^0 C_{2-0}^0 \lambda^{2-2 \times 0} + (-1)^1 C_{2-1}^1 \lambda^{2-2 \times 1},$$

公式也成立.

设对某个 m , 当 $n=1, 2, \dots, m-1$ 时, 公式都成立, 下面讨论 $n=m$ 时的情形.

$$\begin{aligned} |\lambda I - A| &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda \end{vmatrix}_m = \lambda \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda \end{vmatrix}_{m-1} - (-1) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda \end{vmatrix}_{m-1} \\ &= \lambda \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda \end{vmatrix}_{m-1} - \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda \end{vmatrix}_{m-2} \\ &= \lambda \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{m-1}{2}\right]} (-1)^k C_{m-1-k}^k \lambda^{m-1-2k} - \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{m-2}{2}\right]} (-1)^k C_{m-2-k}^k \lambda^{m-2-2k} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{m-1}{2}\right]} (-1)^k C_{m-1-k}^k \lambda^{m-2k} + \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{m}{2}\right]-1} (-1)^{k+1} C_{m-1-(k+1)}^{(k+1)-1} \lambda^{m-2(k+1)} \\ &= (-1)^0 C_{m-1-0}^0 \lambda^{m-2 \times 0} + \sum_{k=1}^{\left[\frac{m-1}{2}\right]} (-1)^k C_{m-1-k}^k \lambda^{m-2k} + \sum_{k=1}^{\left[\frac{m}{2}\right]} (-1)^k C_{m-1-k}^{k-1} \lambda^{m-2k} \\ &= \lambda^m + \sum_{k=1}^{\left[\frac{m}{2}\right]} (-1)^k (C_{m-1-k}^k + C_{m-1-k}^{k-1}) \lambda^{m-2k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (-1)^0 C_{k=0}^0 \lambda^{m-2 \times 0} + \sum_{k=1}^{\left[\frac{m}{2}\right]} (-1)^k C_{m-k}^k \lambda^{m-2k} \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{m}{2}\right]} (-1)^k C_{m-k}^k \lambda^{m-2k},
 \end{aligned}$$

可见, $n=m$ 时, 公式也成立. 所以, 对任何正整数 n , 公式都成立.

设 $\theta = \frac{j\pi}{n+1}$, $\lambda_j = 2\cos\theta = 2\cos\frac{j\pi}{n+1}$, $j=1, 2, \dots, n$. 根据正弦多倍角公式, 有 (公式中的 n 用 $n+1$ 代入)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (-1)^k C_{n-k}^k \lambda_j^{n-2k} \sin \frac{j\pi}{n+1} &= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} C_{n-k}^k (-1)^k 2^{n-2k} \cos^{n-2k}\theta \sin\theta = \sin(n+1)\theta \\
 &= \sin \frac{(n+1)j\pi}{n+1} = \sin j\pi = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

因为 $j=1, 2, \dots, n$, $0 < \frac{j\pi}{n+1} < \pi$, $\sin \frac{j\pi}{n+1} \neq 0$, 所以必有

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (-1)^k C_{n-k}^k \lambda_j^{n-2k} = 0.$$

由此可见, 当 $j=1, 2, \dots, n$ 时, 每一个 $\lambda_j = 2\cos \frac{j\pi}{n+1}$ 都是特征方程

$$|\lambda I - A| = \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (-1)^k C_{n-k}^k \lambda^{n-2k} = 0$$

的根, 所以, n 阶矩阵 A 的 n 个特征值就是

$$\lambda_j = 2\cos \frac{j\pi}{n+1}, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, n.$$

5 用多倍角公式推导一些组合求和公式

由欧拉公式可知

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta &= e^{in\theta} = (e^{i\theta})^n = (\cos\theta + i \sin\theta)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (\cos\theta)^{n-k} (i \sin\theta)^k \\
 &= C_n^0 \cos^n\theta + i C_n^1 \cos^{n-1}\theta \sin\theta - C_n^2 \cos^{n-2}\theta \sin^2\theta - i C_n^3 \cos^{n-3}\theta \sin^3\theta \\
 &\quad + C_n^4 \cos^{n-4}\theta \sin^4\theta + \dots + C_n^n (i \sin\theta)^n.
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

