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# 带有高斯取整函数的两个非线性三项递推关系的周期性

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**摘要:** 研究了带有高斯取整函数的两个非线性三项递推关系  $\varphi_{k-1} + \varphi_{k+1} = [\varphi_k]$ ,  $\varphi_{k-1} + \varphi_k + \varphi_{k+1} = [\varphi_k]$ ,  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$  的周期性, 通过递推分析找到了两个递推关系的所有解的最小正周期, 并证明了任何解的周期均为 12.

**关键词:** 非线性递推关系; 周期解; 生成元; 转化

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## Periodicity of two nonlinear three term recurrence relations involving the Gauss bracket function

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**Abstract:** Two discontinuous three term recurrence relations  $\varphi_{k-1} + \varphi_{k+1} = [\varphi_k]$ , and  $\varphi_{k-1} + \varphi_k + \varphi_{k+1} = [\varphi_k]$ ,  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$  involving the Gauss bracket function are studied. By recursion and analysis, we find the least periods of all their solutions and prove that any solution has the period 12.

**Key words:** nonlinear recurrence relation; periodic solution; generator; translation

## 0 引言

因非光滑动力系统可以模拟脉冲控制功能的物理过程, 因此具有重要研究意义. 通常, 这些系统很难处理, 因此找到有通解或可完整分析其周期性的源方程十分重要. 本文介绍了两种带有高斯取整函数的不连续三项递推关系, 并给出了它们的周期性, 为处理该类问题的周期性提供了一种参考方法. 本文的研究方法是基于把解的整数部分和分数部分分开, 通过递推分析寻找它们的最小周期. 类似于本文的方法已应用于 Heaviside 方程的不连续递推关系<sup>[1-3]</sup>.

考虑不连续递推关系

$$\varphi_{k-1} + \varphi_{k+1} = [\varphi_k], \quad (1)$$

其中  $k \in \mathbf{Z} := \{\dots, -1, 0, 1, \dots\}$ . 假设  $\varphi$  是问题(1)的一个整数解, 即对任意  $k$ ,  $\varphi_k$  是整数, 则(1)式是线性齐次递推关系

$$\varphi_{k-1} + \varphi_{k+1} = \varphi_k, \quad (2)$$

其特征方程为  $x^2 - x + 1 = 0$ . 这是一个序为 6 的割圆多项式, 其根为  $\lambda_{\pm} = \cos(\pi/3) \pm i \sin(\pi/3)$  [4-5]. 因此,  $\varphi$  是周期的并且周期为 6. 然而, 当  $\varphi_k$  不是整数时, 确定问题(1) 的非整数解的周期并不容易. 因此, 本文将证明: 如果  $\varphi$  是问题(1) 的解, 则  $\varphi$  是周期的并且 12 是它的周期;  $\varphi$  的最小周期为 1, 4, 6 或 12 [4].

为了方便, 本文对文中的一些符号和基本概念作如下说明:

(a)  $\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{N}$  和  $\mathbf{Z}^+$  分别表示实数集, 整数集, 非负整数集和正整数集.

(b) 令  $x$  为实数.  $[x]$  为不超过  $x$  的最大整数. 定义  $x$  取整为  $[x]$ ,  $x$  取分数为  $\langle x \rangle = (x - [x]) \in [0, 1)$ . 若  $\langle x \rangle = 0$ , 则  $[x] = 0$ ; 若  $\langle x \rangle \in (0, 1)$ , 则  $[-\langle x \rangle] = [-1 + (1 - \langle x \rangle)] = [-1] = -1$ , 当  $\langle \langle x \rangle \rangle = \langle x \rangle$  时, 有  $\langle 1 - \langle x \rangle \rangle = 1 - \langle x \rangle$ . 假设  $\alpha$  是整数,  $\epsilon \in [0, 1)$ , 有  $[\alpha + \epsilon] = [\alpha] = \alpha$  且  $[\alpha - \epsilon] = [\alpha] = \alpha, \epsilon = 0$ ; 另外, 若  $\epsilon > 0$ , 则有  $\langle \alpha + \epsilon \rangle = \langle \alpha \rangle + \langle \epsilon \rangle = \langle \epsilon \rangle$  和  $\langle \alpha + 1 - \epsilon \rangle = \langle \alpha - 1 + (1 - \epsilon) \rangle = \alpha - 1, \epsilon \in (0, 1)$ .  $\langle \alpha \rangle + \langle 1 - \epsilon \rangle = \langle 1 - \epsilon \rangle$ .

(c) 若任意  $\psi_i$  是整数, 则实序列  $\psi = \{\psi_i\}_{i \in \mathbf{Z}}$  是整数列. 若存在  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ , 使得  $\psi_k$  不是整数, 则  $\psi$  是非整数列.

(d) 对任意  $i \in \mathbf{Z}$ , 存在正整数  $\tau$ , 使得  $\psi_{i+\tau} = \psi_i$ , 则(标量或向量) 序列  $\psi = \{\psi_m\}_{m \in \mathbf{Z}}$  叫做周期的. 正整数  $\tau$  叫做  $\psi$  的周期. 若  $\psi$  是周期的, 且在  $\psi$  的所有周期中, 存在最小周期  $\Omega\psi$ , 记  $\Omega\psi = \omega$ , 则  $\psi$  是  $\omega$ - 周期的, 或叫做存在最小周期  $\omega$ . 即在周期序列中, 实序列  $\psi$  的最小周期就是这个序列的周期.

## 1 主要结果

1.1 递推关系(1) 的周期性. 讨论如下函数的非线性三项递推关系的周期解:

$$\varphi_{k+1} + \varphi_{k-1} = [\varphi_k], \quad k \in \mathbf{Z}. \quad (3)$$

实序列  $\varphi = \{\varphi_k\}_{k \in \mathbf{Z}}$  是(3) 式的解, 是指将其代入(3) 式使其成为恒等式. (3) 式可以改写为:

$$\varphi_{k+1} = [\varphi_k] - \varphi_{k-1}, \quad (4)$$

$$\varphi_{k-1} = [\varphi_k] - \varphi_{k+1}, \quad (5)$$

由此知(3) 式的解  $\varphi$  是由其任意两个连续项  $(\varphi_k, \varphi_{k+1})$  唯一决定的, 尤其易知  $\varphi$  是(3) 式的整数解, 当且仅当对任意  $m \in \mathbf{Z}$ ,  $\varphi_m$  和  $\varphi_{m+1}$  是整数.

