

「連續自然數的乘方和定理」

如何被我發現

國中教師組數學第三名

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一、研究動機：喬治·波利亞 (George Polya) 所著「數學研究法」(Mathematics and Plausible Reasoning) 給我很多的啓示與靈感。書中引數學家高斯 (Gauss) 的話說：「數論中，常常有料想不到的好運氣，藉歸納法挖掘到最優美的新真理。」

依波利亞的猜測“ $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$ ”及

$$“1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}”$$

這兩公式的發現過程大概是這樣的

$$n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, \dots, n$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28, \dots, \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 = 1, 5, 14, 30, 55, 91, 140, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^n i^2$$

$$\frac{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2}{1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n} = \frac{3}{3}, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{7}{3}, \frac{11}{3}, \frac{9}{3}, \frac{13}{3}, \frac{15}{3}, \dots, \frac{2n+1}{3}$$

$$\text{故 } 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{2n+1}{3}(1+2+3+\dots+n)$$

$$= \frac{2n+1}{3} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1^3 &= 1 = 1^2 = (1)^2 \\
1^3 + 2^3 &= 9 = 3^2 = (1 + 2)^2 \\
1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 &= 36 = 6^2 = (1 + 2 + 3)^2 \\
1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 &= 100 = 10^2 = (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)^2 \\
1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3 &= 225 = 15^2 = (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)^2 \\
&\dots\dots\dots
\end{aligned}$$

故 $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 = (1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n)^2$

$$= \left[\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right]^2 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$

因而引起了我的研究“ $1^k + 2^k + 3^k + \dots + n^k = ?$ 當 $k=1, 2, 3, \dots$ ”的興趣與動機。

二、研究過程：

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) \quad n &= 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, \dots \\
1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 &= 1, 5, 14, 30, 55, 91, 140, \dots \\
1^4 + 2^4 + 3^4 + \dots + n^4 &= 1, 17, 98, 354, 979, 2275, 4676, \dots \\
\frac{1^4 + 2^4 + 3^4 + \dots + n^4}{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2} & \\
&= \frac{5}{5}, \frac{17}{5}, \frac{35}{5}, \frac{59}{5}, \frac{89}{5}, \frac{125}{5}, \frac{167}{5}, \dots
\end{aligned}$$

觀察上列分子的數列 5, 17, 35, 59, 89, 125, 167, ...
其相鄰二項的差 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, ...

再求上列相鄰二項的差 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, ...

由此可發現分子的數列中，相鄰二項的差都是 6 的倍數，且

$$\begin{aligned}
5 &= 1 \cdot 6 - 1 \\
17 &= (1 + 2) \cdot 6 - 1 \\
35 &= (1 + 2 + 3) \cdot 6 - 1 \\
59 &= (1 + 2 + 3 + 4) \cdot 6 - 1 \\
89 &= (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5) \cdot 6 - 1 \\
125 &= (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6) \cdot 6 - 1 \\
167 &= (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7) \cdot 6 - 1 \\
&\dots\dots\dots
\end{aligned}$$

因此 當 $n = 1, 2, \dots$

$$\text{則 } \frac{1^4 + 2^4 + 3^4 + \dots + n^4}{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2} = \frac{1 \cdot 6 - 1}{5}, \frac{(1+2) \cdot 6 - 1}{5},$$

$3, \dots, n$

$$\frac{(1+2+3) \cdot 6 - 1}{5}, \dots, \frac{(1+2+3+\dots+n) \cdot 6 - 1}{5}$$

$$\text{故 } 1^4 + 2^4 + 3^4 + \dots + n^4 = \frac{(1+2+3+\dots+n) \cdot 6 - 1}{5}$$

$$\cdot (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2)$$

$$= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \cdot \frac{6-1}{5} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{5}$$

$$= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)(3n^2+3n-1)}{30}$$

(2) $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots$

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 = 1, 9, 36, 100, 225, 441, \dots$$

$$1^5 + 2^5 + 3^5 + \dots + n^5 = 1, 33, 276, 1300, 4425, 12201, \dots$$

$$\frac{1^5 + 2^5 + 3^5 + \dots + n^5}{1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3} = \frac{3}{3}, \frac{11}{3}, \frac{23}{3}, \frac{39}{3}, \frac{59}{3}, \frac{83}{3}, \dots$$

觀察上列分子的數列 $3, 11, 23, 39, 59, 83, 111, \dots$

相鄰二項的差 $8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, \dots$

上列相鄰二項的差 $4, 4, 4, 4, 4, \dots$

由此不難發現分子的數列中，相鄰二項的差都是4的倍數

因此 當 $n = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\text{則 } \frac{1^5 + 2^5 + 3^5 + \dots + n^5}{1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3} = \frac{1 \cdot 4 - 1}{3}, \frac{(1+2) \cdot 4 - 1}{3},$$

