

Sums of products of
integers
type 1

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✓ 914
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ON THE SUM OF PRODUCTS OF n CONSECUTIVE INTEGERS.

BY ROBERT E. MORITZ.

Isolated theorems relating to sums of products of the first n integers were established by Lagrange, Wolstenholme, Ferrers, Nielson, Allardice, and many others.¹ Glaisher in an exhaustive investigation,² summarized the results of his predecessors, supplied a long list of new theorems, and published the numerical values of such sums for values of n from 1 to 23.

The present paper deals with properties relating to sums of products of any n consecutive numbers, special consideration being given to the case when n is a prime number. While some of these properties will appear as more or less obvious extensions of known results, which, though not previously recorded, could hardly have escaped the attention of earlier investigators, other results, such as the generalization of Glaisher's extension of Wilson's theorem and the determinant method of dealing with sigma congruences, it is hoped, justify this permanent record of them.

To assist in the verification of the results here arrived at, and to facilitate further investigations, the tables of numerical values, which are appended to this paper, have been computed.

1. Let us denote by ${}_n^m P_k$ the sum of all possible products, k at a time, of the numbers

$$m+1, m+2, m+3, \dots, m+n.$$

where m is any positive or negative integer or zero.

The sum of the partial products of ${}_n^m P_k$, each of which contains $m+1$ as a factor, is obviously $(m+1) {}_{n-1}^{m-1} P_{k-1}$; the sum of the partial products which do not contain $m+1$ as a factor is ${}_{n-1}^{m-1} P_k$, hence

$$(1) \quad {}_n^m P_k = (m+1) {}_{n-1}^{m-1} P_{k-1} + {}_{n-1}^{m-1} P_k.$$

In like manner, by considering the partial products which make up ${}_n^m P_k$ separated into two sets, according as they do or do not contain $m+n$ as a factor, we obtain the formula

$$(2) \quad {}_n^m P_k = (m+n) {}_{n-1}^m P_{k-1} + {}_{n-1}^m P_k.$$

¹ For a complete bibliography the reader is referred to Dickson's History of the Theory of Numbers, vol. 1, chap. 3.

² Quarterly Journal of Mathematics, vol. 31 (1900), pp. 1-36, pp. 321-354.

Just like Mitrovich

ROBERT E. MORITZ.

44

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_1 &= 16 \cdot \frac{10}{2} P_2 - \frac{10}{2} P_3 = 81, \\
 P_2 &= 16 \cdot \frac{10}{2} P_3 - \frac{10}{2} P_4 = 2725, \\
 P_3 &= 16 \cdot \frac{10}{2} P_4 - \frac{10}{2} P_5 = 48735, \\
 P_4 &= 16 \cdot \frac{10}{2} P_5 - \frac{10}{2} P_6 = 488674, \\
 P_5 &= 16 \cdot \frac{10}{2} P_6 - \frac{10}{2} P_7 = 2604744, \\
 P_6 &= 16 \cdot \frac{10}{2} P_7 - \frac{10}{2} P_8 = 5765750, \\
 P_7 &= 16 \cdot \frac{10}{2} P_8 - \frac{10}{2} P_9 = 34594560.
 \end{aligned}$$

A convenient check on the results in any one column is obtained by applying formula (18).

$$n {}^m P_n = (1+m) (1 - {}^m P_1 + {}^m P_2 + \dots - {}^m P_n).$$

Thus

$$(1+10)(1-81+2725+48735+488674+2604744) = 11 \times 34594560$$

and

$$6 \times 5765750 = 34594560.$$

${}^n P_k$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots, 14; k = 1, 2, \dots, 14$).

