

# ON THE LINK BETWEEN BINOMIAL THEOREM AND DISCRETE CONVOLUTION

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ABSTRACT. Let  $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$  be a  $2m + 1$ -degree polynomial in  $x$  and  $b \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\mathbf{P}_b^m(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{b-1} \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} k^r (x - k)^r$$

where  $\mathbf{A}_{m,r}$  are real coefficients. In this manuscript, we introduce the polynomial  $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$  and study its properties, establishing a polynomial identity for odd-powers in terms of this polynomial. Based on mentioned polynomial identity for odd-powers, we explore the connection between the Binomial theorem and discrete convolution of odd-powers, further extending this relation to the multinomial case. All findings are verified using Mathematica programs.

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## 1. DEFINITIONS, NOTATIONS AND CONVENTIONS

We now set the following notation, which remains fixed for the remainder of this manuscript

- $\mathbf{A}_{m,r}$  is a real coefficient defined recursively

$$\mathbf{A}_{m,r} = \begin{cases} (2r+1) \binom{2r}{r} & \text{if } r = m \\ (2r+1) \binom{2r}{r} \sum_{d=2r+1}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,d} \binom{d}{2r+1} \frac{(-1)^{d-1}}{d-r} B_{2d-2r} & \text{if } 0 \leq r < m \\ 0 & \text{if } r < 0 \text{ or } r > m \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

where  $m$  is non-negative integer and  $B_t$  are Bernoulli numbers [1]. It is assumed that  $B_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ .

- $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$  is a  $2m+1$ -degree polynomial in  $b, x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\mathbf{P}_b^m(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{b-1} \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} k^r (x-k)^r \quad (1.2)$$

- $\mathbf{H}_{m,t}(b)$  is a polynomial defined as

$$\mathbf{H}_{m,t}(b) = \sum_{j=t}^m \binom{j}{t} \mathbf{A}_{m,j} \frac{(-1)^j}{2j-t+1} \binom{2j-t+1}{b} B_{2j-t+1-b} \quad (1.3)$$

integers  $m, t, b$ .

- $\mathbf{X}_{m,t}(j)$  is polynomial of degree  $2m + 1 - t$  in  $j \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\mathbf{X}_{m,t}(j) = (-1)^m \sum_{k=1}^{2m+1-t} \mathbf{H}_{m,t}(k) \cdot j^k \quad (1.4)$$

integers  $m, t$ .

- $\mathbf{L}_m(x, k)$  is  $2m$  degree polynomial in  $x, k \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\mathbf{L}_m(x, k) = \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} k^r (x - k)^r \quad (1.5)$$

- $(f * f)[n]$  is discrete convolution [2] of function  $f$  defined over set of integers  $\mathbb{Z}$

$$(f * f)[n] = \sum_k f(k) f(n - k)$$

and its partial case for polynomials  $n^j$ ,  $n \geq a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(n^j * n^j)[x] = \sum_k k^j (x - k)^j [k \geq a] [x - k \geq a] = \sum_{k=a}^{x-a} k^j (x - k)^j$$

## 2. INTRODUCTION AND MAIN RESULTS

The polynomial  $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$  is a  $2m + 1$ -degree polynomial in  $x, b \in \mathbb{R}$  defined as

$$\mathbf{P}_b^m(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{b-1} \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} k^r (x - k)^r$$

where  $\mathbf{A}_{m,r}$  is a real coefficient. By means of Lemma (4.1), the polynomial  $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$  has the following relation with Binomial theorem [3]

$$\mathbf{P}_{x+y}^m(x+y) = \sum_{r=0}^{2m+1} \binom{2m+1}{r} x^{2m+1-r} y^r$$

On the other hand, polynomial  $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$  might be expressed in terms of discrete convolution of polynomial  $n^j$ . For every  $n \geq 0$

$$\mathbf{P}_{x+1}^m(x) = \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} (n^r * n^r)[x]$$

It is important to notice that  $n^r$  of discrete convolution  $(n^r * n^r)[x]$  evaluated at  $x$  is implicit piecewise-defined polynomial such as

$$n^r = \begin{cases} \underbrace{n \cdot n \cdots n}_{r \text{ times}}, & \text{if } n \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Therefore, it is easy to notice the following identities in terms of Binomial theorem and discrete convolution, see the corollaries (6.1) and (6.2). For every  $n \geq 0$

$$\sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} (n^r * n^r)[x+y] = 1 + \sum_{r=0}^{2m+1} \binom{2m+1}{r} x^{2m+1-r} y^r$$

For every  $n > 0$

$$\sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} (n^r * n^r)[x+y] = -1 + \sum_{r=0}^{2m+1} \binom{2m+1}{r} x^{2m+1-r} y^r$$

Additionally, the following generalizations for the multinomial case are discussed in the corollaries (6.3) and (6.4). For every  $n \geq 0$

$$\sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} (n^r * n^r)[x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_t] = 1 + \sum_{k_1+k_2+\cdots+k_t=2m+1} \binom{2m+1}{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_t} \prod_{\ell=1}^t x_{\ell}^{k_{\ell}}$$

For every  $n > 0$

$$\sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r}(n^r * n^r)[x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_t] = -1 + \sum_{k_1+k_2+\cdots+k_t=2m+1} \binom{2m+1}{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_t} \prod_{\ell=1}^t x_{\ell}^{k_{\ell}}$$