$3, \dots, n$

$$\frac{(1+2+3) \cdot 4 - 1}{3}, \dots, \frac{(1+2+3+\dots+n) \cdot 4 - 1}{3}$$

$$\text{故 } 1^5 + 2^5 + 3^5 + \dots + n^5 = \frac{(1+2+3+\dots+n) \cdot 4-1}{3} \cdot$$

$$(1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \cdot 4-1}{3} \cdot \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{12}$$

$$\frac{2n^2 + (2n-1)}{12}$$

(3) 現在把上列各式的右邊都展開成展開式

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i = 1+2+\dots+n = -\frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{2}n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = 1^2+2^2+\dots+n^2 = \frac{1}{3}n^3 + \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{2}{12}n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^3 = 1^3+2^3+\dots+n^3 = \frac{1}{4}n^4 + \frac{1}{2}n^3 + \frac{3}{12}n^2 + 0 \cdot n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^4 = 1^4+2^4+\dots+n^4 = \frac{1}{5}n^5 + \frac{1}{2}n^4 + \frac{4}{12}n^3$$

$$+ 0 \cdot n^2 - \frac{4}{120}n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^6 = 1^5+2^5+\dots+n^5 = \frac{1}{6}n^6 + \frac{1}{2}n^5 + \frac{5}{12}n^4$$

$$+ 0 \cdot n^3 - \frac{10}{120}n^2 + 0 \cdot n$$

(I) 以歸納法的態度觀察上列各式右邊的特性及差異，可以這樣猜測

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^5 = \frac{1}{7}n^7 + \frac{1}{2}n^6 + \frac{6}{12}n^5 + 0 \cdot n^4 - \frac{x}{120}n^3$$

$$+ 0 \cdot n^2 + \frac{6}{y}n$$

$$\text{令 } n = 1, \text{ 得 } 1 = \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{6}{12} - \frac{x}{120} + \frac{6}{y}$$

$$\text{令 } n = 2, \text{ 得 } 65 = \frac{1}{7} \cdot 2^7 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^6 + \frac{6}{12} \cdot 2^5 - \frac{x}{120} \cdot 2^3 \\ + \frac{6}{y} \cdot 2$$

聯立解之，得 $x = 20, y = 252$

當 $n = 3, 4, 5, \dots, 9$ 演算之均適合

$$\text{故 } \sum_{i=1}^n i^6 = \frac{1}{7}n^7 + \frac{1}{2}n^6 + \frac{6}{12}n^5 + 0 \cdot n^4 - \frac{20}{120}n^3 \\ + 0 \cdot n^2 + \frac{6}{252}n$$

$$\text{通分後分解之，得 } \sum_{i=1}^n i^6 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)(3n^4+6n^3-3n+1)}{24}$$

$$\text{(II) 同法可求得 } \sum_{i=1}^n i^7 = \frac{1}{8}n^8 + \frac{1}{2}n^7 + \frac{7}{12}n^6 + 0 \cdot n^5 \\ - \frac{35}{102}n^4 + 0 \cdot n^3 + \frac{21}{252}n^2 + 0 \cdot n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^7 = 1^7 + 2^7 + 3^7 + \dots + n^7 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2(3n^4+6n^3-n^2-4n+2)}{24}$$

$$\text{即假設 } \sum_{i=1}^n i^7 = \frac{1}{8}n^8 + \frac{1}{2}n^7 + \frac{7}{12}n^6 + 0 \cdot n^5 - \frac{x}{120}n^4 \\ + 0 \cdot n^3 + \frac{y}{252}n^2 + 0 \cdot n$$

解之得 $x = 35, y = 21$

(III) 觀察有理係數中分母是120的分子所成的數列

4, 10, 20, 35, 56, 84

相鄰二項的差 6 10 15 21 28

相鄰二項的差 4 5 6 7 ←——猜測

與(I)同法,先設 $\sum_{i=1}^n i^8 = \frac{1}{9}n^9 + \frac{1}{2}n^8 + \frac{8}{12}n^7 + 0 \cdot n^6$

$$- \frac{56}{120}n^5 + 0 \cdot n^4 + \frac{x}{252}n^3 + 0 \cdot n^2 - \frac{8}{y}n$$

再分別令 $n = 1, 2$ 聯立解之, 可得 $x = 56, y = 240$

當 $n = 3, 4, \dots, 9$ 驗之均同

故 $\sum_{i=1}^n i^8 = \frac{1}{9}n^9 + \frac{1}{2}n^8 + \frac{8}{12}n^7 + 0 \cdot n^6$

$$- \frac{56}{120}n^5 + 0 \cdot n^4 + \frac{56}{252}n^3 + 0 \cdot n^2 - \frac{8}{240}n$$

$$= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)(5n^6 + 15n^5 + 5n^4 - 15n^3 - n^2 + 9n - 3)}{90}$$