k	n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	1									
2	2	1	1								
3	3	1	3	1							
4	4	1	6	3	1						
5	5	1	10	10	6	1					
6	6	1	15	20	15	6	1				
7	7	1	21	35	35	21	7	1			
8	8	1	28	56	56	28	8	1			
9	9	1	36	84	84	36	9	1			
10	10	1	45	120	120	45	10	1			
11	11	1	55	165	165	55	11	1			
12	12	1	66	220	220	66	12	1			
13	13	1	78	286	286	78	13	1			
14	14	1	91	364	364	91	14	1			

k	n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	1									
2	2	1	1								
3	3	1	3	1							
4	4	1	6	3	1						
5	5	1	10	10	6	1					
6	6	1	15	20	15	6	1				
7	7	1	21	35	35	21	7	1			
8	8	1	28	56	56	28	8	1			
9	9	1	36	84	84	36	9	1			
10	10	1	45	120	120	45	10	1			
11	11	1	55	165	165	55	11	1			
12	12	1	66	220	220	66	12	1			
13	13	1	78	286	286	78	13	1			
14	14	1	91	364	364	91	14	1			

217
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THE SUM OF PRODUCTS OF n CONSECUTIVE INTEGERS.

45

$1P_k$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots, 14; k = 1, 2, \dots, 14$).

k	n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	1									
2	2	1	1								
3	3	1	3	1							
4	4	1	6	3	1						
5	5	1	10	10	6	1					
6	6	1	15	20	15	6	1				
7	7	1	21	35	35	21	7	1			
8	8	1	28	56	56	28	8	1			
9	9	1	36	84	84	36	9	1			
10	10	1	45	120	120	45	10	1			
11	11	1	55	165	165	55	11	1			
12	12	1	66	220	220	66	12	1			
13	13	1	78	286	286	78	13	1			
14	14	1	91	364	364	91	14	1			

k	n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	1									
2	2	1	1								
3	3	1	3	1							
4	4	1	6	3	1						
5	5	1	10	10	6	1					
6	6	1	15	20	15	6	1				
7	7	1	21	35	35	21	7	1			
8	8	1	28	56	56	28	8	1			
9	9	1	36	84	84	36	9	1			
10	10	1	45	120	120	45	10	1			
11	11	1	55	165	165	55	11	1			
12	12	1	66	220	220	66	12	1			
13	13	1	78	286	286	78	13	1			
14	14	1	91	364	364	91	14	1			

$2P_k$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots, 13; k = 1, 2, \dots, 13$).

k	n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	1								
2	2	1	1							
3	3	1	3	1						
4	4	1	6	3	1					
5	5	1	10	10	6	1				
6	6	1	15	20	15	6	1			
7	7	1	21	35	35	21	7	1		
8	8	1	28	56	56	28	8	1		
9	9	1	36	84	84	36	9	1		
10	10	1	45	120	120	45	10	1		
11	11	1	55	165	165	55	11	1		
12	12	1	66	220	220	66	12	1		
13	13	1	78	286	286	78	13	1		

k	n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	1									
2	2	1	1								
3	3	1	3	1							
4	4	1	6	3	1						
5	5	1	10	10	6	1					
6	6	1	15	20	15	6	1				
7	7	1	21	35	35	21	7	1			
8	8	1	28	56	56	28	8	1			
9	9	1	36	84	84	36	9	1			
10	10	1	45	120	120	45	10	1			
11	11	1	55	165	165	55	11	1			
12	12	1	66	220	220	66	12	1			
13	13	1	78	286	286	78	13	1			

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3P_k ($n = 1, 2, \dots, 13; k = 1, 2, \dots, 13$).

k	n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	4	1	4	6	3	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	1	5	10	6	2	1	1	1	1
6	6	1	6	15	10	5	2	1	1	1
7	7	1	7	21	15	9	4	2	1	1
8	8	1	8	28	21	14	7	3	2	1
9	9	1	9	36	28	21	10	5	3	2

k	n	10	11	12	13
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	2	1	1
3	3	1	3	3	1
4	4	1	4	6	3
5	5	1	5	10	6
6	6	1	6	15	10
7	7	1	7	21	15
8	8	1	8	28	21
9	9	1	9	36	28
10	10	1	10	45	36
11	11	1	11	55	45
12	12	1	12	66	55
13	13	1	13	78	66

 4P_k ($n = 1, 2, \dots, 13; k = 1, 2, \dots, 13$).

