

Fibonacci 数列推广

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摘要: Fibonacci 数列是从兔子繁殖问题引出的经典数列, 从兔子繁殖角度出发, 将经典 Fibonacci 数列进行多种形式的推广, 总结出一般形式. 利用 k 维空间上的变换方法, 将代数与几何学相结合, 求出广义 k 阶 Fibonacci 数列的通项公式. 结果表明, 该通项公式可用数列的特征方程的解来表示.

关键词: Fibonacci 数列; 推广; 通项公式; 特征方程

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0 引言

Fibonacci 数列是一个经典的组合数列, 有各种各样的组合解释, 它的代表问题是意大利著名数学家 Fibonacci 于 1202 年提出的兔子繁殖问题, 这个问题一提出就引起了后世源源不断的兴趣, 对它的研究一直没有间断, 如今仍充满着现代活力. 例如, 吴振奎^[1] 与 Zhang^[2] 总结了 Fibonacci 数列的各种性质, Benjamin 等^[3] 综述了与 Fibonacci 数相关的 118 个恒等式. 本文将从兔子繁殖问题出发对 Fibonacci 数列进行推广, 总结出一般形式, 并用一种几何方法求出它的通项公式.

1 Fibonacci 数列的推广

下面从多个角度对 Fibonacci 数列进行推广, 均假设兔子不死亡.

(1) 有雌雄一对兔子, 两个月后每月可繁殖雌雄各一的 k 对兔子, 新生的每对兔子从第 2 个月起每月繁殖 k 对兔子, 则问题转化为

$$\begin{cases} F_n = F_{n-1} + kF_{n-2}; & n \geq 3 \\ F_1 = F_2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 F_n 表示第 n 个月兔子的个数.

当 $k=1$ 时, 即经典的 Fibonacci 数列. 当 $k=2, 3, 4, 5$ 时, Levine^[4] 对此做了深入的研究, 分别称为 Beta-nacci, Gamma-nacci, Delta-nacci, Epsi-nacci 数列.

(2) 若 k 个月后每月繁殖雌雄各一的一对兔子, 新生的每对兔子从第 k 个月起每月繁殖一对兔子, 则问题转化为

$$\begin{cases} F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-k}; & n \geq k+1 \\ F_1 = F_2 = \cdots = F_k = 1 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Bicknell-Johnson 等^[5] 称其为广义 Fibonacci 数列.

(3) 两个月后每月均比上个月多繁殖一对兔子, 新生的每对兔子从第二个月起每月均比上个月多繁殖一对兔子, 到第 $k+1$ 个月则不再增加, 则问题转化为

$$\begin{cases} F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} + \cdots + F_{n-k}; & n \geq k+1 \\ F_1 = F_2 = 1, F_3 = 2, \\ F_i = \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} F_j; & i = 4, 5, \cdots, k \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

此数列被称为 k 阶 Fibonacci 数列.

(4) 综上, 可以提炼出一个更一般的递推关系, 即

$$F_n^{(k)} = a_1 F_{n-1}^{(k)} + a_2 F_{n-2}^{(k)} + \cdots + a_k F_{n-k}^{(k)}; \quad k \geq 2 \quad (4)$$

其中初值可设为 $F_0^{(k)} = F_{-1}^{(k)} = \cdots = F_{-(k-2)}^{(k)} = 0$, $F_1^{(k)} = 1$; $a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_k$ 为常数, 使得数列的特征方程 $x^k - a_1 x^{k-1} - \cdots - a_{k-1} x - a_k = 0$ 有 k 个不同的根. 此数列称为广义 k 阶 Fibonacci 数列.

2 推广形式的 Fibonacci 数列通项公式的求解

下面主要讨论第4种推广形式,即广义 k 阶 Fibonacci 数列通项公式的求解. 这是属于高阶线性常系数递归关系式的求解问题,已有很多研究成果. 下面使用 k 维空间上的几何方法来求解.