同(II)之法, 可求得 $\sum_{i=1}^n i^9 = \frac{1}{10}n^{10} + \frac{1}{2}n^9$

$$+ \frac{9}{12}n^8 + 0 \cdot n^7 - \frac{84}{120}n^6 + 0 \cdot n^5 + \frac{126}{252}n^4 + 0 \cdot n^3$$

$$- \frac{36}{240}n^2 + 0 \cdot n$$

$$= \frac{n^2(n+1)^2(2n^6 + 6n^5 + n^4 - 8n^3 + n^2 + 6n - 3)}{20}$$

(IV)用數學歸納法證明(證明請看“IV結果證明”一欄)上列各式的

同時, 又發現了 $\sum_{i=1}^n i^k$ 的展開式中, 有理係數的分子實與 (

$a + b)^k$ 的展開式的係數相關, 試觀察巴斯卡爾數三角形 (Pascal's triangle) 並與上列各式右邊的展開式的係數的分子相比較後, 我們很自然的會這樣的猜測:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^{10} = \frac{1}{11}n^{11} + \frac{1}{2}n^{10} + \frac{10}{12}n^9 + 0 \cdot n^8 - \frac{120}{120}n^7 + 0 \cdot n^6$$

$$+ \frac{252}{252}n^5 + 0 \cdot n^4 - \frac{120}{240}n^3 + 0 \cdot n^2 + \frac{10}{t_{10}}n$$

令 $n = 1$ ，得 $1 = \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{10}{12} - \frac{120}{120} + \frac{252}{252} - \frac{120}{240}$

$$+ \frac{10}{t_{10}}$$

解之得 $t_{10} = 132$

設 $\sum_{i=1}^n i^{11} = \frac{1}{12}n^{12} + \frac{1}{2}n^{11} + \frac{11}{12}n^{10} + 0 \cdot n^9$

$$- \frac{165}{120}n^8 + 0 \cdot n^7 + \frac{462}{252}n^6 + 0 \cdot n^5 - \frac{330}{240}n^4 + 0 \cdot n^3$$

$$+ \frac{55}{132}n^2 + \frac{11}{t_{11}}n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^{12} = \frac{1}{13}n^{13} + \frac{1}{2}n^{12} + \frac{12}{12}n^{11} + 0 \cdot n^{10}$$

$$- \frac{220}{120}n^9 + 0 \cdot n^8 + \frac{792}{252}n^7 + 0 \cdot n^6 - \frac{792}{240}n^5 + 0 \cdot n^4$$

$$+ \frac{220}{132}n^3 + 0 \cdot n^2 + \frac{12}{t_{12}}n$$

令 $n = 1$ ，分別解之各得 $\frac{11}{t_{11}} = 0$ 及 $t_{12} = -\frac{32760}{691}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^5 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2(2n^2+2n-1)}{12}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12}(2n^6 + 9n^5 + 5n^4 - n^2)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^6 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)(3n^4+9n^3-3n+1)}{42}$$

$$= \frac{1}{42}(9n^7 + 21n^6 + 21n^5 - 7n^3 + n)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^7 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2(3n^4+6n^3-n^2-4n+2)}{24}$$

$$= \frac{1}{24}(3n^8 + 12n^7 + 14n^6 - 7n^4 + 2n^2)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^8 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)(5n^6+15n^5+5n^4-15n^3-n^2+9n-3)}{90}$$

$$= \frac{1}{90}(10n^9 + 45n^8 + 60n^7 - 42n^5 + 20n^3 - 3n)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^9 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2(2n^6+6n^5+n^4-8n^3+n^2+6n-3)}{20}$$

$$= \frac{1}{20}(2n^{10} + 10n^9 + 15n^8 - 14n^6 + 10n^4 - 3n^2)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^{10} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)(3n^8+12n^7+8n^6-18n^5-10^4}{66}$$

$$+ \frac{24n^3+2n^2-15n+5}{66}$$

$$= \frac{1}{66}(6n^{11} + 33n^{10} + 55n^9 - 66n^7 + 66n^5 - 33n^3 + 5n)$$

.....

