

從一道組合計數題談起

宋秉信

徐利治教授在「計算組合數學」一書中有這樣一道題：假設有 m 種事物，每種事物各有 s 個，問任取 r 個的組合方法數有少個？

我們不妨把這種方法數記為 $C(s^m, r)$ ，那麼，

$$C(s^m, r) = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{r}{s+1} \rfloor} (-1)^k \binom{m}{k} \binom{m-1+r-k(s+1)}{r-k(s+1)}.$$

其中 $r \geq k(s+1)$ ， $0 \leq k \leq \lfloor \frac{r}{s+1} \rfloor$ ，符號 $\lfloor x \rfloor$ 表示取不大於 x 的最大整數。

對於這道題，我們關心的不只是如何解，更重要的是 $C(s^m, r)$ 具有哪些性質？

我們的思路是這樣的：題目中問“任取 r 個”的組合方法數有多少？何謂任取 r 個，無外乎是對每種事物可以重複選取，也可以一個不取，若用枚舉發生函數來表示，即為

$$(1 + t + t^2 + \cdots + t^s)^m.$$

這樣一來，問題便轉變為怎樣找出所述發生函數展開式中 t^r 的係數，由於

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{k=1}^s t^k \right)^m &= (1 - t^{s+1})^m \cdot (1 - t)^{-m} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^m (-1)^k \cdot \binom{m}{k} \cdot t^{k(s+1)} \cdot \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \binom{m-1+j}{m-1} \cdot t^j \right) \end{aligned}$$

如果考慮 $t^{k(s+1)} = t^r$ ，可由 $j = r - k(s+1) \geq 0$ 推出 $0 \leq k \leq \lfloor \frac{r}{s+1} \rfloor$ 。即有

$$\left(\sum_{k=0}^s t^k \right)^m = \sum_{k=0}^{sm} t^r \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{r}{s+1} \rfloor} (-1)^k \cdot \binom{m}{k} \cdot \binom{m-1+r-k(s+1)}{r-k(s+1)} \right)$$

這就說明任取 r 個的組合方法數是

$$C(s^m, r) = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{r}{s+1} \rfloor} (-1)^k \cdot \binom{m}{k} \cdot \binom{m-1+r-k(s+1)}{r-k(s+1)}.$$

那麼 $C(s^m, r)$ 有哪些性質呢？

總的來說, $C(s^m, r)$ 具有類似二項式係數 $\binom{m}{k}$ 所具備的性質。具體有:

性質1: 類似二項式係數 $\binom{m-1}{r-1} + \binom{m-1}{r} = \binom{m}{r}$ 有恆等式:

$$C(s^{m-1}, i) + C(s^{m-1}, i+1) + \dots + C(s^{m-1}, i+s) = C(s^m, i+s)。$$

即 $\sum_{j=0}^s C(s^{m-1}, i+j) = C(s^m, i+s)。$

證明: 由於 $(\sum_{k=0}^s t^k)^m = \sum_{r=0}^{sm} C(s^m, r) \cdot t^r$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{k=0}^s t^k\right)^m &= \left(\sum_{k=0}^s t^k\right)^{m-1} \cdot (1+t+t^2+\dots+t^s) \\ &= C(s^{m-1}, 0) + [C(s^{m-1}, 0)] + C(s^{m-1}, 1)t + [C(s^{m-1}, 0) \\ &\quad + C(s^{m-1}, 1) + C(s^{m-1}, 2)]t^2 + \dots + \left[\sum_{j=0}^s C(s^{m-1}, j)\right] \cdot t^s + \left[\sum_{j=1}^{s+1} C(s^{m-1}, j)\right] \cdot t^{s+1} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

由此, 得 $C(s^m, i+s) = \sum_{r=0}^s C(s^{m-1}, i+j)。$

性質2: 是楊輝三角形的推廣。

我們知道, 牛頓二項式定理是:

$$(1+t)^m = \sum_{r=0}^m \binom{m}{r} \cdot t^r = \sum_{r=0}^m C(1^m, r) \cdot t^r。$$

其係數 $\binom{m}{0} = 1, \binom{m}{1}, \binom{m}{2}, \dots, \binom{m}{r}, \dots, \binom{m}{m} = 1$, 它就是楊輝三角形中第 $m+1$ 行的全體數字。