定义 3 个集合:  $\Gamma_0 = (0, 1) \times (0, 1)$ ,  $\Gamma_1 = (0, 1) \times \{0\}$  和  $\Gamma_2 = \{0\} \times (0, 1)$ . 这 3 个集合将  $\{(u, v) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid 0 \leq u, v < 1\} \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$  进行了分块. 通过高斯取整函数的性质, 有如下的引理.

引理 1 设  $\varphi$  是(3) 式的解, 则存在  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ , 使得:

$$\langle \varphi_{k+2} \rangle \in \begin{cases} \{0\}, & \langle \varphi_k \rangle = 0, \\ (0, 1), & \langle \varphi_k \rangle > 0; \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

$$[\varphi_{k+2}] = \begin{cases} [\varphi_{k+1}] - [\varphi_k], & \langle \varphi_k \rangle = 0, \\ [\varphi_{k+1}] - [\varphi_k] - 1, & \langle \varphi_k \rangle \neq 0; \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

$$\varphi_{k+3} = \begin{cases} -1 - [\varphi_k] - \langle \varphi_{k+1} \rangle, & (\langle \varphi_k \rangle, \langle \varphi_{k+1} \rangle) \in \Gamma_0, \\ -1 - [\varphi_k], & (\langle \varphi_k \rangle, \langle \varphi_{k+1} \rangle) \in \Gamma_1, \\ -[\varphi_k] - \langle \varphi_{k+1} \rangle, & (\langle \varphi_k \rangle, \langle \varphi_{k+1} \rangle) \in \Gamma_2, \\ -[\varphi_k], & (\langle \varphi_k \rangle, \langle \varphi_{k+1} \rangle) \in \{(0, 0)\}. \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

证明 不失一般性, 令  $k = 0$ . 首先考虑(6) 式, 由(3) 式得

$$[\varphi_2] = [[\varphi_1] - \varphi_0] = [[\varphi_1] - ([\varphi_0] + \langle \varphi_0 \rangle)] = [\varphi_1] - [\varphi_0] + [-\langle \varphi_0 \rangle]. \quad (9)$$

注意到  $\langle \varphi_0 \rangle \in [0, 1)$ , 若  $\langle \varphi_0 \rangle \in (0, 1)$ , 则  $(1 - \langle \varphi_0 \rangle) \in (0, 1)$ . 因此, 若  $\langle \varphi_0 \rangle = 0$ , 则由(9) 式得  $\varphi_2 =$

$[\varphi_2] + \langle \varphi_2 \rangle = [\varphi_1] - [\varphi_0] + [-\langle \varphi_0 \rangle] = [\varphi_1] - [\varphi_0]$ , 从而  $\langle \varphi_2 \rangle = 0$ ; 若  $\langle \varphi_0 \rangle > 0$ , 则  $(1 - \langle \varphi_0 \rangle) \in (0, 1)$ , 再由(9)式得  $\varphi_2 = [\varphi_2] + \langle \varphi_2 \rangle = ([\varphi_1] - [\varphi_0] - 1) + (1 - \langle \varphi_1 \rangle)$ , 从而  $[\varphi_2] = [\varphi_1] - [\varphi_0] - 1$ ,  $\langle \varphi_2 \rangle = 1 - \langle \varphi_0 \rangle$ , (6)式成立.

考虑(7)式, 由(3)式可知

$$\begin{aligned} [\varphi_0] - [\varphi_1] + [\varphi_2] &= [\varphi_0] - [\varphi_1] + [[\varphi_1] - \varphi_0] = [\varphi_0] - [\varphi_1] + [\varphi_1] + [-\varphi_0] = \\ &= [\varphi_0] + [-([\varphi_0] + \langle \varphi_0 \rangle)] = [-\langle \varphi_0 \rangle]. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

因为  $\langle \varphi_0 \rangle \in [0, 1)$ , 所以如果  $\langle \varphi_0 \rangle = 0$  (或  $\langle \varphi_0 \rangle > 0$ ), 则可得出  $[-\langle \varphi_0 \rangle] = 0$  (或  $-1$ ), 由此(7)式成立.

考虑(8)式. 假设  $(\langle \varphi_0 \rangle, \langle \varphi_1 \rangle) \in \{(0, 0)\}$ , 由(6)式得  $\langle \varphi_2 \rangle = 0$ , 再由(3)式和(7)式得  $\varphi_3 = [\varphi_2] - \varphi_1 = [\varphi_1] - [\varphi_0] - \varphi_1 = -[\varphi_0]$ . 假设  $(\langle \varphi_0 \rangle, \langle \varphi_1 \rangle) \in \Gamma_0$ , 由(6)式知  $\langle \varphi_2 \rangle > 0$ , 而由(3)式和(7)式得  $\varphi_3 = [\varphi_2] - \varphi_1 = [\varphi_1] - [\varphi_0] - 1 - [\varphi_1] - \langle \varphi_1 \rangle = -1 - [\varphi_0] - \langle \varphi_1 \rangle$ . 再由(6)式和(7)式知, 若  $(\langle \varphi_0 \rangle, \langle \varphi_1 \rangle) \in \Gamma_1$ , 则  $\langle \varphi_0 \rangle > 0$ ,  $\langle \varphi_1 \rangle = 0$ . 所以  $\varphi_3 = [\varphi_2] - \varphi_1 = [\varphi_1] - [\varphi_0] - 1 - \varphi_1 = -1 - [\varphi_0]$ . 若  $(\langle \varphi_0 \rangle, \langle \varphi_1 \rangle) \in \Gamma_2$ , 则  $\langle \varphi_0 \rangle = 0$ ,  $\langle \varphi_1 \rangle > 0$ . 所以  $\varphi_3 = [\varphi_2] - \varphi_1 = [\varphi_1] - [\varphi_0] - [\varphi_1] - \langle \varphi_1 \rangle = -[\varphi_0] - \langle \varphi_1 \rangle$ , 由此(8)式成立. 证毕.

