# 用初等方法推导伯努利数的显性计算公式

## 王 新 民

(内江师范学院 数学与信息科学学院, 四川 内江 641100)

摘 要:首先给出了正整数幂和的显性计算公式,并用数学归纳法证明了相关的结论,然后从中得出了伯努利数的显性计算公式.

关键词:伯努利数;数学归纳法;显性计算公式

中图分类号:O173

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1671-1785(2012)04-0031-02

伯努利(Bernoulli)数是数学中非常重要的一组常数,它在数学分析、数论和微分拓扑等许多领域均有广泛的应用. 因此,关于伯努利数的计算就成为了一个非常有价值的问题,许多数学家及学者都研究过这一问题. 从方法上讲主要有两种,一种是借助递推公式进行计算;另一种是运用高等数学中的分析方法,但这两种方法均存在着运算量大的弊端. 本文将运用初等方法推导伯努利数的显性计算公式.

伯努利数是数学家雅克比·伯努利在求正整数的幂和公式的过程中得到的. 记

$$S_m(n) = 1^m + 2^m + 3^m + n^m = \sum_{r=1}^n r^m (m \in \mathbb{N}^*).$$
当  $k = 1, 2, 3, 4, \cdots$  时分别有
$$S_1(n) = \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{n}{2},$$

$$S_2(n) = \frac{1}{3}n^3 + \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{6}n,$$

$$S_3(n) = \frac{1}{4}n^4 + \frac{1}{2}n^3 + \frac{1}{4}n^2,$$

$$S_4(n) = \frac{1}{5}n^5 + \frac{1}{2}n^4 + \frac{1}{3}n^3 - \frac{1}{30}n,$$

以上各式中关于n的一次项系数被称为伯努利数[1],一般用 $B_m$  来表示,其中,

$$B_1 = \frac{1}{2}, B_3 = B_5 = \cdots = 0,$$

$$B_2 = \frac{1}{6}, B_4 = -\frac{1}{30}, \cdots.$$

下面推导这组伯努利数的显性计算公式.

引理 
$$\mathbf{1}^{[2]}$$
  $\sum_{r=0}^{n} (-1)^{r} C_{n}^{r} r^{n} = (-1)^{n} n!$ 

引理 2[3]

$$S_m(n) = 1^m + 2^m + 3^m + n^m = \sum_{r=1}^m Z_m^r r! C_{n+1}^{r+1},$$

其中

$$Z_m^1 = Z_m^m = 1$$
,  $Z_m^r = Z_{m-1}^{r-1} + r Z_{m-1}^r (1 < r < m)$ .

定理1

$$Z_{m}^{r} = \frac{1}{(r-1)!} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} (-1)^{i} C_{r-1}^{i} (r-i)^{m-1}$$
$$1 \leq r \leq m, m \in \mathbb{N}^{*}. \tag{1}$$

证明 首先来证明  $Z_m^1 = Z_m^m = 1$ .  $Z_m^1 = 1$  是显然的,下面证明

$$Z_m^m = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \left[ m^{m-1} - C_{m-1}^1 (m-1)^{m-1} + C_{m-1}^2 (m-2)^{m-1} + \dots + (-1)^{m-1} C_{m-1}^{m-1} \right] = 1.$$
 由引理 1 可得

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m} (-1)^{i} C_{m}^{i} i^{m} = -C_{m}^{1} 1^{m} + C_{m}^{2} 2^{m} + \dots +$$

$$(-1)^{i} C_{m}^{i} i^{m} + (-1)^{m} m^{m} = (-1)^{m} m!,$$

即

收稿日期:2011-12-09

基金项目:四川省教师教育研究中心课题(TER2010-040)

作者简介:王新民(1962一),男,甘肃敦煌人,内江师范学院副教授,硕士.研究方向:数学教育与数学文化.

$$m^m - C_m^1 (m-1)^m + C_m^2 (m-2)^m + \dots + (-1)^i C_m^i (m-i)^m + (-1)^{m-1} C_m^{m-1} = m!.$$

因

$$C_m^i(m-i)^m = mC_{m-1}^i(m-i)^{m-1},$$

因此

$$Z_m^m = rac{1}{(m-1)!} [m^{m-1} - C_{m-1}^1 (m-1)^{m-1} + C_{m-1}^2 (m-2)^{m-1} + \dots + (-1)^{m-1} C_{m-1}^{m-1}] = 1.$$
 下面用数学归纳法进行证明.

