AN EXTENSION OF LUCAS’ THEOREM

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Abstract. Let \( p \) be a prime. A famous theorem of Lucas states that
\[
\binom{mp + s}{n} \equiv \binom{m}{n} \binom{s}{t} \pmod{p}
\]
if \( m, n, s, t \) are nonnegative integers with \( s, t < p \). In this paper
we aim to prove a similar result for generalized binomial coefficients defined in
terms of second order recurrent sequences with initial values 0 and 1.

1. Introduction

Let \( \mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \cdots \} \), \( \mathbb{Z}^+ = \{1, 2, 3, \cdots \} \) and \( \mathbb{Z}^* = \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\} \). Fix \( A, B \in \mathbb{Z}^* \). The
Lucas sequence \( \{u_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \) is defined as follows:
\[
(1) \quad u_0 = 0, \quad u_1 = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad u_{n+1} = Au_n - Bu_{n-1} \quad \text{for} \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots.
\]
Its companion sequence \( \{v_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \) is given by
\[
(2) \quad v_0 = 2, \quad v_1 = A \quad \text{and} \quad v_{n+1} = Av_n - Bv_{n-1} \quad \text{for} \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots.
\]
By induction, for \( n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots \) we have
\[
u_n = \sum_{0 \leq k < n} \alpha^k \beta^{n-1-k} \quad \text{and} \quad v_n = \alpha^n + \beta^n
\]
where
\[
\alpha = \frac{A + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2}, \quad \beta = \frac{A - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta = A^2 - 4B.
\]
It follows that
\[
v_n = 2u_{n+1} - Au_n, \quad u_{2n} = u_n v_n \quad \text{and} \quad v_{2n} = v_n^2 - 2B^n \quad \text{for} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.
\]
For \( a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \) let \( (a, b) \) denote the greatest common divisor of \( a \) and \( b \). A nice result of E. Lucas asserts that if \( (A, B) = 1 \), then \( (u_m, u_n) = |u_{(m,n)}| \) for \( m, n \in \mathbb{N} \) (cf. L. E. Dickson [1]).

In the case \( A^2 = B = 1 \), by induction on \( n \in \mathbb{N} \) we find that \( u_n = 0 \) if \( 3 \mid n \), and
\[
\begin{align*}
u_n &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } A = -1 \& 3 \mid n - 1, \text{ or } A = 1 \& n \equiv 1, 2 \pmod{6}; \\ -1 & \text{if } A = -1 \& 3 \mid n + 1, \text{ or } A = 1 \& n \equiv -1, -2 \pmod{6}. \end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

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3471
We set \([n] = \prod_{0<k\leq n} u_k\) for \(n \in \mathbb{N}\), and regard an empty product as value 1. For \(n, k \in \mathbb{N}\) with \([n] \neq 0\), we define the Lucas \(u\)-nomial coefficient \([n\choose k]\) as follows:

\[
[n\choose k] = \begin{cases} [n]\text{ if } n \geq k, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}
\]

In the case \(A = 2\) and \(B = 1\), \([n\choose k]\) is exactly the binomial coefficient \(\binom{n}{k}\); when \(A = q+1\) and \(B = q\) where \(q \in \mathbb{Z}\) and \(|q| > 1\), \([n\choose k]\) coincides with Gaussian \(q\)-nomial coefficient \((n\choose k)_q\) because \(u_j = (q^j - 1)/(q - 1)\) for \(j = 0, 1, 2, \cdots\). For generalized binomial coefficients formed from an arbitrary sequence of positive integers, the reader is referred to the elegant paper of D. E. Knuth and H. S. Wilf [5].

Remark (5) \(B\). Let \(d > 1\) and \(q > 0\) be integers with \(d \mid u_q\). If \((A, B) = 1\) and \(d \nmid u_k\) for \(k = 1, \cdots, q - 1\), then for any \(n \in \mathbb{N}\) we have

\[
d \mid u_n \iff d \text{ divides } (u_n, u_q) = |u_{(n,q)}| \iff q = (n,q) \iff q \mid n;
\]

this property is usually called the regular divisibility of \(\{u_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}\). If \((d, u_k) = 1\) for all \(0 < k < q\), then we write \(q = d_s\) and call \(d\) a primitive divisor of \(u_q\) while \(q\) is called the rank of apparition of \(d\). When \((A, B) = 1\), \(q = d_s, n \in \mathbb{N}\) and \(q \nmid n\), we have

\[
(d, u_n) = ((d, u_q), u_n) = (d, (u_n, u_q)) = (d, u_{(n,q)}) = 1.
\]

