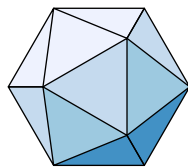


Proofs without words I

Exercises in METAPOST

Toby Thurston

March 2021 — September 2022



Contents

Geometry and Algebra	3
Trigonometry, Calculus, & Analytic Geometry	28
Inequalities	46
Integer sums	65
Sequences and series	105
Miscellaneous	116

Geometry and Algebra

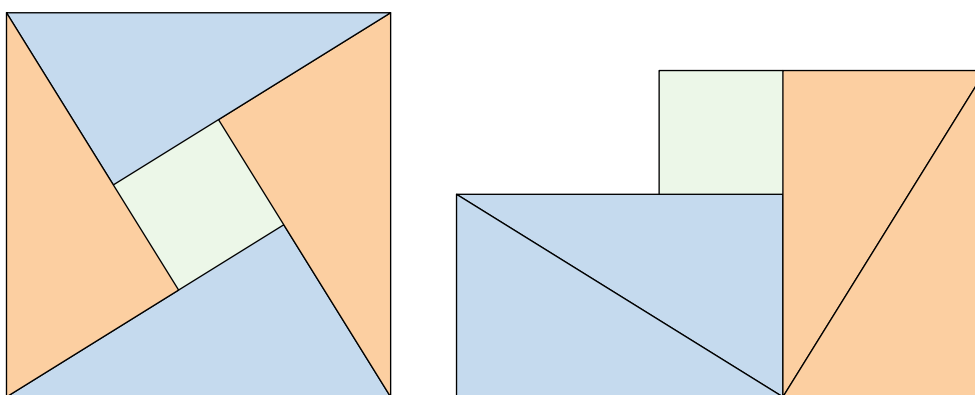
The Pythagorean theorem I	4
The Pythagorean theorem II	5
The Pythagorean theorem III	6
The Pythagorean theorem IV	7
The Pythagorean theorem V	8
The Pythagorean theorem VI	9
A Pythagorean theorem: $aa' = bb' + cc'$	10
The rolling circle squares itself	11
On trisecting an angle	12
Trisection in an infinite number of steps	13
Trisection of a line segment	14
The vertex angles of a star sum to 180°	15
Viviani's theorem I	16
Viviani's theorem II	17
A theorem about right angles	18
Area and the projection theorem of a right triangle	19
Chords and tangents of equal length	20
Completing the square	21
Algebraic areas I	22
Algebraic areas II	23
Sum of squares identity	24
Polygonal numbers	25
The volume of a frustrum of a square pyramid	26
The volume of a hemisphere via Cavalieri's Principle	27

The Pythagorean theorem I



— adapted from the *Chou pei san ching*

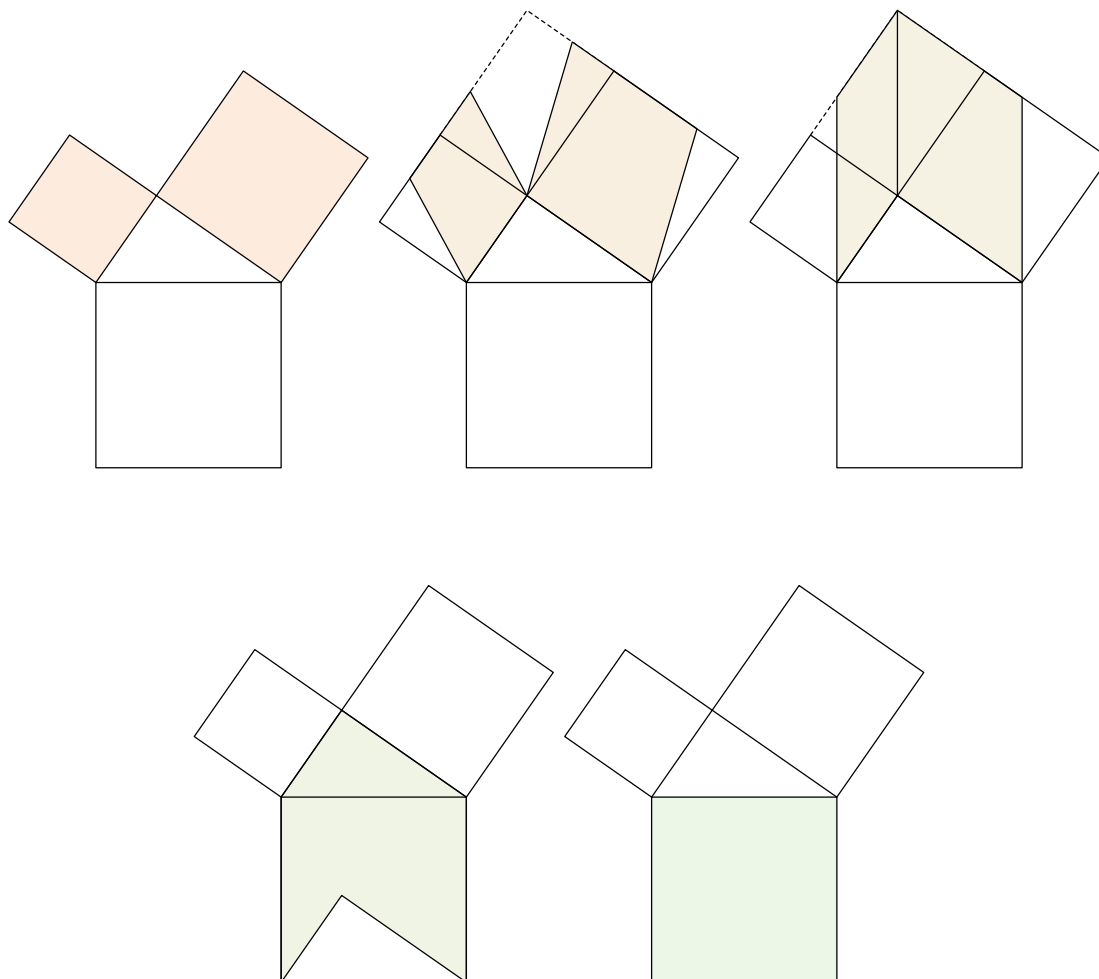
The Pythagorean theorem II



Behold!

— Bhāskara (12th century)

The Pythagorean theorem III



— based on Euclid's proof

The Pythagorean theorem IV



— H. E. Dudeney (1917)

The Pythagorean theorem V



$$A = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}ab + \frac{1}{2}c^2 = \frac{1}{2}(a+b)^2$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

— James A. Garfield (1876)

The Pythagorean theorem VI

$$\frac{c+a}{b} = \frac{b}{c-a}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$



— Michael Hardy

A Pythagorean theorem: $aa' = bb' + cc'$



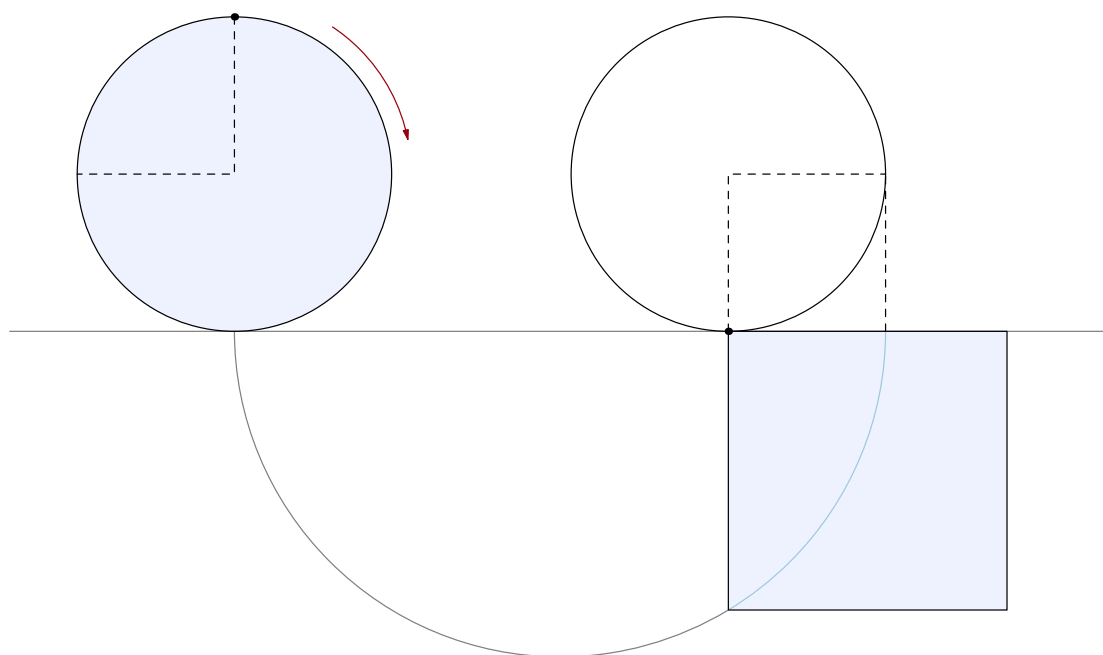
$$\frac{x}{b'} = \frac{b}{a} \implies \frac{x}{b} = \frac{b'}{a} \implies ax = bb';$$

$$\frac{y}{c'} = \frac{c}{a} \implies \frac{y}{c} = \frac{c'}{a} \implies ay = cc';$$

$$\therefore aa' = a(x + y) = bb' + cc'.$$

— Enzo R. Gentile

The rolling circle squares itself



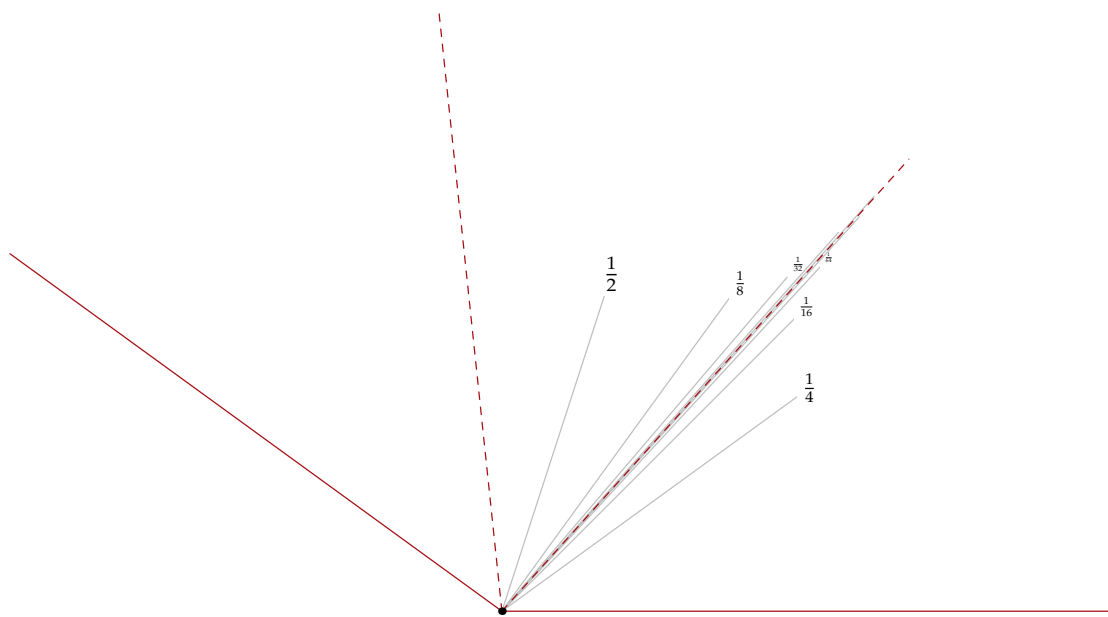
— Thomas Elsner

On trisecting an angle



— Rufus Isaacs

Trisection in an infinite number of steps



$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{16} + \dots$$

— Eric Kincanon

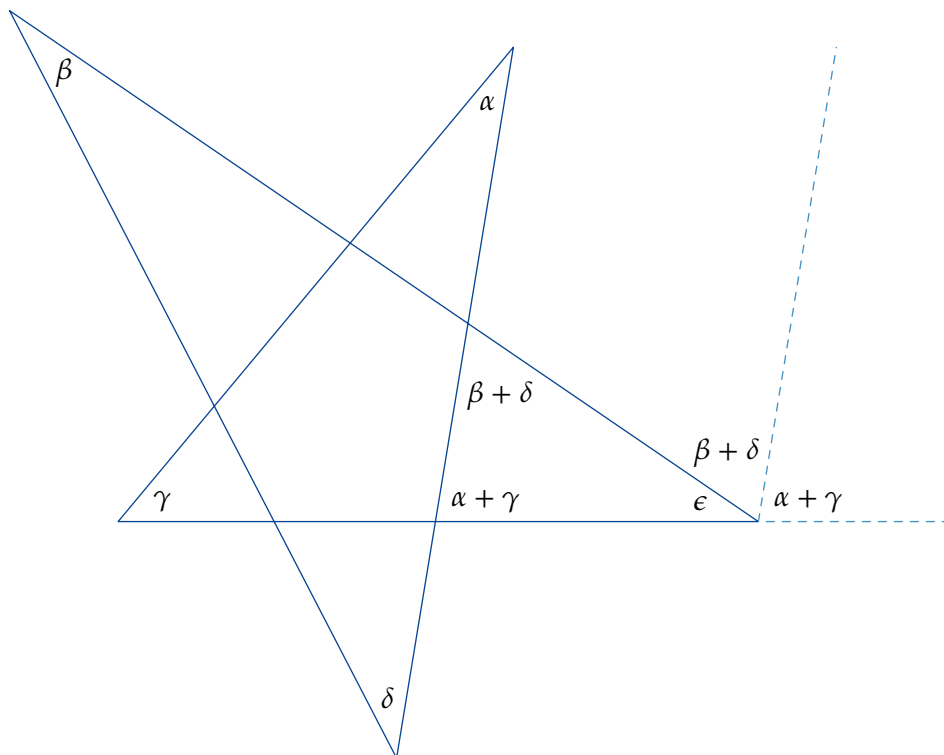
Trisection of a line segment



$$\overline{AF} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \overline{AB}$$

— Scott Cobel

The vertex angles of a star sum to 180°



— Fouad Nakhli

Viviani's theorem I

The perpendiculars to the sides from a point on the boundary or within an equilateral triangle add up to the height of the triangle.



This shows a particular example, with C'GQ collinear, rather than the general case

— Samuel Wolf

Viviani's theorem II

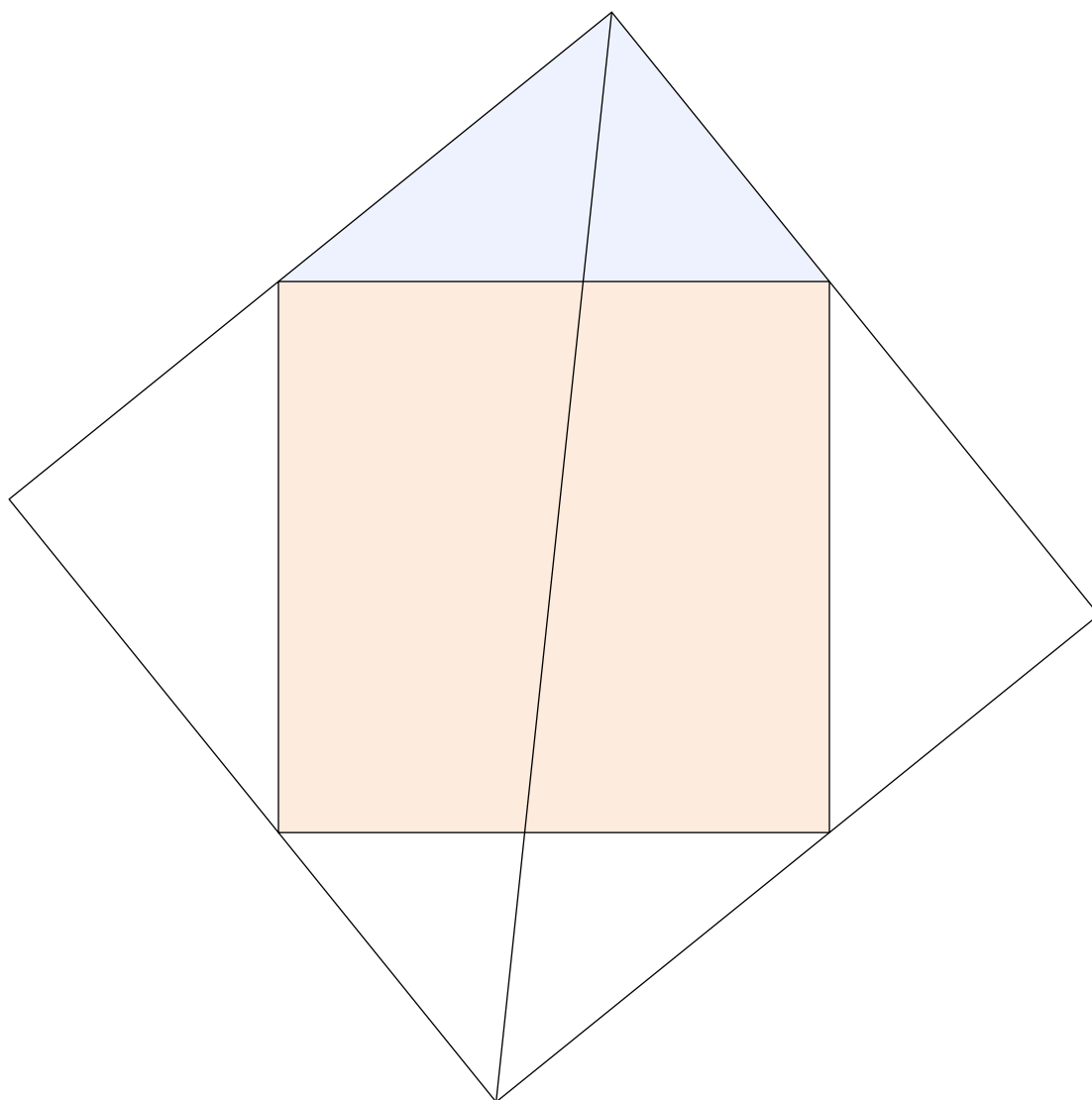
The perpendiculars to the sides from a point on the boundary or within an equilateral triangle add up to the height of the triangle.