A few polynomial identities are straightforward by means of the theorems (5.3), (5.5). More precisely, by the theorem (5.3) we have an odd-power identity as follows

$$x^{2m+1} = \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \sum_{k=0}^{x-1} k^r (x-k)^r$$

so that

$$1 + x^{2m+1} = \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r}(n^r * n^r)[x] = \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \sum_{k=0}^x k^r (x-k)^r$$

From the other side, the theorem (5.5) provides an odd-power polynomial identity as follows

$$x^{2m+1} = \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \sum_{k=1}^x k^r (x-k)^r$$

so that

$$-1 + x^{2m+1} = \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r}(n^r * n^r)[x] = \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \sum_{k=1}^{x-1} k^r (x-k)^r$$

For example,

$$x^3 = \sum_{k=1}^x 6k(x-k) + 1$$

$$x^5 = \sum_{k=1}^x 30k^2(x-k)^2 + 1$$

$$x^7 = \sum_{k=1}^x 140k^3(x-k)^3 - 14k(x-k) + 1$$

$$x^9 = \sum_{k=1}^x 630k^4(x-k)^4 - 120k(x-k) + 1$$

$$x^{11} = \sum_{k=1}^x 2772k^5(x-k)^5 + 660k^2(x-k)^2 - 1386k(x-k) + 1$$

$$x^{13} = \sum_{k=1}^x 51480k^7(x-k)^7 - 60060k^3(x-k)^3 + 491400k^2(x-k)^2 - 450054k(x-k) + 1$$

Moreover, the following binomials in terms of discrete convolution of polynomial  $n^j$  are found, see the equations (6.1) and (6.2). For every  $n \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} (x - 2a)^{2m+1} + 1 &= \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} ((t - k)^r * (t - k)^r)[x] \\ &= \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \sum_{k=a}^{x-a-1} (k - a)^r (x - k - a)^r \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, the following binomial holds. For every  $n > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} (x - 2a)^{2m+1} - 1 &= \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} ((t - k)^r * (t - k)^r)[x] \\ &= \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \sum_{k=a+1}^{x-a-1} (k - a)^r (x - k - a)^r \end{aligned}$$

### 3. POLYNOMIAL $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$ AND ITS PROPERTIES

We continue our mathematical journey from the short overview of polynomial  $\mathbf{L}_m(x, k)$  which is an essential part of polynomial  $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$  since that  $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{b-1} \mathbf{L}_m(x, k)$ . Polynomial  $\mathbf{L}_m(x, k)$  is a polynomial of degree  $2m$  in  $x, k \in \mathbb{R}$ , see definition (1.5). In its explicit form the polynomial  $\mathbf{L}_m(x, k)$  is as follows

$$\mathbf{L}_m(x, k) = \mathbf{A}_{m,m} k^m (x - k)^m + \mathbf{A}_{m,m-1} k^{m-1} (x - k)^{m-1} + \cdots + \mathbf{A}_{m,0}$$

where  $\mathbf{A}_{m,r}$  are real coefficients defined by (1.1). Coefficients  $\mathbf{A}_{m,r}$  are nonzero for  $r$  only within the range  $r \in \{m\} \cup [0, \frac{m-1}{2}]$ . For example,

$m/r$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	1							
1	1	6						
2	1	0	30					
3	1	-14	0	140				
4	1	-120	0	0	630			
5	1	-1386	660	0	0	2772		
6	1	-21840	18018	0	0	0	12012	
7	1	-450054	491400	-60060	0	0	0	51480

**Table 1.** Coefficients  $\mathbf{A}_{m,r}$ . See the OEIS entries [A302971](#), [A304042](#): [4, 5].

Thus, the polynomial  $\mathbf{L}_m(x, k)$  may also be written as

$$\mathbf{L}_m(x, k) = \mathbf{A}_{m,m}k^m(x-k)^m + \sum_{r=0}^{\frac{m-1}{2}} \mathbf{A}_{m,r}k^r(x-k)^r$$

For example, the polynomials  $\mathbf{L}_m(x, k)$  for  $0 \leq m \leq 3$  are

$$\mathbf{L}_0(x, k) = 1,$$

$$\mathbf{L}_1(x, k) = 6k(x-k) + 1 = -6k^2 + 6kx + 1,$$

$$\mathbf{L}_2(x, k) = 30k^2(x-k)^2 + 1 = 30k^4 - 60k^3x + 30k^2x^2 + 1,$$

$$\mathbf{L}_3(x, k) = 140k^3(x-k)^3 - 14k(x-k) + 1$$

$$= -140k^6 + 420k^5x - 420k^4x^2 + 140k^3x^3 + 14k^2 - 14kx + 1$$

It is important to notice that  $\mathbf{L}_m(x, k)$  is symmetric over  $x$

**Property 3.1.** For every  $x, k \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\mathbf{L}_m(x, k) = \mathbf{L}_m(x, x-k)$$

This might be seen from the following tables

$x/k$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	1							
1	1	1						
2	1	7	1					
3	1	13	13	1				
4	1	19	25	19	1			
5	1	25	37	37	25	1		
6	1	31	49	55	49	31	1	
7	1	37	61	73	73	61	37	1

**Table 2.** Values of  $\mathbf{L}_1(x, k)$ . See the OEIS entry [A287326](#), [6].

Another case, given  $m = 2$  we have the following values of  $\mathbf{L}_2(x, k)$

$x/k$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	1							
1	1	1						
2	1	31	1					
3	1	121	121	1				
4	1	271	481	271	1			
5	1	481	1081	1081	481	1		
6	1	751	1921	2431	1921	751	1	
7	1	1081	3001	4321	4321	3001	1081	1

**Table 3.** Values of  $\mathbf{L}_2(x, k)$ . See the OEIS entry [A300656](#), [7].

Note that row sums of the table (2) are cubes of  $x$ . Next we discuss the polynomial  $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$ .