When \(p\) is an odd prime not dividing \(B\), \(p\) exists because \(p \mid u_{p-(\Delta)}\) as is well known where \((\Delta)\) denotes the Legendre symbol. On the other hand, drawing upon some ideas of A. Schinzel [6], C. L. Stewart [7] proved in 1977 that if \(A\) is prime to \(B\) and \(\alpha/\beta\) is not a root of unity, then \(u_n\) has a primitive prime divisor for each \(n > e^{452267}\); P. M. Voutier [9] conjectured in 1995 that the lower bound \(e^{452267}\) can be replaced by 30.

For \(m \in \mathbb{Z}\) we use \(\mathbb{Z}_m\) to denote the ring of rationals in the form \(a/b\) with \(a \in \mathbb{Z}\), \(b \in \mathbb{Z}^+\) and \((b, m) = 1\). When \(r \in \mathbb{Z}_m\), by \(x \equiv r \pmod{m}\) we mean that \(x\) can be written as \(r + my\) with \(y \in \mathbb{Z}_m\).

For convenience we set \(R(q) = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 0 \leq x < q\}\) for \(q \in \mathbb{Z}^+\).

Our main result is as follows.

Theorem. Suppose that \((A, B) = 1\), and \(A \neq \pm 1\) or \(B \neq 1\). Then \(u_k \neq 0\) for every \(k = 1, 2, 3, \cdots\). Let \(q \in \mathbb{Z}^+, m, n \in \mathbb{N}\) and \(s, t \in R(q)\). Then

\[
[mq + s \atop nq + t] \equiv \binom{m}{n} \binom{s}{t} u_{q+1}^{(mq+t)(m-n)+n(s-t)} \pmod{w_q},
\]

where \(w_q\) is the largest divisor of \(u_q\) prime to \(u_1, \cdots, u_{q-1}\). If \(q\) or \(m(n+t)+n(s+1)\) is even, then

\[
mq + s \atop nq + t \equiv \binom{m}{n} \binom{s}{t} (-1)^{(mt-ns)(q-1)} B_q^{\pm((mq+t)(m-n)+n(s-t))} \pmod{w_q}.
\]

Remark 1. Providing \((A, B) = 1\) and \(q \in \mathbb{Z}^+, (u_q, \prod_{0<k<q} u_k) = 1\) if and only if \(u_d = \pm 1\) for all proper divisors \(d\) of \(q\) (this is because \((u_q, u_k) = |u_{(q,k)}|)\); therefore \(u_q\) is prime to \(u_1, \cdots, u_{q-1}\) if \(q\) is a prime.

When \(A = 2\) and \(B = 1\), we have \(u_k = k\) for all \(k \in \mathbb{N}\), hence the Theorem yields Lucas’ theorem which asserts that

\[
(mp + s \atop np + t) \equiv \binom{m}{n} \binom{s}{t} \pmod{p},
\]
where \( p \) is a prime and \( m, n, s, t \) are nonnegative integers with \( s, t < p \). In the case \( A = a + 1 \) and \( B = a \) where \( a \in \mathbb{Z} \) and \( |a| > 1 \), as \( u_{q+1} = (a^{q+1} - 1)/(a - 1) = au_q + 1 \equiv 1 \pmod{u_q} \) for \( q \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \), our Theorem implies Theorem 3.11 of R. D. Fray [2].

Theorem 3 of B. Wilson [10] follows from our Theorem in the special case \( A = 1, \ B = -1 \) and \( s \geq t \). Wilson used a result of Kummer concerning the highest power of a prime dividing a binomial coefficient; see Knuth and Wilf [5] for various generalizations of Kummer’s theorem. Our proof of the Theorem is more direct; we don’t use Kummer’s theorem in any form.