k	n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	4	1	4	6	3	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	1	5	10	6	2	1	1	1	1
6	6	1	6	15	10	5	2	1	1	1
7	7	1	7	21	15	9	4	2	1	1
8	8	1	8	28	21	14	7	3	2	1
9	9	1	9	36	28	21	10	5	3	2

k	n	10	11	12	13
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	2	1	1
3	3	1	3	3	1
4	4	1	4	6	3
5	5	1	5	10	6
6	6	1	6	15	10
7	7	1	7	21	15
8	8	1	8	28	21
9	9	1	9	36	28
10	10	1	10	45	36
11	11	1	11	55	45
12	12	1	12	66	55
13	13	1	13	78	66

THE SUM OF PRODUCTS OF n CONSECUTIVE INTEGERS. 5P_k ($n = 1, 2, \dots, 13; k = 1, 2, \dots, 13$).

k	n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	4	1	4	6	3	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	1	5	10	6	2	1	1	1	1
6	6	1	6	15	10	5	2	1	1	1
7	7	1	7	21	15	9	4	2	1	1
8	8	1	8	28	21	14	7	3	2	1
9	9	1	9	36	28	21	10	5	3	2

k	n	10	11	12	13
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	2	1	1
3	3	1	3	3	1
4	4	1	4	6	3
5	5	1	5	10	6
6	6	1	6	15	10
7	7	1	7	21	15
8	8	1	8	28	21
9	9	1	9	36	28
10	10	1	10	45	36
11	11	1	11	55	45
12	12	1	12	66	55
13	13	1	13	78	66

 6P_k ($n = 1, 2, \dots, 12; k = 1, 2, \dots, 12$).

k	n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	4	1	4	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	1	5	10	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	6	1	6	15	10	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	7	1	7	21	15	9	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
8	8	1	8	28	21	14	7	3	2	1	1	1	1

k	n	9	10	11	12
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	2	1	1
3	3	1	3	3	1
4	4	1	4	6	3
5	5	1	5	10	6
6	6	1	6	15	10
7	7	1	7	21	15
8	8	1	8	28	21
9	9	1	9	36	28
10	10	1	10	45	36
11	11	1	11	55	45
12	12	1	12	66	55

$\sum_{n=1}^k P_k$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots, 12$; $k = 1, 2, \dots, 12$).

k	n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	17	27	38	50	63	77	92	
2	2	72	212	339	495	1 645	2 527	3 682	
3	3	...	729	3 382	9 850	22 785	45 815	83 720	
4	4	...	...	7 920	48 504	176 554	495 544	1 182 759	
5	5	...	...	...	95 040	725 592	3 197 318	10 630 508	
6	6	...	...	...	...	1 235 520	11 363 808	59 354 928	
7	7	...	...	...	...	...	17 297 280	188 204 400	
8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	259 459 200	

k	n	9	10	11	12
1	1	108	125	143	162
2	2	5 154	6 900	9 240	11 957
3	3	142 632	250 250	356 070	531 630
4	4	2 522 280	4 947 033	9 091 533	15 856 863
5	5	29 534 812	72 433 725	161 480 319	334 219 446
6	6	229 442 156	731 879 960	2 065 681 010	5 103 807 071
7	7	1 137 868 848	5 038 385 500	18 212 116 780	56 890 057 970
8	8	3 270 729 600	22 614 500 016	113 395 430 016	439 331 657 836
9	9	4 151 347 200	466 814 750 688	2 610 618 001 992	16 015 620 075 972
10	10	...	1 146 140 499 600	10 015 620 075 972	23 046 680 025 600
11	11	...	70 472 902 400	1 270 312 243 200	24 135 532 620 800
12	12	...	...	...	...