逆推法別: 根據楊輝等式 $\binom{m-1}{r-1} + \binom{m-1}{r} = \binom{m}{r}$ 知, 楊輝三角形中的每一數都等於其頭頂上兩數之和, 邊界不足可加零補充。

邊界是每一行以1開始, 又以1結束。

如三項三角形:

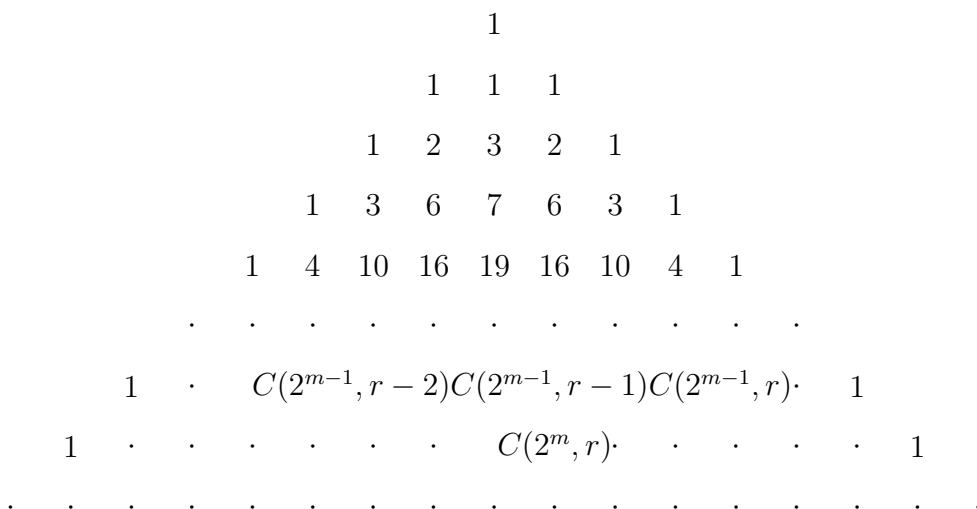
$$\sum_{k=0}^2 (t^k)^m = \sum_{r=0}^{2m} C(2^m, r) \cdot t^r = \sum_{r=0}^{2m} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{r}{3} \rfloor} (-1)^k \cdot \binom{m}{k} \begin{bmatrix} m-1+r-3k \\ r-3k \end{bmatrix} \right\} t^r$$

其中 $C(2^m, 0), C(2^m, 1), \dots, C(2^m, r), \dots, C(2^m, 2m-1), C(2^m, 2m)$ 是三項三角形的第 $m+1$ 行的全體數字, 當 $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, r-1, r, \dots$ 構成三項三角形。

三項恆等式為:

$$C(2^{m-1}, r-2) + C(2^{m-1}, r-1) + C(2^{m-1}, r) = C(2^m, r)。$$

如圖一所示。



圖一

同理, 我們可得到 $s + 1$ 項三角形:

$$\left(\sum_{k=0}^s t^k\right)^m = \sum_{r=0}^{sm} C(s^m, r) \cdot t^r = \sum_{r=0}^{sm} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{r}{s+1} \rfloor} (-1)^k \cdot \binom{m}{k} \cdot \binom{m-1+r-k(s+1)}{r-k(s+1)} \right\} \cdot t^r$$

其中 $1, m, \dots, C(s^m, r), \dots, m, 1$ 是 $s + 1$ 項三角形的第 $m + 1$ 行的全體數字。當 $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, r - 1, r, \dots$, 按序排列起來便構成 $s + 1$ 項三角形。

性質 3:

$$\sum_{r=0}^{sm} C(s^m, r) = (s + 1)^m,$$

$$\sum_{r=0}^{sm} (-1)^r C(s^m, r) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{當 } s \text{ 爲奇數時,} \\ 1 & \text{當 } s \text{ 爲偶數時.} \end{cases}$$

事實上, 我們令 $t = 1$ 時 (或 $t = -1$ 時) 代入 $s + 1$ 項三角形公式中, 即可得性質 3 之結論。

性質 4: 類似二項式係數有 $\sum_{r=1}^m \binom{m}{r}^2 = \binom{2m}{m}$, 數 $C(s^m, r)$ 也有 $\sum_{r=0}^{sm} C^2(s^m, r) = C(s^{2m}, sm)$ 。