**注 1** 令  $\varphi$  是(3)式的解, 则  $(\langle \varphi_0 \rangle, \langle \varphi_1 \rangle) \in \Gamma_0 \cup \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2 \cup \{(0, 0)\}$ . 若  $(\langle \varphi_0 \rangle, \langle \varphi_1 \rangle) \in \{(0, 0)\} \cup \Gamma_0$ , 则对任意  $m \in \mathbf{Z}^+$  有  $(\langle \varphi_m \rangle, \langle \varphi_{m+1} \rangle) \in \{(0, 0)\} \cup \Gamma_0$ ; 否则, 对任意  $n \in \mathbf{Z}^+$ , 有

$$(\langle \varphi_n \rangle, \langle \varphi_{n+1} \rangle) \in \Gamma_{\alpha+1}, \quad n \equiv \alpha \pmod{2}. \quad (11)$$

事实上, 假设  $\varphi$  是(3)式的解, 则由定义知  $(\langle \varphi_0 \rangle, \langle \varphi_1 \rangle) \in \Gamma_0 \cup \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2 \cup \{(0, 0)\}$ . 设  $(\langle \varphi_0 \rangle, \langle \varphi_1 \rangle) \in \{(0, 0)\}$ , 由(6)式知  $\varphi_2$  和  $\varphi_3$  仍然是整数. 因此, 由归纳知对任意  $k \in \mathbf{Z}^+$ ,  $\varphi_k$  和  $\varphi_{k+1}$  为整数, 即  $(\langle \varphi_k \rangle, \langle \varphi_{k+1} \rangle) = (0, 0)$ . 设  $(\langle \varphi_0 \rangle, \langle \varphi_1 \rangle) \in \Gamma_0$ , 则由(6)式知  $\langle \varphi_2 \rangle, \langle \varphi_3 \rangle \in (0, 1)$ . 同样, 通过归纳有  $(\langle \varphi_k \rangle, \langle \varphi_{k+1} \rangle) \in (0, 1)$ ,  $k \in \mathbf{Z}^+$ .

假设  $(\langle \varphi_0 \rangle, \langle \varphi_1 \rangle) \in \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2$ , 若  $(\langle \varphi_0 \rangle, \langle \varphi_1 \rangle) \in \Gamma_1$ , 则  $\langle \varphi_0 \rangle > 0$  和  $\langle \varphi_1 \rangle = 0$ . 由(6)式得  $\langle \varphi_2 \rangle \in (0, 1)$  和  $\langle \varphi_3 \rangle = 0$ , 从而有  $(\langle \varphi_1 \rangle, \langle \varphi_2 \rangle) \in \Gamma_2$  且  $(\langle \varphi_2 \rangle, \langle \varphi_3 \rangle) \in \Gamma_1$ . 由归纳知(11)式是正确的, 并且当  $(\langle \varphi_0 \rangle, \langle \varphi_1 \rangle) \in \Gamma_2$  时, 也可以用相同的方法处理.

**引理 2** (3)式的任意整数解  $\varphi$  是周期的, 并且周期为 6. 如果存在  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ , 使  $\varphi_k = \varphi_{k+1} = 0$ , 则  $\varphi = \{0\}$ ; 否则,  $\varphi$  的周期是 6.

**证明** 因为  $\varphi$  是(3)式的整数解, 对任意  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$  有  $\langle \varphi_k \rangle = 0$ . 首先由(8)式知,  $\varphi_{k+6} = -\varphi_{k+3} = -(-\varphi_k) = \varphi_k$  且  $\varphi_{k+7} = -\varphi_{k+4} = -(-\varphi_{k+1}) = \varphi_{k+1}$ , 由此证明了 6 是  $\varphi$  的周期. 因此,  $\Omega\varphi = 1, 2, 3$  或 6. 假设 3 是  $\varphi$  的周期, 由(8)式得  $\varphi_{k+3} = -\varphi_k = \varphi_k$  且  $\varphi_{k+4} = -\varphi_{k+1} = \varphi_{k+1}$ , 从而有  $\varphi_k = \varphi_{k+1} = 0$ .  $\varphi = \{0\}$  意味着  $\Omega\varphi = 1$ . 假设  $\Omega\varphi = 2$ , 由(3)式知  $\varphi_{k+2} = [\varphi_{k+1}] - \varphi_k = \varphi_{k+1} - \varphi_k = \varphi_k$ , 由(8)式知  $\varphi_{k+3} = -\varphi_k = \varphi_{k+1}$ , 于是有  $\varphi_k = \varphi_{k+1} = 0$ , 这与假设矛盾. 因此, 若  $\varphi_k = \varphi_{k+1} = 0$ , 由  $\varphi = \{0\}$  得  $\Omega\varphi = 1$ ; 否则,  $\Omega\varphi = 6$ . 证毕.