— Ken-Ichiroh Kawasaki

A theorem about right angles

The internal bisector of the right angle of a right triangle bisects the square on the hypotenuse



— Roland H. Eddy

Area and the projection theorem of a right triangle



$$CD^2 = AD \cdot DB$$

— Sidney H. Kung

Chords and tangents of equal length

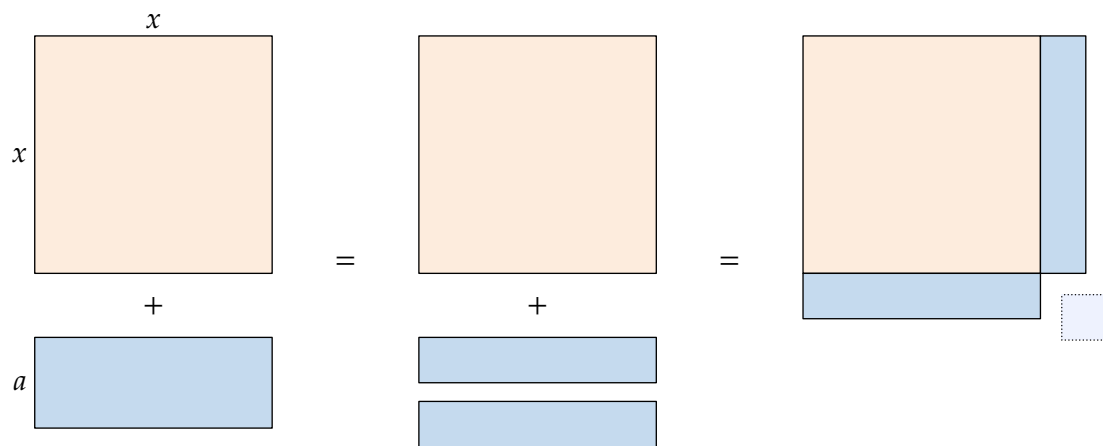
If circle C_1 passes through the center O of circle C_2 , the length of the common chord \overline{PQ} is equal to the tangent segment \overline{PR} .



— Roland H. Eddy

Completing the square

$$x^2 + ax = (x + a/2)^2 - (a/2)^2$$



— Charles D. Gallant

Algebraic areas I

$$(a+b)^2 + (a-b)^2 = 2(a^2 + b^2)$$



— Shirley Wakin

Algebraic areas II

$$(a + b + c)^2 + (a + b - c)^2 + (a - b + c)^2 + (a - b - c)^2 = (2a)^2 + (2b)^2 + (2c)^2$$



— Sam Pooley and K. Ann Drude

Sum of squares identity

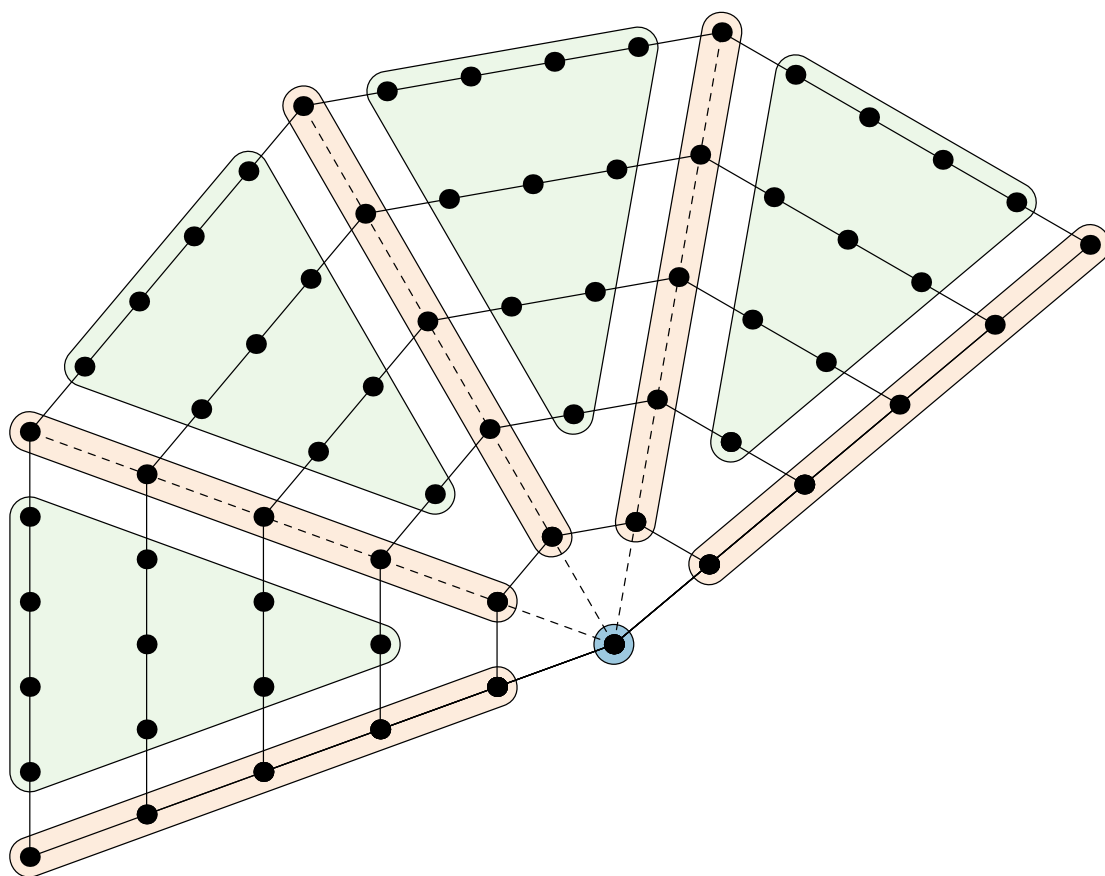
$$(a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2) = (ab + bc)^2 + (bd - ac)^2$$



— Diophantus of Alexandria

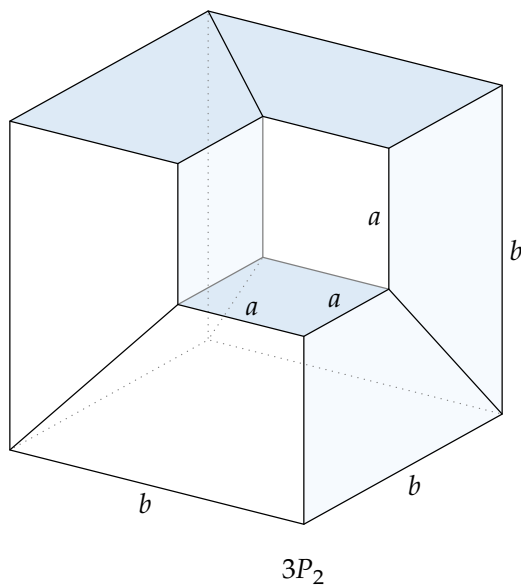
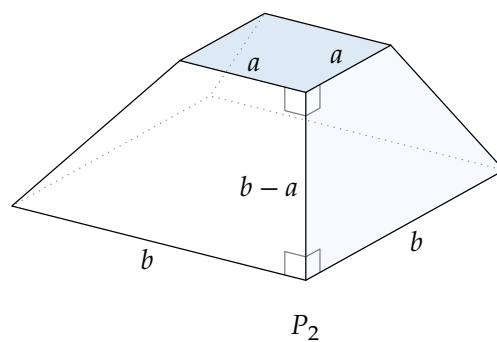
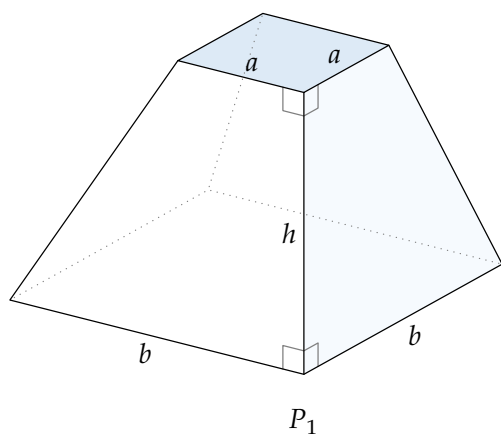
Polygonal numbers

The k^{th} n -gonal number is $1 + (k-1)(n-1) + \frac{1}{2}(k-2)(k-1)(n-2)$



— Dave Logothetti

The volume of a frustum of a square pyramid



$$\underline{\underline{V_{P_1}}}hb - a \cdot \underline{\underline{V_{P_2}}}hb - a \cdot \frac{1}{3}(b^3 - a^3) = \frac{h}{3}(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

— The Moscow Papyrus, c. 1850 BCE

The volume of a hemisphere via Cavalieri's Principle



$$V_S = V_P = \frac{1}{3}r^2 \cdot 2\pi r = \frac{2}{3}\pi r^3$$

— Sidney H. Kung

Trigonometry, Calculus, & Analytic Geometry

Sine of the sum	29
Area and difference formulas	30
The law of cosines I	31
The law of cosines II	32
The law of cosines III (via Ptolemy's theorem)	33
The double-angle formulae	34
The half-angle tangent formulae	35
Mollweide's equation	36
Tangent, cotangent, secant, and cosecant	37
Substitution to make a rational function of sine and cosine	38
Sums of arctangents	39
The distance between a point and a line	40
The midpoint rule is better than the trapezoidal rule for concave functions	41
Integration by parts	42
The graphs of f and f^{-1} are reflections about the line $y = x$	43
The reflection property of the parabola	44
Area under an arch of the cycloid	45

Sine of the sum

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \text{ for } \alpha + \beta < \pi$$



$$c = a \cos \beta + b \cos \alpha$$

$$r = 1/2 \implies \sin \gamma = \frac{c/2}{1/2} = c, \sin \alpha = a, \sin \beta = b$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin(\pi - (\alpha + \beta)) = \sin \gamma = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \alpha$$

— Sidney H. Kung

Area and difference formulas



$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot b \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \sin \alpha \cdot b \cos \beta - \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cos \alpha \cdot b \sin \beta$$

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$



$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot b \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cos \alpha \cdot b \cos \beta + \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \sin \alpha \cdot b \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

— Sidney H. Kung

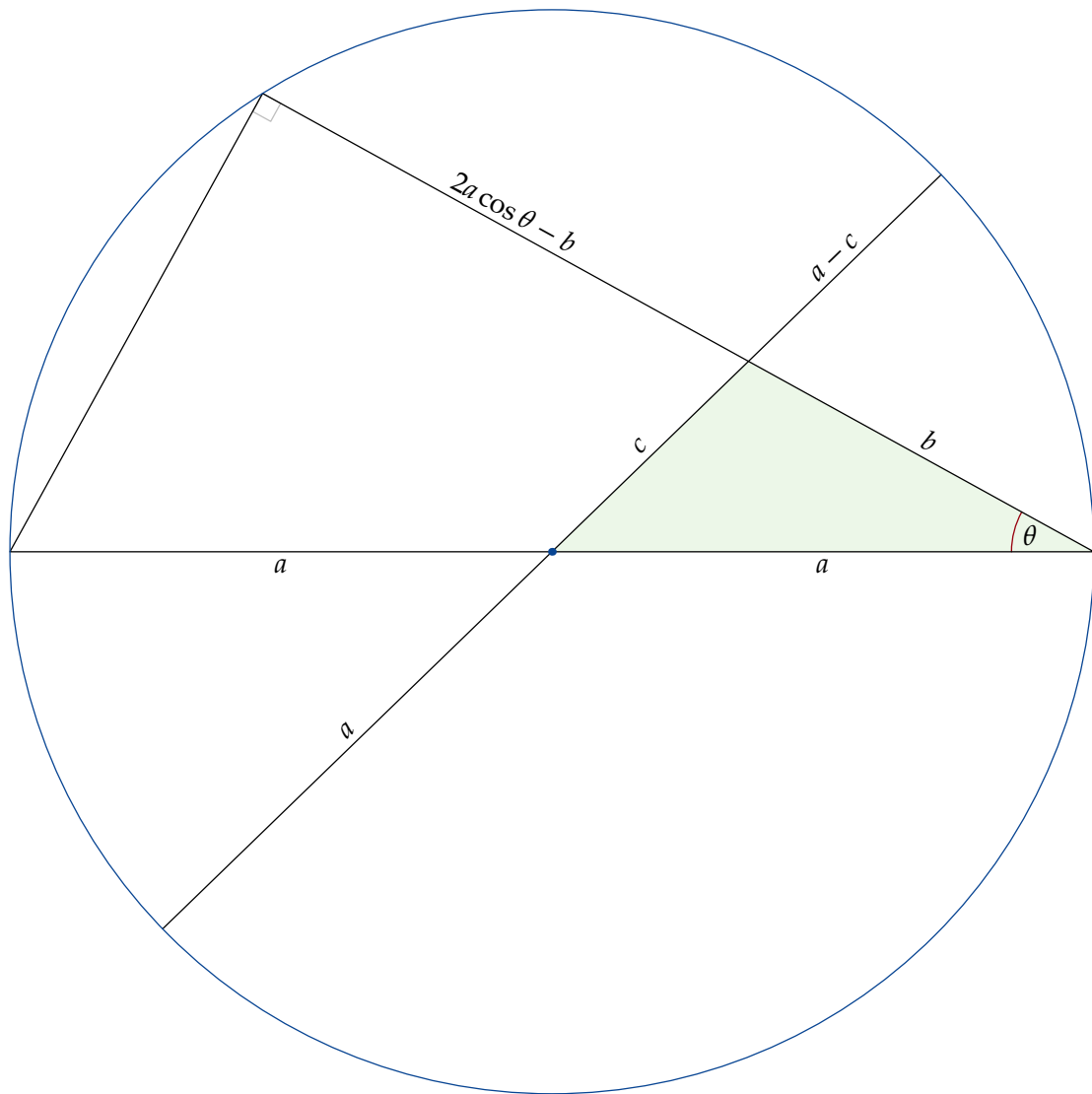
The law of cosines I



$$\begin{aligned}
 c^2 &= (b \sin \theta)^2 + (a - b \cos \theta)^2 \\
 &= b^2 \sin^2 \theta + a^2 - 2ab \cos \theta + b^2 \cos^2 \theta \\
 &= a^2 + b^2 (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) - 2ab \cos \theta \\
 &= a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \theta
 \end{aligned}$$

— Timothy A. Sipka

The law of cosines II



$$(2a \cos \theta - b) \cdot b = (a - c) \cdot (a + c)$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \theta$$