(T) 当m=1时, $Z_1=1$ 成立;当m=2时, $Z_2=1$ ,  $Z_2 = 1$  均成立.

(II) 假设当  $m = k-1, r = 1, 2, \dots, k-1 (k \ge 3)$ 时,等式(1)成立,那么,当n=k时,由引理2知,当 1 < r < k 时

$$\begin{split} Z_{k}^{r} &= Z_{k-1}^{-1} + Z_{k-1}^{r} = \frac{1}{(r-2)!} \sum_{i=0}^{r-2} (-1)^{i} C_{r-2}^{i} (r-i)^{i} \\ &= i-1)^{k-2} + \frac{r}{(r-1)!} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} (-1)^{i} C_{r-1}^{i} (r-i)^{k-2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{(r-1)!} \Big[ \sum_{i=0}^{r-2} (-1)^{i} (r-1) C_{r-2}^{i} (r-i)^{k-2} \Big] = \\ &= \frac{1}{(r-1)!} \Big[ \sum_{i=0}^{r-2} (-1)^{i} C_{r-1}^{i} (r-i)^{k-2} \Big] = \\ &= \frac{1}{(r-1)!} \Big[ \sum_{i=0}^{r-2} (-1)^{i} C_{r-1}^{i} (r-i-1)^{k-1} + \\ &= \frac{1}{(r-1)!} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} (-1)^{i} C_{r}^{i} (r-i)^{k-1} \Big] = \frac{1}{(r-1)!} \sum_{i=1}^{r-1} (-1)^{i} (C_{r}^{i} - i)^{k-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{(r-1)!} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} (-1)^{i} C_{r-1}^{i} (r-i)^{k-1} , \end{split}$$

即当 m = k 时,等式(1) 也成立.

h(T)(T) 两步可知, 当  $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$ , 1 < r < m时,等式(1)成立.

综上所述,当 $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$ ,1 $\leq r \leq m$ 时,等式(1)成立. 由引理 2 与定理 1 可得到正整数幂和的如下计 算公式

$$S_m(n) = 1^m + 2^m + 3^m + n^m = \sum_{r=1}^m r C_{n+1}^{r+1} \left[ \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} (-1)^i C_{r-1}^i (r-i)^{m-1} \right].$$

与文献[4-9]中的相关公式相比,由上述公式 可以更为直接地计算出正整数任意正数幂的和,如

$$\begin{split} S_1(n) &= C_{n+1}^2 = \frac{1}{2} n(n+1) \,, \\ S_2(n) &= C_{n+1}^2 + 2 C_{n+1}^3 = \frac{1}{6} n(n+1) (2n+1) \,, \\ S_3(n) &= C_{n+1}^2 + 6 C_{n+1}^3 + 6 C_{n+1}^4 = \left[ \frac{1}{2} n(n+1) \right]^2 \,, \end{split}$$

$$B_{m} = \sum_{r=1}^{m} \frac{(-1)^{r-1}}{r+1} \left[ \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} (-1)^{i} C_{r-1}^{i} (r - 1)^{m-1} \right] (m \in \mathbb{N}^{*}).$$

$$C_{n+1}^{r+1} = \frac{(n+1)n(n-1)\cdots(n-r+1)}{(r+1)!}$$

展成关于n的多项式,其中,关于n的一次项的系数为  $\frac{(-1)^{r-1}(r-1)!}{(r+1)!}$ ,由引理 2 与伯努利数的定义可得

$$B_m = \sum_{r=1}^m \frac{(-1)^{r-1}(r-1)!}{r+1} Z_m^r.$$

结合定理 1,便可得伯努利数的显性计算公式

$$B_{m} = \sum_{r=1}^{m} \frac{(-1)^{r-1}}{r+1} \left[ \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} (-1)^{i} C_{r-1}^{i} (r - i)^{m-1} \right] (m \in \mathbb{N}^{*}).$$

此公式比文献[10]中给出的公式,项数少两 项、幂指数低一次,因此运算量更小,并且操作起来 也更为方便,如

$$B_{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} (2C_{1}^{0} - C_{1}^{1}) = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$B_{3} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} (2^{2}C_{1}^{0} - C_{1}^{1}) + \frac{1}{4} (3^{2}C_{2}^{0} - 2^{2}C_{2}^{1} + C_{2}^{2}) = 0,$$

$$B_{4} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} (2^{3}C_{1}^{0} - C_{1}^{1}) + \frac{1}{4} (3^{3}C_{2}^{0} - 2^{3}C_{2}^{1} + C_{2}^{2}) - \frac{1}{5} (4^{3}C_{3}^{0} - C_{1}^{1}) + \frac{1}{4} (3^{3}C_{2}^{0} - 2^{3}C_{2}^{1} + C_{2}^{2}) - \frac{1}{5} (4^{3}C_{3}^{0} - C_{2}^{0}) + \frac{1}{5} (4^{3}C_{3}^{0} - C_{3}^{0}) + \frac{1}{5} (4^{3}C_$$

