

Suppose that (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_k) is an arbitrary list of numbers. Prove that $\prod_{i=1}^k (1 + b_i) = \sum_{S \subseteq \{1, \dots, k\}} \prod_{j \in S} b_j$.

We must show for all lists (b_1, \dots, b_k) of real numbers that $\prod_{i=1}^k (1 + b_i) = \sum_{S \subseteq \{1, \dots, k\}} \prod_{j \in S} b_j$. Suppose (b_1, \dots, b_k) is a list of real numbers. We must show that $\prod_{i=1}^k (1 + b_i) = \sum_{S \subseteq \{1, \dots, k\}} \prod_{j \in S} b_j$. By principal of mathematical induction for lists of real numbers (e_1, \dots, e_m) if $m < k$ then $\prod_{i=1}^m (1 + e_i) = \sum_{S \subseteq \{1, \dots, m\}} \prod_{j \in S} e_j$. We now have two cases:

- Assume $k = 1$. Then we have the list (b_1) . Therefore $\sum_{S \subseteq \{1\}} \prod_{j \in S} b_j = \sum_{\emptyset, \{1\}} \prod_{j \in S} b_j = \prod_{j \in \emptyset} b_j + \prod_{j \in \{1\}} b_j = 1 + b_1 = \prod_{i=1}^1 (1 + b_i)$.
- Assume $k > 1$. Since $k - 1 < k$ by the induction hypothesis we have for (b_1, \dots, b_{k-1}) that $\prod_{i=1}^{k-1} (1 + b_i) = \sum_{S \subseteq \{1, \dots, k-1\}} \prod_{j \in S} b_j$. Since every subset of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ either includes or excludes k , and removing k from S makes S a subset of $\{1, \dots, k - 1\}$, then we must show $\prod_{i=1}^k (1 + b_i) = \sum_{S \subseteq \{1, \dots, k-1\}} \prod_{j \in S} b_j + \sum_{\substack{(S \setminus \{k\}) \subseteq \{1, \dots, k-1\} \\ k \in S}} \prod_{j \in S} b_j$. Since for the second sum k is always in S , then the b_k term will always be present in every term of the sum, therefore we must show $\prod_{i=1}^k (1 + b_i) = \sum_{S \subseteq \{1, \dots, k-1\}} \prod_{j \in S} b_j + b_k \sum_{S \subseteq \{1, \dots, k-1\}} \prod_{j \in S} b_j$. Therefore we must show $\prod_{i=1}^k (1 + b_i) = (1 + b_k) \sum_{S \subseteq \{1, \dots, k-1\}} \prod_{j \in S} b_j$. Since $k - 1 < k$, by the induction hypothesis we must show $\prod_{i=1}^k (1 + b_i) = (1 + b_k) \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} (1 + b_i)$. Therefore by reindexing the product $(1 + b_k) \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} (1 + b_i)$ we have $(1 + b_k) \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} (1 + b_i) = \prod_{i=1}^k (1 + b_i)$.