— Sidney H. Kung

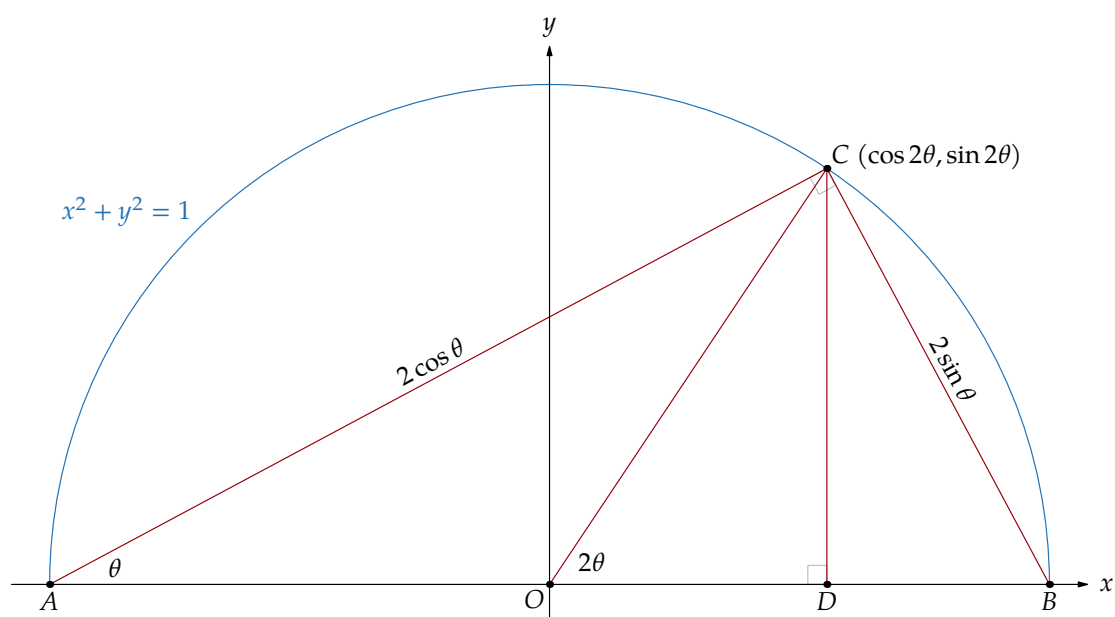
The law of cosines III (via Ptolemy's theorem)



$$\begin{aligned}c \cdot c &= b \cdot b + (a + 2b \cos(\pi - \theta)) \cdot a \\c^2 &= a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \theta\end{aligned}$$

— Sidney H. Kung

The double-angle formulae



$$\triangle ACD \sim \triangle ABC$$

$$CD/AC = BC/AB$$

$$\sin 2\theta / 2 \cos \theta = 2 \sin \theta / 2$$

$$\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

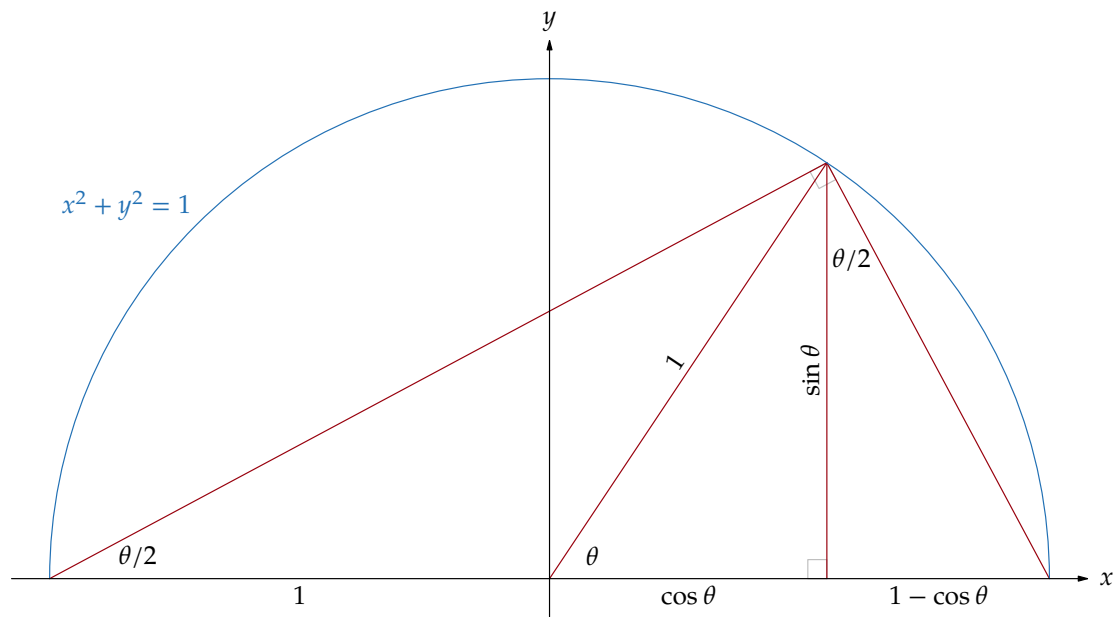
$$AD/AC = AC/AB$$

$$(1 + \cos 2\theta) / 2 \cos \theta = 2 \cos \theta / 2$$

$$\cos 2\theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1$$

— Roger B. Nelsen

The half-angle tangent formulae



$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

— R. J. Walker

Mollweide's equation

$$(a - b) \cos \frac{\gamma}{2} = c \sin \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right)$$



— H. Arthur DeKleine

Tangent, cotangent, secant, and cosecant



$$\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta$$

$$\cot^2 \theta + 1 = \csc^2 \theta$$

$$(\tan \theta + 1)^2 + (\cot \theta + 1)^2 = (\sec \theta + \csc \theta)^2$$

$$\text{also } \tan \theta = \frac{\tan \theta + 1}{\cot \theta + 1}$$

— William Romaine

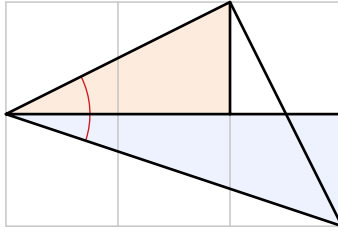
Substitution to make a rational function of sine and cosine



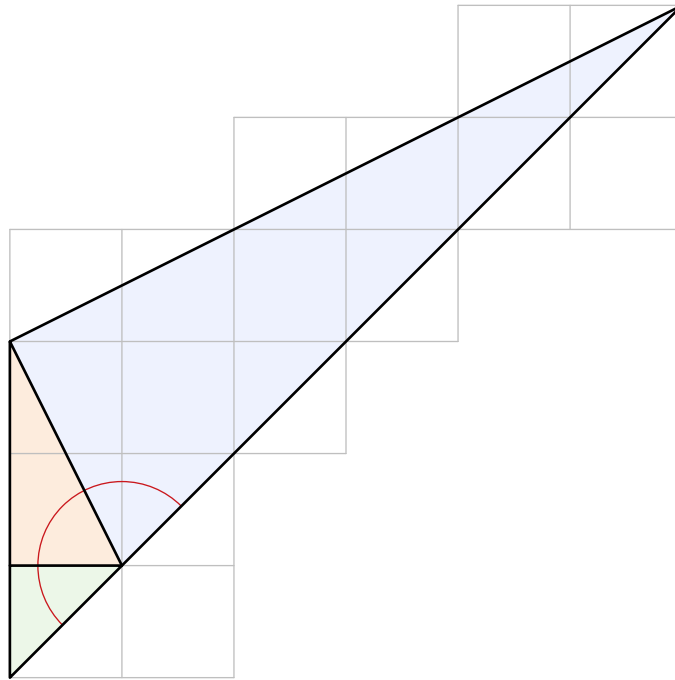
$$z = \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \implies \sin \theta = \frac{2z}{1+z^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \cos \theta = \frac{1-z^2}{1+z^2}$$

— Roger B. Nelsen

Sums of arctangents



$$\arctan \frac{1}{2} + \arctan \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



$$\arctan 1 + \arctan 2 + \arctan 3 = \pi$$

— Edward M. Harris

The distance between a point and a line



$$\frac{d}{1} = \frac{|ma + c - b|}{\sqrt{1 + m^2}}$$

— R. L. Eisenman

The midpoint rule is better than the trapezoidal rule for concave functions



— Frank Burk

Integration by parts



$$\text{Area } \text{Area 1} + \text{Area } \text{Area 2} = qs - pr$$

$$\int_r^s u \, dv + \int_p^q v \, du = uv \Big|_{(p,r)}^{(q,s)}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)g'(x) \, dx = f(x)g(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b g(x)f'(x) \, dx$$

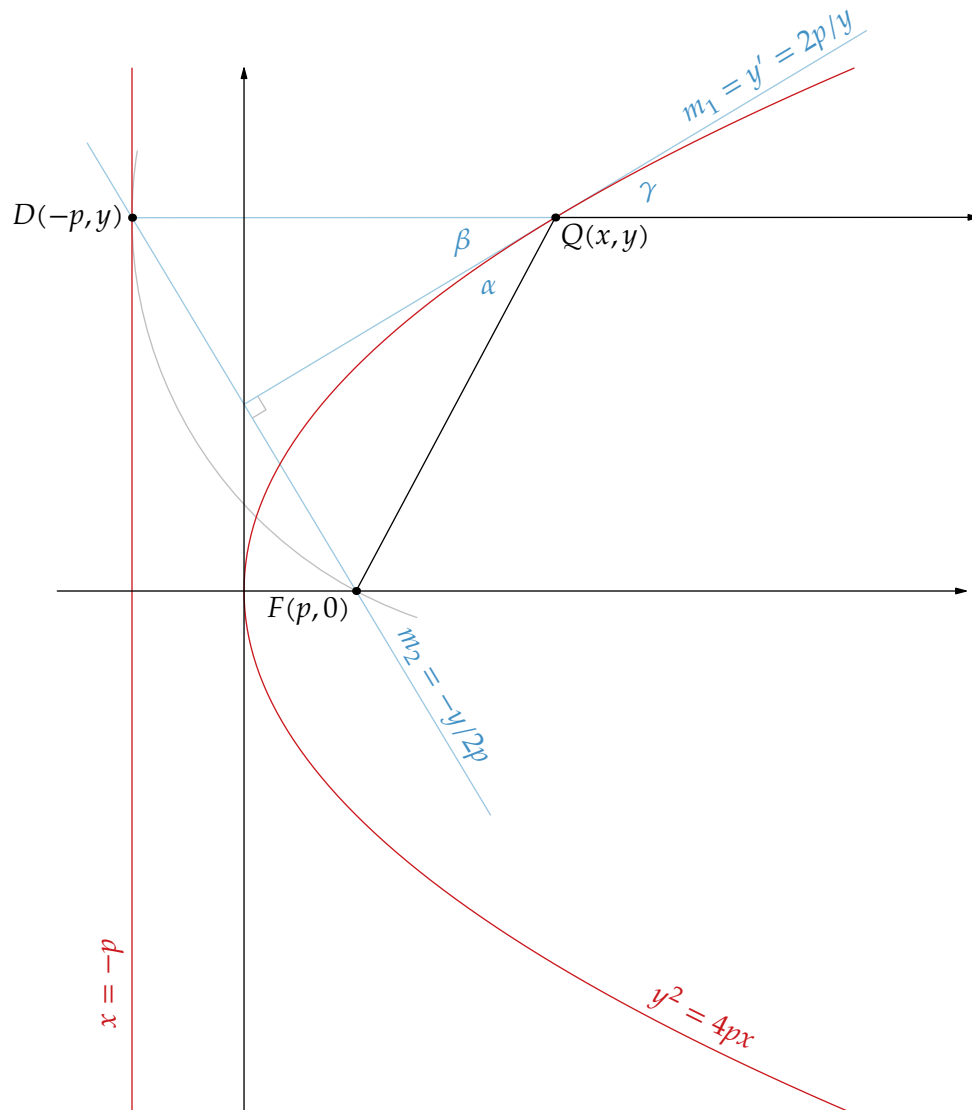
— Richard Courant

The graphs of f and f^{-1} are reflections about the line $y = x$



— Ayoub B. Ayoub

The reflection property of the parabola



$QF = QD$ and $m_1 \cdot m_2 = -1$, therefore $\alpha = \beta = \gamma$

— Ayoub B. Ayoub

Area under an arch of the cycloid



$$\frac{1}{2}\pi r \cdot 2r \quad + \quad \pi r^2 \quad + \quad \frac{1}{2}\pi r \cdot 2r$$

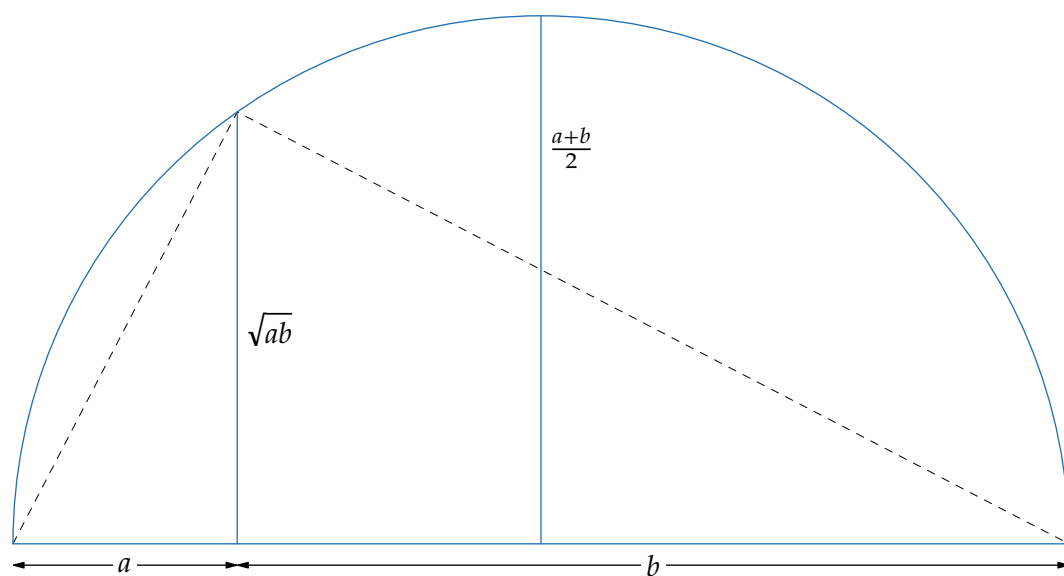
therefore $A = 3\pi r^2$

— Richard M. Beekman

Inequalities

The arithmetic mean – geometric mean inequality I	47
The arithmetic mean – geometric mean inequality II	48
The arithmetic mean – geometric mean inequality III	49
Two extremum problems	50
The HM–GM–AM–QM inequalities I	51
The HM–GM–AM–QM inequalities II	52
The HM–GM–AM–QM inequalities III	53
Five means — and their means	54
$e^\pi > \pi^e$	55
$A^B > B^A$ for $e \leq A < B$	56
The mediant property	57
Regle des nombres moyens – I	58
Regle des nombres moyens – II	59
The sum of a positive number and its reciprocal is at least two	60
Aristarchus' inequalities	61
The Cauchy-Schwartz inequality	62
Bernoulli's inequality	63
Napier's inequality	64

The arithmetic mean – geometric mean inequality I



$$\sqrt{\frac{ab}{2}} \leq \frac{a+b}{2}$$

— Charles D. Gallant

The arithmetic mean – geometric mean inequality II



$$(a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2 = 4ab$$

$$\frac{a+b}{2} \geq \sqrt{ab}$$

— Doris Schattschneider

The arithmetic mean – geometric mean inequality III

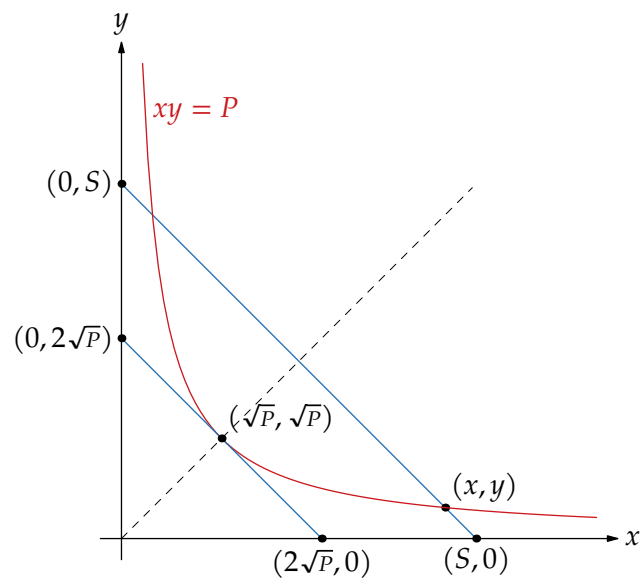
$$\frac{a+b}{2} \geq \sqrt{ab}, \text{ with equality iff } a = b$$



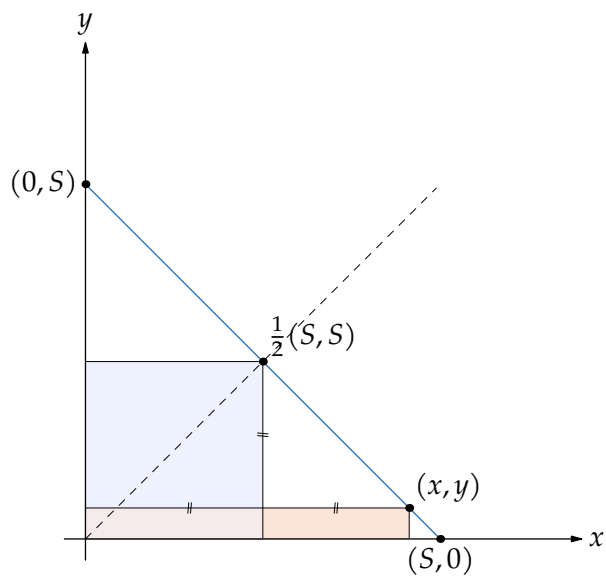
— Roland H. Eddy

Two extremum problems

For a given product, the sum of two positive numbers is minimal when the numbers are equal.