In its extended form, the polynomial  $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$  is

$$\mathbf{P}_b^m(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{b-1} \mathbf{L}_m(x, k) = \sum_{k=0}^{b-1} \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} k^r (x - k)^r = \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \sum_{k=0}^{b-1} k^r (x - k)^r$$



By means of binomial theorem  $(x - y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} y^k$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}_b^m(x) &= \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \sum_{k=0}^{b-1} k^r \sum_{j=0}^r (-1)^j \binom{r}{j} x^{r-j} k^j \\ &= \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \sum_{k=0}^{b-1} \sum_{j=0}^r (-1)^j \binom{r}{j} x^{r-j} k^{r+j} \\ &= \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \sum_{j=0}^r (-1)^j x^{r-j} \binom{r}{j} \sum_{k=0}^{b-1} k^{r+j} \end{aligned}$$

However, by the symmetry (3.1) of  $\mathbf{L}_m(x, k)$  the polynomial  $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$  may also be written in the form

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}_b^m(x) &= \sum_{k=1}^b \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} k^r (x - k)^r = \sum_{k=1}^b \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} k^r \sum_{t=0}^r (-1)^{r-t} x^t \binom{r}{t} k^{r-t} \\ &= \sum_{t=0}^m x^t \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^b \sum_{r=t}^m (-1)^{r-t} \binom{r}{t} \mathbf{A}_{m,r} k^{2r-t}}_{(-1)^{m-t} \mathbf{X}_{m,t}(b)} \end{aligned}$$

Note that  $\sum_{k=1}^b \sum_{r=t}^m (-1)^{r-t} \binom{r}{t} \mathbf{A}_{m,r} k^{2r-t}$  is the  $(-1)^{m-t} \mathbf{X}_{m,t}(b)$ . From this formula it may be not immediately clear why  $\mathbf{X}_{m,t}(b)$  represent polynomials in  $b$ . However, this can be seen if we change the summation order and use Faulhaber's formula  $\sum_{k=1}^n k^p = \frac{1}{p+1} \sum_{j=0}^p \binom{p+1}{j} B_j n^{p+1-j}$  to obtain

$$\mathbf{X}_{m,t}(b) = (-1)^m \sum_{r=t}^m \binom{r}{t} \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \frac{(-1)^r}{2r-t+1} \sum_{\ell=0}^{2r-t} \binom{2r-t+1}{\ell} B_\ell b^{2r-t+1-\ell}$$

Introducing  $k = 2r - t + 1 - \ell$  we further get the formula

$$\mathbf{X}_{m,t}(b) = (-1)^m \sum_{k=1}^{2m-t+1} b^k \underbrace{\sum_{r=t}^m \binom{r}{t} \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \frac{(-1)^r}{2r-t+1} \binom{2r-t+1}{k} B_{2r-t+1-k}}_{\mathbf{H}_{m,t}(k)}$$

Polynomials  $\mathbf{X}_{3,t}(b)$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 3$  are

$$\mathbf{X}_{3,0}(j) = 7b^2 - 28b^3 + 70b^5 - 70b^6 + 20b^7,$$

$$\mathbf{X}_{3,1}(j) = 7b - 42b^2 + 175b^4 - 210b^5 + 70b^6,$$

$$\mathbf{X}_{3,2}(j) = -14b + 140b^3 - 210b^4 + 84b^5,$$

$$\mathbf{X}_{3,3}(j) = 35b^2 - 70b^3 + 35b^4$$

Polynomials  $\mathbf{H}_{3,t}(k)$  are defined by (1.3) and examples for  $m = 3$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 3$  are

$$\mathbf{H}_{3,0}(k) = B_{1-k} \binom{1}{k} + \frac{14}{3} B_{3-k} \binom{3}{k} - 20 B_{7-k} \binom{7}{k},$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{3,1}(k) = 7 B_{2-k} \binom{2}{k} - 70 B_{6-k} \binom{6}{k},$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{3,2}(k) = -84 B_{5-k} \binom{5}{k},$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{3,3}(k) = -35 B_{4-k} \binom{4}{k}$$

It gives us an opportunity to overview the polynomial  $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$  from the different prospective, for instance

$$\mathbf{P}_b^m(x) = \sum_{r=0}^m (-1)^{m-r} \mathbf{X}_{m,r}(b) \cdot x^r = \sum_{r=0}^m \sum_{\ell=1}^{2m-r+1} (-1)^{2m-r} \mathbf{H}_{m,r}(\ell) \cdot b^\ell \cdot x^r \quad (3.1)$$

