

Bernoulli 数模 2^r 和 3^r 的同余式

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摘要: 设 $\{B_n\}$ 为 Bernoulli 数, m, n 为自然数, 本文证明了同余式 $(2 - 2^{2n})B_{2n} \equiv 1 - 4n + \sum_{k=1}^m \binom{2n}{2k} 2^{4k} B_{2k} \pmod{2^{4m+3}}$ 与 $(3 - 3^{2n})B_{2n} \equiv 2 - 6n + 2 \sum_{k=1}^m \binom{2n}{2k} 3^{2k} B_{2k} \pmod{3^{2m+1}}$. 取 $m = 1, 2$, 得到[5]中宣布的 $(2 - 2^{2n})B_{2n} \pmod{2^7}$ 与 $(3 - 3^{2n})B_{2n} \pmod{3^5}$ 的简单同余式.

关键词: Bernoulli 数; 同余式

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1 引言

著名的 Bernoulli 数 $\{B_n\}$ 由如下初值和递推关系给出: $B_0 = 1, \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{k} B_k = 0 (n = 2, 3, 4, \dots)$.

Bernoulli 数在数学中占有重要地位, 在数论、函数论、计算数学与组合数学中有极其广泛的应用. 目前关于 Bernoulli 数已有近 1600 篇文献, 详见[1].

本文的目的是研究 Bernoulli 数对模 2^r 和 3^r 的同余式. 设 n 为自然数, von Staudt 首先证明 $n \geq 2$ 时 $2B_{2n} \equiv 4n + 1 \pmod{8}$, 1910 年 Frobenius[2] 进一步证明 $n > 2$ 时 $2B_{2n} \equiv 1 - 12n \pmod{32}$. 本文用一非常简单的方法得到如下一般结果: 当 m, n 为自然数时有

$$(2 - 2^{2n})B_{2n} \equiv 1 - 4n + \sum_{k=1}^m \binom{2n}{2k} 2^{4k} B_{2k} \pmod{2^{4m+3}} \quad (1)$$

特别取 $m = 1$ 得到

$$(2 - 2^{2n})B_{2n} \equiv 48n^2 + 36n + 1 \pmod{2^7} \quad (2)$$

这是作者在[5]中首先宣布但未加证明的结果.

用类似的方法, 本文得到 m, n 为自然数时有

$$(3 - 3^{2n})B_{2n} \equiv 2 - 6n + 2 \sum_{k=1}^m \binom{2n}{2k} 3^{2k} B_{2k} \pmod{3^{2m+1}} \quad (3)$$

取 $m = 2$ 则得到[5]中宣布的如下同余式:

$$(3 - 3^{2n})B_{2n} \equiv -36n^4 + 108n^3 - 93n^2 + 18n + 2 \pmod{3^5} \quad (4)$$

2 基本引理

为证明(1)~(4), 我们先给出如下几个引理.

引理 1^[3] 设 k 为自然数, 则

(i) $B_{2k+1} = 0$;

(ii) (von Staudt-Claussen) 若 p 为素数, $2 \mid k(p-1)$, 则有 $pB_{k(p-1)} \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$.

引理 2^[4] 设 n 为自然数, $B_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} B_{n-k} x^k$ 为 Bernoulli 多项式, 则

$$B_{2n}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{3-3^{2n}}{2 \cdot 3^{2n}}, \quad B_{2n}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{2-2^{2n}}{4^{2n}} B_{2n}.$$

引理 3 设 n 为自然数, 则

$$(i) (2-2^{2n})B_{2n} = 1-4n + \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{2n}{2k} 4^{2k} B_{2k},$$

$$(ii) (3-3^{2n})B_{2n} = 2-6n + 2 \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{2n}{2k} 3^{2k} B_{2k}.$$

证明 因 $B_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$, 故由引理 1、引理 2 及 Bernoulli 多项式定义知

$$\begin{aligned} (2-2^{2n})B_{2n} &= 4^{2n} B_{2n}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = 4^{2n} \sum_{m=0}^{2n} \binom{2n}{m} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2n-m} B_m \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^{2n} \binom{2n}{m} 4^m B_m = 1-4n + \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \binom{2n}{2k} 4^{2k} B_{2k}. \end{aligned}$$

类似地,

$$\begin{aligned} (3-3^{2n})B_{2n} &= 2 \cdot 3^{2n} B_{2n}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = 2 \cdot 3^{2n} \sum_{m=0}^{2n} \binom{2n}{m} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2n-m} B_m \\ &= 2 \sum_{m=0}^{2n} \binom{2n}{m} 3^m B_m = 2-6n + 2 \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{2n}{2k} 3^{2k} B_{2k}. \end{aligned}$$

于是引理得证.