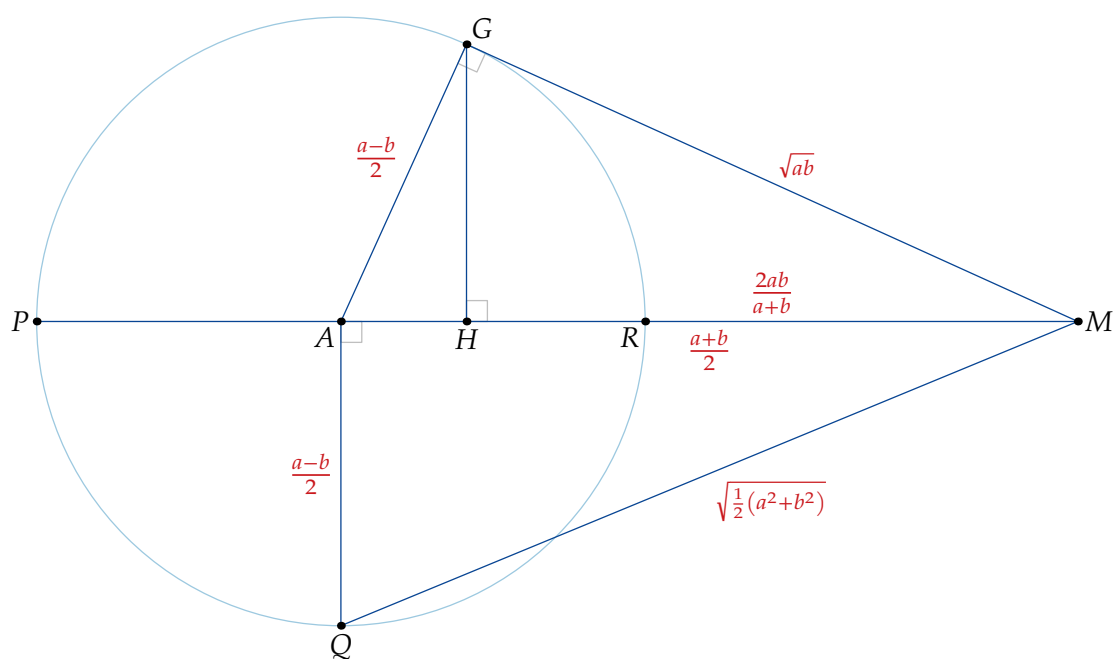


For a given sum, the product of two positive numbers is maximal when the numbers are equal.



— Paulo Montuchi and Warren Page

The HM–GM–AM–QM inequalities I



$$PM = a, \quad RM = b, \quad a > b > 0$$

$$HM < GM < AM < QM$$

$$\frac{2ab}{a+b} < \sqrt{ab} < \frac{a+b}{2} < \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(a^2+b^2)}$$

— Roger B. Nelsen

The HM–GM–AM–QM inequalities II



$$AB = a, \quad BC = b, \quad AD = DC = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$BE \perp AB, \quad DE = AD$$

$$FE \perp ED, \quad FB \parallel ED, \quad EG = BD = \frac{b-a}{2}$$

— Sidney H. Kung

The HM–GM–AM–QM inequalities III



$$2a^2 + 2b^2 \geq (a+b)^2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2)} \geq \frac{a+b}{2}$$



$$(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})^2 \geq 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a} \sqrt{b}$$

$$\frac{a+b}{2} \geq \sqrt{ab}$$

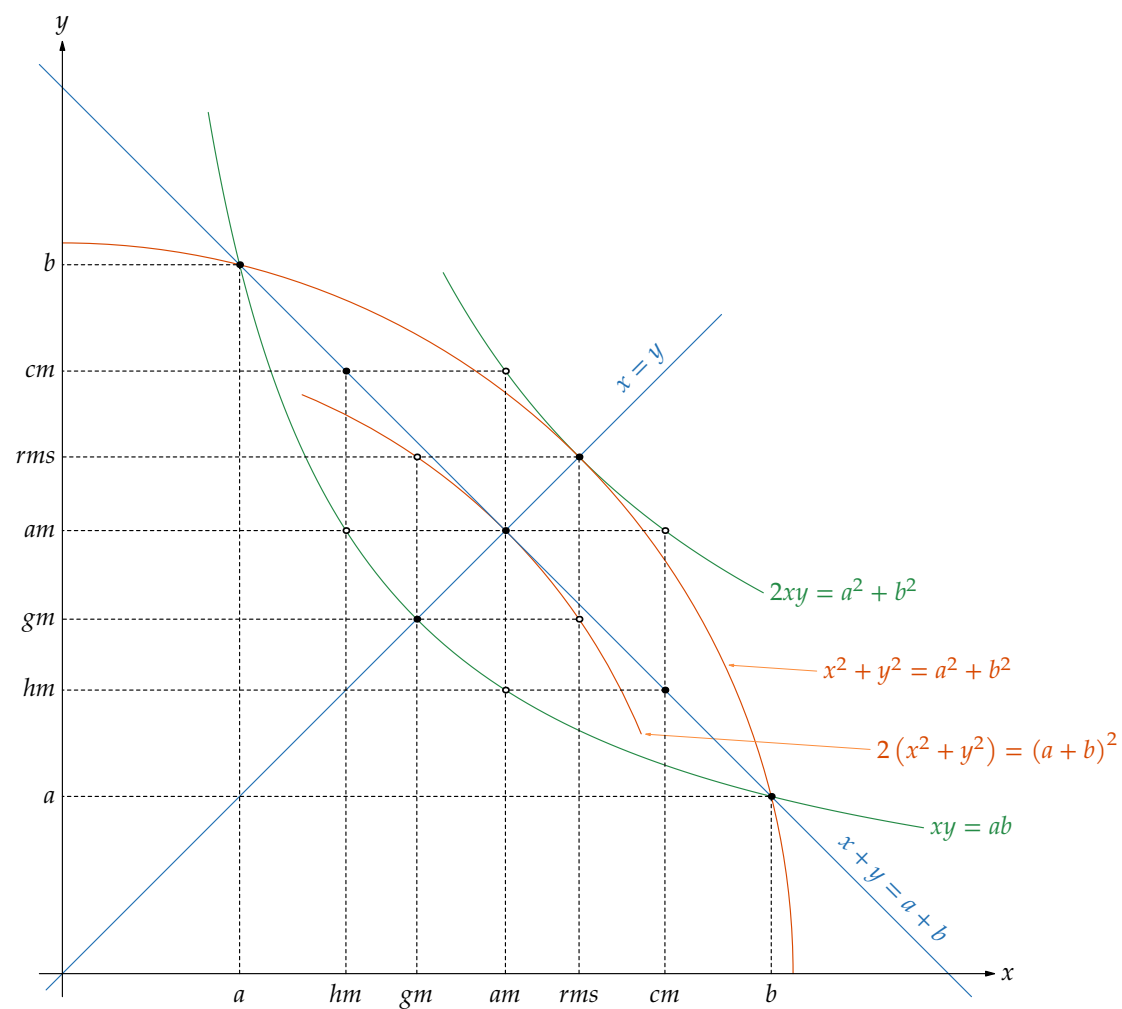


$$1 \geq 4 \cdot \frac{a}{a+b} \cdot \frac{b}{a+b}$$

$$\sqrt{ab} \geq \frac{2ab}{a+b}$$

— Roger B. Nelsen

Five means — and their means



— Roger B. Nelsen

$$e^\pi > \pi^e$$



— Fouad Nakhli

$A^B > B^A$ **for** $e \leq A < B$



$$\begin{aligned}
 e \leq A < B &\implies m_A > m_B \\
 &\implies \frac{\ln A}{A} > \frac{\ln B}{B} \\
 &\implies A^B > B^A
 \end{aligned}$$

— Charles D. Gallant

The mediant property

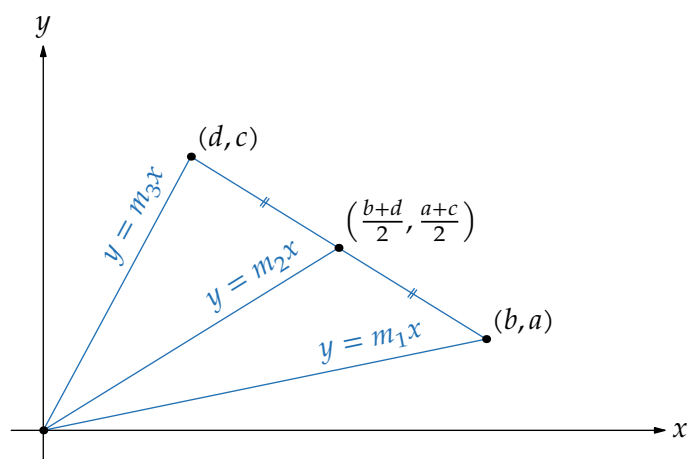
$$\frac{a}{b} < \frac{c}{d} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} < \frac{a+c}{b+d} < \frac{c}{d}$$



— Richard A. Gibbs

Regle des nombres moyens – I

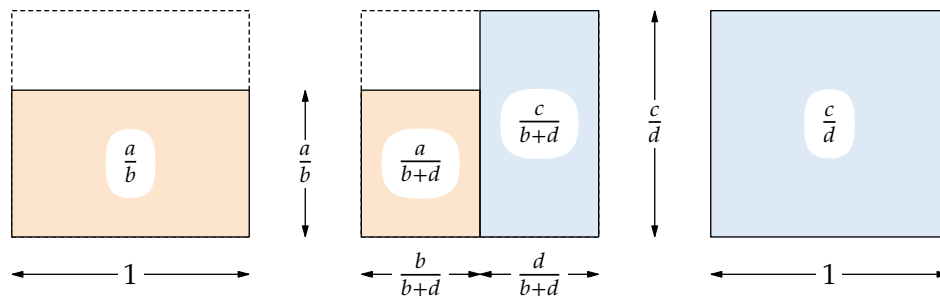
$$a, b, c, d > 0; \quad \frac{a}{b} < \frac{c}{d} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{a}{b} < \frac{a+c}{b+d} < \frac{c}{d}$$



$$m_1 < m_3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad m_1 < m_2 < m_3$$

— Li Changming

Regle des nombres moyens – II

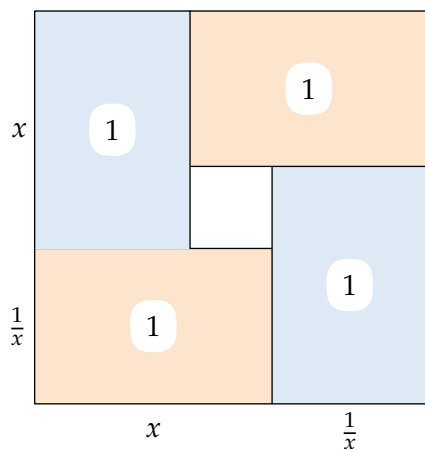


$$\frac{a}{b} < \frac{a}{b+d} + \frac{c}{b+d} < \frac{c}{d}$$

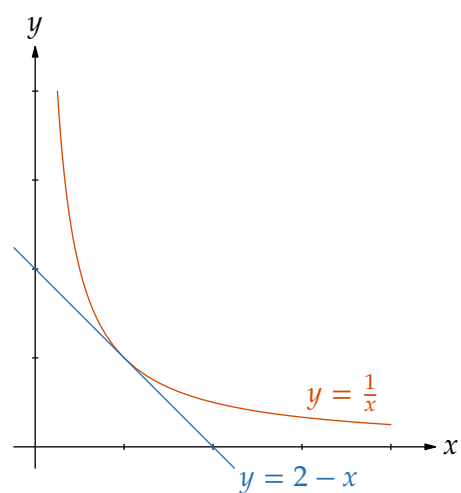
— Roger B. Nelsen

The sum of a positive number and its reciprocal is at least two

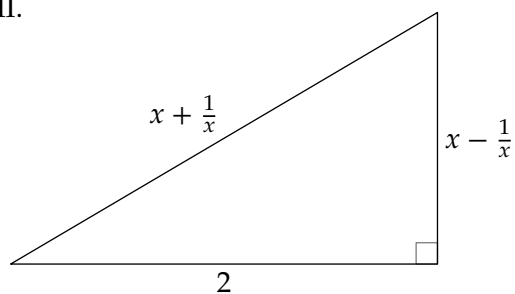
I.



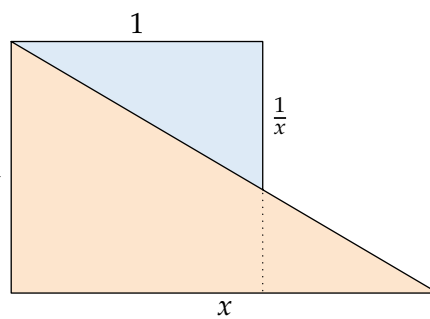
II.



III.



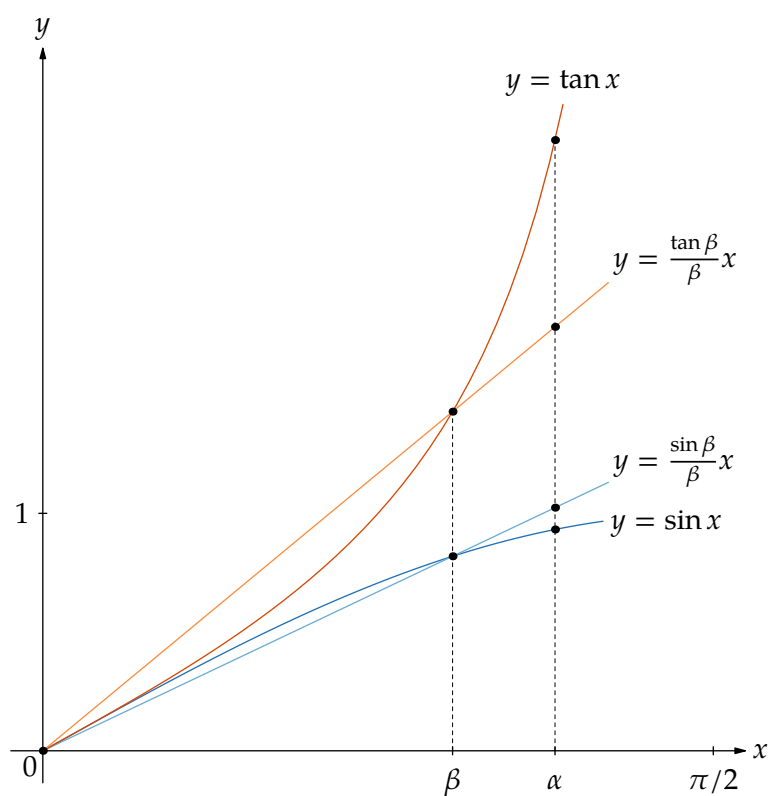
IV.



