

反演原理

Inversion Principle

已知：

$$g(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_{k,n} f(k)$$

反演：

$$f(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n b_{k,n} g(k)$$

反演原理

下面探究怎样的函数能够反演：

由于

$$\sum_{k=0}^n b_{k,n} g(k) = \sum_{k=0}^n b_{k,n} \sum_{i=0}^k a_{i,k} f(i) = \sum_{i=0}^n f(i) \sum_{k=i}^n a_{i,k} b_{k,n}$$

要使之等于 $f(n)$ ，则必有：

$$\sum_{k=i}^n a_{i,k} b_{k,n} = [i = n]$$

即满足该式的函数能够反演。

二项式反演

令 $a_{i,n} = b_{i,n} = (-1)^i \binom{n}{i}$ ，则：

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=i}^n a_{i,k} b_{k,n} &= \sum_{k=i}^n (-1)^{k+i} \binom{n}{k} \binom{k}{i} \\ &= \sum_{k=i}^n (-1)^{k+i} \binom{n}{i} \binom{n-i}{k-i} && \text{三项式版恒等式} \\ &= (-1)^i \binom{n}{i} \sum_{k=i}^n (-1)^k \binom{n-i}{k-i} \\ &= \binom{n}{i} \sum_{t=0}^{n-i} (-1)^t \binom{n-i}{t} && t = k - i \\ &= \binom{n}{i} (1-1)^{n-i} && \text{二项式定理} \\ &= [i = n] \end{aligned}$$

满足反演原理！故得到二项式反演公式：

$$g(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} f(k) \iff f(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} g(k)$$

或写作另一个形式：

$$g(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} f(k) \iff f(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} g(k)$$

莫比乌斯反演

令 $a_{i,n} = [i \mid n]$, $b_{i,n} = \mu\left(\frac{n}{i}\right) [i \mid n]$, 则:

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{k=i}^n a_{i,k} b_{k,n} &= \sum_{k=i}^n [i \mid k] [k \mid n] \mu\left(\frac{n}{k}\right) \\ &= [i \mid n] \sum_{r \mid d} \mu\left(\frac{d}{r}\right) && \text{设 } k = ri, n = di \\ &= [i \mid n] [d = 1] && \text{定义: } \sum_{k \mid n} \mu(k) = [n = 1] \\ &= [i = n]\end{aligned}$$

满足反演原理! 故得到**莫比乌斯反演公式**:

$$g(n) = \sum_{d \mid n} f(d) \iff f(n) = \sum_{d \mid n} \mu(d) g\left(\frac{n}{d}\right)$$

集合反演

令 $a_{T,S} = b_{T,S} = [T \subseteq S](-1)^{|T|}$, 则:

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{R=T}^S a_{T,R} b_{R,S} &= \sum_{R=T}^S [T \subseteq R] [R \subseteq S] (-1)^{|T|+|R|} \\ &= [T \subseteq S] \sum_{R' \subseteq S'} (-1)^{|R'|} && \text{设 } R = R' + T, S = S' + T \\ &= [T \subseteq S] \sum_{|R'|=0}^{|S'|} \binom{|S'|}{|R'|} (-1)^{|R'|} \\ &= [T \subseteq S] (1-1)^{|S'|} && \text{二项式定理} \\ &= [T \subseteq S] [|S'| = 0] \\ &= [T = S]\end{aligned}$$

满足反演原理! 故得到**集合反演公式**:

$$g(S) = \sum_{T \subseteq S} (-1)^{|T|} f(T) \iff f(S) = \sum_{T \subseteq S} (-1)^{|T|} g(T)$$

或写作另一个形式:

$$g(S) = \sum_{T \subseteq S} f(T) \iff f(S) = \sum_{T \subseteq S} (-1)^{|S|-|T|} g(T)$$

斯特林反演

令 $a_{i,n} = (-1)^i \begin{bmatrix} n \\ i \end{bmatrix}$, $b_{i,n} = (-1)^i \left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ i \end{matrix} \right\}$, 则:

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_k a_{i,k} b_{k,n} &= \sum_k (-1)^i \begin{bmatrix} k \\ i \end{bmatrix} (-1)^k \left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right\} \\ &= (-1)^{n-i} \sum_k (-1)^{n-k} \left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{bmatrix} k \\ i \end{bmatrix} \\ &= (-1)^{n-i} [i = n] && \text{反转公式} \\ &= [i = n]\end{aligned}$$

满足反演原理! 故得到**斯特林反演公式**:

$$g(n) = \sum_k (-1)^k \left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right\} f(k) \iff f(n) = \sum_k (-1)^k \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} g(k)$$

或写作另一个形式:

$$g(n) = \sum_k \left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right\} f(k) \iff f(n) = \sum_k (-1)^{n-k} \left[\begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right] g(k)$$

$$g(n) = \sum_k \left[\begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right] f(k) \iff f(n) = \sum_k (-1)^{n-k} \left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right\} g(k)$$