**Example.** (i) Set \( A = 4 \) and \( B = 1 \). Then

\[
u_0 = 0, \quad u_1 = 1, \quad u_2 = 4, \quad u_3 = 15, \quad u_4 = 56, \quad u_5 = 209, \quad u_6 = 780.
\]

Clearly \( p = 13 \) is the largest primitive divisor of \( u_6 = 780 \). By the Theorem,

\[
\begin{align*}
\binom{71}{25} &= \frac{11 \times 6 + 5}{4 \times 6 + 1} \equiv \binom{11}{4} \binom{5}{1} (-1)^{11 \times 4 \times 5} = 330 \times u_5 \equiv (-1)
\end{align*}
\]

\( \equiv -330 \times 209 \equiv -5 \times 1 \equiv 8 \pmod{13}. \)

(ii) Take \( A = 1 \) and \( B = -7 \). Then \( u_3 = u_3 = 8 \) and \( u_4 = 15 \). By the Theorem,

\[
\begin{align*}
\binom{35}{10} &= \frac{11 \times 3 + 2}{3 \times 3 + 1} = \binom{11}{3} \binom{2}{1} 15^{10(11-3)+3(2-1)} \equiv 3 \pmod{8}.
\end{align*}
\]

2. Several Lemmas

**Lemma 1.** Let \( n \) and \( k \) be positive integers with \( n > k \) and \( [n] \neq 0 \). Then

\[
\binom{n}{k} = u_{k+1} \binom{n-1}{k} - Bu_{n-k-1} \binom{n-1}{k-1}.
\]

If \( 2 \mid A \) and \( 2 \nmid B \), then \( \binom{n}{k} \equiv \binom{n}{k} \pmod{2} \).

**Proof.** Clearly the right hand side of (6) coincides with

\[
\frac{u_{k+1}}{[k][n-1-k]} \binom{n-1}{k-1} - Bu_{n-k-1} \binom{n-1}{k-1} = \binom{n}{k},
\]

where in the last step we use the identity \( u_{k+1}u_k - Bu_ku_{n-k-1} = u_{k+t} \) which can be easily proved by induction on \( l \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \).

Now suppose that \( 2 \nmid (A-1)B \). Then \( u_1, u_3, u_5, \cdots \) are odd and \( u_2, u_4, u_6, \cdots \) are even.

If \( \binom{n-1}{k} \equiv \binom{n-1}{k} \pmod{2} \) and \( \binom{n-1}{k-1} \equiv \binom{n-1}{k-1} \pmod{2} \), then (6) yields that

\[
\binom{n}{k} \equiv (k+1) \binom{n-1}{k} - (n-k) \binom{n-1}{k-1} \pmod{2}.
\]

So \( \binom{n}{k} \equiv \binom{n}{k} \pmod{2} \) by induction. \( \square \)
Remark 2. In light of Lemma 1, by induction, if \( n \in \mathbb{N} \) and \( [n] \neq 0 \), then \([n]k \in \mathbb{Z}\) for all \( k \in \mathbb{N} \). This was also realized by W. A. Kimball and W. A. Webb [4]. In 1989 Knuth and Wilf [5] proved that generalized binomial coefficients, formed from a regularly divisible sequence of positive integers, are always integral.

Lemma 2. Let \( q \) be a positive integer. Then \( u_{q+1}^2 \equiv Bq^2 \) (mod \( u_q \)). If \( 2 \mid q \), then \( u_{q+1} \equiv -Bq^2/2 \) (mod \( d \)) for any primitive divisor \( d \) of \( u_q \).

Proof. As

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
  u_q & u_{q-1} \\
  u_{q+1} & u_q
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
  u_{q-1} & u_{q-2} \\
  u_q & u_{q-1}
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
  A & 1 \\
  -B & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\]

\[= \cdots = \begin{pmatrix}
  u_1 & u_0 \\
  u_2 & u_1
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
  A & 1 \\
  -B & 0
\end{pmatrix}^{q-1},
\]

we have \( u_2^2 - u_{q-1}u_{q+1} = B^{q-1} \) and hence \( u_{q+1}^2 \equiv -Bu_q - u_{q+1} \equiv B^q \) (mod \( u_q \)).

Now assume that \( q = 2n \) where \( n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \). Let \( d \) be a primitive divisor of \( u_q \). Since \( u_n u_n = u_q \equiv 0 \) (mod \( d \)) and \( (d, u_n) = 1 \), we have \( d \mid u_n \) and hence

\[u_{q+1} = \frac{A u_q + v_q}{2} = \frac{A u_n u_n + v^2 - 2B^n}{2} = u_{n+1} u_n - B^n = -B^n \text{ (mod } d\).

This ends the proof.