— Roger B. Nelsen

Aristarchus' inequalities

$$0 < \beta < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} \implies \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} < \frac{\alpha}{\beta} < \frac{\tan \alpha}{\tan \beta}$$



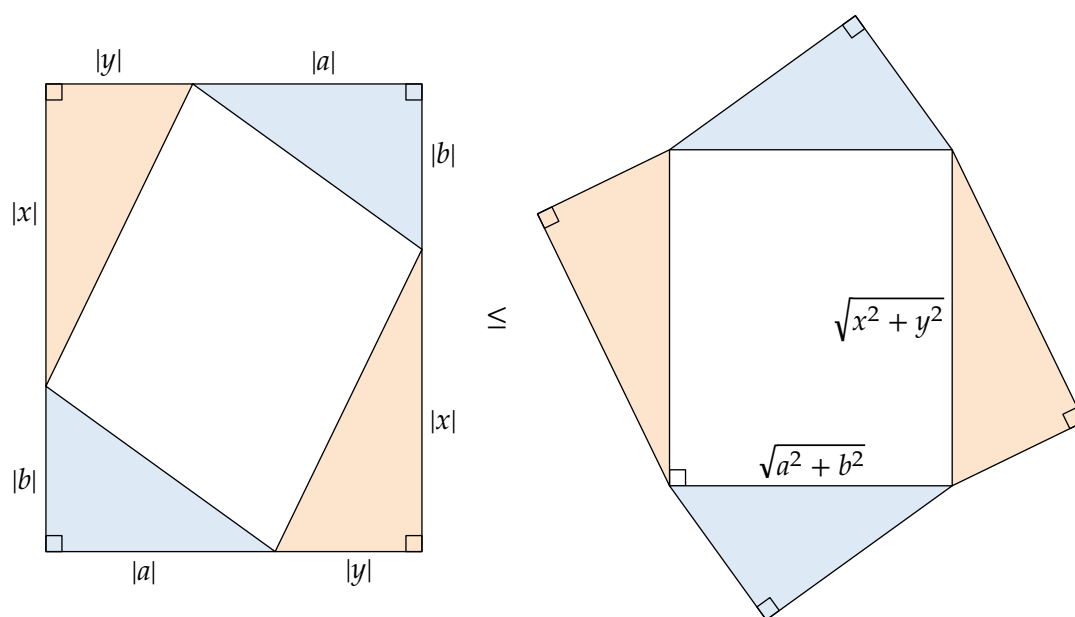
$$\sin \alpha < \frac{\sin \beta}{\beta} \alpha, \quad \tan \alpha > \frac{\tan \beta}{\beta} \alpha$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} < \frac{\alpha}{\beta} < \frac{\tan \alpha}{\tan \beta}$$

— Roger B. Nelsen

The Cauchy-Schwartz inequality

$$|\langle a, b \rangle \cdot \langle x, y \rangle| \leq \|\langle a, b \rangle\| \|\langle x, y \rangle\|$$



$$(|a| + |y|) (|b| + |x|) \leq 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} |a| |b| + \frac{1}{2} |x| |y| \right) + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

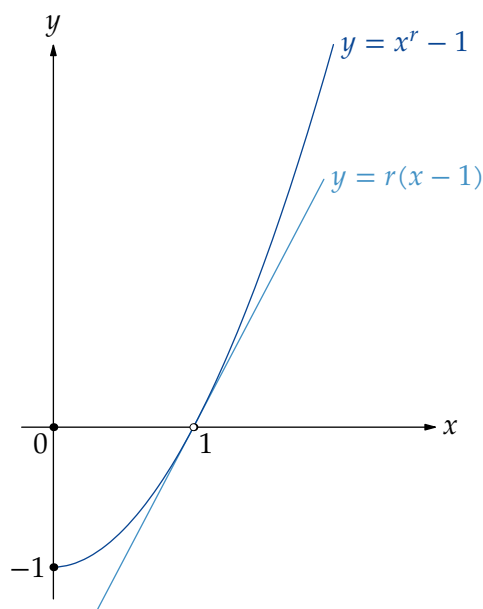
$$\therefore |ax + by| \leq |a||x| + |b||y| \leq \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

— Roger B. Nelsen

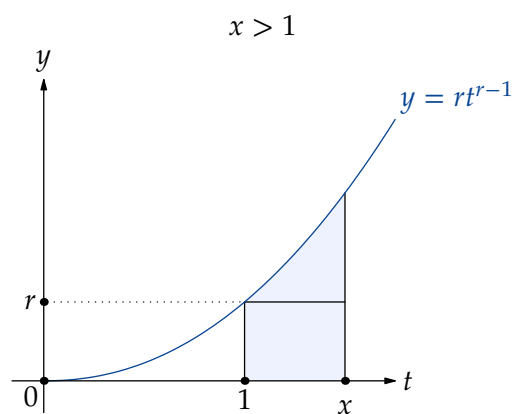
Bernoulli's inequality

$$x > 0, x \neq 1, r > 1: x^r - 1 > r(x - 1)$$

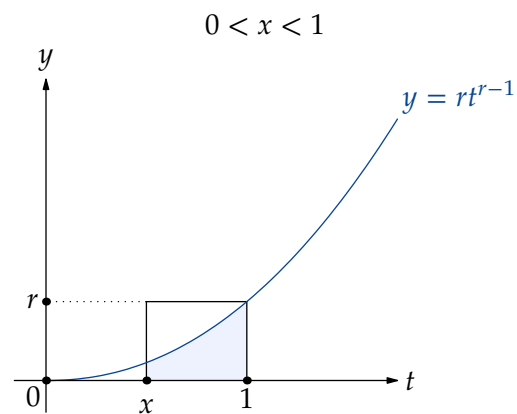
I. First semester calculus



II. Second semester calculus



$$x^r - 1 = \int_1^x rt^{r-1} dt > r(x - 1)$$



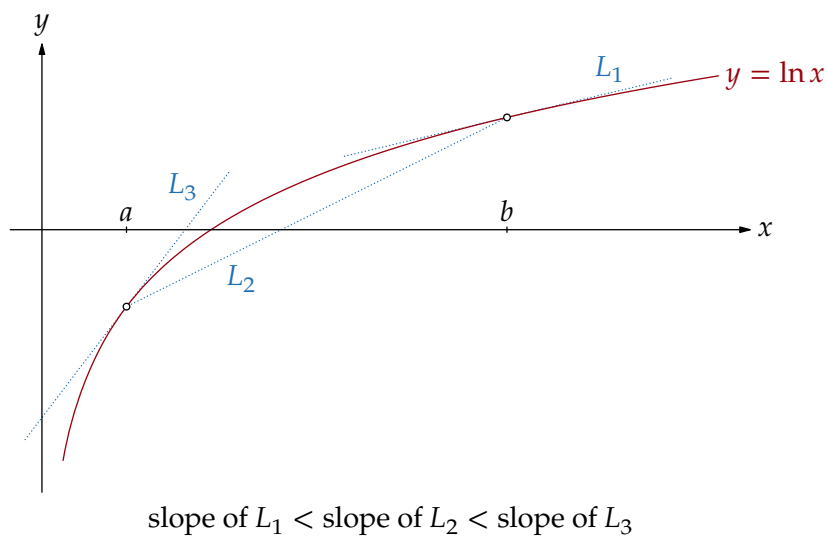
$$1 - x^r = \int_x^1 rt^{r-1} dt < r(1 - x)$$

— Roger B. Nelsen

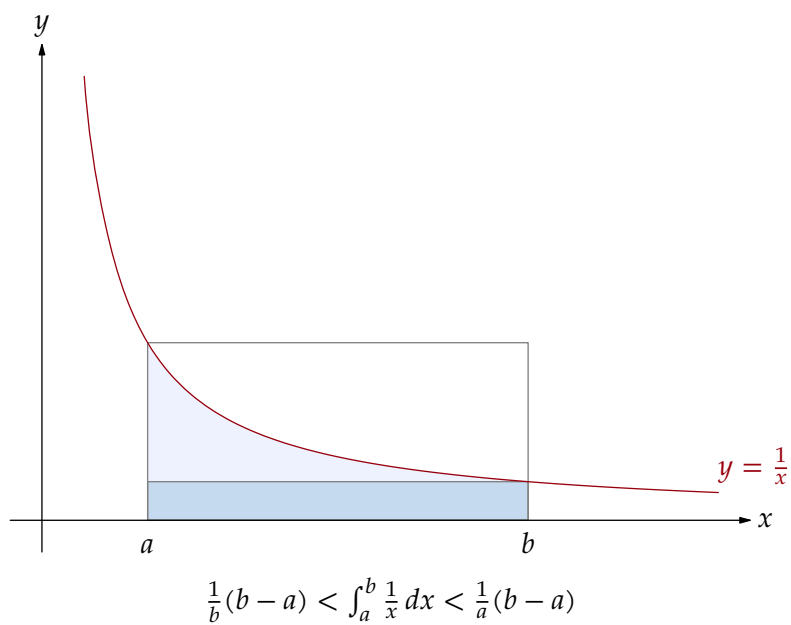
Napier's inequality

$$b > a > 0 \text{ implies } \frac{1}{b} < \frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b - a} < \frac{1}{a}$$

I. First semester calculus



II. Second semester calculus

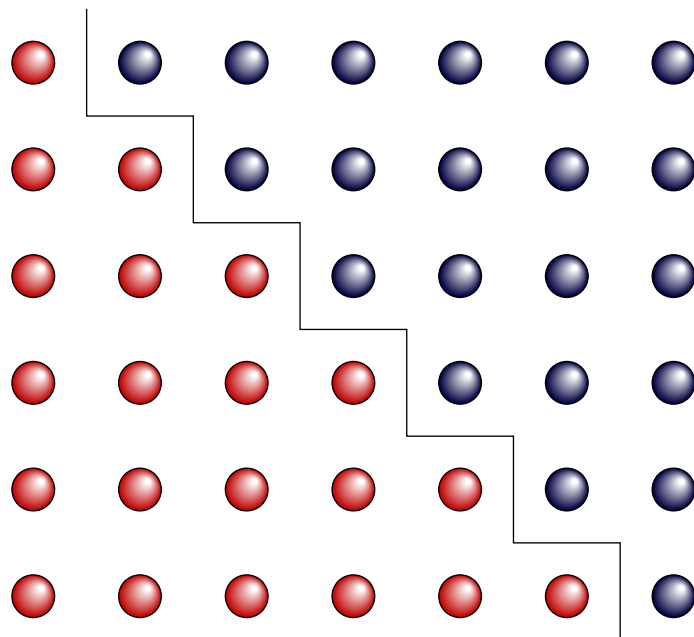


— Roger B. Nelsen

Integer sums

Sums of integers I	66
Sums of integers II	67
Sums of odd integers I	68
Sums of odd integers II	69
Sums of odd integers III	70
Squares and sums of integers I	71
Squares and sums of integers II	72
Arithmetic progressions with sum equal to square of number of terms	73
Sums of squares I	74
Sums of squares II	75
Sums of squares IV	76
Sums of squares V	77
Alternating sums of squares	78
Sums of squares of Fibonacci numbers	79
Sums of cubes I	80
Sums of cubes II	81
Sums of cubes III	82
Sums of cubes IV	83
Sums of cubes V	84
Sums of cubes VI	85
Sums of integers and sums of cubes	86
Sums of odd cubes are triangular numbers	87
Sums of fourth powers	88
k -th powers as sums of consecutive odd numbers	89
Sums of triangular numbers I	90
Sums of triangular numbers II	91
Sums of triangular numbers III	92
Sums of oblong numbers I	93
Sums of oblong numbers II	94
Sums of pentagonal numbers	95
On squares of positive integers	96
Consecutive sums of consecutive integers	97
Count the dots	98
Identities for triangular numbers	99
A triangular identity	100
Every hexagonal number is a triangular number	101
One domino = two squares : concentric squares	102
Sums of consecutive powers of 9 are sums of consecutive integers	103
Sums of hex numbers are cubes	104

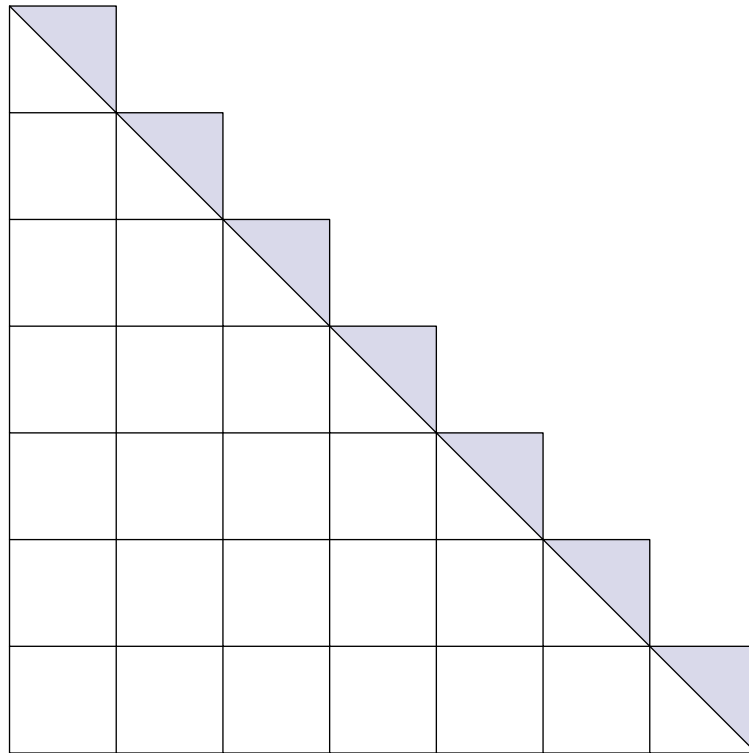
Sums of integers I



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

— Ancient Greek

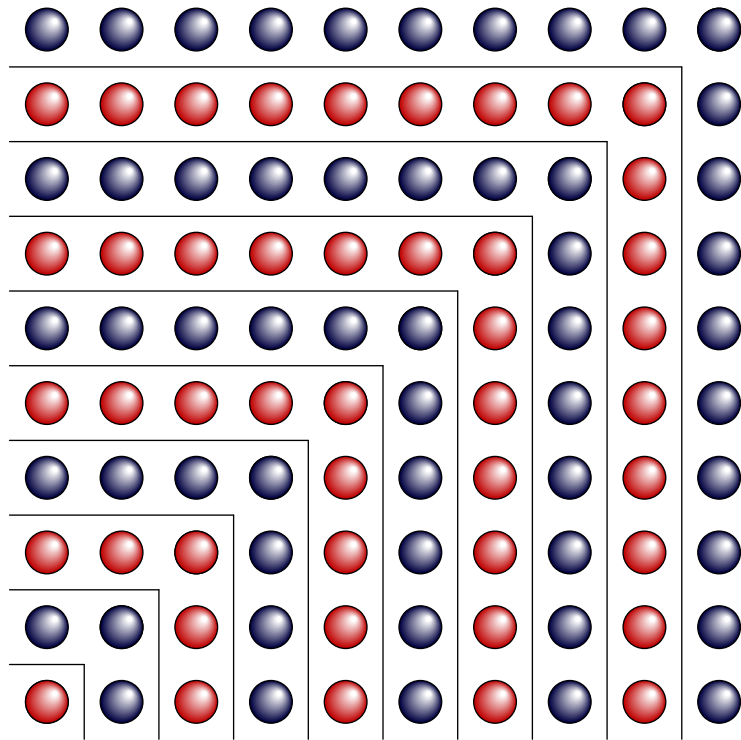
Sums of integers II



$$1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{n}{2}$$

— Ian Richards

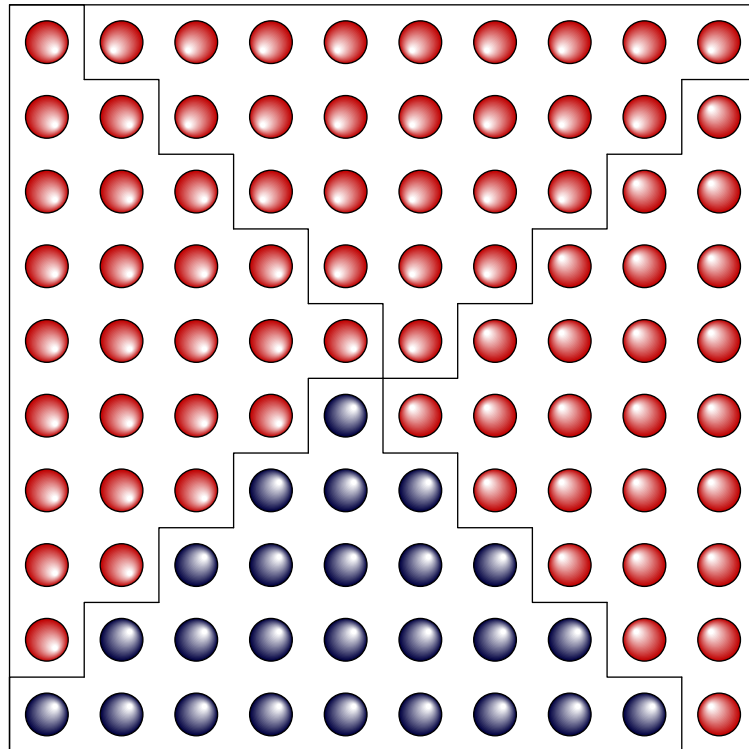
Sums of odd integers I



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

— Nichomachus of Gerasa

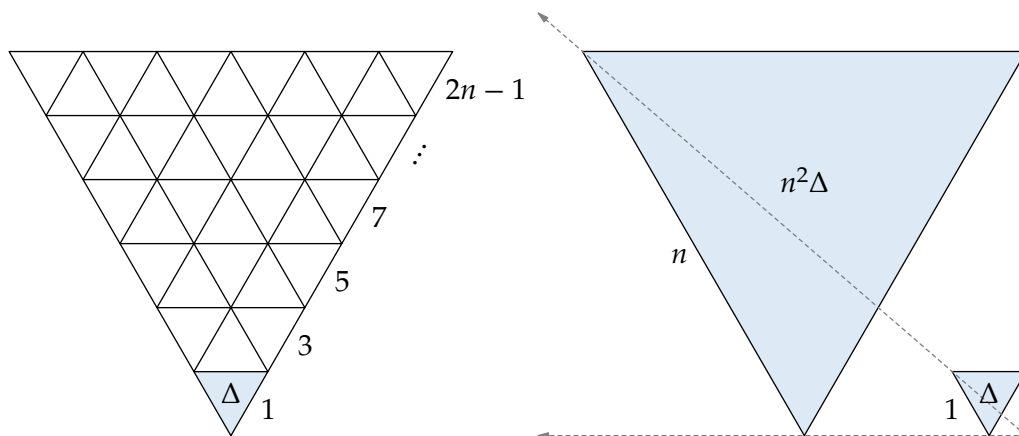
Sums of odd integers II



$$1 + 3 + \cdots + (2n - 1) = \frac{1}{4} (2n)^2 = n^2$$

— Roger B. Nelsen

Sums of odd integers III

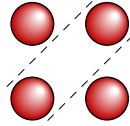


$$\Delta + 3 \cdot \Delta + \dots + (2n - 1) \cdot \Delta = A = n^2 \cdot \Delta$$