$$(II) \sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{2}n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \frac{1}{3}n^3 + \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{2}{12}n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^3 = \frac{1}{4}n^4 + \frac{1}{2}n^3 + \frac{2}{12}n^2 + 0 \cdot n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^4 = \frac{1}{5}n^5 + \frac{1}{2}n^4 + \frac{4}{12}n^3 + 0 \cdot n^2 - \frac{4}{120}n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^5 = \frac{1}{6}n^6 + \frac{1}{2}n^5 + \frac{5}{12}n^4 + 0 \cdot n^3 - \frac{10}{120}n^2 + 0 \cdot n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^6 = \frac{1}{7}n^7 + \frac{1}{2}n^6 + \frac{6}{12}n^5 + 0 \cdot n^4 - \frac{20}{120}n^3 + 0 \cdot n^2$$

$$+ \frac{6}{252}n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^7 = \frac{1}{8}n^8 + \frac{1}{2}n^7 + \frac{7}{12}n^6 + 0 \cdot n^5 - \frac{35}{120}n^4 + 0 \cdot n^3$$

$$+ \frac{21}{252}n^2 + 0 \cdot n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^8 = \frac{1}{9}n^9 + \frac{1}{2}n^8 + \frac{8}{12}n^7 + 0 \cdot n^6 - \frac{56}{120}n^5 + 0 \cdot n^4$$

$$+ \frac{56}{252}n^3 + 0 \cdot n^2 - \frac{8}{240}n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^9 = \frac{1}{10}n^{10} + \frac{1}{2}n^9 + \frac{9}{12}n^8 + 0 \cdot n^7 - \frac{84}{120}n^6 + 0 \cdot n^5$$

$$+ \frac{126}{252}n^4 + 0 \cdot n^3 - \frac{36}{240}n^2 + 0 \cdot n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^{10} = \frac{1}{11}n^{11} + \frac{1}{2}n^{10} + \frac{10}{12}n^9 + 0 \cdot n^8 - \frac{120}{120}n^7 + 0 \cdot n^6$$

$$+ \frac{252}{252}n^5 + 0 \cdot n^4 - \frac{120}{240}n^3 + 0 \cdot n + \frac{10}{132}n$$

.....

其中 $1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

$$1 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{12}$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{12} + 0$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{12} + 0 - \frac{4}{120}$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{12} + 0 - \frac{10}{120} + 0$$

.....

◀(III)用歸納法將(II)的結果一般化，可得其通式如下：

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^k = \frac{1}{k+1}n^{k+1} + \frac{1}{2}n^k + \frac{\binom{k}{1}}{12}n^{k-1} - \frac{\binom{k}{3}}{120}n^{k-3} +$$

$$\frac{\binom{k}{5}}{252}n^{k-5} - \frac{\binom{k}{7}}{240}n^{k-7} + \frac{\binom{k}{9}}{132}n^{k-9} - \dots + \frac{\binom{k-1}{t_k}}{t_k}n$$

$$k \in \mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$$

而其中 $1 = \frac{1}{k-1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\binom{k}{1}}{12} - \frac{\binom{k}{3}}{120} + \frac{\binom{k}{5}}{252} - \frac{\binom{5}{7}}{240}$

$$+ \frac{\binom{k}{9}}{132} - \dots + \frac{\binom{k-1}{t_k}}{t_k}$$

* 符號說明： $\binom{k}{t}$ 表示 $(a+b)^k$ 的展開式中 $a^{k-t}b^t$ 項的係數，亦即相異反物中取出 t 個的組合數，與 C_t^k ， ${}_k C_t$ ， $C(k, t)$ 通

(IV) 上面的通式又可寫成
$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^k = \frac{1}{k+1} n^{k+1} + \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{\binom{k}{j-1}}{t_j} n^{k-j+1}$$

令 $n = 1$ 可得
$$1 = \frac{1}{k+1} + \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{\binom{k}{j-1}}{t_j}$$

再令 $k = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$ ，可得：

$$1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{t_1}$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{t_1} + \frac{2}{t_2}$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{t_1} + \frac{3}{t_2} + \frac{3}{t_3}$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{t_1} + \frac{4}{t_2} + \frac{6}{t_3} + \frac{4}{t_4}$$

.....

由此可分別求得 $\frac{1}{t_1} = \frac{1}{2}$ ， $\frac{1}{t_2} = \frac{1}{12}$ ， $\frac{1}{t_3} = 0$ ，

$$\frac{1}{t_4} = -\frac{1}{120}, \dots$$

當 $j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, \dots$

求得 $\frac{1}{t^j} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{12}, 0, -\frac{1}{120}, 0, \frac{1}{252}, 0, -\frac{1}{240}, 0,$

$$\frac{1}{132}, 0, -\frac{691}{32760}, \dots$$

討論分析之，可有下列之性質：（其中 $S \in \mathbb{N}$ ）

$$j = 1 \quad \frac{1}{t_j} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$j = 2S + 1 \quad \frac{1}{t_j} = 0$$

$$j = 4S \quad \frac{1}{t_j} < 0$$

$$j = 4S + 2 \quad \frac{1}{t_j} > 0$$

四、結果證明：上面各結果均可用數學歸納法證明之，現舉三例證明如下：

$$(I) \sum_{i=1}^n i^6 = \frac{1}{7}n^7 + \frac{1}{2}n^6 + \frac{6}{12}n^5 + 0 \cdot n^4 - \frac{20}{120}n^3 \\ + 0 \cdot n^2 + \frac{6}{252}n$$