對於數 $C(s^m, r)$, 我們可分如下幾種情況進行對論。

(1) 當 s 爲奇數時,

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{sm-i}{2r} \rfloor} C(s^m, 2rk + i) = \left\{ \frac{1}{2r} \left\{ (s + 1)^m + 2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{r-1} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{k(s+1)}{2r} \pi}{\sin \frac{k}{2r} \pi} \right]^m \cdot \cos k \frac{sm - 2i}{2r} \pi \right) \right\} \right\}$$

$i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2r - 1.$

這就是二項式係數每次缺 $2r$ 等分和的公式。

(2) 當 s 為偶數時,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{sm-i}{2r} \rfloor} C(s^m, 2rk+i) \\ &= \frac{1}{2r} \left\{ (s+1)^m + (-1)^i + 2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{r-1} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{k(s+1)\pi}{2r}}{\sin \frac{k\pi}{2r}} \right]^m \cdot \cos k \frac{sm-2i}{2r} \pi \right) \right\} \\ & \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2r-1. \end{aligned}$$

這實際上是二項式係數每次缺 $2r+1$ 等分和的公式。

(3) 當 s 為自然數時,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{sm-i}{2r+1} \rfloor} C(s^m, (2r+1)k+i) \\ &= \frac{1}{2r+1} \left\{ (s+1)^m + 2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^r \left[\frac{\sin \frac{k(s+1)\pi}{2r+1}}{\sin \frac{k\pi}{2r+1}} \right]^m \cdot \cos k \frac{sm-2i}{2r+1} \pi \right) \right\} \\ & \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2r-1, 2r. \end{aligned}$$

對於性質4, 事實上, 只要考慮

$$\left(\sum_{k=0}^s t^k \right)^m \cdot \left(\sum_{k=s}^0 t^k \right)^m = \left(\sum_{j=0}^s t^j \right)^{2m},$$

將上式兩端分別展開, 只比較其 t^{sm} 的係數即可得之。比方說, $s=2, m=3$ 時, 有

$$\left(\sum_{k=0}^2 t^k \right)^3 \cdot \left(\sum_{k=2}^0 t^k \right)^3 = \left(\sum_{k=0}^2 t^k \right)^6,$$

在兩端比較 $t^{sm} = t^6$ 的係數, 有

$$C^2(2^3, 0) + C^2(2^3, 1) + C^2(2^3, 2) + C^2(2^3, 3) + C^2(2^3, 4) + C^2(2^3, 5) + C^2(2^3, 6) = C(2^6, 6)$$

即 $1^2 + 3^2 + 6^2 + 7^2 + 6^2 + 3^2 + 1^2 = 141$ 。

我們現在來證明數 $C(s^m, r)$ 在不同情況下求和公式。

首先, 讓我們來建立下列預備知識:

1. 設 $\theta_0 (= 1), \theta_1 (= e^{i\frac{2\pi}{2r}}), \theta_2, \dots, \theta_{2r-1}$ 為1的一切 $2r$ 次冪根, 即 $x^{2r} = 1$ 的全部根, θ_1 與 $\bar{\theta}_1 (= e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{2r}})$ 互為共軛複數, 則有

$$\bar{\theta}_1^{jk} \left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^{kt} \right)^m + \bar{\theta}_1^{j(2r-k)} \left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^{(2r-k)t} \right)^m = \left[\frac{\sin \frac{k(s+1)\pi}{2r}}{\sin \frac{k\pi}{2r}} \right]^m \cdot \cos k \frac{sm-2j}{2r} \pi. \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{2r} \left[\theta_1^{-jk} \left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^{kt} \right)^m \right] = \begin{cases} \left\{ (s+1)^{m+(-1)^{j+2}} \left[\sum_{k=1}^{r-1} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{k(s+1)\pi}{2r}}{\sin \frac{k\pi}{2r}} \right)^m \cdot \cos k \frac{sm-2j}{2r} \pi \right] \right\} \\ \text{(當 } s \text{ 爲偶數時)} \\ \left\{ (s+1)^{m+2} \left[\sum_{k=1}^{r-1} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{k(s+1)\pi}{2r}}{\sin \frac{k\pi}{2r}} \right)^m \cdot \cos \frac{sm-2j}{2r} \pi \right] \right\} \\ \text{(當 } s \text{ 爲奇數時)} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中 $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2r - 1$ 。