定理 1 对于广义 k 阶 Fibonacci 数列(4), 其通项公式为

$$F_n^{(k)} = \frac{\alpha_1^{n+k-2}}{(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)(\alpha_1 - \alpha_3) \cdots (\alpha_1 - \alpha_k)} + \frac{\alpha_2^{n+k-2}}{(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1)(\alpha_2 - \alpha_3) \cdots (\alpha_2 - \alpha_k)} + \cdots + \frac{\alpha_k^{n+k-2}}{(\alpha_k - \alpha_1)(\alpha_k - \alpha_2) \cdots (\alpha_k - \alpha_{k-1})} \quad (5)$$

其中 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k$ 为特征方程 $x^k - a_1 x^{k-1} - \cdots - a_{k-1} x - a_k = 0$ 的互不相同的根.

证明 设 $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_k$ 为任意实数,考虑 k 维空间 $\mathbf{R}^k$ 上的变换

$$\phi: b_1 \mathbf{i}_1 + b_2 \mathbf{i}_2 + \cdots + b_k \mathbf{i}_k \rightarrow b_2 \mathbf{i}_1 + b_3 \mathbf{i}_2 + \cdots + b_k \mathbf{i}_{k-1} + (a_k b_1 + a_{k-1} b_2 + \cdots + a_1 b_k) \mathbf{i}_k$$

其中 $\mathbf{i}_1, \mathbf{i}_2, \dots, \mathbf{i}_k$ 为 k 维空间的一组标准正交基.

易见对任意 $\mathbf{Z}_1, \mathbf{Z}_2 \in \mathbf{R}^k$ 及 $s \in \mathbf{R}$ 有

$\phi(\mathbf{Z}_1 + \mathbf{Z}_2) = \phi(\mathbf{Z}_1) + \phi(\mathbf{Z}_2)$, $\phi(s\mathbf{Z}_1) = s\phi(\mathbf{Z}_1)$
对广义 k 阶 Fibonacci 数列 $\{F_n^{(k)}, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$ 构成的 k 维向量:

$$F_{n-k+1}^{(k)} \mathbf{i}_1 + F_{n-k+2}^{(k)} \mathbf{i}_2 + \cdots + F_{n-1}^{(k)} \mathbf{i}_{k-1} + F_n^{(k)} \mathbf{i}_k$$

有

$$\begin{aligned} & F_{n-k+1}^{(k)} \mathbf{i}_1 + F_{n-k+2}^{(k)} \mathbf{i}_2 + \cdots + F_n^{(k)} \mathbf{i}_k = \\ & \phi(F_{n-k}^{(k)} \mathbf{i}_1 + F_{n-k+1}^{(k)} \mathbf{i}_2 + \cdots + F_{n-1}^{(k)} \mathbf{i}_k) = \cdots = \\ & \phi^{n-1}(F_{2-k}^{(k)} \mathbf{i}_1 + F_{3-k}^{(k)} \mathbf{i}_2 + \cdots + F_0^{(k)} \mathbf{i}_{k-1} + F_1^{(k)} \mathbf{i}_k) = \\ & \phi^{n-1}(\mathbf{i}_k) \end{aligned}$$

下面设方程 $x^k - a_1 x^{k-1} - \cdots - a_{k-1} x - a_k = 0$ 的互不相同的根分别为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k$, 则对于 k 维向量 $\beta_1 = \mathbf{i}_1 + \alpha_1 \mathbf{i}_2 + \alpha_1^2 \mathbf{i}_3 + \cdots + \alpha_1^{k-1} \mathbf{i}_k$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \phi(\mathbf{i}_1 + \alpha_1 \mathbf{i}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_1^{k-1} \mathbf{i}_k) = \\ & \alpha_1 \mathbf{i}_1 + \alpha_1^2 \mathbf{i}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_1^{k-1} \mathbf{i}_{k-1} + (a_k + a_{k-1} \alpha_1 + \\ & a_{k-2} \alpha_1^2 + \cdots + a_1 \alpha_1^{k-1}) \mathbf{i}_k = \\ & \alpha_1 \mathbf{i}_1 + \alpha_1^2 \mathbf{i}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_1^k \mathbf{i}_k = \alpha_1 (\mathbf{i}_1 + \alpha_1 \mathbf{i}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_1^{k-1} \mathbf{i}_k) \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\phi(\beta_1) = \alpha_1 \beta_1$$

同理对于向量

$$\beta_2 = \mathbf{i}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{i}_2 + \alpha_2^2 \mathbf{i}_3 + \cdots + \alpha_2^{k-1} \mathbf{i}_k, \text{ 有 } \phi(\beta_2) = \alpha_2 \beta_2$$