Lemma 3. Let \( k, q \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \). Then

\[u_{kq+l} \equiv u_{k+1}^l u_l \text{ (mod } u_q) \text{ for } l = 0, 1, 2, \cdots.
\]

If \( u_q \neq 0 \), then

\[\frac{u_{kq}}{ku_q} \equiv u_{q+1}^{k-1} + (k-1)\frac{u_q}{2} \text{ (mod } u_q)\]

Proof. Let \( l \in \mathbb{N} \). By Lemma 2 of Z.-W. Sun [8],

\[u_{kq+l} = \sum_{r=0}^{k} \binom{k}{r} c^{k-r} u_q^r u_{q+r}
\]

where \( c = -Bu_q = u_{q+1} - Au_q \). Clearly \( u_{kq+l} \equiv u_{q+1}^l u_l \) (mod \( u_q \)). In the case \( u_q \neq 0 \),

\[\frac{u_{kq}}{ku_q} = \sum_{r=1}^{k} \binom{k}{r} c^{k-r} u_q^{r-1} u_r = \sum_{r=1}^{k} \binom{k-1}{r-1} \frac{u_q^{r-1}}{r} c^{k-r} u_r.
\]

For any prime \( p \) and integer \( r > 3 \) we have

\[p^{r-2} \geq (1+1)^{r-2} \geq 1 + (r-2) + 1 = r,
\]

therefore \( u_q^{-2}/r \in \mathbb{Z}_{u_q} \) for \( r = 3, 4, \cdots \). If \( 2 \mid u_q \) and \( 2 \mid A \), then \( 2 \mid B \) (otherwise \( u_q \equiv u_{q-1} \equiv \cdots \equiv u_1 \neq 0 \) (mod \( 2 \))), as \( u_{q+1} \equiv Bq \) (mod \( u_q \)) we have \( c \equiv u_{q+1} \equiv 1 \) (mod \( 2 \)). Thus (8) holds providing \( u_q \neq 0 \).

Lemma 4. Assume that \( (A, B) = 1, q \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \) and \( u_k \neq 0 \) for all \( k \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \). Then for any \( m, n \in \mathbb{N} \) and \( s, t \in R(q) \) we have

\[\left[\frac{mq+s}{nq+t}\right] \equiv \left[\frac{mq}{nq}\right] \left[\frac{s}{t}\right] u_q^{l(m-n)+n(s-t)} \text{ (mod } w_q\)
\]

where \( w_q \) is the largest divisor of \( u_q \) prime to \( u_1, \cdots, u_{q-1} \).
Proof. Let $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $s, t \in R(q)$. If $m < n$, then $mq + s < (m + 1)q \leq nq + t$ and hence $\left[ \frac{mq + s}{nq + t} \right] = 0 = \left[ \frac{t}{nq} \right]$. If $m = n$ and $s < t$, then $\left[ \frac{mq + s}{nq + t} \right] = 0 = \left[ \frac{t}{nq} \right]$. Below we assume that $m \geq n$ and $mq + s \geq nq + t$.

As $(A, B) = 1$, $(u_q, u_{q+1}) = |u(q, q+1)| = 1$. Observe that $w_q$ is prime to $u_{q+1} \prod_{0 < r < q} u_r$, and

$$\left[ \frac{mq + s}{nq + t} \right] = \frac{\prod_{m-nq < j \leq mq} u_j}{\prod_{0 < j \leq nq} u_j} \times \prod_{0 < r \leq s} \frac{u_{mq + r}}{u_{nq + r}} \times \begin{cases} \prod_{0 < r \leq s} u_{m-nq + r}^{-1} \text{ if } s \geq t, \\ \prod_{0 < r \leq t-s} u_{m-nq - r} \text{ if } s < t. \end{cases}$$

By Lemma 3, $u_{kq + r} \equiv u_{q+1}^{k} u_r \pmod{w_q}$ for any $k, r \in \mathbb{N}$. So

$$\left[ \frac{mq + s}{nq + t} \right] \equiv \frac{\prod_{m-nq < j \leq mq} u_j}{\prod_{0 < j \leq nq} u_j} \times \begin{cases} \prod_{0 < r \leq s} u_{m-nq + r}^{-1} (\mod w_q) \text{ if } s \geq t, \\ 0 (\mod w_q) \text{ otherwise}, \end{cases}$$

$$\equiv \frac{\prod_{m-nq < j \leq mq} u_j}{\prod_{0 < j \leq nq} u_j} \times \begin{cases} \prod_{0 < r \leq s} u_{m-nq + r}^{-1} (\mod w_q) \text{ if } s \geq t, \\ 0 (\mod w_q) \text{ if } s < t, \end{cases}$$

$$\equiv \frac{\prod_{m-nq < j \leq mq} u_j}{\prod_{0 < j \leq nq} u_j} \times \begin{cases} \prod_{0 < r \leq s} u_{m-nq + r}^{-1} (\mod w_q) \text{ if } s \geq t, \\ 0 (\mod w_q) \text{ if } s < t, \end{cases}$$