證明：當 $n=1$ 時， $1 = \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{6}{12} - \frac{20}{120} + \frac{6}{252}$ ，本式

成立

令 $n=r$ 時，本式成立 即 $\sum_{i=1}^r i^6 = \frac{1}{7}r^7 + \frac{1}{2}r^6$

$$+ \frac{6}{12}r^5 - \frac{20}{120}r^3 + \frac{6}{252}r$$

則 $\frac{1}{7}(r+1)^7 + \frac{1}{2}(r+1)^6 + \frac{6}{12}(r+1)^5 - \frac{20}{120}(r+1)^3$

$$+ \frac{6}{252}(r+1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{7}r^7 + \frac{1}{2}r^6 + \frac{6}{12}r^5 - \frac{20}{120}r^4 + \frac{6}{252}r + \frac{1}{7} \cdot 7r^6 \\
&+ \left(\frac{1}{7} \cdot 21 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \right) r^5 + \left(\frac{1}{7} \cdot 35 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 15 \right. \\
&+ \left. \frac{6}{12} \cdot 5 \right) r^4 + \left(\frac{1}{7} \cdot 35 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 20 + \frac{6}{12} \cdot 10 \right) r^3 \\
&+ \left(\frac{1}{7} \cdot 21 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 15 + \frac{6}{12} \cdot 10 - \frac{20}{120} \cdot 3 \right) r^2 \\
&+ \left(\frac{1}{7} \cdot 7 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 + \frac{6}{12} \cdot 5 - \frac{20}{120} \cdot 3 \right) r \\
&+ \left(\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{6}{12} - \frac{20}{120} + \frac{6}{252} \right) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^r i^6 + (r+1)^6 = \sum_{i=1}^{r+1} i^6
\end{aligned}$$

即 $n = r + 1$ 時，本式亦成立

故本式對所有 $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ 均成立

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{II } \sum_{i=1}^n i^7 &= \frac{1}{8}n^8 + \frac{1}{2}n^7 + \frac{7}{12}n^6 + 0 \cdot n^5 - \frac{35}{120}n^4 + 0 \cdot n^3 \\
&+ \frac{21}{252}n^2 + 0 \cdot n
\end{aligned}$$

證明：當 $n=1$ 時， $1 = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{12} - \frac{35}{120} + \frac{21}{252}$ ，本式

成立

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{令 } n = r \text{ 時，本式成立，即 } \sum_{i=1}^r i^7 &= \frac{1}{8}r^8 + \frac{1}{2}r^7 + \frac{7}{12}r^6 \\
&- \frac{35}{120}r^4 + \frac{21}{252}r^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{則 } \frac{1}{8}(r+1)^8 + \frac{1}{2}(r+1)^7 + \frac{7}{12}(r+1)^6 \\
& \quad - \frac{35}{120}(r+1)^4 + \frac{21}{252}(r+1)^2 \\
& = \frac{1}{8}r^8 + \frac{1}{2}r^7 + \frac{7}{12}r^6 - \frac{35}{120}r^4 + \frac{21}{252}r^2 + \frac{1}{8} \cdot 8r^7 \\
& \quad + \left(\frac{1}{8} \cdot 28 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 7 \right) r^6 \\
& \quad + \left(\frac{1}{8} \cdot 56 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 21 + \frac{7}{12} \cdot 6 \right) r^5 \\
& \quad + \left(\frac{1}{8} \cdot 70 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 35 + \frac{7}{12} \cdot 1 \right) r^4 \\
& \quad + \left(\frac{1}{8} \cdot 56 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 35 + \frac{7}{12} \cdot 20 - \frac{35}{120} \cdot 4 \right) r^3 \\
& \quad + \left(\frac{1}{8} \cdot 28 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 21 + \frac{7}{12} \cdot 15 - \frac{35}{120} \cdot 6 \right) r^2 \\
& \quad + \left(\frac{1}{8} \cdot 8 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 7 + \frac{7}{12} \cdot 6 - \frac{35}{120} \cdot 4 + \frac{21}{252} \cdot 2 \right) r \\
& \quad + \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{12} - \frac{35}{120} + \frac{21}{252} \right) \\
& = \sum_{i=1}^r i^7 + r^7 + 7r^6 + 21r^5 + 35r^4 + 35r^3 + 21r^2 + 7r + 1 \\
& = \sum_{i=1}^r i^7 + (r+1)^7 = \sum_{i=1}^{r+1} i^7
\end{aligned}$$