$\vdots$

$$\beta_k = \mathbf{i}_1 + \alpha_k \mathbf{i}_2 + \alpha_k^2 \mathbf{i}_3 + \cdots + \alpha_k^{k-1} \mathbf{i}_k, \text{ 有 } \phi(\beta_k) = \alpha_k \beta_k$$

下面用 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_k$ 表示 $\mathbf{i}_k$. 设 $\beta_1 y_1 + \beta_2 y_2 +$

$\cdots + \beta_k y_k = \mathbf{i}_k$, 则有方程组

$$\begin{cases} y_1 + y_2 + \cdots + y_k = 0 \\ \alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k y_k = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_1^{k-2} y_1 + \alpha_2^{k-2} y_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k^{k-2} y_k = 0 \\ \alpha_1^{k-1} y_1 + \alpha_2^{k-1} y_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k^{k-1} y_k = 1 \end{cases}$$

即 $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b}$, 其中

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha_{k-1} & \alpha_k \\ \alpha_1^2 & \alpha_2^2 & \cdots & \alpha_{k-1}^2 & \alpha_k^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ \alpha_1^{k-1} & \alpha_2^{k-1} & \cdots & \alpha_{k-1}^{k-1} & \alpha_k^{k-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y} = (y_1 \ y_2 \ \cdots \ y_k)^T$$

$$\mathbf{b} = (0 \ 0 \ \cdots \ 1)^T$$

由范德蒙德行列式知 $|\mathbf{A}| = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} (\alpha_j - \alpha_i)$. 由于 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k$ 互不相等, $|\mathbf{A}| \neq 0$, 此方程有唯一解.

由 Cramer 法则可知

$$y_1 = \frac{|\mathbf{A}_1|}{|\mathbf{A}|}, \dots, y_r = \frac{|\mathbf{A}_r|}{|\mathbf{A}|}, \dots, y_n = \frac{|\mathbf{A}_n|}{|\mathbf{A}|}$$

其中

$$\mathbf{A}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 & \cdots & \alpha_k \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \alpha_2^{k-2} & \alpha_3^{k-2} & \cdots & \alpha_k^{k-2} \\ 1 & \alpha_2^{k-1} & \alpha_3^{k-1} & \cdots & \alpha_k^{k-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\vdots$

$$\mathbf{A}_r = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ \alpha_1 & \cdots & \alpha_{r-1} & 0 & \cdots & \alpha_k \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \alpha_1^{k-2} & \cdots & \alpha_{r-1}^{k-2} & 0 & \cdots & \alpha_k^{k-2} \\ \alpha_1^{k-1} & \cdots & \alpha_{r-1}^{k-1} & 1 & \cdots & \alpha_k^{k-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\vdots$

$$\mathbf{A}_k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha_{k-1} & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ \alpha_1^{k-2} & \alpha_2^{k-2} & \cdots & \alpha_{k-1}^{k-2} & 0 \\ \alpha_1^{k-1} & \alpha_2^{k-1} & \cdots & \alpha_{k-1}^{k-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

经计算有

$$|\mathbf{A}_1| = (-1)^{k+1} \prod_{2 \leq i < j \leq k} (\alpha_j - \alpha_i)$$

$\vdots$

$$|\mathbf{A}_r| = (-1)^{k+r} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq k, i, j \neq r} (\alpha_j - \alpha_i)$$

$\vdots$

$$|\mathbf{A}_k| = (-1)^{2k} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq k-1} (\alpha_j - \alpha_i)$$

所以

$$y_1 = \frac{(-1)^{k+1} \prod_{2 \leq i \leq j \leq k} (\alpha_j - \alpha_i)}{\prod_{1 \leq i \leq j \leq k} (\alpha_j - \alpha_i)} = \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{\prod_{i=2}^k (\alpha_i - \alpha_1)} =$$

$$1/(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)(\alpha_1 - \alpha_3) \cdots (\alpha_1 - \alpha_k)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$y_r = \frac{(-1)^{k+r} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq j \leq k, i, j \neq r} (\alpha_j - \alpha_i)}{\prod_{1 \leq i \leq j \leq k} (\alpha_j - \alpha_i)} =$$

$$1/[(\alpha_r - \alpha_1)(\alpha_r - \alpha_2) \cdots (\alpha_r - \alpha_{r-1}) \times$$

$$(\alpha_r - \alpha_{r+1}) \cdots (\alpha_r - \alpha_k)]$$

$$\vdots$$

$$y_k = 1/(\alpha_k - \alpha_1)(\alpha_k - \alpha_2) \cdots (\alpha_k - \alpha_{k-1})$$

