

# Rozwiązania zadań z „Kółka matematycznego dla olimpijczyków” H.Pawłowskiego

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# I SUMY I ILOCZYNY

⋮

**Zadanie 8.** Strony równania oznaczmy przez

$$\alpha(n) = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i \right)^2 \quad (1)$$

$$\beta(n) = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \right) \left( \sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2 \right) - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_i b_j - a_j b_i)^2 \quad (2)$$

**T.:**  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+ : \alpha(n) = \beta(n)$

**D.:** Dowód przez indukcję.

Dla  $n = 1$ :

$$\alpha(1) = a_1^2 b_1^2 = \beta(1) \quad (3)$$

Założmy, że dla  $k \in \mathbb{N}_+$  zachodzi:  $\alpha(k) = \beta(k)$ . Tak więc:

$$\left( \sum_{i=1}^k a_i b_i \right)^2 = \left( \sum_{i=1}^k a_i^2 \right) \left( \sum_{i=1}^k b_i^2 \right) - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} (a_i b_j - a_j b_i)^2 \quad (4)$$

Wykażemy teraz, że z założenia indukcyjnego wynika prawdziwość tezy dla  $k + 1$ .

$$\alpha(k+1) = \left( \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i b_i \right)^2 = \left( \sum_{i=1}^k a_i b_i + a_{k+1} b_{k+1} \right)^2 = \quad (5)$$

$$= \left( \sum_{i=1}^k a_i b_i \right)^2 + 2a_{k+1} b_{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^k a_i b_i + a_{k+1}^2 b_{k+1}^2 \stackrel{(4)}{=} \quad (6)$$

$$\stackrel{(4)}{=} \left( \sum_{i=1}^k a_i^2 \right) \left( \sum_{i=1}^k b_i^2 \right) - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} (a_i b_j - a_j b_i)^2 + 2a_{k+1} b_{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^k a_i b_i + a_{k+1}^2 b_{k+1}^2 = \quad (7)$$

$$= \left( \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i^2 - a_{k+1}^2 \right) \left( \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} b_i^2 - b_{k+1}^2 \right) - \quad (8)$$

$$- \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} (a_i b_j - a_j b_i)^2 + 2a_{k+1} b_{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^k a_i b_i + a_{k+1}^2 b_{k+1}^2 =$$

$$= \left( \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i^2 \right) \left( \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} b_i^2 \right) - b_{k+1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i^2 - a_{k+1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} b_i^2 + a_{k+1}^2 b_{k+1}^2 - \quad (9)$$

$$- \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} (a_i b_j - a_j b_i)^2 + 2a_{k+1} b_{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^k a_i b_i + a_{k+1}^2 b_{k+1}^2 =$$

$$= \left( \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i^2 \right) \left( \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} b_i^2 \right) - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} (a_i b_j - a_j b_i)^2 - b_{k+1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i^2 - a_{k+1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} b_i^2 + \quad (10)$$

$$+ 2a_{k+1} b_{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^k a_i b_i + 2a_{k+1}^2 b_{k+1}^2$$

**Lemat 1.**

**T:.**

$$\begin{aligned} \forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+ : \left\{ (i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_+^2 : 1 \leq i < j \leq n+1 \right\} - \left\{ (i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_+^2 : 1 \leq i < j \leq n \right\} = \\ = \left\{ (i, n+1) \in \mathbb{N}_+^2 : 1 \leq i \leq n \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

**D:.** Dla  $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ , zdefiniujmy funkcję  $A(n)$ :

$$A(n) = \left\{ (i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_+^2 : 1 \leq i < j \leq n \right\} \quad (12)$$

$$\forall n : n \leq n+1 \implies \forall n : A(n) \subset A(n+1) \quad (13)$$

Dla każdego  $n$  i dla każdego  $i$ , dla którego  $1 \leq i \leq n+1$ :

$$(i, j) \in A(n) \iff i+1 \leq j \leq n \quad (14)$$

$$(i, j) \in A(n+1) \iff i+1 \leq j \leq n+1 \quad (15)$$

Tak więc

$$(i, j) \notin A(n) \wedge (i, j) \in A(n+1) \iff j = n+1 \quad (16)$$

Jeśli  $j = n+1$ , to

$$1 \leq i < j \leq n+1 \iff 1 \leq i \leq n \quad (17)$$

Co daje nam

$$A(n+1) - A(n) = \left\{ (i, n+1) \in \mathbb{N}_+^2 : 1 \leq i \leq n \right\} \quad \square \quad (18)$$

Korzystając z Lematu 1:

$$\left( \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i^2 \right) \left( \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} b_i^2 \right) - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} (a_i b_j - a_j b_i)^2 - b_{k+1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i^2 - a_{k+1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} b_i^2 + \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ 2a_{k+1}b_{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^k a_i b_i + 2a_{k+1}^2 b_{k+1}^2 \stackrel{L1}{=} \\ &\stackrel{L1}{=} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i^2 \right) \left( \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} b_i^2 \right) - \left( \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq k+1} (a_i b_j - a_j b_i)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^k (a_i b_{k+1} - a_{k+1} b_i)^2 \right) - \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &- b_{k+1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i^2 - a_{k+1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} b_i^2 + 2a_{k+1}b_{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^k a_i b_i + 2a_{k+1}^2 b_{k+1}^2 = \\ &= \left( \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i^2 \right) \left( \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} b_i^2 \right) - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq k+1} (a_i b_j - a_j b_i)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^k (a_i b_{k+1} - a_{k+1} b_i)^2 - \\ &- b_{k+1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i^2 - a_{k+1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} b_i^2 + 2a_{k+1}b_{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^k a_i b_i + 2a_{k+1}^2 b_{k+1}^2 = \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

$$= \beta(k+1) + \sum_{i=1}^k \left( a_i^2 b_{k+1}^2 - 2a_i b_{k+1} a_{k+1} b_i + a_{k+1}^2 b_i^2 \right) - \quad (22)$$

$$- b_{k+1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i^2 - a_{k+1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} b_i^2 + 2a_{k+1} b_{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^k a_i b_i + 2a_{k+1}^2 b_{k+1}^2 =$$

$$= \beta(k+1) + b_{k+1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^k a_i^2 - 2a_{k+1} b_{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^k a_i b_i + a_{k+1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^k b_i^2 - \quad (23)$$

$$- b_{k+1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i^2 - a_{k+1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} b_i^2 + 2a_{k+1} b_{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^k a_i b_i + 2a_{k+1}^2 b_{k+1}^2 =$$

$$= \beta(k+1) + b_{k+1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^k a_i^2 + a_{k+1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^k b_i^2 - \quad (24)$$

$$- b_{k+1}^2 \left( \sum_{i=1}^k a_i^2 + a_{k+1}^2 \right) - a_{k+1}^2 \left( \sum_{i=1}^k b_i^2 + b_{k+1}^2 \right) +$$

$$+ 2a_{k+1}^2 b_{k+1}^2 =$$

$$= \beta(k+1) + b_{k+1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^k a_i^2 + a_{k+1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^k b_i^2 -$$

$$- b_{k+1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^k a_i^2 - a_{k+1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^k b_i^2 - 2a_{k+1}^2 b_{k+1}^2 + 2a_{k+1}^2 b_{k+1}^2 =$$

$$= \beta(k+1) \quad \square \quad (25)$$