證明:

$$\begin{aligned} \because \theta_1 &= e^{i\frac{2\pi}{2r}} = \cos \frac{2\pi}{2r} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{2r}, \\ \therefore \theta_1 + \bar{\theta}_1 &= 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{2r}, \\ \left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^{kt} \right)^m &= (1 - \theta_1^{k(s+1)})^m \cdot (1 - \theta_1^k)^m \\ &= \frac{\left[1 - \left(\cos \frac{k(s+1)\pi}{r} + i \sin \frac{k(s+1)\pi}{r} \right)^m \right]}{\left[1 - \left(\cos \frac{k\pi}{r} + i \sin \frac{k\pi}{r} \right)^m \right]} \\ &= \left\{ \left[\frac{\sin \frac{k(s+1)\pi}{2r}}{\sin \frac{k\pi}{2r}} \right]^m \cdot \left[\frac{\sin \frac{k(s+1)\pi}{2r} - i \cos \frac{k(s+1)\pi}{2r}}{\sin \frac{k\pi}{2r} - i \cos \frac{k\pi}{2r}} \right]^m \right\} \\ &= \left[\frac{\sin \frac{k(s+1)\pi}{2r}}{\sin \frac{k\pi}{2r}} \right]^m \cdot \left\{ \left[\sin \frac{k(s+1)\pi}{2r} \cdot \sin \frac{k\pi}{2r} + \cos \frac{k(s+1)\pi}{2r} \cdot \cos \frac{k\pi}{2r} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + i \left[\sin \frac{k(s+1)\pi}{2r} \cdot \cos \frac{k\pi}{2r} - \cos \frac{k(s+1)\pi}{2r} \cdot \sin \frac{k\pi}{2r} \right]^m \right\} \\ &= \left[\frac{\sin \frac{k(s+1)\pi}{2r}}{\sin \frac{k\pi}{2r}} \right]^m \cdot \left\{ \cos \left(\frac{k(s+1)\pi}{2r} - \frac{k\pi}{2r} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{k(s+1)\pi}{2r} - \frac{k\pi}{2r} \right) \right\}^m \\ &= \left[\frac{\sin \frac{k(s+1)\pi}{2r}}{\sin \frac{k\pi}{2r}} \right]^m \cdot e^{im \frac{ks}{2r} \pi} \end{aligned}$$

$\because \theta_1$ 與 $\bar{\theta}_1$; θ_1^{kt} 與 $\bar{\theta}_1^{kt}$; $\left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^{kt} \right)^m$ 與 $\left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^{(2r-k)t} \right)^m$ 以及 $\bar{\theta}_1^{kt} \cdot \left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^{kt} \right)^m$ 與 $\bar{\theta}_1^{(2r-k)j} \cdot \left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^{(2r-k)t} \right)^m$ 互爲共軛複數, 其中 s 爲偶數時。故有

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^{kt} \right)^m + \left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^{(2r-k)t} \right)^m &= \left[\frac{\sin \frac{k(s+1)\pi}{2r}}{\sin \frac{k\pi}{2r}} \right]^m \cdot 2 \cos k \frac{sm}{2r} \pi \\ \left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^{kt} \right)^m \cdot \bar{\theta}_1^{kj} + \left(\sum_{k=0}^s \theta_1^{(2r-k)t} \right)^m \cdot \bar{\theta}_1^{j(2r-k)} &= \left[\frac{\sin \frac{k(s+1)\pi}{2r}}{\sin \frac{k\pi}{2r}} \right]^m \cdot 2 \cos k \frac{sm-2j}{2r} \pi \end{aligned}$$