从而

$$F_{n-k+1}^{(k)} \mathbf{i}_1 + F_{n-k+2}^{(k)} \mathbf{i}_2 + \cdots + F_n^{(k)} \mathbf{i}_k =$$

$$\phi^{n-1}(\mathbf{i}_k) = \phi^{n-1}(y_1 \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 + y_2 \boldsymbol{\beta}_2 + \cdots + y_k \boldsymbol{\beta}_k) =$$

$$y_1 \phi^{n-1}(\boldsymbol{\beta}_1) + y_2 \phi^{n-1}(\boldsymbol{\beta}_2) + \cdots + y_k \phi^{n-1}(\boldsymbol{\beta}_k) =$$

$$y_1 \alpha_1^{n-1} \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 + y_2 \alpha_2^{n-1} \boldsymbol{\beta}_2 + \cdots + y_k \alpha_k^{n-1} \boldsymbol{\beta}_k =$$

$$y_1 \alpha_1^{n-1} (\mathbf{i}_1 + \alpha_1 \mathbf{i}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_1^{k-1} \mathbf{i}_k) + y_2 \alpha_2^{n-1} (\mathbf{i}_1 +$$

$$\alpha_2 \mathbf{i}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_2^{k-1} \mathbf{i}_k) + \cdots +$$

$$y_k \alpha_k^{n-1} (\mathbf{i}_1 + \alpha_k \mathbf{i}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k^{k-1} \mathbf{i}_k)$$

比较两端 $\mathbf{i}_k$ 前的系数可得

$$F_n^{(k)} = y_1 \alpha_1^{n-1} \alpha_1^{k-1} + y_2 \alpha_2^{n-1} \alpha_2^{k-1} + \cdots + y_k \alpha_k^{n-1} \alpha_k^{k-1} =$$

$$\frac{\alpha_1^{n+k-2}}{(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)(\alpha_1 - \alpha_3) \cdots (\alpha_1 - \alpha_k)} +$$

$$\frac{\alpha_2^{n+k-2}}{(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1)(\alpha_2 - \alpha_3) \cdots (\alpha_2 - \alpha_k)} + \cdots +$$

$$\frac{\alpha_k^{n+k-2}}{(\alpha_k - \alpha_1)(\alpha_k - \alpha_2) \cdots (\alpha_k - \alpha_{k-1})}$$

证毕.

推论 1 对于推广的问题(1), 数列(1)的通项公式为

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

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4k}} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{1+4k}}{2} \right)^n$$

推论 2 对于推广的问题(2), 广义 Fibonacci 数列(2)的通项公式为式(5), 其中 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_k$ 为特征方程 $x^k - x^{k-1} - 1 = 0$ 的互不相同的根.

推论 3 对于推广的问题(3), k 阶 Fibonacci 数列(3)的通项公式为式(5), 其中 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_k$ 为特征方程 $x^k - x^{k-1} - \cdots - x - 1 = 0$ 的互不相同的根.

3 结 语

本文对 Fibonacci 数列进行多种形式的推广, 并总结出一般形式, 利用 k 维空间上的变换关系, 求出通项公式, 该通项公式可用数列的特征方程的解来表示. 此方法使复杂问题的求解简单化, 其他关于数列问题的研究均可用到此方法.

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Generalization of Fibonacci sequence

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Abstract: Fibonacci sequence is a classical sequence generated from the question of the rabbits' propagation. From the viewpoint of the rabbits' propagation, the classical Fibonacci sequence is generalized in many forms and some general forms are obtained. Combining interrelated knowledge of algebra and geometry by the transformation on k -dimensional space, the formula of general term for the generalized k -step Fibonacci sequence is obtained. The results show that the general term formula can be expressed by the solutions of the characteristic equation of the sequence.

Key words: Fibonacci sequence; generalization; general term formula; characteristic function