**引理 3** (3)式的任意非整数解  $\psi$  是周期的, 其周期为 12.

**证明** 因为  $\psi$  是(3)式的非整数解, 对任意  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ , 有  $\langle \psi_k \rangle \neq 0$  或  $\langle \psi_{k+1} \rangle \neq 0$ . 因此, 由定义易知  $(\langle \psi_k \rangle, \langle \psi_{k+1} \rangle) \in \Gamma_0 \cup \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2$ . 首先证明(12)式成立.

$$(\psi_{k+6}, \psi_{k+7}) = \begin{cases} ([\psi_k], [\psi_{k+1}]) + (1 - \langle \psi_k \rangle, 1 - \langle \psi_{k+1} \rangle), & (\langle \psi_k \rangle, \langle \psi_{k+1} \rangle) \in \Gamma_0, \\ ([\psi_k], [\psi_{k+1}]) + (1 - \langle \psi_k \rangle, 0), & (\langle \psi_k \rangle, \langle \psi_{k+1} \rangle) \in \Gamma_1, \\ ([\psi_k], [\psi_{k+1}]) + (0, 1 - \langle \psi_{k+1} \rangle), & (\langle \psi_k \rangle, \langle \psi_{k+1} \rangle) \in \Gamma_2. \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

由(8)式有

$$[\psi_{k+3}] = \begin{cases} -2 - [\psi_k], & (\langle \psi_k \rangle, \langle \psi_{k+1} \rangle) \in \Gamma_0, \\ -1 - [\psi_k], & (\langle \psi_k \rangle, \langle \psi_{k+1} \rangle) \in \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2, \\ -[\psi_k], & (\langle \psi_k \rangle, \langle \psi_{k+1} \rangle) \in \{(0, 0)\}. \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

再由(4) 式得

$$\psi_6 = [\psi_5] - \psi_4 = [\psi_5] - [\psi_3] + \psi_2 = [\psi_5] - [\psi_3] + [\psi_1] - \psi_0. \quad (14)$$

为简便起见,令  $k=0$ . 若  $(\langle\psi_0\rangle, \langle\psi_1\rangle) \in \Gamma_0$ , 则由注 1、 $\langle\psi_2\rangle > 0$  和(13)、(6) 式有

$$[\psi_5] - [\psi_3] = -2 - [\psi_2] - (-2 - [\psi_0]) = [\psi_0] - ([\psi_1] - [\psi_0] - 1) = 2[\psi_0] - [\psi_1] + 1.$$

因此,由(14) 式得

$$\psi_6 = [\psi_5] - [\psi_3] + [\psi_1] - \psi_0 = 2[\psi_0] - [\psi_1] + 1 + [\psi_1] - [\psi_0] - \langle\psi_0\rangle = [\psi_0] + 1 - \langle\psi_0\rangle.$$

通过类似方法易知  $\psi_7 = [\psi_1] + 1 - \langle\psi_1\rangle$ . 通过归纳可知,  $(\langle\psi_k\rangle, \langle\psi_{k+1}\rangle) \in \Gamma_0$  时, (12) 式是正确的. 设

$(\langle\psi_0\rangle, \langle\psi_1\rangle) \in \Gamma_1$  或  $\Gamma_2$ . 由(11) 式、 $(\langle\psi_2\rangle, \langle\psi_3\rangle) \in \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2$  和(13) 式有

$$[\psi_5] - [\psi_3] = -1 - [\psi_2] - (-1 - [\psi_0]) = [\psi_0] - [\psi_2]. \quad (15)$$

若  $(\langle\psi_0\rangle, \langle\psi_1\rangle) \in \Gamma_1$ , 则  $\langle\psi_0\rangle > 0$ . 再由(14)、(15) 和(7) 式得

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_6 &= [\psi_5] - [\psi_3] + [\psi_1] - \psi_0 = [\psi_0] - [\psi_2] + [\psi_1] - \psi_0 = \\ &[\psi_0] - ([\psi_1] - [\psi_0] - 1) + [\psi_1] - [\psi_0] - \langle\psi_0\rangle = [\psi_0] + 1 - \langle\psi_0\rangle. \end{aligned}$$

若  $(\langle\psi_0\rangle, \langle\psi_1\rangle) \in \Gamma_2$ , 则  $\langle\psi_0\rangle = 0$ , 即  $\varphi_0 = [\varphi_0]$ . 再由(14)、(15) 和(7) 式得

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_6 &= [\psi_5] - [\psi_3] + [\psi_1] - \psi_0 = [\psi_0] - [\psi_2] + [\psi_1] - \psi_0 = \\ &[\psi_0] - ([\psi_1] - [\psi_0]) + [\psi_1] - [\psi_0] = [\psi_0]. \end{aligned}$$

由(11) 式知, 若  $(\langle\psi_0\rangle, \langle\psi_1\rangle) \in \Gamma_1$  (或  $\in \Gamma_2$ ), 则有  $(\langle\psi_1\rangle, \langle\psi_2\rangle) \in \Gamma_2$  (或  $\in \Gamma_1$ ). 因此有

$$\psi_7 = \begin{cases} [\psi_1], & (\langle\psi_1\rangle, \langle\psi_2\rangle) \in \Gamma_1; \\ [\psi_1] + 1 - \langle\psi_1\rangle, & (\langle\psi_1\rangle, \langle\psi_2\rangle) \in \Gamma_2. \end{cases}$$

综上所述, 当  $(\langle\psi_0\rangle, \langle\psi_1\rangle) \in \Gamma_1$  或  $\Gamma_2$  时, (12) 式成立.

下面证明 12 是  $\psi$  的周期. 设存在  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ , 有  $(\langle\psi_k\rangle, \langle\psi_{k+1}\rangle) \in \Gamma_0$ . 则由注 1 可知, 对任意  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ , 有  $(\langle\psi_k\rangle, \langle\psi_{k+1}\rangle) \in \Gamma_0$ . 由(12) 式得

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{k+12} &= [\psi_{k+6}] + 1 - \langle\psi_{k+6}\rangle = [[\psi_k] + 1 - \langle\psi_k\rangle] + 1 - \langle[\psi_k] + 1 - \langle\psi_k\rangle\rangle = \\ &[\psi_k] + [1 - \langle\psi_k\rangle] + 1 - \langle[\psi_k]\rangle - \langle 1 - \langle\psi_k\rangle \rangle = [\psi_k] + 1 - \langle 1 - \langle\psi_k\rangle \rangle = \\ &[\psi_k] + 1 - 1 + \langle\psi_k\rangle = [\psi_k] + \langle\psi_k\rangle = \psi_k. \end{aligned}$$