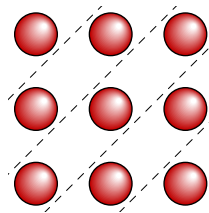
$$\sum_{i=1}^n (2i - 1) = n^2$$

— Jenő Lehel

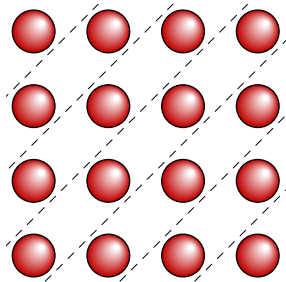
Squares and sums of integers I



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



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

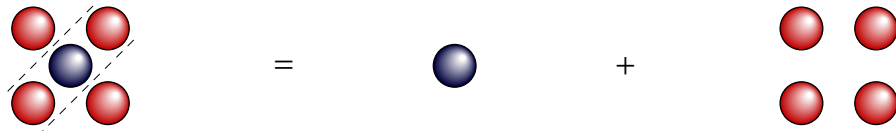


$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 4^2$$

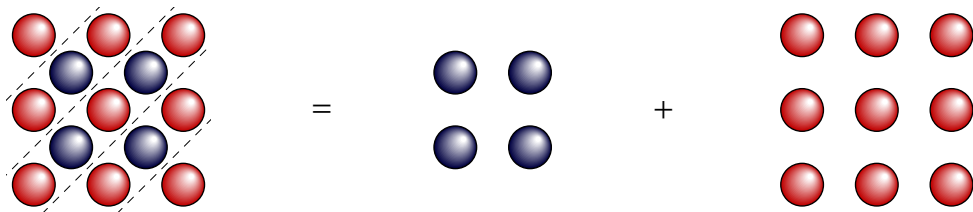
$$1 + 2 + \cdots + (n - 1) + n + (n - 1) + \cdots + 2 + 1 = n^2$$

— Ancient Greek

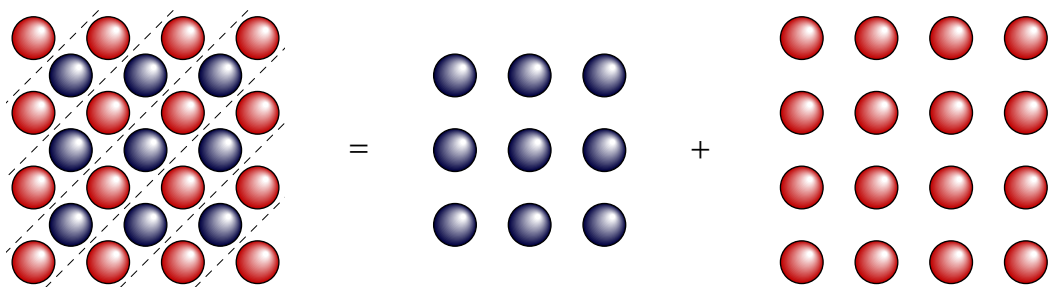
Squares and sums of integers II



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



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



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

\vdots

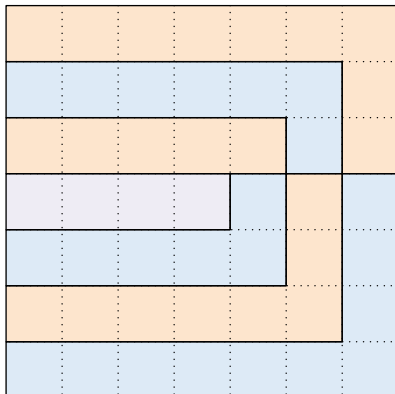
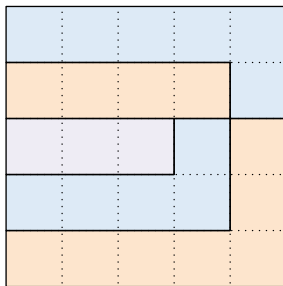
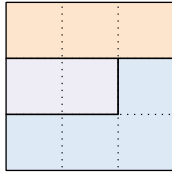
$$1 + 3 + \cdots + (2n - 1) + (2n + 1) + (2n - 1) + \cdots + 3 + 1 = n^2 + (n + 1)^2$$

— Hee Sik Kim

Arithmetic progressions with sum equal to square of number of terms



$$\sum_{k=n}^{3n-2} k = (2n-1)^2; \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$



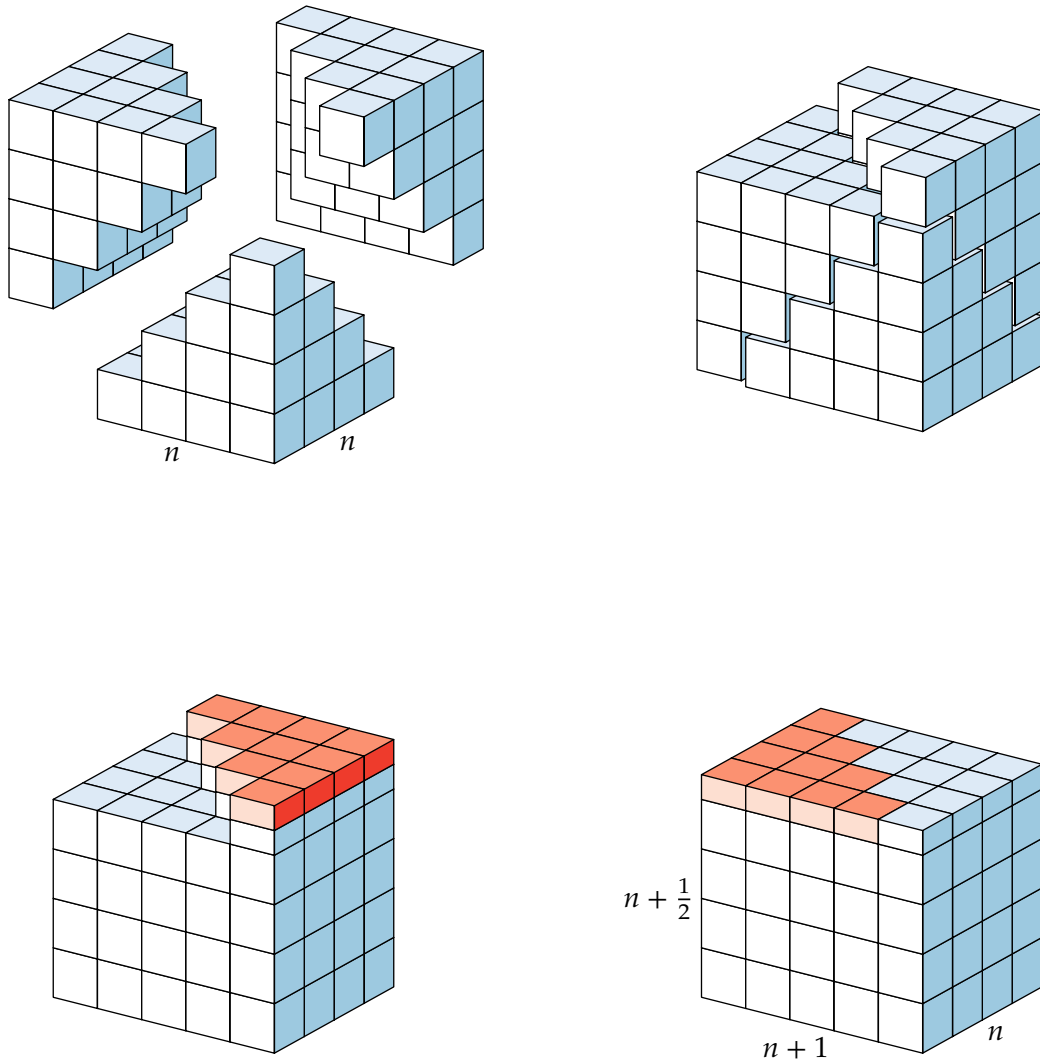
$$n = 4$$

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

— James O. Chilaka

Sums of squares I

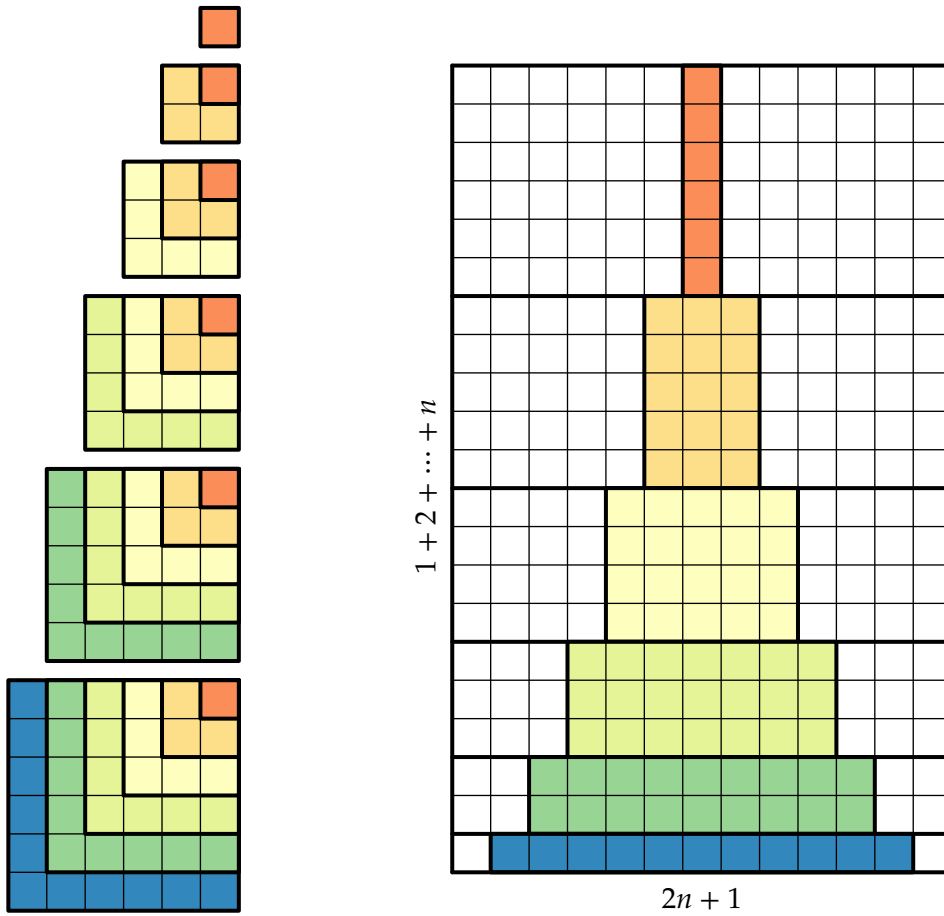
$$1^2 + 2^2 + \cdots + n^2 = \frac{1}{3}n(n+1)\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$



— Man-Keung Siu

Sums of squares II

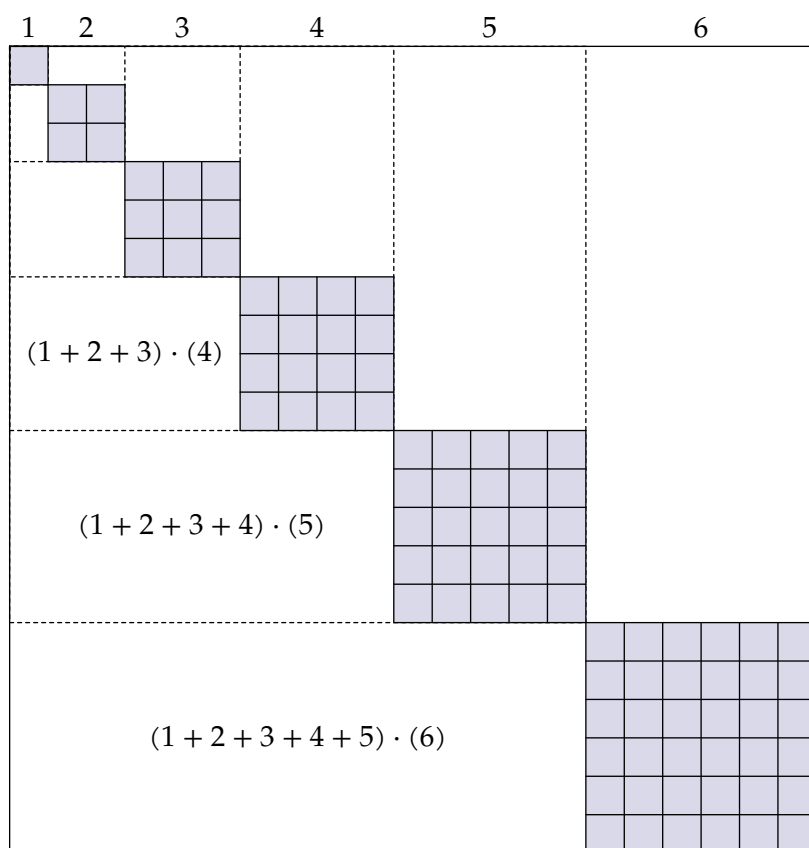
$$3(1^2 + 2^2 + \cdots + n^2) = (2n + 1)(1 + 2 + \cdots + n)$$



— Dan Kalman

Sums of squares IV

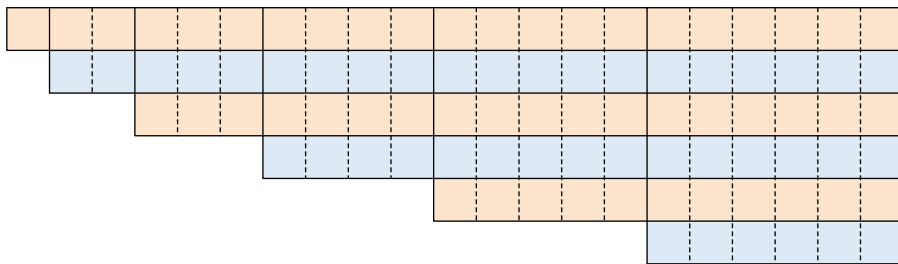
$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n k \right)^2 - 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left((k+1) \sum_{i=1}^k i \right)$$



— James O.Chilaka

Sums of squares V

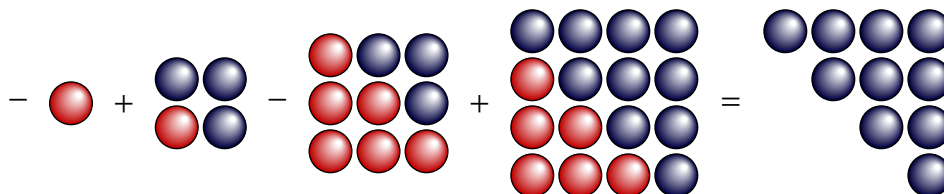
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i}^n j = \sum_{i=1}^n i^2$$