Equation (3.1) clearly states why  $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$  is polynomial in  $x, b$ . For example,

$$\mathbf{P}_b^0(x) = b,$$

$$\mathbf{P}_b^1(x) = 3b^2 - 2b^3 - 3bx + 3b^2x,$$

$$\mathbf{P}_b^2(x) = 10b^3 - 15b^4 + 6b^5$$

$$- 15b^2x + 30b^3x - 15b^4x$$

$$+ 5bx^2 - 15b^2x^2 + 10b^3x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{P}_b^3(x) &= -7b^2 + 28b^3 - 70b^5 + 70b^6 - 20b^7 \\
&+ 7bx - 42b^2x + 175b^4x - 210b^5x + 70b^6x \\
&+ 14bx^2 - 140b^3x^2 + 210b^4x^2 - 84b^5x^2 \\
&+ 35b^2x^3 - 70b^3x^3 + 35b^4x^3
\end{aligned}$$

The following property is also true in terms of the polynomial  $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$

**Property 3.2.** *For every  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $x, b \in \mathbb{R}$*

$$\mathbf{P}_{b+1}^m(x) = \mathbf{P}_b^m(x) + \mathbf{L}_m(x, b)$$

#### 4. RELATION BETWEEN THE POLYNOMIAL $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$ AND BINOMIAL THEOREM

**Lemma 4.1.** *For every  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$*

$$\mathbf{P}_{x+y}^m(x+y) = \sum_{r=0}^{2m+1} \binom{2m+1}{r} x^{2m+1-r} y^r$$

By means of lemma 4.1 and equation (3.1) the following polynomial identities straightforward

$$x^{2m+1} = \sum_{r=0}^m \sum_{\ell=1}^{2m-r+1} (-1)^{2m-r} \mathbf{H}_{m,r}(\ell) \cdot x^{\ell+r} = \sum_{r=0}^m (-1)^{m-r} \mathbf{X}_{m,r}(x) \cdot x^r$$

For instance,

$$\mathbf{P}_{x+y}^2(x+y) = (x+y)(x^4 + 4x^3y + 6x^2y^2 + 4xy^3 + y^4).$$

In addition, the following identities hold

$$\begin{aligned}
(x+y)^{2m+1} &= \sum_{r=0}^m \sum_{\ell=1}^{2m-r+1} (-1)^{2m-r} \mathbf{H}_{m,r}(\ell) \cdot (x+y)^{\ell+r} \\
&= \sum_{r=0}^m (-1)^{m-r} \mathbf{X}_{m,r}(x+y) \cdot (x+y)^r
\end{aligned}$$

Obviously, Multinomial expansion of  $t$ -fold sum  $(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_t)^{2m+1}$  can be reached by

$\mathbf{P}_b^m(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_t)$  as well

**Corollary 4.2.** *For all  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_t \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $m \in \mathbb{N}$*

$$\mathbf{P}_{x_1+x_2+\dots+x_t}^m(x_1+x_2+\dots+x_t) = \sum_{k_1+k_2+\dots+k_t=2m+1} \binom{2m+1}{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_t} \prod_{s=1}^t x_t^{k_s}$$

Moreover, the following multinomial identities hold

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_t)^{2m+1} &= \sum_{r=0}^m \sum_{\ell=1}^{2m-r+1} (-1)^{2m-r} \mathbf{H}_{m,r}(\ell) \cdot (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_t)^{\ell+r} \\ &= \sum_{r=0}^m (-1)^{m-r} \mathbf{X}_{m,r}(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_t) \cdot (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_t)^r \end{aligned}$$

## 5. POLYNOMIAL $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$ IN TERMS OF DISCRETE CONVOLUTION

In this section we discuss the relation between  $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$  and discrete convolution of polynomials. To show that  $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$  involves the discrete convolution of polynomial  $n^r$  recall the definition of the polynomial  $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$

$$\mathbf{P}_b^m(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{b-1} \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} k^r (x-k)^r = \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \sum_{k=0}^{b-1} k^r (x-k)^r$$

A discrete convolution of defined over set of integers  $\mathbb{Z}$  function  $f$  is

$$(f * f)[n] = \sum_k f(k) f(n-k)$$

General formula of discrete convolution for the polynomial  $n^j$ ,  $n \geq a \in \mathbb{R}$  can be derived immediately

$$\begin{aligned} (n^j * n^j)[x] &= \sum_k k^j (x-k)^j [k \geq a] [x-k \geq a] \\ &= \sum_k k^j (x-k)^j [k \geq a] [k \leq x-a] \\ &= \sum_k k^j (x-k)^j [a \leq k \leq x-a] \\ &= \sum_{k=a}^{x-a} k^j (x-k)^j \end{aligned}$$

where  $[a \leq k \leq x-a]$  is Iverson's bracket [8, 9].