同理, 易得  $\psi_{k+13} = \psi_{k+1}$ , 即 12 是  $\psi$  的周期. 设  $(\langle\psi_k\rangle, \langle\psi_{k+1}\rangle) \in \Gamma_1$  或  $\Gamma_2$ , 若  $(\langle\psi_k\rangle, \langle\psi_{k+1}\rangle) \in \Gamma_1$ , 则有  $\psi_{k+1} = [\psi_k]$ . 由(11) 式知,  $(\langle\psi_{k+6}\rangle, \langle\psi_{k+7}\rangle) \in \Gamma_1$  且  $(\langle\psi_{k+1}\rangle, \langle\psi_{k+2}\rangle, \langle\psi_{k+7}\rangle, \langle\psi_{k+8}\rangle) \in \Gamma_2$ . 因此, 由(12) 式和之前的讨论可得  $\psi_{k+12} = [\psi_{k+6}] + 1 - \langle\psi_{k+6}\rangle = \psi_k$ , 并且  $\psi_{13} = [\psi_{k+7}] = [\psi_{k+1}] = \psi_{k+1}$ . 因此  $\psi$  是周期的, 且周期为 12. 当  $(\langle\psi_k\rangle, \langle\psi_{k+1}\rangle) \in \Gamma_2$  时, 可用类似的方法讨论. 证毕.

**定理 1** 对(3) 式中任意解  $\psi$  ( $\psi$  是周期的且周期为 12), 有如下结论成立:

(i) 设  $\psi$  是(3) 式的整数解, 对任意  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ ,  $\langle\varphi_k\rangle = \langle\varphi_{k+1}\rangle = 0$ , 且

$$\Omega\psi = \begin{cases} 1, & (\psi_k, \psi_{k+1}) = (0, 0), \\ 6, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

(ii) 设  $\psi$  是(3) 式的非整数解, 对任意  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ ,  $(\langle\psi_k\rangle, \langle\psi_{k+1}\rangle) \in \Gamma_0 \cup \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2$ . 若  $(\langle\psi_k\rangle, \langle\psi_{k+1}\rangle) \in \Gamma_0$ ,  $([\psi_k], [\psi_{k+1}]) = (-1, -1)$ , 则

$$\Omega\psi = \begin{cases} 1, & (\langle\psi\rangle_k, \langle\psi_{k+1}\rangle) = (1/2, 1/2), \\ 4, & (\langle\psi\rangle_k, \langle\psi_{k+1}\rangle) \neq (1/2, 1/2); \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

否则

$$\Omega\psi = \begin{cases} 6, & (\langle\psi\rangle_k, \langle\psi_{k+1}\rangle) \in \{(1/2, 1/2), (1/2, 0), (0, 1/2)\}, \\ 12, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

**证明** 由引理 2 知,若  $\psi$  是 (3) 式的整数解,则 (16) 式成立. 假设  $\psi$  是 (3) 式的非整数解,则由 (3) 式可知,存在  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ , 使得  $\langle \psi_k \rangle \neq 0$  或  $\langle \psi_{k+1} \rangle \neq 0$ , 即  $(\langle \psi_k \rangle, \langle \psi_{k+1} \rangle) \in \Gamma_0 \cup \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2$ . 为了简便,令  $k=0$ . 首先证明 (17) 式成立. 令  $(\langle \psi_0 \rangle, \langle \psi_1 \rangle) = (u, v) \in \Gamma_0$ ,  $[\psi_0] = [\psi_1] = -1$ , 当  $u, v \in (0, 1)$  时,  $[-u] = [-v] = -1$ . 若  $(u, v) = (1/2, 1/2)$ , 则  $\psi_0 = \psi_1 = -1/2$ . 再由 (3) 式有

$$\psi_2 = [\psi_1] - \psi_0 = \left[-\frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} = -1 + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\psi_3 = [\psi_2] - \psi_1 = \left[-\frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} = -1 + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

于是有  $\psi = \{-1/2\}$ . 若  $(u, v) \neq (1/2, 1/2)$ , 则由 (3) 式知:

$$\psi_2 = [\psi_1] - \psi_0 = -1 - (-1 + v) = -u,$$

$$\psi_3 = [\psi_2] - \psi_1 = [-u] + 1 - v = -1 + 1 - v = -v,$$

$$\psi_4 = [\psi_3] - \psi_2 = [-v] + u = -1 + u,$$

$$\psi_5 = [\psi_4] - \psi_3 = [-1 + u] + v = -1 + v.$$

由此可知 4 是  $\psi$  的周期, 且  $(\psi_0, \psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3) = (-1 + u, -1 + v, -u, -v)$ . 假设 2 是  $\psi$  的周期, 则  $\psi_2 = -u = -1 + u = \psi_0$ ,  $\psi_3 = -v = -1 + v = \psi_1$ . 由此可知  $u = v = 1/2$ , 这与假设矛盾. 因此,  $\psi$  的周期是 4.

下面证明 (18) 式. 为了简便, 记  $([\psi_0], [\psi_1]) = (p, q)$ ,  $(\langle \psi_0 \rangle, \langle \psi_1 \rangle) = (s, t)$ . 由引理 3 知,  $\psi$  是周期的且周期为 12. 首先考虑  $(s, t) \in \Gamma_0$ . 由注 1 可知, 对任意  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ , 有  $(\langle \psi_k \rangle, \langle \psi_{k+1} \rangle) \in \Gamma_0$ , 从而由 (12) 式得

$$(\psi_6, \psi_7) = ([\psi_0], [\psi_1]) + (1 - \langle \psi_0 \rangle, 1 - \langle \psi_1 \rangle) = (p + 1 - s, q + 1 - t). \quad (19)$$