推论 设 n 为自然数, 则

$$(i) \frac{(2-2^{2n})B_{2n}-1}{4n} \equiv 12n-7 \pmod{16},$$

$$(ii) \frac{(3-3^{2n})B_{2n}-2}{3n} \equiv 2n-3 \pmod{9}.$$

证: 由引理 3 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(2-2^{2n})B_{2n}-1}{4n} &= -1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{4n} \frac{2n}{2k} \binom{2n-1}{2k-1} 4^{2k} B_{2k} \\ &= -1 + (2n-1) \cdot 4B_2 + \sum_{k=2}^n \binom{2n-1}{2k-1} \frac{2^{4k-7}}{k} \cdot 2B_{2k} \cdot 2^4 \\ &\equiv -1 + 4(2n-1)B_2 \equiv 12n-7 \pmod{16}, \end{aligned}$$

(注意到 $k \geq 2$ 时 $\frac{2^{4k-7}}{k}$ 及 $2B_{2k}$ 均为 2-整数.)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(3-3^{2n})B_{2n}-2}{3n} &= -2 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{3n} \frac{2n}{2k} \binom{2n-1}{2k-1} 3^{2k} B_{2k} \\ &= -2 + 6(2n-1)B_2 + 2 \sum_{k=2}^n \binom{2n-1}{2k-1} \frac{3^{2k-4}}{k} \cdot 3B_{2k} \cdot 3^2 \\ &\equiv -2 + 6(2n-1)B_2 \equiv 2n-3 \pmod{9}. \end{aligned}$$

(注意到 $k \geq 2$ 时 $\frac{3^{2k-4}}{k}$ 及 $3B_{2k}$ 均为 3-整数.)

于是推论获证.

3 (1) ~ (4) 式的证明

设 k, m, n 为自然数, 当 $k > m$ 时易见

$$\binom{2n}{2k} 2^{4k} B_{2k} = \binom{2n}{2k} 2^{4k-1} \cdot 2 B_{2k} \equiv 0 \pmod{2^{4m+3}},$$

故由引理 3 立得(1)式,在(1)式中取 $m = 1$ 则得(2)式.又 $k > m$ 时有

$$\binom{2n}{2k} 3^{2k} B_{2k} = \binom{2n}{2k} 3^{2k-1} \cdot 3 B_{2k} \equiv 0 \pmod{3^{2m+1}},$$

故由引理 3 立得(3)式,在(3)式中取 $m = 2$ 即得(4)式.

注 在[5]中作者证明过如下一般结果:设 p 为素数, n 为自然数,则存在整数 a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n 使

$$(p - p^{k(p-1)}) B_{k(p-1)} \equiv a_n k^n + \dots + a_1 k + a_0 \pmod{p^n} \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots),$$

且 $p > n$ 时 $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n \pmod{p^n}$ 唯一确定.不仅如此,当 $p = 2$ 且 n 为奇数,或 $p > 2$ 且 $p - 1 \nmid n$ 时可假定 $a_n \equiv 0 \pmod{p^n}$.由此 $3 \nmid n$ 时存在整数 a_0, \dots, a_{n-1} 使

$$(3 - 3^{2k}) B_{2k} \equiv a_{n-1} k^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 k + a_0 \pmod{3^n} \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots).$$

关于其它相关研究,读者可参看[6].

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Bernoulli Numbers Modulo 2^r and 3^r

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Abstract: Let $\{B_n\}$ be the Bernoulli numbers, and let m and n be natural numbers. In this paper we prove that $(2 - 2^{2n}) B_{2n} \equiv 1 - 4n + \sum_{k=1}^m \binom{2n}{2k} 2^{4k} B_{2k} \pmod{2^{4m+3}}$ and $(3 - 3^{2n}) B_{2n} \equiv 2 - 6n + 2 \sum_{k=1}^m \binom{2n}{2k} 3^{2k} B_{2k} \pmod{3^{2m+1}}$. Taking $m = 1, 2$ we obtain the two congruences for $(2 - 2^{2n}) B_{2n} \pmod{2^7}$ and $(3 - 3^{2n}) B_{2n} \pmod{3^5}$, which were announced in [5].

Key words: Bernoulli numbers; congruences