

**Theorem (2.4.25).** *Let  $m$  be a positive integer. The closed form formula for  $\sum_{k=0}^m \lfloor \sqrt{k} \rfloor$  is  $\lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor \left[ \frac{1}{6} (\lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor - 1)(4\lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor + 1) + (m - \lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor^2 + 1) \right]$ .*

*Proof.* By the properties for floor functions, there exists an integer  $n = \lfloor \sqrt{k} \rfloor$  such that  $n^2 \leq k < n^2 + 2n + 1$ . This means that each term less than  $\lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor$  in the summation occurs exactly  $2\lfloor \sqrt{k} \rfloor + 1$  times. Since the last term of summation occurs  $(m - \lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor^2 + 1)$  times,  
 $(\sum_{k=0}^m \lfloor \sqrt{k} \rfloor) - \lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor (m - \lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor^2 + 1) =$   
 $\lfloor \sqrt{0} \rfloor (2\lfloor \sqrt{0} \rfloor + 1) + \cdots + (\lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor - 1) [2(\lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor - 1) + 1]$ . By the pattern in the terms of that summation the following equation holds,  $\sum_{k=0}^m \lfloor \sqrt{k} \rfloor =$   
 $(\sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor - 1} k(2k + 1)) + \lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor (m - \lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor^2 + 1)$ . The summation on the right-hand side is the summation of squares, and the summation of integers. Thus,  
 $\sum_{k=0}^m \lfloor \sqrt{k} \rfloor = (2 \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor - 1} k^2) + (\sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor - 1} k) + [\lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor (m - \lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor^2 + 1)]$ . By Theorem 2.4.22, and by Theorem 2.4.21b, the formula is immediately derived  
 $\sum_{k=0}^m \lfloor \sqrt{k} \rfloor = \frac{2}{6} \lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor (\lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor - 1) [2(\lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor - 1) + 1] + \frac{3}{6} \lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor (\lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor - 1) +$   
 $\lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor (m - \lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor^2 + 1)$ . Factoring  $\frac{1}{6} \lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor (\lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor - 1)$  out of the first two terms yields  $\sum_{k=0}^m \lfloor \sqrt{k} \rfloor = \frac{1}{6} \lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor (\lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor - 1) \{2[2(\lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor - 1) + 1] + 3\} +$   
 $\lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor (m - \lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor^2 + 1)$ . Simplifying that is,  $\sum_{k=0}^m \lfloor \sqrt{k} \rfloor =$   
 $\frac{1}{6} \lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor (\lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor - 1) (4\lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor + 1) + \lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor (m - \lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor^2 + 1)$ . Factoring  $\lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor$ ,  
 $\sum_{k=0}^m \lfloor \sqrt{k} \rfloor = \lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor \left[ \frac{1}{6} (\lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor - 1) (4\lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor + 1) + (m - \lfloor \sqrt{m} \rfloor^2 + 1) \right]$ . ■