**Lemma 5.1.** *For every  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $n \geq 0$*

$$(n^r * n^r)[x] = \sum_{k=0}^x k^r (x-k)^r$$

It is of first importance to keep in mind that  $n^r$  of discrete convolution  $(n^r * n^r)[x]$  evaluated at  $x$  is an implicit piecewise-defined polynomial such as

$$n^r = \begin{cases} \underbrace{n \cdot n \cdots n}_{r \text{ times}}, & \text{if } n \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Thus, the corollary follows

**Corollary 5.2.** *By Lemma 5.1 the polynomial  $\mathbf{P}_b^m(n)$  might be expressed in terms of discrete convolution as follows, for every  $n \geq 0$*

$$\mathbf{P}_{x+1}^m(x) = \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} (n^r * n^r)[x]$$

Therefore, another polynomial identity follows

**Theorem 5.3.** *By Lemma 4.1, Corollary 5.2 and property 3.2, for every  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $n \geq 0$*

$$1 + x^{2m+1} = \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} (n^r * n^r)[x] = \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \sum_{k=0}^x k^r (x-k)^r$$

Now we notice the following identity in terms of polynomial  $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$  and discrete convolution  $(n^j * n^j)[x]$

**Proposition 5.4.** *For every  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $n \geq 1$*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}_x^m(x) &= \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \left( 0^r x^r + \sum_{k=1}^{x-1} k^r (x-k)^r \right) \\ &= \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} 0^r x^r + \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} (n^r * n^r)[x] \\ &= 1 + \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} (n^r * n^r)[x] \end{aligned}$$

Since that for all  $r$  in  $\mathbf{A}_{m,r}0^r x^r$  we have

$$\mathbf{A}_{m,r}0^r x^r = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } r = 0 \\ 0, & \text{if } r > 0 \end{cases}$$

Above is true because  $\mathbf{A}_{m,0} = 1$  for every  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ , and  $x^0 = 1$  for every  $x$ , see [10]. Hence, the following identity between  $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$  and discrete convolution  $(n^j * n^j)[x]$  holds

**Theorem 5.5.** *By Lemma 4.1 and Proposition 5.4, for every  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $n > 0$*

$$-1 + x^{2m+1} = \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r}(n^r * n^r)[x] = \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \sum_{k=1}^{x-1} k^r (x-k)^r$$

**Corollary 5.6.** *By Theorem 5.5, for all  $m \in \mathbb{N}$*

$$\sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} = 2^{2m+1} - 1$$

Corollary 5.6 holds since that convolution  $(n^j * n^j)[x] = 1$ ,  $n > 0$  for each  $r$  and  $x = 2$ .

## 6. RELATION BETWEEN BINOMIAL THEOREM AND DISCRETE CONVOLUTION

**Corollary 6.1.** *(Generalization of Theorem 5.3 for Binomials.) For every  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $n \geq 0$*

$$\sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r}(n^r * n^r)[x+y] = 1 + \sum_{r=0}^{2m+1} \binom{2m+1}{r} x^{2m+1-r} y^r$$

For example, given  $m = 0, 1, 2$  the Corollary 6.1 yields

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{r=0}^0 \mathbf{A}_{0,r}(n^r * n^r)[x+y] &= 1 + x + y \\
\sum_{r=0}^1 \mathbf{A}_{1,r}(n^r * n^r)[x+y] &= 1 + x + y - (x+y)(1+x+y)(1-3x-3y+2(x+y)) \\
&= 1 + x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3 \\
\sum_{r=0}^2 \mathbf{A}_{2,r}(n^r * n^r)[x+y] &= 1 + x + y + (x+y)(1+x+y) (-1 + x + 5x^2 + y + 10xy + 5y^2 \\
&\quad - 15x(x+y) + 10x^2(x+y) - 15y(x+y) + 20xy(x+y) \\
&\quad + 10y^2(x+y) + 9(x+y)^2 - 15x(x+y)^2 \\
&\quad - 15y(x+y)^2 + 6(x+y)^3) \\
&= x^5 + 5x^4y + 10x^3y^2 + 10x^2y^3 + 5xy^4 + y^5 + 1
\end{aligned}$$

Above example could be verified using using the commands defined in Mathematica package at [11]

- `BinomialTheoremAndDiscreteConvolutionTest[0, x + y]`
- `BinomialTheoremAndDiscreteConvolutionTest[1, x + y]`
- `Expand[BinomialTheoremAndDiscreteConvolutionTest[1, x + y]]`
- `BinomialTheoremAndDiscreteConvolutionTest[2, x + y]`
- `Expand[BinomialTheoremAndDiscreteConvolutionTest[2, x + y]]`

**Corollary 6.2.** (*Generalization of Theorem 5.5 for Binomials.*) For every  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $n > 0$

$$\sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r}(n^r * n^r)[x+y] = -1 + \sum_{r=0}^{2m+1} \binom{2m+1}{r} x^{2m+1-r} y^r$$

For example, given  $m = 0, 1$  the Corollary 6.2 gives

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{r=0}^0 \mathbf{A}_{0,r}(n^r * n^r)[x+y] &= x+y-1 \\ \sum_{r=0}^1 \mathbf{A}_{1,r}(n^r * n^r)[x+y] &= -1+x+y - (-1+x+y)(x+y)(-1-3x-3y+2(x+y)) \\ &= x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

Above example could be verified using using the commands defined in Mathematica package at [11]

- `BinomialTheoremAndDiscreteConvolutionStrictTest[0, x + y]`
- `BinomialTheoremAndDiscreteConvolutionStrictTest[1, x + y]`
- `Expand[BinomialTheoremAndDiscreteConvolutionStrictTest[1, x + y]]`