假设  $(s, t) = (1/2, 1/2)$ . 由 (19) 式知  $(\psi_6, \psi_7) = (p + 1/2, q + 1/2) = (\psi_0, \psi_1)$ , 即 6 是  $\psi$  的周期. 假设 3 也是  $\psi$  的周期, 则由 (13) 式知  $[\psi_3] = -2 - [\psi_0] = -2 - p = p = [\psi_0]$ ,  $[\psi_4] = -2 - [\psi_1] = -2 - q = q = [\psi_1]$ , 即  $p = q = -1$ , 这与假设矛盾. 令  $\Omega\psi = 2$ , 则由 (7) 式知:

$$[\psi_2] = [\psi_1] - [\psi_0] - 1 = q - p - 1 = p = [\psi_0],$$

$$[\psi_3] = -2 - [\psi_0] = -2 - p = q = [\psi_1].$$

这表明  $p = q = -1$ , 这与假设相矛盾, 因此  $\Omega\psi = 6$ . 设  $(s, t) \neq (1/2, 1/2)$ , 若 6 是  $\psi$  的周期, 则由 (19) 式知,  $\langle \psi_6 \rangle = 1 - s = s = \langle \psi_0 \rangle$ ,  $\langle \psi_7 \rangle = 1 - t = t = \langle \psi_1 \rangle$ , 即  $s = t = 1/2$ , 这与假设矛盾, 因此  $\psi$  的周期是 12.

下面考虑  $(s, t) \in \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2$ . 设  $(s, t) = (1/2, 0)$ , 由 (12) 式得

$$(\psi_6, \psi_7) = ([\psi_0] + 1 - \langle \psi_0 \rangle, [\psi_1]) = (p + 1/2, q) = (\psi_0, \psi_1),$$

即 6 是  $\psi$  的周期. 设 3 也是  $\psi$  的周期, 由 (8) 式得  $[\psi_3] = -1 - [\psi_0] = -1 - p = p = [\psi_0]$ , 这显然不可能, 因此 1 和 3 都不是  $\psi$  的周期. 若设 2 是  $\psi$  的周期, 则由 (3) 式得  $[\psi_2] = [\psi_1] - \psi_0 = q - p - 1/2 = p + 1/2 = \psi_0$ . 再由 (8) 式得  $[\psi_3] = -1 - [\psi_0] = -1 - p = q = [\psi_1]$ . 显然  $3p = -2$  是不可能的, 因此  $\psi$  的周期是 6. 当  $(s, t) = (0, 1/2)$  时, 用相同的方法可证明  $\psi$  的周期是 6. 最后, 设  $(s, t) \in \Gamma_1 \setminus \{(1/2, 0)\}$  或  $\Gamma_2 \setminus \{(0, 1/2)\}$ . 由之前的讨论知, 6 不是  $\psi$  的周期. 假设  $\Omega\psi = 4$ , 若  $(s, t) \in \Gamma_1 \setminus \{(1/2, 0)\}$ , 则  $s > 0$ ,  $t = 0$ . 由 (11) 式得  $(\langle \psi_1 \rangle, \langle \psi_2 \rangle) \in \Gamma_2$  和  $(\langle \psi_2 \rangle, \langle \psi_3 \rangle) \in \Gamma_1$ , 由 (3) 式得

$$\psi_2 = [\psi_1] - \psi_0 = q - p - s = q - p - 1 + (1 - s) = [\psi_2] + \langle \psi_2 \rangle,$$

即  $\langle \psi_2 \rangle = 1 - s$ . 因此由 (13) 式得:

$$\psi_4 = -[\psi_1] - \langle \psi_2 \rangle = -q - \langle \psi_2 \rangle = -q - 1 + s = p + s = \psi_0,$$

$$\psi_5 = -1 - [\psi_2] = -1 - q + p + 1 = p - q = q = \psi_1.$$

于是  $q = -1/3$ , 这与假设相矛盾, 因此  $\psi$  的周期是 12. 当  $(s, t) \in \Gamma_2 \setminus \{(0, 1/2)\}$  时, 可用相同方法处理. 证毕.

## 1.2 讨论如下非线性三项递推关系

$$\varphi_{k-1} + \varphi_k + \varphi_{k+1} = [\varphi_k], k \in \mathbf{Z}. \quad (20)$$

(20) 式的解是指实序列  $\varphi = \{\varphi_k\}_{k \in \mathbf{Z}}$  经过置换后可使 (20) 式成为恒等式. 显然 (20) 式可以改写为:

$$\varphi_{k+1} = [\varphi_k] - (\varphi_k + \varphi_{k-1}), \quad (21)$$

$$\varphi_{k-1} = [\varphi_k] - (\varphi_k + \varphi_{k+1}). \quad (22)$$

由此可知 (20) 式的解  $\varphi$  是由任意两个连续项  $(\varphi_k, \varphi_{k+1})$  唯一决定的. 特别地,  $\varphi$  是 (20) 式的整数解, 当且仅当对任意  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ ,  $\varphi_k$  和  $\varphi_{k+1}$  是整数. 下面定义 3 个集合:  $\Upsilon_0 = \{0\}$ ,  $\Upsilon_1 = (0, 1]$  和  $\Upsilon_2 = (1, 2)$ . 根据高斯取整函数的性质, 易得如下引理.

**引理 4** 设  $\varphi$  是 (20) 式的解, 若存在  $m \in \mathbf{Z}$ , 使得  $\langle \varphi_m \rangle + \langle \varphi_{m+1} \rangle \in \Upsilon_{\sigma \in \{0, 1, 2\}}$ , 则对任意  $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ ,  $\langle \varphi_n \rangle + \langle \varphi_{n+1} \rangle + \langle \varphi_{n+2} \rangle = -([\varphi_n] + [\varphi_{n+2}]) = \sigma$ . (23)

**证明** 不失一般性, 令  $m = 0$ . 由 (20) 式知

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \varphi_2 \rangle + \langle \varphi_1 \rangle + \langle \varphi_0 \rangle &= \varphi_2 + \varphi_1 + \varphi_0 - ([\varphi_2] + [\varphi_1] + [\varphi_0]) = \\ &= ([\varphi_1] - \varphi_1 - \varphi_0) + \varphi_1 + \varphi_0 - ([\varphi_2] + [\varphi_1] + [\varphi_0]) = -([\varphi_2] + [\varphi_0]). \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

