

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

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