This concludes the proof. \hfill \Box

3. Proof of the Theorem

Let us first show that $u_1, u_2, u_3, \ldots$ are all nonzero. If $\Delta = 0$, then $\alpha = \beta = A/2$ and hence

$$u_k = \sum_{0 \leq r < k} \alpha^r \beta^{k-1-r} = k \left( \frac{A}{2} \right)^{k-1} \neq 0 \text{ for } k = 1, 2, 3, \ldots.$$ 

Suppose that $u_k = 0$ for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. Then $\Delta \neq 0$, $\alpha \neq \beta$ and $\alpha^k = \beta^k$. Since the field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{\Delta})$ contains the root $\alpha/\beta \neq \pm 1$ of unity, by Propositions 13.1.5 and 13.1.6 of K. Ireland and M. Rosen [3] there exists a positive integer $D$ such that $\Delta = -D^2$ and $\alpha/\beta \in \{ \pm i \}$, or $\Delta = -3D^2$ and $\alpha/\beta \in \{ \pm \omega, \pm \omega^2 \}$ where $\omega = (-1 + \sqrt{-3})/2$. In the former case, $(A + Di)/(A - Di) \in \{ \pm i \}$; hence $A^2 = D^2$ and $2B = (A^2 - \Delta)/2 = D^2$. This is impossible since $A$ or $B$ is odd. Thus the latter case happens. Now that

$$\frac{A + D\sqrt{-3}}{A - D\sqrt{-3}} = \frac{A^2 - 3D^2 + 2AD\sqrt{-3}}{A^2 + 3D^2} \in \left\{ \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2}, \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2} \right\},$$

we have $A^2 - 3D^2 = \pm 2AD$ and hence $A^2 \in \{ D^2, 9D^2 \}$. If $A^2 = D^2$, then $B = (A^2 - \Delta)/4 = D^2$, hence $(A, B) > 1$ or $A^2 = B = 1$; if $A^2 = 9D^2$, then $B = (A^2 - \Delta)/4 = 3D^2$ and hence $3 \mid (A, B)$. This leads to a contradiction.
Next we show (4).

Let $u'_0 = 0$, $u'_1 = 1$ and $u'_{j+1} = vq u'_j - Bq u'_{j-1}$ for $j = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$. Note that

$$\alpha q + \beta q = vq$$

and $\alpha q / q = \beta q = Bq$. Fix $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. If $\Delta = Aq - 4B \neq 0$, then

$$\frac{u_k}{u_q} = \frac{(\alpha q - \beta q)/(\alpha - \beta)}{(\alpha q - \beta q)/(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{(\alpha q)^k - (\beta q)^k}{\alpha q - \beta q} = u'_k;$$

if $\Delta = 0$, then $\alpha = \beta = A/2$, $u_q = q(A/2)^{q-1}$, $u_{kq} = kq(A/2)^{kq-1}$ and

$$u'_k = \sum_{0 \leq r < k} (\alpha q)^r (\beta q)^{k-r} = k \left(\frac{A}{2}\right)^{q(k-1)} = \frac{u_{kq}}{u_q}.$$ 

So we always have $u_{kq}/u_q = u'_k$. By (8),

$$\frac{u_{kq}}{u_q} \equiv r_k (\text{mod } u_q)$$

where $r_k = u_{k-1}^{q-1} + \begin{cases} (k-1)Au_q/2 & \text{if } 2 \mid u_q, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$

Notice that $(r_k, u_q) = 1$ if $2 \nmid u_q$, and $(r_k, u_q/2) = 1$ if $2 \mid u_q$.