From the other prospective, the following binomial holds. For every  $n \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} (x-2a)^{2m+1} + 1 &= \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r}((t-k)^r * (t-k)^r)[x] \\ &= \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \sum_{k=a}^{x-a-1} (k-a)^r (x-k-a)^r \end{aligned} \tag{6.1}$$

Similarly, the following binomial holds. For every  $n > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} (x-2a)^{2m+1} - 1 &= \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r}((t-k)^r * (t-k)^r)[x] \\ &= \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \sum_{k=a+1}^{x-a-1} (k-a)^r (x-k-a)^r \end{aligned} \tag{6.2}$$

To validate equations (6.1) and (6.2) use the following commands

- `ConvolutionOfBinomial[10, 2, 1]` verifies an equation (6.1).
- `ConvolutionOfBinomial1[10, 2, 1]` verifies an equation (6.2).

**6.1. Generalization for Multinomials.** In this subsection we generalize Theorems (5.3) and (5.5) for multinomial cases.



**Corollary 6.3.** *(Generalization of Theorem 5.3 for Multinomials.) For every  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_t \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $n \geq 1$*

$$\sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r}(n^r * n^r)[x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_t] = 1 + \sum_{k_1+k_2+\dots+k_t=2m+1} \binom{2m+1}{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_t} \prod_{\ell=1}^t x_{\ell}^{k_{\ell}}$$

For instance, given  $m = 1$  the Corollary 6.3 gives

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{r=0}^1 \mathbf{A}_{1,r}(n^r * n^r)[x + y + z] \\ &= 1 + x + y + z - (x + y + z)(1 + x + y + z)(1 - 3x - 3y - 3z + 2(x + y + z)) \\ &= 1 + x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3 + 3x^2z + 6xyz + 3y^2z + 3xz^2 + 3yz^2 + z^3. \end{aligned}$$

Above example could be verified using using the commands defined in Mathematica package at [11]

- `BinomialTheoremAndDiscreteConvolutionTest[1, x + y + z]`
- `Expand[BinomialTheoremAndDiscreteConvolutionTest[1, x + y + z]]`

**Corollary 6.4.** *(Generalization of Theorem 5.5 for Multinomials.) For each  $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_t \geq 1$ ,  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_t \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $n \geq 1$*

$$\sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r}(n^r * n^r)[x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_t] = -1 + \sum_{k_1+k_2+\dots+k_t=2m+1} \binom{2m+1}{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_t} \prod_{\ell=1}^t x_{\ell}^{k_{\ell}}$$

For example, given  $m = 1$  the Corollary 6.4 gives

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{r=0}^1 \mathbf{A}_{1,r}(n^r * n^r)[x + y + z] \\ &= -1 + x + y + z - (-1 + x + y + z)(x + y + z)(-1 - 3x - 3y - 3z + 2(x + y + z)) \\ &= -1 + x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3 + 3x^2z + 6xyz + 3y^2z + 3xz^2 + 3yz^2 + z^3. \end{aligned}$$

Above example could be verified using using the commands defined in Mathematica package at [11]

- `BinomialTheoremAndDiscreteConvolutionStrictTest[1, x + y + z]`
- `Expand[BinomialTheoremAndDiscreteConvolutionStrictTest[1, x + y + z]]`

7. DERIVATION OF THE COEFFICIENT  $\mathbf{A}_{m,r}$ 

By Lemma 4.1 for every  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{R}$

$$n^{2m+1} = \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k^r (n-k)^r \quad (7.1)$$

The  $\mathbf{A}_{m,r}$  might be evaluated using binomial expansion of  $\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k^r (n-k)^r$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k^r (n-k)^r = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k^r \sum_{j=0}^r (-1)^j \binom{r}{j} n^{r-j} k^j = \sum_{j=0}^r (-1)^j \binom{r}{j} n^{r-j} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k^{r+j}$$

Using Faulhaber's formula  $\sum_{k=1}^n k^p = \frac{1}{p+1} \sum_{j=0}^p \binom{p+1}{j} B_j n^{p+1-j}$  we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k^r (n-k)^r &= \sum_{j=0}^r \binom{r}{j} n^{r-j} \frac{(-1)^j}{r+j+1} \left[ \sum_s \binom{r+j+1}{s} B_s n^{r+j+1-s} - B_{r+j+1} \right] \\ &= \sum_{j,s} \binom{r}{j} \frac{(-1)^j}{r+j+1} \binom{r+j+1}{s} B_s n^{2r+1-s} - \sum_j \binom{r}{j} \frac{(-1)^j}{r+j+1} B_{r+j+1} n^{r-j} \\ &= \underbrace{\sum_s \sum_j \binom{r}{j} \frac{(-1)^j}{r+j+1} \binom{r+j+1}{s} B_s n^{2r+1-s}}_{S(r)} \\ &\quad - \sum_j \binom{r}{j} \frac{(-1)^j}{r+j+1} B_{r+j+1} n^{r-j} \end{aligned} \quad (7.2)$$

where  $B_s$  are Bernoulli numbers and  $B_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ . Now, we notice that

$$\sum_j \binom{r}{j} \frac{(-1)^j}{r+j+1} \binom{r+j+1}{s} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(2r+1) \binom{2r}{r}}, & \text{if } s = 0; \\ \frac{(-1)^r}{s} \binom{r}{2r-s+1}, & \text{if } s > 0. \end{cases}$$