$\sum_{n=1}^k P_k$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots, 12$; $k = 1, 2, \dots, 12$).

k	n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	9	49	30	42	55	69	84	100
2	2	...	90	299	659	1 205	1 975	3 010	4 354
3	3	...	...	390	4 578	13 145	30 015	59 640	107 800
4	4	...	...	...	11 880	71 394	255 424	705 649	1 658 889
5	5	...	...	...	...	154 440	1 153 956	4 985 316	16 255 700
6	6	...	...	...	...	...	2 162 160	19 471 500	99 236 556
7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 432 400	343 976 400
8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518 918 400

k	n	9	10	11	12
1	1	117	135	154	174
2	2	6 664	8 160	10 725	13 805
3	3	181 818	290 740	445 830	680 330
4	4	3 492 489	6 765 213	12 290 223	21 206 823
5	5	44 493 813	107 358 615	235 897 662	481 702 122
6	6	375 923 456	1 176 812 080	3 216 625 775	7 934 579 015
7	7	2 070 997 852	8 797 620 080	31 157 049 770	95 489 565 270
8	8	6 366 517 200	42 924 478 536	210 079 259 676	833 290 255 076
9	9	8 821 612 800	125 418 922 400	988 984 014 584	5 140 569 208 104
10	10	...	...	2 503 748 556 000	21 283 428 847 680
11	11	...	...	3 016 391 577 600	53 001 962 697 600
12	12	...	...	...	60 339 831 552 000

$\sum_{n=1}^k P_k$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots, 12$; $k = 1, 2, \dots, 12$).

k	n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	10	21	33	46	60	75	91	108
2	2	...	110	362	791	1 435	2 335	3 535	5 082
3	3	...	...	1 320	6 026	17 100	38 625	75 985	136 080
4	4	...	...	...	17 160	101 524	338 024	976 024	2 267 730
5	5	...	...	...	...	240 240	1 763 100	7 491 484	21 089 892
6	6	...	...	...	...	...	3 603 600	31 813 200	139 168 128
7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	57 657 600	398 182 800
8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	980 179 200

k	n	9	10	11	12
1	1	126	145	165	186
2	2	7 026	9 420	12 320	15 785
3	3	297 556	361 050	549 450	808 170
4	4	4 717 209	9 040 773	16 261 773	27 800 223
5	5	64 303 734	154 530 705	335 346 165	676 843 398
6	6	592 678 484	1 825 849 430	4 916 463 530	11 658 782 955
7	7	3 465 513 704	11 724 404 900	31 241 393 500	74 181 127 030
8	8	11 752 855 200	47 553 615 576	144 816 957 076	348 116 977 076
9	9	17 643 225 600	240 947 474 400	932 047 713 576	2 905 411 271 016
10	10	...	335 221 280 400	1 792 139 783 920	42 789 106 278 450
11	11	...	...	5 154 170 174 400	114 942 011 390 400
12	12	...	...	6 704 425 728 000	140 792 340 258 000

$\sum_{n=1}^k P_k$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots, 12$; $k = 1, 2, \dots, 12$).

k	n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	11	23	36	50	65	81	98	116
2	2	...	182	431	935	1 685	2 725	4 102	5 866
3	3	...	...	1 716	7 750	21 775	48 735	95 060	168 806
4	4	...	...	...	24 024	140 274	488 674	1 317 169	3 028 249
5	5	...	...	...	...	300 560	2 604 744	10 912 292	34 621 244
6	6	...	...	...	...	...	5 765 700	50 046 408	236 466 644
7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	98 017 920	998 853 264
8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 764 322 560

k	n	9	10	11	12
1	1	135	155	176	197
2	2	8 070	10 770	14 025	17 797
3	3	280 350	441 730	667 920	976 470
4	4	6 237 273	11 844 273	21 121 023	35 873 263
5	5	92 157 975	216 903 435	465 683 168	920 293 574
6	6	604 269 680	2 747 429 180	7 302 401 315	17 540 331 041
7	7	5 681 708 100	23 767 101 700	81 463 114 480	242 113 943 419
8	8	833 485 565 270	134 376 696 576	633 485 892 576	2 425 474 500 806
9	9	33 622 128 640	448 372 820 160	3 270 283 448 256	17 206 571 158 328
10	10	...	670 412 572 800	10 086 271 796 160	82 032 207 597 792
11	11	...	...	14 079 294 028 800	295 977 373 444 320
12	12	...	...	...	309 514 468 683 600