#### 参考文献:

- [1] (美)莫里斯·克莱因. 古今数学思想:第二册 [M]. 上 海:上海科学技术出版社,2002:179.
- [2] 陈碧琴,熊桂武. 组合恒等式的两种新证法 [J]. 沈阳师 范大学学报:自然科学版,2002,22(3):169-171.
- [3] 吴立宝,王新民,宋维芳. "杨辉三角"的几种变体 [J]. 唐山师范学院学报,2008,30(2):41-43. (下转第36页)

Chemistry Letters, 2007,17(4):879-883.

- [10] Alan Aitken R, David P Armstrong, Ronald H B Galt, et al. Synthesis and pyrolytic behaviour of thiazolidin-2-one 1, 1-dioxides [J]. Journal of the Chemical
- Society, Perkin Transactions 1,1997(1);2139-2145.
- [11] 宁永成. 有机化合物结构鉴定与有机波谱学 [M]. 北京:科学出版社,2000.

# On Preparation of the Thiofide of 3-methylthiazolidine -thione-2

### HU Zhi-wu<sup>1</sup>, XIE Fenq<sup>1,2</sup>, GUO Penq-pai<sup>1</sup>, ZHU Sha-sha<sup>1</sup>

- (1. Sichuan University of Science and Engineering, Sichun, Zigong 643000, China; 2. Neijiang Normal University, Neijiang, Sichuan 641100, China)
- **Abstract:** The process of preparing 3-methylthiazolidine-thione-2 by N-methyl-monoethanolamine and carbon disulfide was subjected to research. The optimum conditions were found out by orthogonal experiment. Qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis of the thus synthesized product were carried out by use of the melting-point instrument, infrared spectrometer and high-performance liquid chromatography. The results showed that the optimum conditions for preparing 3-Methylthiazolidine-thione-2 were as follows: the drop-wise adding temperature was at 75 °C, the reaction temperature at 125 °C, the reaction time 2.5 h, the molar ratio of N-methyl-monoethanolamine and Carbon disulfide 1: 2.4. Under the optimum conditions, the yield rate of 3-Methylthiazolidine-thione-2 was 87.4%, the infrared spectrogram of the product conformed to the standard sample, with the purity quotient reaching up to 98.67%.

Key words: N-methyl-monoethanolamine; synthesize; orthogonal experiment; optimum conditions

(责任编辑:胡 蓉)

#### (上接第 32 页)

- [4] 黄婷,车茂林,彭杰. 自然数幂和通项公式证明的新方法 [J]. 内江师范学院学报,2011,26(8);27-30.
- [5] 郭松柏,沈有建. 自然数方幂和的通项公式 [J]. 高等数 学研究,2010,13(1):61-63.
- [6] 马建荣,刘三阳,刘红卫. 自然数幂和的定积分算法 [J]. 高等数学研究,2009,12(6):33-36.
- [7] 朱永娥,周宇,王琳. 一个积分公式及自然数的方幂和[]].

河南师范大学学报:自然科学版,2007,35(3):165-166.

- [8] 汪晓勤,周崇林. 自然数幂和的矩阵算法 [J]. 高等数学研究,2004,7(2):35-37.
- [9] 杨志强. 用逐差法求解自然数方幂之和 [J]. 数学实践与认识,2003,33(11):136-137.
- [10] 夏学启. 贝努利数的简明表达式 [J]. 芜湖职业技术学 院学报,2006,8(1);51-53.

# The Derivation of the Explicit Formula of Bernoulli Number by Elementary Method

#### WANG Xin-min

(College of Mathematics and Information Science, Neijiang Normal University, Neijiang, Sichuan 641100, China)

**Abstract:** First the explicit formula for positive integer's power sum is given, and the relevant conclusions are then proved through the use of mathematical induction, from which an explicit formula of Bernoulli number is thus worked out.

Key words: Bernoulli number; mathematical induction; explicit formula

(责任编辑:胡 蓉)