即 $n = r + 1$ 時，本式亦成立。

故 本式對所有 $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ 均成立

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(III)} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n i^k &= \frac{1}{k+1} n^{k+1} + \frac{1}{2} n^k + \frac{\binom{k}{1}}{12} n^{k-1} - \frac{\binom{k}{3}}{120} n^{k-3} \\ &+ \frac{\binom{k}{5}}{252} n^{k-5} - \frac{\binom{k}{7}}{240} n^{k-7} + \frac{\binom{k}{9}}{132} n^{k-9} - \dots + \frac{\binom{k}{t_k}}{t_k} n \\ &k \in \mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\} \end{aligned}$$

而其中 $1 = \frac{1}{k+1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\binom{k}{1}}{12} - \frac{\binom{k}{3}}{120} + \frac{\binom{k}{5}}{252} - \frac{\binom{k}{7}}{240}$

$$+ \frac{\binom{k}{9}}{132} - \dots + \frac{\binom{k}{t_k}}{t_k}$$

證明：當 $k = 1$ 時 $\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{1}{2} n^2 + \frac{1}{2} n$ 本式成立

當 $k = 2$ 時 $\sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \frac{1}{3} n^3 + \frac{1}{2} n^2 + \frac{2}{12} n$ ，本式成立

令 $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, P-1$ 時 本式均成立

現在以與 I 及 II 相同的方法來證明 $k = P$ 時，本式也成立

即證 $\sum_{i=1}^n i^P = \frac{1}{P+1} n^{P+1} + \frac{1}{2} n^P + \frac{\binom{P}{1}}{12} n^{P-1}$

$$- \frac{\binom{P}{3}}{120} n^{P-3} + \frac{\binom{P}{5}}{252} n^{P-5} - \frac{\binom{P}{7}}{240} n^{P-7}$$

$$+ \frac{\binom{P}{9}}{132} n^{P-9} - \dots + \frac{\binom{P}{t_p}}{t_p} n$$

$$\text{當 } n = 1 \text{ 時, } 1 = \frac{1}{P+1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\binom{P}{1}}{12} - \frac{\binom{P}{3}}{120} + \frac{\binom{P}{5}}{252} \\ - \frac{\binom{P}{7}}{240} + \frac{\binom{P}{9}}{132} - \dots + \frac{\binom{P}{P-1}}{t^P}, \text{ 本式成立}$$

令 $n = r$ 時 本式成立

$$\text{即 } \sum_{i=1}^r i^P = \frac{1}{P+1} r^{P+1} + \frac{1}{2} r^P + \frac{\binom{P}{1}}{12} r^{P-1} - \frac{\binom{P}{3}}{120} r^{P-3} \\ + \frac{\binom{P}{5}}{252} r^{P-5} - \frac{\binom{P}{7}}{240} r^{P-7} + \frac{\binom{P}{9}}{132} r^{P-9} - \dots + \frac{\binom{P}{P-1}}{t^P} r$$

$$\text{則 } \frac{1}{P+1} (r+1)^{P+1} + \frac{1}{2} (r+1)^P + \frac{\binom{P}{1}}{12} (r+1)^{P-1} \\ - \frac{\binom{P}{3}}{120} (r+1)^{P-3} + \frac{\binom{P}{5}}{252} (r+1)^{P-5} - \frac{\binom{P}{7}}{240} (r+1)^{P-7} \\ + \frac{\binom{P}{9}}{132} (r+1)^{P-9} - \dots + \frac{\binom{P}{P-1}}{t^P} (r+1) \\ = \frac{1}{P+1} r^{P+1} + \frac{1}{2} r^P + \frac{\binom{P}{1}}{12} r^{P-1} - \frac{\binom{P}{3}}{120} r^{P-3} - \frac{\binom{P}{5}}{252} r^{P-5} \\ - \frac{\binom{P}{7}}{240} r^{P-7} + \frac{\binom{P}{9}}{132} r^{P-9} - \dots \\ + \frac{\binom{P}{P-1}}{t^P} r + \frac{\binom{P+1}{1}}{P+1} r^P + \left[\frac{\binom{P+1}{2}}{P+1} + \frac{\binom{P}{1}}{2} \right] r^{P-1} \\ + \left[\frac{\binom{P+1}{3}}{P+1} + \frac{\binom{P}{2}}{2} + \frac{\binom{P}{1} \binom{P-1}{1}}{12} \right] r^{P-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left[\frac{\binom{P+1}{4}}{P+1} - \frac{\binom{P}{5}}{2} - \frac{\binom{P}{1}\binom{P-1}{2}}{12} \right] r^{P-3} \\
& + \left[\frac{\binom{P+1}{5}}{P+1} + \frac{\binom{P}{4}}{2} + \frac{\binom{P}{1}\binom{P-1}{3}}{12} - \frac{\binom{P}{3}\binom{P-3}{1}}{120} \right] r^{P-4} \\
& + \left[\frac{\binom{P+1}{6}}{P+1} + \frac{\binom{P}{5}}{2} + \frac{\binom{P}{1}\binom{P-1}{4}}{12} - \frac{\binom{P}{3}\binom{P-3}{2}}{120} \right] r^{P-5} \\
& + \left[\frac{\binom{P+1}{7}}{P+1} + \frac{\binom{P}{6}}{2} + \frac{\binom{P}{1}\binom{P-1}{5}}{12} \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{\binom{P}{3}\binom{P-3}{3}}{120} + \frac{\binom{P}{5}\binom{P-5}{1}}{252} \right] r^{P-6} \\
& + \left[\frac{\binom{P+1}{8}}{P+1} + \frac{\binom{P}{7}}{2} + \frac{\binom{P}{1}\binom{P-1}{6}}{12} \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{\binom{P}{3}\binom{P-3}{4}}{120} + \frac{\binom{P}{5}\binom{P-1}{2}}{252} \right] r^{P-7} + \dots \\
& + \left[\frac{1}{P+1} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\binom{P}{1}}{12} - \frac{\binom{P}{3}}{120} + \frac{\binom{P}{5}}{252} - \frac{\binom{P}{7}}{240} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \frac{\binom{P}{9}}{132} - \frac{\binom{P}{P-1}}{t_p} \right] \\
& = \sum_{i=1}^r i^P + r^P + \binom{P}{1} r^{P-1} + \binom{P}{2} r^{P-2} + \binom{P}{3} r^{P-3} \\
& \quad + \binom{P}{4} r^{P-4} + \binom{P}{5} r^{P-5} + \binom{P}{6} r^{P-6} \\
& \quad + \binom{P}{7} r^{P-7} + \dots + 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^r i^p + (r+1)^p = \sum_{i=1}^{r+1} i^p$$