— Pi-Chun Chuang

Alternating sums of squares

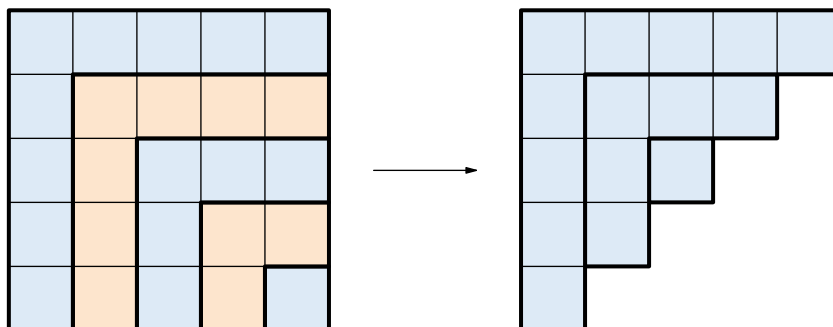
I.



$$\sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k k^2 = (-1)^n T_n = (-1)^n \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

— Dave Logothetti

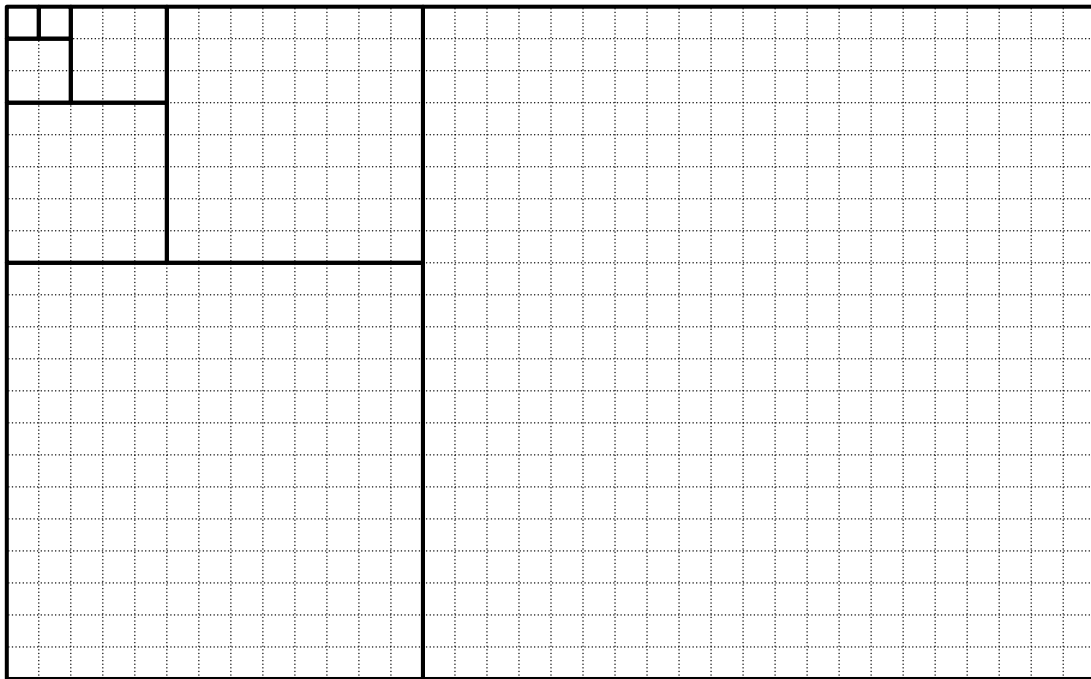
II.



$$n^2 - (n-1)^2 + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} (1)^2 = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k (n-k)^2 = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

— Steven L. Snover

Sums of squares of Fibonacci numbers

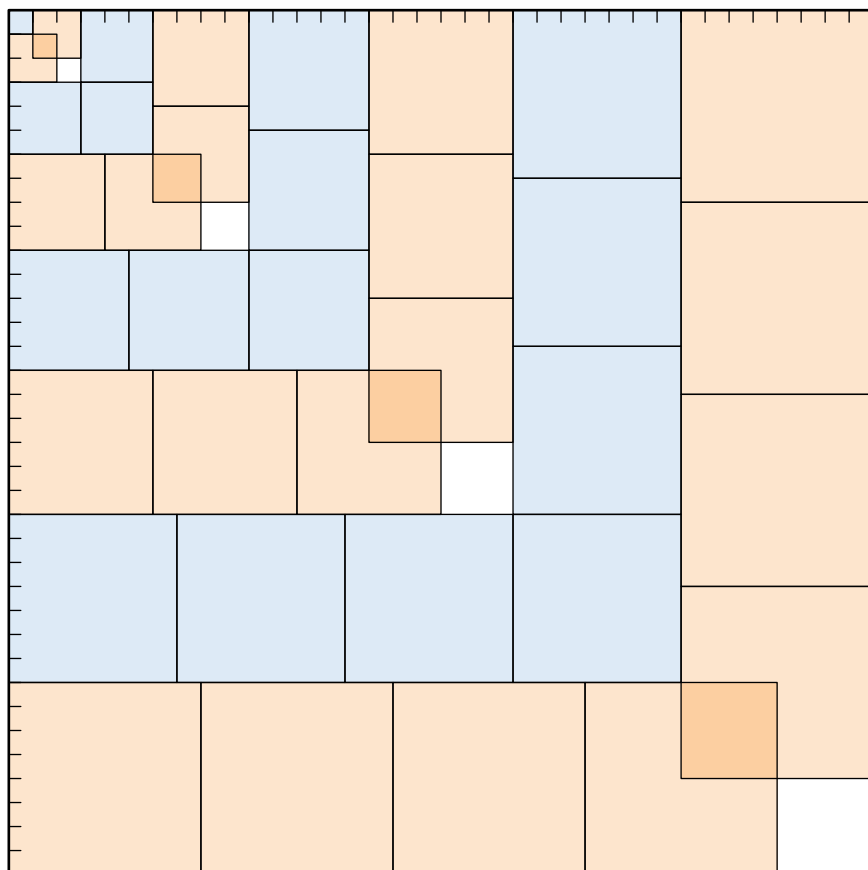


$$F_1 = F_2 = 1; F_{n+2} = F_{n+1} + F_n \quad \text{hence} \quad F_1^2 + F_2^2 + \cdots + F_n^2 = F_n F_{n+1}$$

— Alfred Brousseau

Sums of cubes I

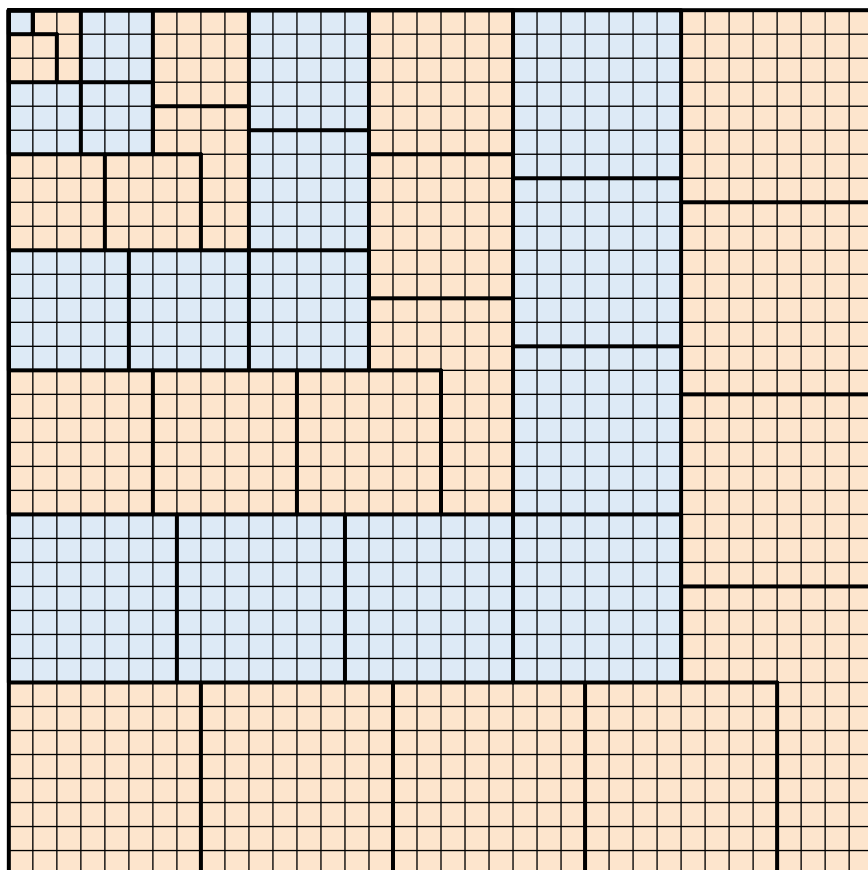
$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \cdots + n^3 = (1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + n)^2$$



— Solomon W. Golomb

Sums of cubes II

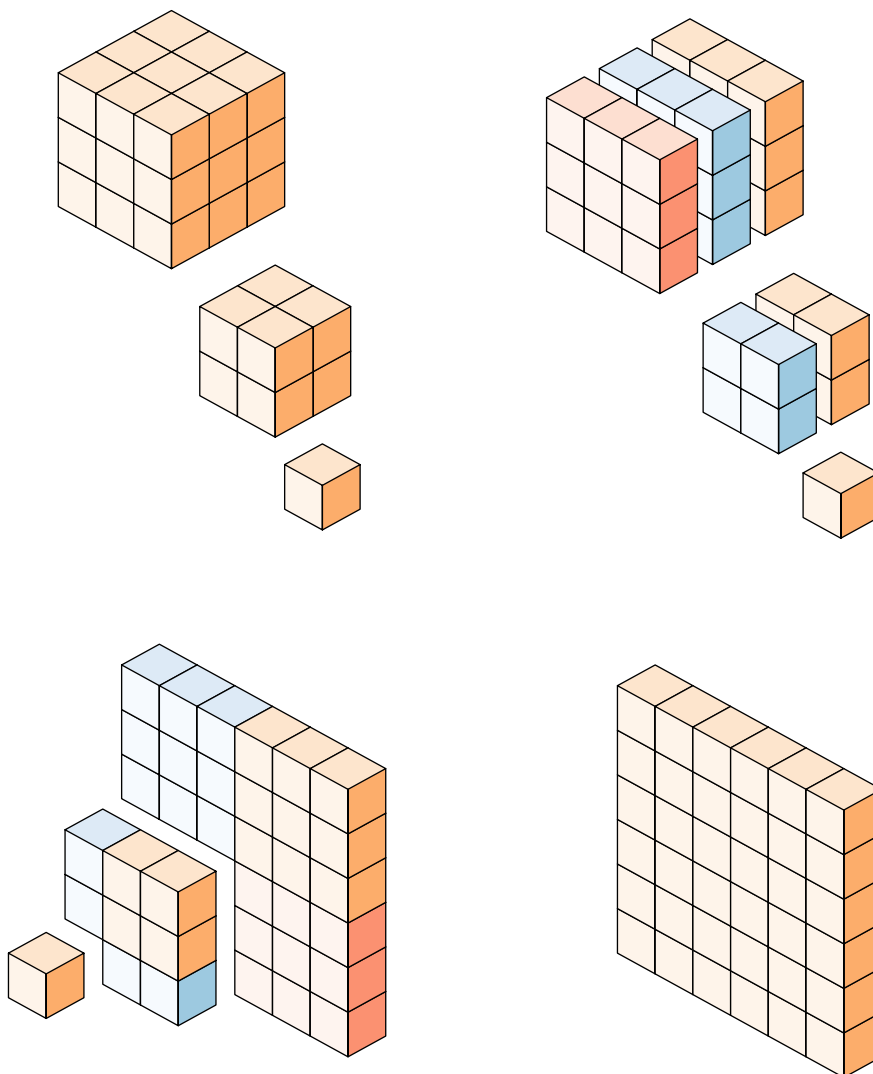
$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \cdots + n^3 = (1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + n)^2$$



— J. Barry Love

Sums of cubes III

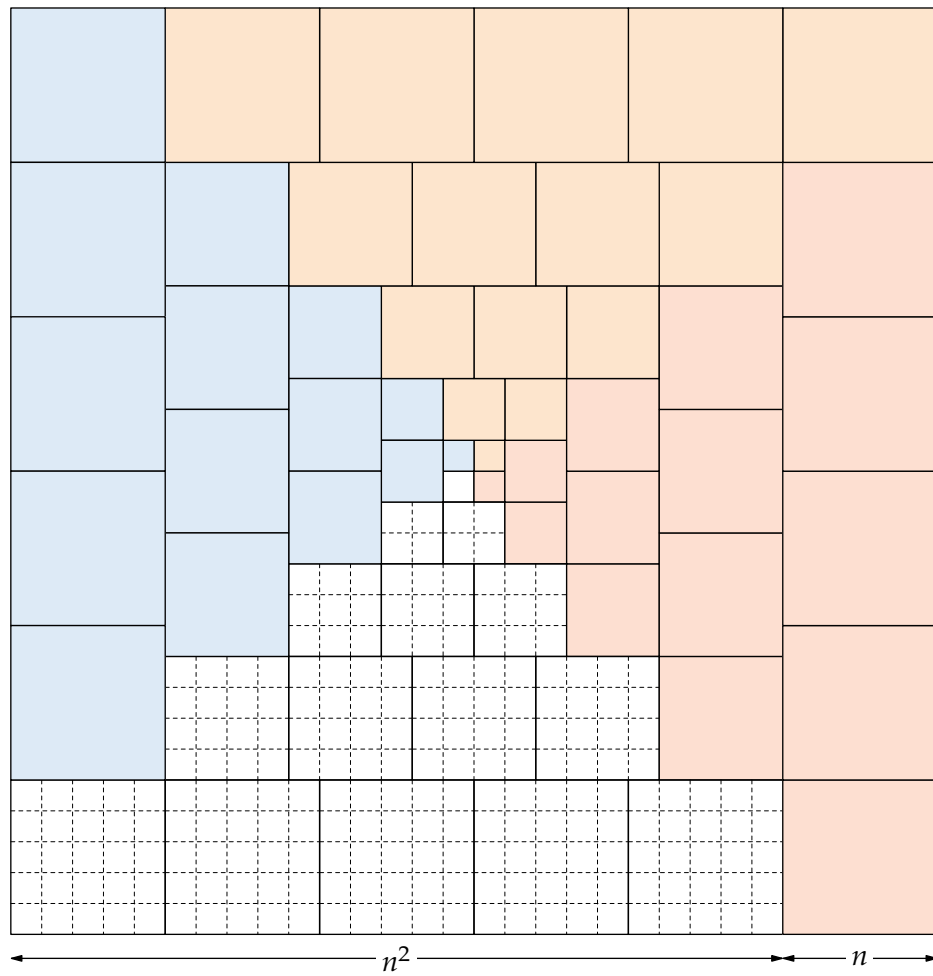
$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \cdots + n^3 = (1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + n)^2$$



— Alan L. Fry

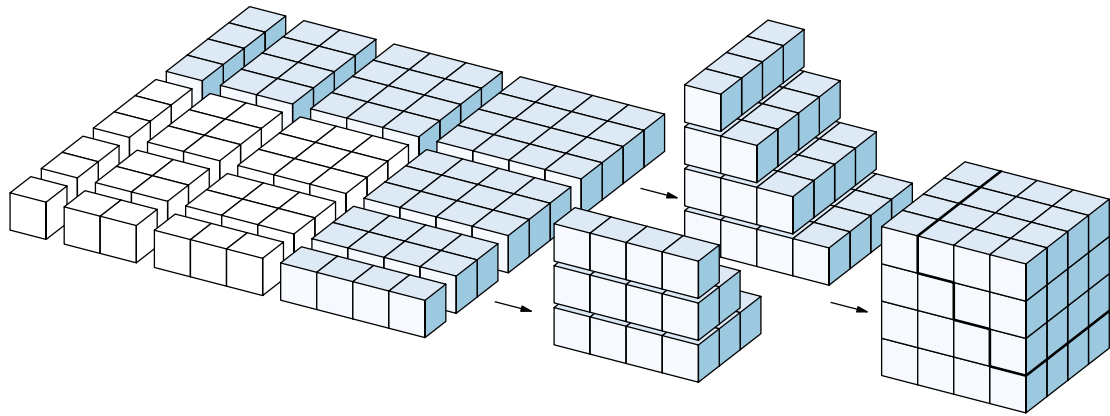
Sums of cubes IV

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \cdots + n^3 = \frac{1}{4} (n(n+1))^2$$