其中 $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2r - 1$ 。

那麼有

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=1}^{2r} \left[\left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^{kt} \right)^m \cdot \bar{\theta}_1^{kj} \right] \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} \left\{ \left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^{kt} \right)^m \cdot \bar{\theta}_1^{jk} + \left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^{(2r-k)t} \right)^m \cdot \bar{\theta}_1^{j(2r-k)} \right\} + (s+1)^m + (-1)^i \left(\sum_{t=0}^s (-1)^t \right)^m \\ &= \begin{cases} \left\{ (s+1)^m + 2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{r-1} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{k(s+1)\pi}{2r}}{\sin \frac{k\pi}{2r}} \right]^m \cdot \cos k \frac{sm-2j}{2r} \pi \right) \right\} & (\text{當 } s \text{ 爲奇數時}) \\ \left\{ (s+1)^m + (-1)^j + 2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{r-1} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{k(s+1)t\pi}{2r}}{\sin \frac{k\pi}{2r}} \right]^m \cdot \cos k \frac{sm-2j}{2r} \pi \right) \right\} & (\text{當 } s \text{ 爲偶數時}) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

其中 $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2r - 1$ 。

2. 設 $\theta_0 (= 1), \theta_1 (= e^{i\frac{2\pi}{2r+1}}), \theta_2, \dots, \theta_{2r}$ 爲 1 的一切 $2r + 1$ 次冪根, 即 $x^{2r+1} = 1$ 的全部根, 則有

$$\sum_{k=1}^{2r+1} \left[\bar{\theta}_1^{jk} \left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^{kt} \right)^m \right] = (s+1)^m + 2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^r \left[\frac{\sin \frac{k(s+1)\pi}{2r+1}}{\sin \frac{k\pi}{2r+1}} \right]^m \cdot \cos k \frac{sm-2j}{2r+1} \pi \right)$$

其中 $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2r$ 。

證明方法跟前面相同, 我們略去。

現在再來證明當 s 爲奇數時, 公式

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{sm-i}{2r} \rfloor} C(s^m, 2rk+i) \\ &= \frac{1}{2r} \left\{ (s+1)^m + 2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{r-1} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{k(s+1)\pi}{2r}}{\sin \frac{k\pi}{2r}} \right]^m \cdot \cos k \frac{sm-2i}{2r} \pi \right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2r - 1$ 。

證明: 由於

$$\left(\sum_{k=0}^s t^k \right)^m = \sum_{r=0}^{sm} C(s^m, r) \cdot t^r, \tag{A}$$

設

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_0 = C(s^m, 0) + C(s^m, 2r) + C(s^m, 4r) + \dots \\ \lambda_1 = C(s^m, 1) + C(s^m, 2r+1) + C(s^m, 4r+1) + \dots \\ \dots \\ \lambda_{2r-1} = C(s^m, 2r-1) + C(s^m, 4r-1) + C(s^m, 6r-1) + \dots \end{cases}$$

由預備知識知，令 $\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_{2r-1}$ 為 $x^{2r} = 1$ 的全部根，將 $t = \theta_k$ 代入 (A) 中，利用 $\theta_k = \theta_1^k, \theta_k^{2r} = 1$ 便得：

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_{2r-1} = (s+1)^m \\ \lambda_0 + \theta_1 \lambda_1 + \theta_1^2 \lambda_2 + \dots + \theta_1^{2r-1} \lambda_{2r-1} = \left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^t\right)^m \\ \lambda_0 + \theta_2 \lambda_1 + \theta_2^2 \lambda_2 + \dots + \theta_2^{2r-1} \lambda_{2r-1} = \left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^{2r}\right)^m \\ \dots \\ \lambda_0 + \theta_{2r-1} \lambda_1 + \theta_{2r-1}^2 \lambda_2 + \dots + \theta_{2r-1}^{2r-1} \lambda_{2r-1} = \left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^{(2r-1)t}\right)^m \end{cases} \quad (B)$$

從上我們可將 (B) 看做 $2r$ 個未知量 $\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_{2r-1}$ 的線性方程而其係數行列式為 $2r$ 階凡得蒙行列式。