对任意  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ ,  $\langle \varphi_k \rangle \in [0, 1]$  且  $[\varphi_2] + [\varphi_0]$  是整数的.  $(\langle \varphi_2 \rangle + \langle \varphi_1 \rangle + \langle \varphi_0 \rangle) \in [0, 3]$  表明  $\langle \varphi_2 \rangle + \langle \varphi_1 \rangle + \langle \varphi_0 \rangle \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ . 由 (20) 式有

$$\langle \varphi_2 \rangle = \langle [\varphi_1] - \varphi_1 - \varphi_0 \rangle = \langle [\varphi_1] - [\varphi_1] - [\varphi_0] - \langle \varphi_1 \rangle - \langle \varphi_0 \rangle \rangle = \langle -\langle \varphi_1 \rangle - \langle \varphi_0 \rangle \rangle. \quad (25)$$

假设  $(\langle \varphi_0 \rangle + \langle \varphi_1 \rangle) \in \Upsilon_{\sigma \in \{0, 1, 2\}}$ , 若  $\sigma = 0$ , 则  $\langle \varphi_0 \rangle = \langle \varphi_1 \rangle = 0$ . 再由 (25) 式得  $\langle \varphi_2 \rangle = 0$ . 因此,  $\langle \varphi_2 \rangle + \langle \varphi_1 \rangle + \langle \varphi_0 \rangle = 0$ . 另外, 由归纳可知, 对任意  $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ , 有  $\langle \varphi_n \rangle = 0$ , 即对任意  $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ , 有  $\langle \varphi_n \rangle + \langle \varphi_{n+1} \rangle = 0$ . 假设  $\sigma = 1$  或 2, 由前面的讨论知  $\langle \varphi_2 \rangle + \langle \varphi_1 \rangle + \langle \varphi_0 \rangle = 1$  或 2. 假设  $\sigma = 1$ , 则  $\langle \varphi_0 \rangle + \langle \varphi_1 \rangle \in (0, 1]$ , 即  $2 - \langle \varphi_0 \rangle - \langle \varphi_1 \rangle \in (1, 2]$ . 因此, 若  $\langle \varphi_2 \rangle + \langle \varphi_1 \rangle + \langle \varphi_0 \rangle = 2$ , 由前面的讨论知  $\langle \varphi_2 \rangle \in [1, 2)$  是不可能的. 因此  $\langle \varphi_2 \rangle + \langle \varphi_1 \rangle + \langle \varphi_0 \rangle = 1$ . 注意到  $0 < 1 - \langle \varphi_1 \rangle \leq 1$ , 这表明  $\langle \varphi_2 \rangle + \langle \varphi_1 \rangle = (1 - \langle \varphi_1 \rangle) \in (0, 1]$ . 因此, 通过归纳可知, 当  $\sigma = 1$  时, (23) 式成立.  $\sigma = 2$  时的讨论可类似地进行. 证毕.

**引理 5** (20) 式的任意整数解  $\varphi$  是周期的且周期为 4. 另外, 存在  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ , 若  $\varphi_k = \varphi_{k+1} = 0$ , 则  $\varphi = \{0\}$ ; 否则,  $\varphi$  的周期是 4.

**证明** 令  $\varphi$  是 (20) 式的整数解. 为了简便, 令  $k = 0$ ,  $(\varphi_0, \varphi_1) = (p, q)$ , 其中  $p, q \in \mathbf{Z}$ . 易知对任意  $m \in \mathbf{Z}$ ,  $(\langle \varphi_m \rangle + \langle \varphi_{m+1} \rangle) \in \Upsilon_0$ . 因此, 由 (7) 式得:  $[\varphi_2] = -[\varphi_0] = -p = \varphi_2$ ,  $[\varphi_3] = -[\varphi_1] = -q = \varphi_3$ ,  $[\varphi_4] = -[\varphi_2] = -(-p) = p = \varphi_4$ ,  $[\varphi_5] = -[\varphi_3] = -(-q) = q = \varphi_5$ . 这表明 4 是  $\varphi$  的周期. 设 2 是  $\varphi$  的周期, 则由  $\varphi_2 = -p = p = \varphi_0$  和  $\varphi_3 = -q = q = \varphi_1$ , 得  $p = q = 0$ . 因此有  $\varphi = \{0\}$ , 即  $\Omega\varphi = 1$ . 总之, 若  $p = q = 0$ , 则  $\varphi$  的周期是 1; 否则,  $\varphi$  的周期是 4. 证毕.

**定理 2** 对 (20) 式的任意解  $\varphi$ , 存在  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ , 有  $\langle \varphi_k \rangle + \langle \varphi_{k+1} \rangle \in \Upsilon_0 \cup \Upsilon_1 \cup \Upsilon_2$  且  $\varphi$  是周期的, 其周期为 12, 并有如下结论:

(i) 设  $\langle \varphi_k \rangle + \langle \varphi_{k+1} \rangle \in \Upsilon_0$ , 则  $\varphi$  是整数解且  $\Omega\varphi = \begin{cases} 1, & \varphi_k = \varphi_{k+1} = 0, \\ 4, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

(ii) 设  $\langle \varphi_k \rangle + \langle \varphi_{k+1} \rangle \in \Upsilon_1 \cup \Upsilon_2$ , 则  $\varphi$  是非整数解. 若  $\langle \varphi_k \rangle + \langle \varphi_{k+1} \rangle \in \Upsilon_2$ ,  $[\varphi_k] = [\varphi_{k+1}] = -1$ , 则

$$\Omega\varphi = \begin{cases} 1, & (\langle \varphi_k \rangle, \langle \varphi_{k+1} \rangle) = (1/3, 1/3), \\ 3, & (\langle \varphi_k \rangle, \langle \varphi_{k+1} \rangle) \neq (1/3, 1/3); \end{cases} \quad \text{否则, } \Omega\varphi = 12.$$

