

# 美麗的正整數性質

$$1 = 1^2$$

$$1 + 2 + 1 = 2^2$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 3^2$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 4^2$$

⋮

$$1 + 2 + \cdots + (n - 1) + n + (n - 1) + \cdots + 2 + 1 = n^2$$

$n = 1, 2, 3 \dots$

性質 1

$$1 = 1^2$$

$$1 + 3 = 2^2$$

$$1 + 3 + 5 = 3^2$$

$$1 + 3 + 5 + 7 = 4^2$$

⋮

$$1 + 3 + 5 + \cdots + (2n - 1) = n^2$$

$n = 1, 2, 3 \dots$

性質 2

$$1 = 1^2$$

$$2 + 3 + 4 = 3^2$$

$$3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 = 5^2$$

$$4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 = 7^2$$

⋮

$$n + (n + 1) + (n + 2) + \cdots + (3n - 2) = (2n - 1)^2$$

$n = 1, 2, 3 \dots$

性質 3

$$1^3 = 1^2$$

$$1^3 + 2^3 = (1 + 2)^2$$

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 = (1 + 2 + 3)^2$$

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 = (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)^2$$

⋮

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \cdots + n^3 = (1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + n)^2$$

$n = 1, 2, 3 \dots$

性質 4

$$1 + 2 = 3$$

$$4 + 5 + 6 = 7 + 8$$

$$9 + 10 + 11 + 12 = 13 + 14 + 15$$

$$16 + 17 + 18 + 19 + 20 = 21 + 22 + 23 + 24$$

⋮

$$n^2 + (n^2 + 1) + \cdots + (n^2 + n) = (n^2 + n + 1) + \cdots + (n^2 + 2n)$$

$n = 1, 2, 3 \dots$

性質 5

## 後記

- 筆者十分喜歡以上 5 項正整數性質，全部也是本人在平時閱讀數學書時記錄下來的，現願與各位分享，好讓大家一起欣賞簡潔、迷人、和諧的數學美！
- 以上 5 項性質的證明如下，主要涉及「等差數列求和公式」：

性質 1：

$$\begin{aligned}1 + 2 + \cdots + (n - 1) + n + (n - 1) + \cdots + 2 + 1 &= 2 \times (1 + 2 + \cdots + n) - n \\&= 2 \times \frac{n(1+n)}{2} - n = n + n^2 - n = n^2, \quad n = 1, 2, 3 \dots \blacksquare\end{aligned}$$

性質 2：

$$1 + 3 + 5 + \cdots + (2n - 1) = \frac{n}{2}(1 + 2n - 1) = \frac{n}{2}(2n) = n^2, \quad n = 1, 2, 3 \dots \blacksquare$$

性質 3：

$$n + (n + 1) + (n + 2) + \cdots + (3n - 2) = \frac{(2n-1)(n+3n-2)}{2} = (2n - 1)^2, \quad n = 1, 2, 3 \dots \blacksquare$$

性質 4：

$$\begin{aligned}\because \sum_{i=1}^k i^3 &= \frac{k^2(k+1)^2}{4}, \quad k = 1, 2, 3 \dots \quad (\text{可用數學歸納法證明}) \\ \therefore 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \cdots + n^3 &= \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} = \left[ \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right]^2 = (1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + n)^2, \quad n = 1, 2, 3 \dots \blacksquare\end{aligned}$$

性質 5：

$$\text{左方} = n^2 + (n^2 + 1) + \cdots + (n^2 + n) = \frac{(n+1)(n^2+n^2+n)}{2} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{2}$$

$$\text{右方} = (n^2 + n + 1) + \cdots + (n^2 + 2n) = \frac{n(n^2+n+1+n^2+2n)}{2} = \frac{n(2n^2+3n+1)}{2} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{2}$$

$\because$  左方 = 右方

$$\therefore n^2 + (n^2 + 1) + \cdots + (n^2 + n) = (n^2 + n + 1) + \cdots + (n^2 + 2n), \quad n = 1, 2, 3 \dots \blacksquare$$

- 若讀者有興趣，可參閱筆者另一篇拙作〈我所喜愛的一些整數性質〉（<https://kyyeung.synology.me/Sharing/lit-21/integer.pdf>），當中亦有述及本文部分內容。