In particular, the last sum is zero for  $0 < s \leq r$ . Therefore, expression (7.2) takes the form

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k^r (n-k)^r &= \frac{1}{(2r+1) \binom{2r}{r}} n^{2r+1} + \underbrace{\sum_{s \geq 1} \frac{(-1)^r}{s} \binom{r}{2r-s+1} B_s n^{2r+1-s}}_{(\star)} \\ &\quad - \underbrace{\sum_j \binom{r}{j} \frac{(-1)^j}{r+j+1} B_{r+j+1} n^{r-j}}_{(\diamond)} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, by introducing  $\ell = 2r + 1 - s$  into  $(\star)$  and  $\ell = r - j$  into  $(\diamond)$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k^r (n-k)^r &= \frac{1}{(2r+1)\binom{2r}{r}} n^{2r+1} + \sum_{\ell} \frac{(-1)^r}{2r+1-\ell} \binom{r}{\ell} B_{2r+1-\ell} n^{\ell} \\ &\quad - \sum_{\ell} \binom{r}{\ell} \frac{(-1)^{j-\ell}}{2r+1-\ell} B_{2r+1-\ell} n^{\ell} \\ \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k^r (n-k)^r &= \frac{1}{(2r+1)\binom{2r}{r}} n^{2r+1} + (-1)^r \sum_{\ell} \frac{1}{2r+1-\ell} \binom{r}{\ell} B_{2r+1-\ell} n^{\ell} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{(-1)^r} \sum_{\ell} \binom{r}{\ell} \frac{(-1)^{j-\ell}}{2r+1-\ell} B_{2r+1-\ell} n^{\ell} \\ &= \frac{1}{(2r+1)\binom{2r}{r}} n^{2r+1} + 2 \sum_{\text{odd } \ell}^r \frac{(-1)^r}{2r+1-\ell} \binom{r}{\ell} B_{2r+1-\ell} n^{\ell} \end{aligned}$$

Using the definition (7.1) of  $\mathbf{A}_{m,r}$ , we obtain the following identity for polynomials in  $n$

$$\sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \frac{1}{(2r+1)\binom{2r}{r}} n^{2r+1} + 2 \sum_{r=0}^m \sum_{\text{odd } \ell}^r \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \frac{(-1)^r}{2r+1-\ell} \binom{r}{\ell} B_{2r+1-\ell} n^{\ell} \equiv n^{2m+1} \quad (7.3)$$

Taking the coefficient of  $n^{2r+1}$  for  $r = m$  in (7.3) we get  $\mathbf{A}_{m,m} = (2m+1)\binom{2m}{m}$ . Since that odd  $\ell \leq r$  in explicit form is  $2j+1 \leq r$ , it follows that  $j \leq \frac{m-1}{2}$ , where  $j$  is an iterator. Therefore, taking the coefficient of  $n^{2j+1}$  for an integer  $j$  in the range  $\frac{m}{2} \leq j \leq m$ , we get  $\mathbf{A}_{m,j} = 0$ . Taking the coefficient of  $n^{2d+1}$  for  $d$  in the range  $m/4 \leq d < m/2$  we get

$$\mathbf{A}_{m,d} \frac{1}{(2d+1)\binom{2d}{d}} + 2(2m+1) \binom{2m}{m} \binom{m}{2d+1} \frac{(-1)^m}{2m-2d} B_{2m-2d} = 0,$$

i.e

$$\mathbf{A}_{m,d} = (-1)^{m-1} \frac{(2m+1)!}{d!d!m!(m-2d-1)!} \frac{1}{m-d} B_{2m-2d}$$

Continue similarly we can express  $\mathbf{A}_{m,r}$  for each integer  $r$  in range  $m/2^{s+1} \leq r < m/2^s$  (iterating consecutively  $s = 1, 2, \dots$ ) via previously determined values of  $\mathbf{A}_{m,d}$  as follows

$$\mathbf{A}_{m,r} = (2r+1) \binom{2r}{r} \sum_{d=2r+1}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,d} \binom{d}{2r+1} \frac{(-1)^{d-1}}{d-r} B_{2d-2r}$$

So that

$$\mathbf{A}_{m,r} = \begin{cases} (2r+1)\binom{2r}{r} & \text{if } r = m \\ (2r+1)\binom{2r}{r} \sum_{d=2r+1}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,d} \binom{d}{2r+1} \frac{(-1)^{d-1}}{d-r} B_{2d-2r} & \text{if } 0 \leq r < m \\ 0 & \text{if } r < 0 \text{ or } r > m \end{cases}$$

As desired.

## 8. CONCLUSION

In this manuscript, we introduced the polynomial  $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$  and examined its properties. We established a polynomial identity for odd-powers that demonstrates the connection between Binomial theorem and discrete convolution of odd-powered polynomials. This relationship was extended to the multinomial case. All results were verified using Mathematica programs.

## 9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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**Version:** Local-0.1.0

## 10. ADDENDUM 1: VERIFICATION OF THE RESULTS

To fulfill our study we provide an opportunity to verify its results by means of Wolfram Mathematica language.