即 $n = r + 1$ 時，本式亦成立

故本式對所有 $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ 均成立

所以本定理得以證明。

四、最後附言：

(I) 目前的數學教科書，其形式都是「完成數學」由一連串的定理與證明或應用所組成，以致於有些學生誤認數學只不過是如此爾爾，其實這只是數學的一面，至於定理如何被人所發現，古人如何構想證明的方法等等則付之闕如。若能引入定理被發現及前人構想證明方法的經過過程，則不但能幫助學生多了解，更能引起學生學習數學的興趣與動機。

(II) 本作品將介紹由「歸納法」及「一般化」等發現定理的法則及過程，澈底說明發現定理的動機及數學研究中的觀察、實驗、歸納、證明等步驟，以供有志於數學研究的青年學生的一種優良參考。

(III) 本定理證明時，必須利用到下列的恆等式

$$\binom{P}{0} = \frac{\binom{P+1}{1}}{P+1} = 1$$

$$\binom{P}{1} = \frac{\binom{P+1}{2}}{P+1} + \frac{\binom{P}{1}}{2} = P$$

$$\binom{P}{2} = \frac{\binom{P+1}{3}}{P+1} + \frac{\binom{P}{2}}{2} + \frac{\binom{P}{1}\binom{P-1}{2}}{12}$$

$$\binom{P}{3} = \frac{\binom{P+1}{4}}{P+1} + \frac{\binom{P}{3}}{2} + \frac{\binom{P}{1}\binom{P-1}{2}}{12}$$

$$\binom{P}{4} = \frac{\binom{P+1}{5}}{P+1} + \frac{\binom{P}{4}}{2} + \frac{\binom{P}{1}\binom{P-1}{3}}{12} - \frac{\binom{P}{3}\binom{P-3}{1}}{120}$$

$$\binom{P}{5} = \frac{\binom{P+1}{6}}{P+1} + \frac{\binom{P}{5}}{2} + \frac{\binom{P}{1}\binom{P-1}{4}}{12} - \frac{\binom{P}{3}\binom{P-3}{2}}{120}$$

$$\binom{P}{6} = \frac{\binom{P+1}{7}}{P+1} + \frac{\binom{P}{6}}{2} + \frac{\binom{P}{1}\binom{P-1}{5}}{12} - \frac{\binom{P}{3}\binom{P-3}{3}}{120}$$

$$+ \frac{\binom{P}{5}\binom{P-5}{1}}{252}$$

$$\binom{P}{7} = \frac{\binom{P+1}{8}}{P+1} + \frac{\binom{P}{7}}{2} + \frac{\binom{P}{1}\binom{P-1}{6}}{12} - \frac{\binom{P}{3}\binom{P-3}{4}}{120}$$

$$+ \frac{\binom{P}{5}\binom{P-5}{2}}{252}$$

.....

