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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^[1-3].

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 φ 是问题(1)的一个整数解, 即对任意 k , φ_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, φ 是周期的并且周期为 6. 然而, 当 φ_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 φ 是问题(1) 的解, 则 φ 是周期的并且 12 是它的周期; φ 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 $\langle [x] \rangle = 0$; 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 α 是整数, $\epsilon \in [0, 1)$, 有 $[\alpha + \epsilon] = [\alpha] = \alpha$ 且 $[\alpha - \epsilon] = [\alpha] = \alpha, \epsilon = 0$;
 $[\alpha - 1 + (1 - \epsilon)] = \alpha - 1, \epsilon \in (0, 1)$. 另外, 若 $\epsilon > 0$, 则有 $\langle \alpha + \epsilon \rangle = \langle \alpha \rangle + \langle \epsilon \rangle = \langle \epsilon \rangle$ 和 $\langle \alpha + 1 - \epsilon \rangle = \langle \alpha \rangle + \langle 1 - \epsilon \rangle = \langle 1 - \epsilon \rangle$.

(c) 若任意 ψ_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 ψ_k 不是整数, 则 ψ 是非整数列.

(d) 对任意 $i \in \mathbf{Z}$, 存在正整数 τ , 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 τ 叫做 ψ 的周期. 若 ψ 是周期的, 且在 ψ 的所有周期中, 存在最小周期 $\Omega\psi$, 记 $\Omega\psi = \omega$, 则 ψ 是 ω - 周期的, 或叫做存在最小周期 ω . 即在周期序列中, 实序列 ψ 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:

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

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 φ 是由其任意两个连续项 $(\varphi_k, \varphi_{k+1})$ 唯一决定的, 尤其易知 φ 是(3) 式的整数解, 当且仅当对任意 $m \in \mathbf{Z}$, φ_m 和 φ_{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 φ 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 φ 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 φ 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 φ_2 和 φ_3 仍然是整数. 因此, 由归纳知对任意 $k \in \mathbf{Z}^+$, φ_k 和 φ_{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 φ 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, φ 的周期是 6.

证明 因为 φ 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 φ 的周期. 因此, $\Omega\varphi = 1, 2, 3$ 或 6. 假设 3 是 φ 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 ψ 是周期的, 其周期为 12.

证明 因为 ψ 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 Γ_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 Γ_2 时,(12)式成立.

下面证明 12 是 ψ 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

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

同理,易得 $\psi_{k+13} = \psi_{k+1}$, 即 12 是 ψ 的周期. 设 $(\langle\psi_k\rangle, \langle\psi_{k+1}\rangle) \in \Gamma_1$ 或 Γ_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 ψ 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 ψ (ψ 是周期的且周期为 12), 有如下结论成立:

(i) 设 ψ 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 ψ 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 ψ 是 (3) 式的整数解, 则 (16) 式成立. 假设 ψ 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 ψ 的周期, 且 $(\psi_0, \psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3) = (-1 + u, -1 + v, -u, -v)$. 假设 2 是 ψ 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, ψ 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, ψ 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 ψ 的周期. 假设 3 也是 ψ 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 ψ 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 ψ 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 ψ 的周期. 设 3 也是 ψ 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 ψ 的周期. 若设 2 是 ψ 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 ψ 的周期是 6. 当 $(s, t) = (0, 1/2)$ 时, 用相同的方法可证明 ψ 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 ψ 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 ψ 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 φ 是由任意两个连续项 $(\varphi_k, \varphi_{k+1})$ 唯一决定的. 特别地, φ 是(20) 式的整数解, 当且仅当对任意 $k \in \mathbf{Z}$, φ_k 和 φ_{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 φ 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 φ 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, φ 的周期是 4.

证明 令 φ 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 φ 的周期. 设 2 是 φ 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 φ 的周期是 1; 否则, φ 的周期是 4. 证毕.

定理 2 对(20) 式的任意解 φ , 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 φ 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 φ 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 φ 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 φ 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 φ 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 φ 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 φ 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, φ 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 φ 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, φ 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 φ 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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