**证明** 首先由引理 2 知 (i) 是正确的. 下面讨论结论 (ii). 令  $\varphi$  是 (20) 式的非整数解, 对任意  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ , 有  $\langle \varphi_k \rangle \neq 0$  或  $\langle \varphi_{k+1} \rangle \neq 0$ , 即  $(\langle \varphi_k \rangle + \langle \varphi_{k+1} \rangle) \in \Upsilon_1 \cup \Upsilon_2$ . 由 (20) 式得

$$\varphi_{k+3} = [\varphi_{k+2}] - (\varphi_{k+2} + \varphi_{k+1}) = [\varphi_{k+2}] - ([\varphi_{k+1}] - \varphi_{k+1} - \varphi_k + \varphi_{k+1}) = [\varphi_{k+2}] - [\varphi_{k+1}] + \varphi_k. \quad (26)$$

令  $(\langle \varphi_k \rangle + \langle \varphi_{k+1} \rangle) \in \Upsilon_\sigma$ , 其中  $k=1$  或  $2$ . 则由 (23) 式得

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{k+6} &= [\varphi_{k+5}] - [\varphi_{k+4}] + \varphi_{k+3} = [\varphi_{k+5}] - [\varphi_{k+4}] + [\varphi_{k+2}] - [\varphi_{k+1}] + \varphi_k = \\ &= (-[\varphi_{k+3}] - \sigma) - (-[\varphi_{k+2}] - \sigma) + [\varphi_{k+2}] - [\varphi_{k+1}] + \varphi_k = \\ &= -[\varphi_{k+3}] + [\varphi_{k+2}] + [\varphi_{k+2}] - [\varphi_{k+1}] + \varphi_k = \\ &= -(-[\varphi_{k+1}] - \sigma) + (-[\varphi_k] - \sigma) + [\varphi_{k+2}] - [\varphi_{k+1}] + \varphi_k = [\varphi_{k+2}] - [\varphi_k] + \varphi_k.\end{aligned}\quad (27)$$

再由 (23) 式得

$$\begin{aligned}[\varphi_{k+8}] - [\varphi_{k+6}] &= (-[\varphi_{k+6}] - \sigma) - (-[\varphi_{k+4}] - \sigma) = [\varphi_{k+4}] - [\varphi_{k+6}] = \\ &= (-[\varphi_{k+2}] - \sigma) - (-[\varphi_{k+4}] - \sigma) = (-[\varphi_{k+2}] - \sigma) - (-[\varphi_k] - \sigma) = [\varphi_k] - [\varphi_{k+2}],\end{aligned}$$

于是有  $\varphi_{k+12} = [\varphi_{k+8}] - [\varphi_{k+6}] + \varphi_{k+6} = [\varphi_k] - [\varphi_{k+2}] + [\varphi_{k+2}] - [\varphi_k] + \varphi_k = \varphi_k$ . 类似地, 可得  $\varphi_{k+13} = \varphi_{k+1}$ . 因此  $(\varphi_{k+12}, \varphi_{k+13}) = (\varphi_k, \varphi_{k+1})$ , 即 12 是  $\varphi$  的周期.

下面再讨论  $\Omega\varphi$ . 不失一般性, 令  $k=0$ ,  $([\varphi_0], [\varphi_1]) = (p, q)$ ,  $(\langle \varphi_0 \rangle, \langle \varphi_1 \rangle) = (s, t)$ . 由前面的讨论知  $\varphi$  是周期的, 且周期为 12.

(a) 假设  $s+t \in \Upsilon_1$ . 由 (23) 式可得  $\langle \varphi_2 \rangle = 1 - (\langle \varphi_1 \rangle + \langle \varphi_0 \rangle) = 1 - s - t$ ,  $[\varphi_2] = -1 - [\varphi_0] = -1 - p$ . 若 6 是  $\varphi$  的周期, 则由 (27) 式可得  $\varphi_6 = [\varphi_2] - [\varphi_0] + \varphi_0 = -1 - p - p + p + s = s - 1 - 2p = p + s = \varphi_0$ . 因此  $p = -1/3$  是不可能的. 所以,  $\varphi$  的周期为 12.

(b) 设  $s+t \in \Upsilon_2$ . 由 (23) 式知  $\langle \varphi_2 \rangle = 2 - s - t$ ,  $[\varphi_2] = -2 - p$ . 类似地可得  $[\varphi_3] = -2 - q$ . 设  $p = q = -1$ , 则  $[\varphi_2] = -1$ . 再由 (26) 式得  $\varphi_3 = [\varphi_2] - [\varphi_1] + \varphi_0 = -1 + 1 + \varphi_0 = \varphi_0$ ,  $\varphi_4 = [\varphi_3] - [\varphi_1] + \varphi_1 = -1 + 1 + \varphi_1 = \varphi_1$ . 这表明  $\varphi$  的周期是 3. 设  $\Omega\varphi = 1$ , 则  $\langle \varphi_0 \rangle = s = t = \langle \varphi_1 \rangle$ ,  $\langle \varphi_2 \rangle = 2 - s - t = s = \langle \varphi_0 \rangle$ . 由此可知  $s = t = 1/3$ , 即若  $s = t = 1/3$ , 则  $\Omega\varphi = 1$ ; 否则,  $\varphi$  的周期是 3. 设  $p \neq -1$  或  $q \neq -1$ , 则由前面的讨论和 (27) 式可知  $\varphi_6 = [\varphi_2] - [\varphi_0] + \varphi_0 = -2 - p - p + p + s = s - p - 2$ . 再由 (20) 式得  $\varphi_7 = [\varphi_3] - [\varphi_1] + \varphi_1 = -2 - q - q + q + t = t - q - 2$ . 假设 6 是  $\varphi$  的周期, 则有  $[\varphi_6] = -p - 2 = p = [\varphi_1]$ ,  $[\varphi_7] = -q - 2 = q = [\varphi_1]$ . 由此可知  $p = q = -1$ , 这与前面的讨论结果相矛盾, 因此  $\Omega\varphi = 12$ . 证毕.

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