Suppose $m > n > 0$. We assert that

$$\prod_{0 \leq k < n} \frac{u_{(m-k)q}}{u_{(n-k)q}} \equiv \left(\frac{m}{n}\right)^{u_{q+1}^{n(m-n)}} (\text{mod } u_q). \quad (10)$$

If $2 \nmid u_q$ or $4 \mid u_q$, then $(r_k, u_q) = 1$ for all $k = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$, hence

$$\prod_{0 \leq k < n} \frac{u_{(m-k)q}}{u_{(n-k)q}} = \prod_{0 \leq k < n} \frac{m-k}{n-k} \times \prod_{0 \leq k < n} \frac{u_{(m-k)q}/((m-k)u_q)}{u_{(n-k)q}/((n-k)u_q)}$$

$$\equiv \left(\frac{m}{n}\right)^{u_{q+1}^{m-n} + (m-k-1)Au_q/2}$$

$$\equiv \left(\frac{m}{n}\right)^{u_{q+1}^{m-n} + (m-k-1)Au_q/2}$$

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$$\equiv \left(\frac{m}{n}\right)^{u_{q+1}^{m-n} + (m-k-1)Au_q/2}$$

In the case $u_q \equiv 2 (\text{mod } 4)$, by the above method

$$\prod_{0 \leq k < n} \frac{u_{(m-k)q}}{u_{(n-k)q}} \equiv \left(\frac{m}{n}\right)^{n(m-n)} (\text{mod } u_q/2);$$

as $v_q = 2u_{q+1} - Au_q \equiv 0 (\text{mod } 2)$ and $B \equiv 1 (\text{mod } 2)$ (otherwise $A, u_1, u_2, u_3, \cdots$ are all odd), we also have

$$\prod_{0 \leq k < n} \frac{u_{(m-k)q}}{u_{(n-k)q}} \equiv \prod_{0 \leq k < n} \frac{u'_{m-k}}{u'_{n-k}} \equiv \left(\frac{m}{n}\right)^{u_{q+1}^{n(m-n)}} (\text{mod } 2)$$

by Lemma 1. This proves (10).

Now we claim that

$$\left[\frac{mq}{nq}\right] \equiv \left(\frac{m}{n}\right)^{u_{q+1}^{n(m-n)}} (\text{mod } w_q). \quad (11)$$
This is obvious if \( m \leq n \) or \( n = 0 \). In the case \( m > n > 0 \), if \( 0 < j < nq \) and \( q \nmid j \), then \( (u_{nq-j}, w_q) = 1 \) and
\[
\frac{u_{mq-j}}{u_{nq-j}} = \frac{u_{(m-n)q+nq-j}}{u_{nq-j}} \equiv u_{q+1}^{m-n} \pmod{w_q}
\]
by Lemma 3; thus
\[
\left[ \frac{mq}{nq} \right] = \prod_{0 \leq j < nq} \frac{u_{mq-j}}{u_{nq-j}} = \prod_{0 \leq k < n} \frac{u_{(m-k)q}}{u_{(n-k)q}} \times \prod_{0 < j < nq} \frac{u_{mq-j}}{u_{nq-j}}
\]
\[
\equiv \left( \frac{m}{n} \right)^{n(m-n)} u_{q+1}^{(m-n)nq} \equiv \left( \frac{m}{n} \right) u_{q+1}^{(m-n)nq} \pmod{w_q}.
\]
In view of (9) and (11),
\[
\left[ \frac{mq+s}{nq+t} \right] \equiv \left( \frac{m}{n} \right) u_{q+1}^{(m-n)nq+s} \times \left[ \frac{s}{t} \right] v_{q+1}^{t(m-n)+n(s-t)}
\]
\[
\equiv \left( \frac{m}{n} \right) \left[ \frac{s}{t} \right] u_{q+1}^{(nq+t)(m-n)+(s-t)} \pmod{w_q}.
\]
Finally we say something about (5). If \( 2 \mid q \), then
\[
(nq+t)(m-n)+n(s-t) \equiv t(m-n)+n(s-t) \equiv mt-ns \pmod{2},
\]
and \( u_{q+1} \equiv -B^{q/2} \pmod{w_q} \) by Lemma 2. When \( q \) is odd and \( l = (m+n)+n(s+1) \) is even,
\[
(nq+t)(m-n)+n(s-t) \equiv (n+l)(m-n)+n(s-t) \equiv l \equiv 0 \pmod{2}
\]
and \( u_{q+1}^{2} \equiv B^{q} \pmod{w_q} \) by Lemma 2. Thus (5) follows from (4) if \( 2 \mid ql \). We are done.

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References


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