$$\binom{P}{P} = \frac{\binom{P+1}{P+1}}{P+1} + \frac{\binom{P}{P}}{2} + \frac{\binom{P}{1}\binom{P-1}{P-1}}{12} - \frac{\binom{P}{3}\binom{P-3}{P-3}}{120}$$

$$+ \frac{\binom{P}{5}\binom{P-5}{P-5}}{252} - \frac{\binom{P}{7}\binom{P-7}{P-7}}{240} + \frac{\binom{P}{9}\binom{P-9}{P-9}}{132} - \dots$$

$$+ \frac{\binom{P}{P-1}\binom{1}{1}}{t_p}$$

$$= \frac{1}{P+1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\binom{P}{1}}{12} - \frac{\binom{P}{3}}{120} + \frac{\binom{P}{5}}{252} - \frac{\binom{P}{7}}{240}$$

$$+ \frac{\binom{P}{9}}{132} - \dots + \frac{\binom{P}{P-1}}{t_p} = 1$$

上面所列出的各式，其證明均很容易，但其一般式的證明則比較困難，請讀者來尋求下列一般式的證明方法

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{P}{r} &= \frac{\binom{P+1}{r+1}}{P+1} + \frac{\binom{P}{0}\binom{P}{r}}{2} + \frac{\binom{P}{1}\binom{P-1}{r-1}}{12} + \frac{\binom{P}{3}\binom{P-3}{r-3}}{120} \\ &\quad + \frac{\binom{P}{5}\binom{P-5}{r-5}}{252} - \frac{\binom{P}{7}\binom{P-7}{r-7}}{240} + \frac{\binom{P}{9}\binom{P-9}{r-9}}{132} - \dots \\ &\quad + \frac{\binom{P}{r-1}\binom{P-r+1}{r-r+1}}{t_r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而其中 } 1 &= \frac{1}{r+1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\binom{r}{1}}{12} - \frac{\binom{r}{3}}{120} + \frac{\binom{r}{5}}{252} - \frac{\binom{r}{7}}{240} + \frac{\binom{r}{9}}{132} - \dots \\ &\quad + \frac{\binom{r}{r-1}}{t_r} \end{aligned}$$

且 $P = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$ 及 $0 \leq r \leq P$

$$\text{即 } \binom{P}{r} = \frac{\binom{P+1}{r+1}}{P+1} + \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{\binom{P}{j-1}\binom{P-j+1}{r-j+1}}{t_j},$$

$P = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$ 及 $0 \leq r \leq P$

$$\text{其中 } 1 = \frac{1}{P+1} + \sum_{j=1}^r \frac{\binom{r}{j-1}}{t_j}$$

(4) 本作品絕非抄襲、記述或翻譯得來，而確是由作者有意與無意之間親自所發現，若有不當之處，敬祈有識之士勿吝指正。

附 表 I

$n =$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$\sum_{i=1}^n i$	1	3	6	10	15	21	28	36	45
$\sum_{i=1}^n i^2$	1	5	14	30	55	91	140	204	285
$\sum_{i=1}^n i^3$	1	9	36	100	225	441	784	1296	2025
$\sum_{i=1}^n i^4$	1	17	98	354	979	2275	4676	8772	15333
$\sum_{i=1}^n i^5$	1	33	276	1300	4425	12201	29008	61776	120825
$\sum_{i=1}^n i^6$	1	65	794	4890	20515	67171	184820	446964	978405
$\sum_{i=1}^n i^7$	1	129	2316	18700	96825	376761	1200304	3297456	8080425
$\sum_{i=1}^n i^8$	1	257	6818	72354	462979	2142595	7907396	24684612	67731333

$\sum_{i=1}^n i^9$	1	513	20196	342340	2295465	12373161	52726768	186944496	574364985
$\sum_{i=1}^n i^{10}$	1	1025	60774	1348650	11114275	71580451	454055700	1427797524	4914581925
$\sum_{i=1}^n i^{11}$	1	2049	179196	5333500	54161625	416958681	2394285424	10984220016	42365279625

附 表 II

$n =$	1	2	3		5	6	7	8	9
$n^2 =$	1	4	9	16	25	36	49	64	81
$n^3 =$	1	8	27	64	125	216	343	512	729
$n^4 =$	1	16	81	256	625	1296	2401	4096	6561
$n^5 =$	1	32	243	1024	3125	7776	16807	32768	59049

$n^6 =$	1	64	729	4096	15625	46656	117649	262144	531441
$n^7 =$	1	128	2187	16384	78125	279936	823543	2097152	4782969
$n^8 =$	1	256	6561	65536	390625	1679616	5764801	16777216	43046721
$n^9 =$	1	512	19683	322144	1953125	10077696	40353607	134217728	387420489
$n^{10} =$	1	1024	59049	1288576	9765625	60466176	282475249	1073741824	3486784401
$n^{11} =$	1	2048	177147	5154304	48828125	362797056	1977326743	85899.92	31381059609