在(1)式中, 等号左边的实部必定与等号右边的实部相等, 所以有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos n\theta &= C_n^0 \cos^n\theta - C_n^2 \cos^{n-2}\theta \sin^2\theta + C_n^4 \cos^{n-4}\theta \sin^4\theta \\
 &\quad - C_n^6 \cos^{n-6}\theta \sin^6\theta + \dots + (-1)^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} C_n^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} \cos^{n-2\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]}\theta \sin^{2\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]}\theta \\
 &= \sum_{j=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (-1)^j C_n^{2j} \cos^{n-2j}\theta \sin^{2j}\theta = \sum_{j=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (-1)^j C_n^{2j} \cos^{n-2j}\theta (1 - \cos^2\theta)^j \\
 &= \sum_{j=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (-1)^j C_n^{2j} \cos^{n-2j}\theta \sum_{h=0}^j C_j^h (-1)^h \cos^{2h}\theta \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} \sum_{m=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (-1)^k C_n^{2(k+m)} C_{k+m}^m \cos^{n-2k}\theta.
 \end{aligned}$$

与余弦 n 倍角公式

$$\cos n\theta = \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (C_{n-k}^k + C_{n-1-k}^{k-1}) (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} \cos^{n-2k}\theta$$

相对比, 可得

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} C_n^{2(k+m)} C_{k+m}^m = (C_{n-k}^k + C_{n-1-k}^{k-1}) 2^{n-1-2k}, \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots, \left[\frac{n}{2}\right].$$

$k=0$ 时, 有

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} C_n^{2m} = C_n^0 + C_n^2 + C_n^4 + \dots + C_n^{2\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} = 2^{n-1}.$$

$k=1$ 时, 有

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} m C_n^{2m+2} = C_n^2 + 2C_n^4 + 3C_n^6 + \dots + \left[\frac{n}{2}\right] C_n^{2\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} = n 2^{n-3}.$$

$k=2$ 时, 有

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} C_{m+2}^2 C_n^{2m+4} = C_n^4 + 3C_n^6 + 6C_n^8 + \dots + C_{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]}^2 C_n^{2\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} = \frac{n(n-3)}{2} 2^{n-5}.$$

.....

在(1)式中, 等号左边的虚部必定与等号右边的虚部相等, 所以有

$$\begin{aligned} \sin n\theta &= C_n^1 \cos^{n-1}\theta \sin\theta - C_n^3 \cos^{n-3}\theta \sin^3\theta + C_n^5 \cos^{n-5}\theta \sin^5\theta \\ &\quad - C_n^7 \cos^{n-7}\theta \sin^7\theta + \dots + (-1)^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]} C_n^{2\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]} \cos^{n-2\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]}\theta \sin^{2\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]}\theta \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]} (-1)^j C_n^{2j+1} \cos^{n-2j-1}\theta \sin^{2j+1}\theta = \sum_{j=0}^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]} (-1)^j C_n^{2j+1} \cos^{n-2j-1}\theta (1 - \cos^2\theta)^j \sin\theta \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]} (-1)^j C_n^{2j+1} \cos^{n-2j-1}\theta \sum_{h=0}^j C_j^h (-1)^h \cos^{2h}\theta \sin\theta \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]} \sum_{m=0}^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]} (-1)^k C_n^{2(k+m)+1} C_{k+m}^m \cos^{n-2k-1}\theta \sin\theta. \end{aligned}$$

与正弦 n 倍角公式

$$\sin n\theta = \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]} C_{n-1-k}^k (-1)^k 2^{n-1-2k} \cos^{n-1-2k}\theta \sin\theta$$

相对比, 可得

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]} C_n^{2(k+m)+1} C_{k+m}^m = C_{n-1-k}^k 2^{n-1-2k}, \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots, \left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right].$$

$k=0$ 时, 有

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]} C_n^{2m+1} = C_n^1 + C_n^3 + C_n^5 + \dots + C_n^{2\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]+1} = 2^{n-1}.$$

$k=1$ 时, 有

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]} (m+1) C_n^{2m+3} = C_n^3 + 2C_n^5 + 3C_n^7 + \dots + \left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right] C_n^{2\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]+1} = (n-2) 2^{n-3}.$$

$k=2$ 时, 有

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]} C_{m+2}^2 C_n^{2m+5} = C_n^5 + 3C_n^7 + 6C_n^9 + \dots + C_{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]}^2 C_n^{2\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]+1} = \frac{(n-3)(n-4)}{2} 2^{n-5}.$$

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Multiple Angles Formula of Sine and Cosine and Its Application

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Abstract: Multiple angles formula of sine and cosine is proved. The formula can be applied to expressing Chebyshev polynomial, proving that $\cos \frac{m\pi}{n}$ and $\sin \frac{m\pi}{n}$ are not transcendental numbers, finding eigenvalues of a matrix and deriving formulas of summation of combination.

Key words: multiple angles formula; Chebyshev polynomial; summation of combination