10.1. **Mathematica commands.** Proceeding to the repository [11] reader is able to find there a folder named `mathematica` that contains the files

- `OnTheBinomialTheoremAndDiscreteConvolution.m` is a package file with definitions
- `OnTheBinomialTheoremAndDiscreteConvolution.nb` is a notebook file with examples.

The following commands may be used to reproduce the results of this manuscript:

- `A[m, r]` returns the real coefficient  $A_{m,r}$  defined by (1.1).
- `PrintTriangleOfA[rows]` prints the table of coefficients  $A_{m,r}$ .  
Command `PrintTriangleOfA[7]` reproduces the table (1).
- `PolynomialL[m, n, k]` returns the polynomial  $L_m(n, k)$  defined by (1.5).
- `PolynomialP[m, x, b]` returns the polynomial  $P_b^m(x)$  defined by (1.2).
- `Expand[PolynomialP[m, x + y, x + y]]` verifies the Lemma 4.1.
- `PolynomialH[m, t, j]` returns the polynomial  $H_{m,t}(j)$  defined by (1.3).
- `PolynomialX[m, t, k]` returns the polynomial  $X_{m,t}(k)$  defined by (1.4).
- `Expand[BinomialTheoremAndDiscreteConvolutionTest[m, x + y]]` verifies the Corollary 6.1.
- `Expand[BinomialTheoremAndDiscreteConvolutionStrictTest[m, x + y]]` verifies the Corollary 6.2.
- `DiscreteConvolutionPowerIdentityParametricTest[m, x, a]` verifies an equation (6.1). Usage `Column[Table[DiscreteConvolutionPowerIdentityParametricTest[1, x, 1], x, 3, 20], Left]`.
- `DiscreteConvolutionPowerIdentityStrictParametricTest[m, x, a]` verifies an equation (6.2). Usage `Column[Table[DiscreteConvolutionPowerIdentityStrictParametricTest[1, x, 1], x, 3, 20], Left]`.

- `Expand[PolynomialIdentityOfP[1, n, b]]` validates an identity

$$\mathbf{P}_b^m(x) = \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \sum_{j=0}^r (-1)^j x^{r-j} \binom{r}{j} \sum_{k=0}^{b-1} k^{r+j}$$

- `PolynomialIdentityInvolvingX[m, x, b]` validates an identity (3.1)

$$\mathbf{P}_b^m(x) = \sum_{r=0}^m (-1)^{m-r} \mathbf{X}_{m,r}(b) \cdot x^r$$

- `PolynomialIdentityInvolvingH[m, n, b]` validates an identity (3.1).

$$\mathbf{P}_b^m(x) = \sum_{r=0}^m \sum_{\ell=1}^{2m-r+1} (-1)^{2m-r} \mathbf{H}_{m,r}(\ell) \cdot b^\ell \cdot x^r$$

10.2. **Examples.** For example, given  $m = 1$  we have the following values of  $\mathbf{L}_1(x, k)$

$x/k$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	1							
1	1	1						
2	1	7	1					
3	1	13	13	1				
4	1	19	25	19	1			
5	1	25	37	37	25	1		
6	1	31	49	55	49	31	1	
7	1	37	61	73	73	61	37	1

**Table 4.** Values of  $\mathbf{L}_1(x, k)$ . See OEIS entry: [A300656](#), [6].

Table 4 can be reproduced using Mathematica command

`PrintTriangleOfPolynomialL[1, 7]`

defined in the [11]. From Table 4 it is seen that

$$\mathbf{P}_0^1(0) = 0 = 0^3$$

$$\mathbf{P}_1^1(1) = 1 = 1^3$$

$$\mathbf{P}_2^1(2) = 1 + 7 = 2^3$$

$$\mathbf{P}_3^1(3) = 1 + 13 + 13 = 3^3$$

$$\mathbf{P}_4^1(4) = 1 + 19 + 25 + 19 = 4^3$$

$$\mathbf{P}_5^1(5) = 1 + 25 + 37 + 37 + 25 = 5^3$$

Another case, given  $m = 2$  we have the following values of  $\mathbf{L}_2(x, k)$

$x/k$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	1							
1	1	1						
2	1	31	1					
3	1	121	121	1				
4	1	271	481	271	1			
5	1	481	1081	1081	481	1		
6	1	751	1921	2431	1921	751	1	
7	1	1081	3001	4321	4321	3001	1081	1

**Table 5.** Values of  $\mathbf{L}_2(x, k)$ . See the OEIS entry [A300656](#), [7].

Table 5 can be reproduced using Mathematica command

`PrintTriangleOfPolynomialL[2, 7]`



defined in the [11]. Again, an odd-power identity 4.1 holds

$$\mathbf{P}_0^2(0) = 0 = 0^5$$

$$\mathbf{P}_1^2(1) = 1 = 1^5$$

$$\mathbf{P}_2^2(2) = 1 + 31 = 2^5$$

$$\mathbf{P}_3^2(3) = 1 + 121 + 121 = 3^5$$

$$\mathbf{P}_4^2(4) = 1 + 271 + 481 + 271 = 4^5$$

$$\mathbf{P}_5^2(5) = 1 + 481 + 1081 + 1081 + 481 = 5^5$$

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