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{2r} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & \theta_1 & \theta_1^2 & \dots & \theta_1^{2r-1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & \theta_{2r-1} & \theta_{2r-1}^2 & \dots & \theta_{2r-1}^{2r-1} \end{vmatrix}_{2r+2r} \\ &\quad (\text{註：第一列加上其餘各列，再利用 } \sum_{k=0}^{2r} \theta_i^k = 0 \text{ 其中 } i = 1, 2, \dots, 2r-1.) \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} 2r & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & \theta_1 & \theta_1^2 & \dots & \theta_1^{2r-1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & \theta_{2r-1} & \theta_{2r-1}^2 & \dots & \theta_{2r-1}^{2r-1} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} \theta_1 & \theta_1^2 & \theta_1^3 & \dots & \theta_1^{2r-1} \\ \theta_2 & \theta_2^2 & \theta_2^3 & \dots & \theta_2^{2r-1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \theta_{2r-1} & \theta_{2r-1}^2 & \theta_{2r-1}^3 & \dots & \theta_{2r-1}^{2r-1} \end{vmatrix}_{(2r-1) \times (2r-1)} \\ &= 2r(\theta_1 \theta_2 \dots \theta_{2r-1}) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \theta_1 & \theta_1^2 & \dots & \theta_1^{2r-1} \\ 1 & \theta_2 & \theta_2^2 & \dots & \theta_2^{2r-1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & \theta_{2r-1} & \theta_{2r-1}^2 & \dots & \theta_{2r-1}^{2r-1} \end{vmatrix}_{(2r-1) \times (2r-1)} \\ &= 2r(\theta_1 \theta_2 \dots \theta_{2r-1}) \cdot \nabla_{2r-1} \\ &= 2r(\theta_1 \theta_1^2 \dots \theta_1^{2r-1}) \cdot \nabla_{2r-1} \\ &= 2r\theta_1^{r(2r-1)} \cdot \nabla_{2r-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2r(-1)^{2r-1} \cdot \nabla_{2r-1} \quad \text{註}(\theta_1^r = -1)$$

但 ∇_{2r-1} 是凡得蒙行列式 $\nabla_{2r-1} = 1 \leq j < i \leq 2r-1 (\theta_i - \theta_j) \neq 0$, 又由於 $D = -2r\Delta_{2r-1} \neq 0$, 所以 (B) 根據克萊姆定理有唯一解: $\lambda_i = \frac{1}{D} \cdot D_i$ ($i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2r-1$)。

現在再來研究 D_i 的情況:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{令 } (s+1)^m + \left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^t\right)^m + \left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^{2t}\right)^m + \dots + \left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^{(2r-1)t}\right)^m \\ &= \begin{cases} (s+1)^m + 2\left(\sum_{k=1}^{r-1} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{k(s+1)}{2r}\pi}{\sin \frac{k\pi}{2r}}\right]^m \cdot \cos k \frac{sm-2j}{2r}\pi\right) & (\text{當 } s \text{ 爲奇數時}) \\ (s+1)^m + (-1)^j + 2\left(\sum_{k=1}^{r-1} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{k(s+1)}{2r}\pi}{\sin \frac{k\pi}{2r}}\right]^m \cdot \cos k \frac{sm-2j}{2r}\pi\right) & (\text{當 } s \text{ 爲偶數時}) \end{cases} \quad (C) \end{aligned}$$

$$D_i = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 & (s+1)^m & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \theta_1^0 & \dots & \theta_1^{i-1} & \left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^t\right)^m & \theta_1^{i+1} & \dots & \theta_1^{2r-1} \\ \theta_2^0 & \dots & \theta_2^{i-1} & \left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^{2t}\right)^m & \theta_2^{i+1} & \dots & \theta_2^{2r-1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \theta_{2r-1}^0 & \dots & \theta_{2r-1}^{i-1} & \left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^{(2r-1)t}\right)^m & \theta_{2r-1}^{i+1} & \dots & \theta_{2r-1}^{2r-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

對於 D_i 的各行都加到第一行並利用預備知識以及 $\sum_{j=0}^{2r-1} \theta_j = 0$ 得

$$D_i = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & (C) & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \theta_1^0 & \dots & \theta_1^{i-1} & \left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^t\right)^m & \theta_1^{i+1} & \dots & \theta_1^{2r-1} \\ \theta_2^0 & \dots & \theta_2^{i-1} & \left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^{2t}\right)^m & \theta_2^{i+1} & \dots & \theta_2^{2r-1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \theta_{2r-1}^0 & \dots & \theta_{2r-1}^{i-1} & \left(\sum_{t=0}^s \theta_1^{(2r-1)t}\right)^m & \theta_{2r-1}^{i+1} & \dots & \theta_{2r-1}^{2r-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

(對 D_i 按第一行展開)

$$\begin{aligned} &= (-1)^{i+1+1} \cdot (C) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \theta_1^0 & \dots & \theta_1^{i-1} & \theta_1^{i+1} & \dots & \theta_1^{2r-1} \\ \theta_2^0 & \dots & \theta_2^{i-1} & \theta_2^{i+1} & \dots & \theta_2^{2r-1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \theta_{2r}^0 & \dots & \theta_{2r}^{i-1} & \theta_{2r}^{i+1} & \dots & \theta_{2r}^{2r-1} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-1)^i \cdot (C) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -\theta_1^i & \theta_1 & \dots & \theta_1^{i-1} & \theta_1^{i+1} & \dots & \theta_1^{2r-1} \\ -\theta_2^i & \theta_2 & \dots & \theta_2^{i-1} & \theta_2^{i+1} & \dots & \theta_2^{2r-1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ -\theta_{2r}^i & \theta_{2r} & \dots & \theta_{2r}^{i-1} & \theta_{2r}^{i+1} & \dots & \theta_{2r}^{2r-1} \end{vmatrix}_{(2r-1) \times (2r-1)} \end{aligned}$$

各列都加到第一列，並利用 $\sum_{k=0, k \neq i}^{2r-1} \theta_j^k = -\theta_j^i$ 。

把第 i 列的負號提出之後，再把第 1 列與第 2 列互換，換後的第 2 列又與第 3 列互換， \dots ，換後 $i-2$ 列與第 $i-1$ 列互換，總共互換 $i-1$ 次。

$$D_i = (-1)^{i+1+i-1} \cdot (C) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \theta_1 & \cdots \theta_1^{i-1} & \theta_1^i & \theta_1^{i+1} & \cdots & \theta_1^{2r-1} \\ \theta_2 & \cdots \theta_2^{i-1} & \theta_2^i & \theta_2^{i+1} & \cdots & \theta_2^{2r-1} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \theta_{2r} & \theta_{2r}^{i-1} & \theta_{2r}^i & \theta_{2r}^{i+1} & \cdots & \theta_{2r}^{2r-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (C) \cdot (\theta_1 \theta_2 \theta_3 \cdots \theta_{2r-1}) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cdots & \theta_1^i & \cdots & \theta_1^{2r-2} \\ 1 & \cdots & \theta_2^i & \cdots & \theta_2^{2r-2} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & \cdots & \theta_{2r}^i & \cdots & \theta_{2r}^{2r-2} \end{vmatrix}_{(2r-1) \times (2r-1)}$$

(註： $\theta_1 \theta_2 \cdots \theta_{2r-1} = -1$)

$\therefore D_i = -(C) \Delta_{2r-1}$ 故有

$$\lambda_i = \frac{D_i}{D} = \frac{(-1) \cdot (C) \cdot \Delta_{2r-1}}{(-1) \cdot \Delta_{2r-1} \cdot (2r)} = \frac{(C)}{2r}$$

將 (C) 代入，可得

$$\lambda_i = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2r} \left\{ (s+1)^m + 2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{r-1} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{k(s+1)\pi}{2r}}{\sin \frac{k\pi}{2r}} \right]^m \cdot \cos k \frac{sm-2i}{2r} \pi \right) \right\} & (\text{當 } s \text{ 為奇數時}) \\ \frac{1}{2r} \left\{ (s+1)^m + (-1)^i + 2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{r-1} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{k(s+1)\pi}{2r}}{\sin \frac{k\pi}{2r}} \right]^m \cdot \cos k \frac{sm-2i}{2r} \pi \right) \right\} & (\text{當 } s \text{ 為偶數時}) \end{cases}$$

其中 $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2r-1$ 。

同理可證當 s 為自然數時，公式

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{sm-i}{2r+1} \rfloor} C(s^m, (2r+1)k+i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2r+1} \left\{ (s+1)^m + 2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^r \left[\frac{\sin \frac{k(s+1)\pi}{2r+1}}{\sin \frac{k\pi}{2r+1}} \right]^m \cdot \cos k \frac{sm-2i}{2r+1} \pi \right) \right\}$$

成立。 $(i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2r-1, 2r)$ 。

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