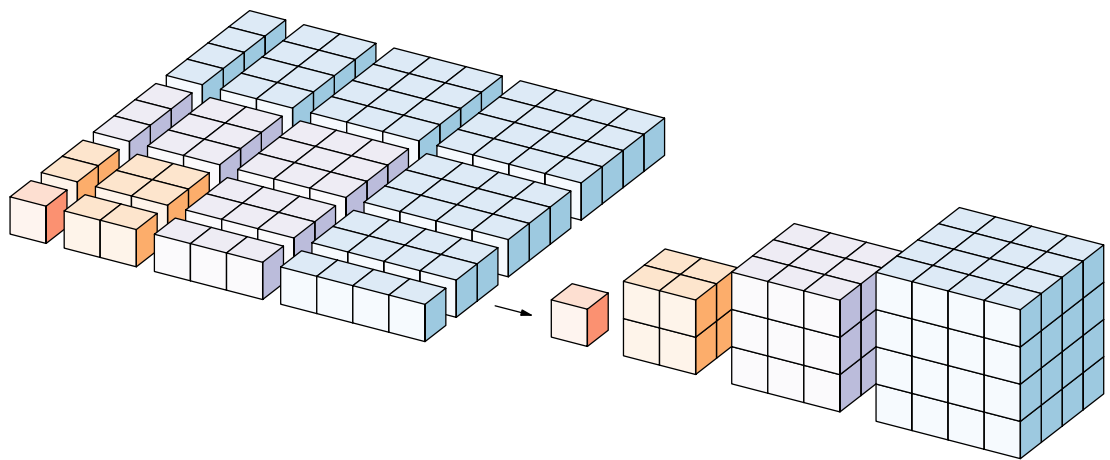


— Antonella Cupillari

Sums of cubes V



$$t_n = 1 + 2 + \dots + n \Rightarrow t_n^2 - t_{n-1}^2 = n^3$$



$$t_n^2 = (1 + 2 + \dots + n)^2 = 1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3$$

— Roger Nelsen

Sums of cubes VI

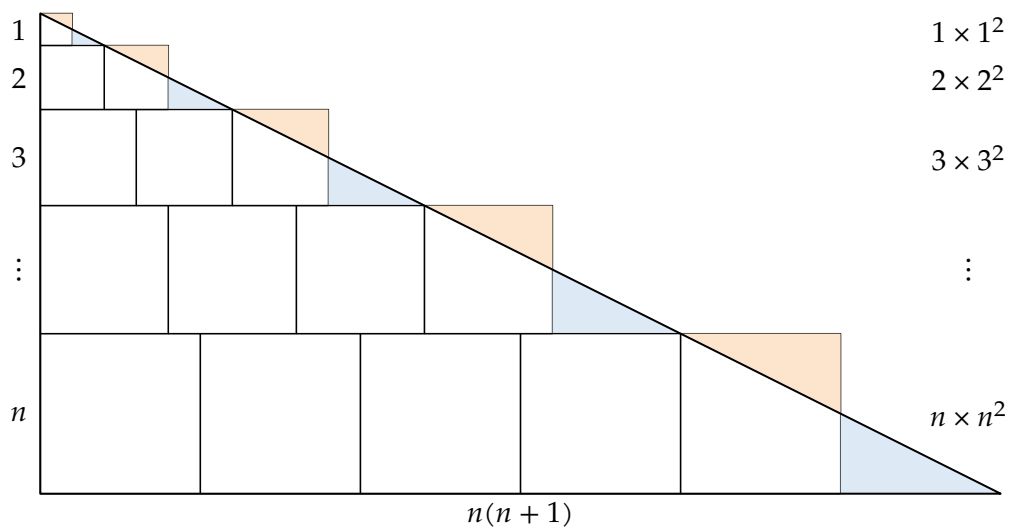
$$\begin{array}{r}
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ \hline \end{array} \\
+ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 2 & 4 & 6 & \cdots & 2n \\ \hline \end{array} \\
+ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 3 & 6 & 9 & \cdots & 3n \\ \hline \end{array} \\
+ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hline \end{array} \\
+ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline n & 2n & 3n & \cdots & n^2 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
= \sum_{i=1}^n i + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n i + \cdots + n \sum_{i=1}^n i \\
= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n i \right)^2
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \cdots \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline n \\ \hline \end{array} \\
+ \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 2 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 6 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \cdots \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2n \\ \hline \end{array} \\
+ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 3 & 6 & 9 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \cdots \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 3n \\ \hline \end{array} \\
+ \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \vdots \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \vdots \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \vdots \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \ddots \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \vdots \\ \hline \end{array} \\
+ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline n & 2n & 3n & \cdots & n^2 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
= 1 + 2 \cdot 2^2 + 3 \cdot 3^2 + \cdots + n \cdot n^2 \\
= \sum_{i=1}^n i^3
\end{array}$$

Sums of integers and sums of cubes

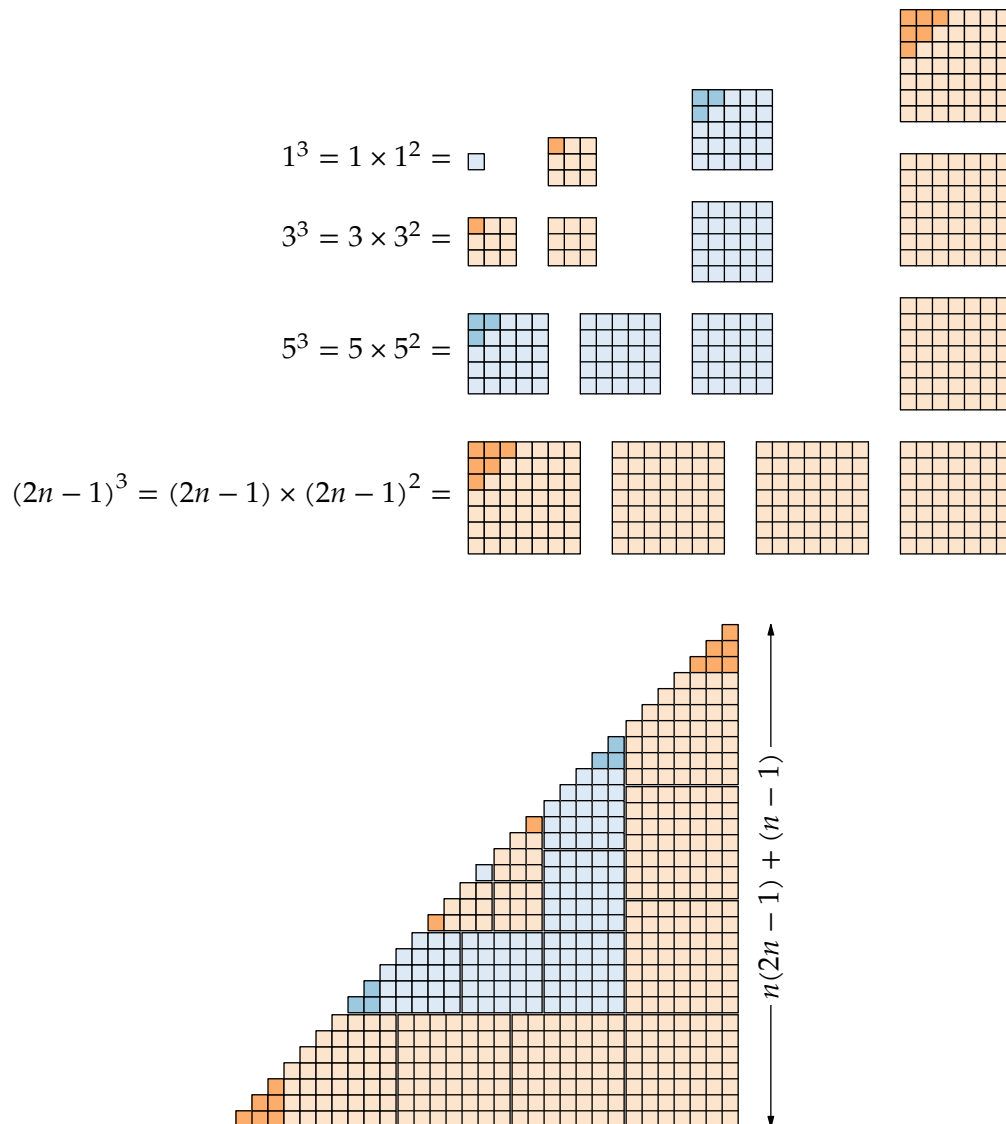
$$1 + 2 + \cdots + n = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$$

$$1^3 + 2^3 + \cdots + n^3 = \left(\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)\right)^2$$



— Georg Schrage

Sums of odd cubes are triangular numbers

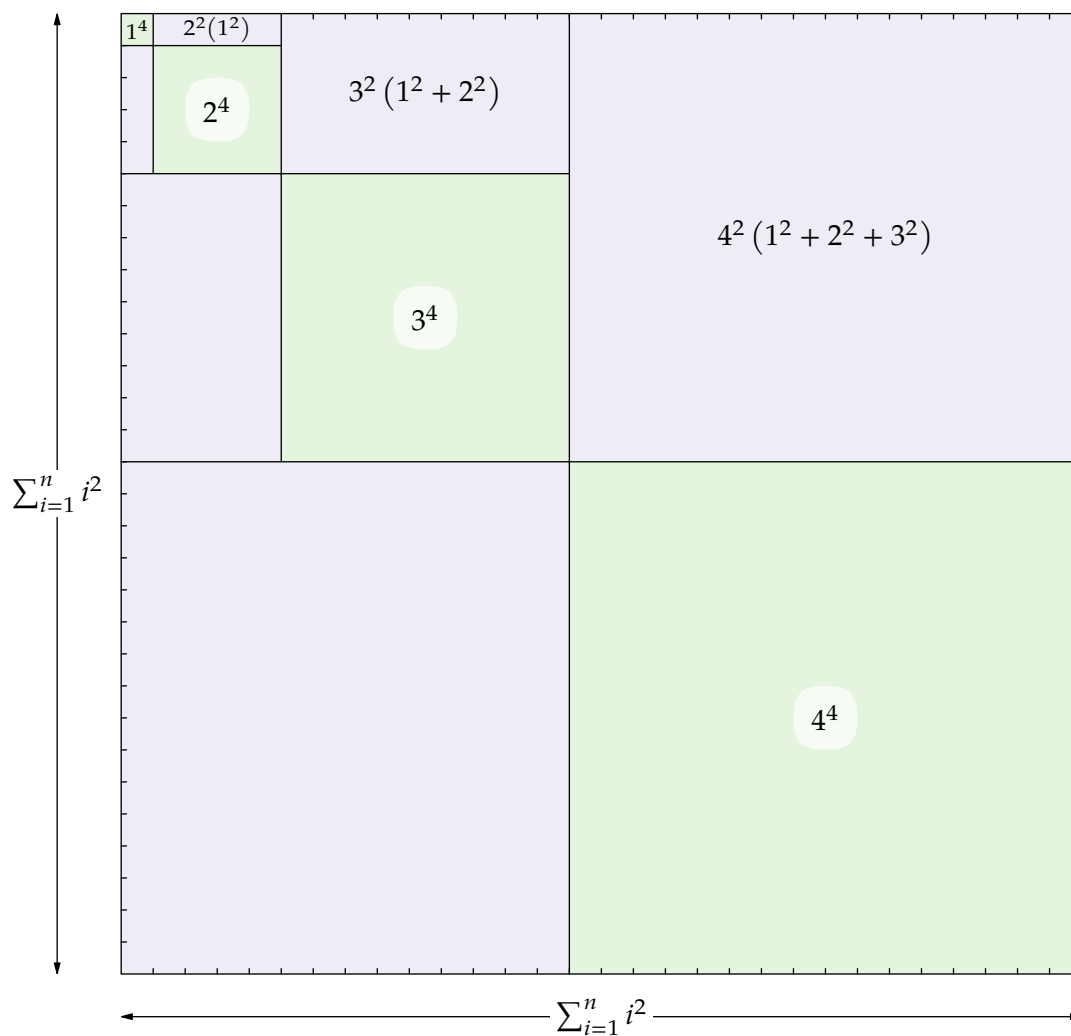


$$1^3 + 3^3 + 5^3 + \cdots + (2n-1)^3 = 1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + (2n^2 - 1) = n^2 (2n^2 - 1)$$

— Monte J. Zerger

Sums of fourth powers

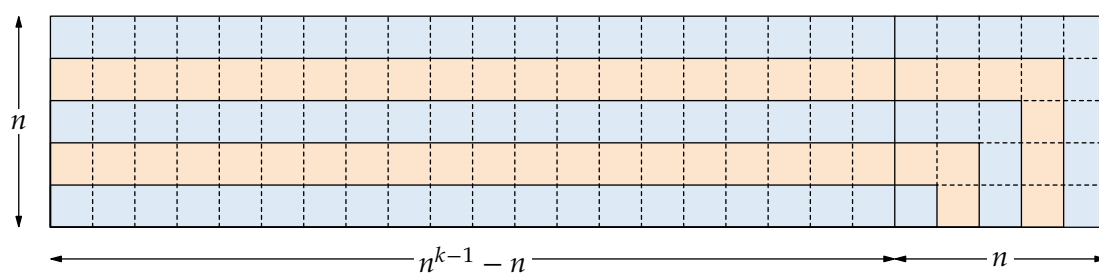
$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^4 = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n i^2\right)^2 - 2\left(\sum_{k=2}^n \left(k^2 \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} i^2\right)\right)$$



— Elizabeth M. Markham

k -th powers as sums of consecutive odd numbers

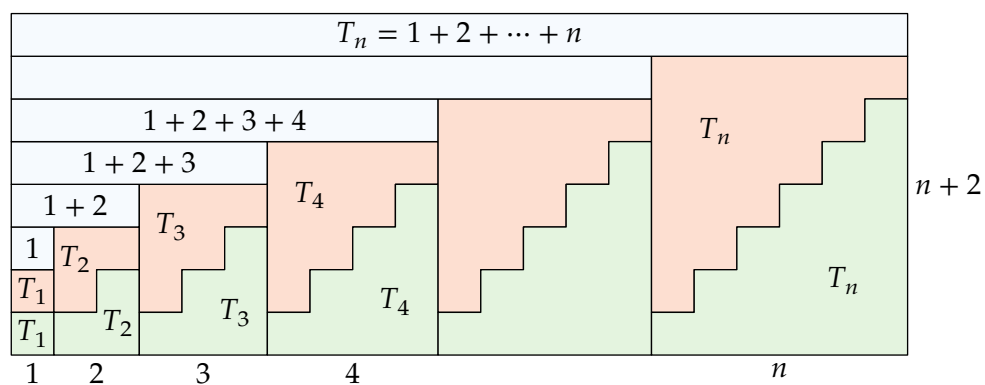
$$n^k = (n^{k-1} - n + 1) + (n^{k-1} - n + 3) + \cdots + (n^{k-1} - n + 2n - 1) \text{ for } k = 2, 3, \dots$$



— N. Gopalakrishnan Nair

Sums of triangular numbers I

$$T_n = 1 + 2 + \cdots + n \quad \text{implies} \quad T_1 + T_2 + \cdots + T_n = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6}$$



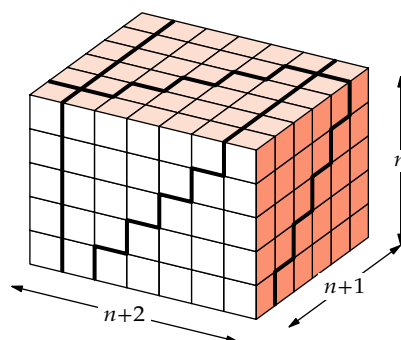
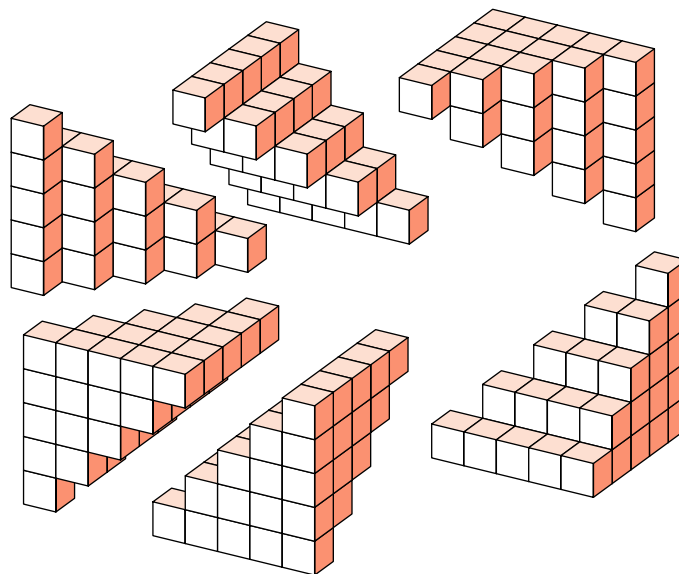
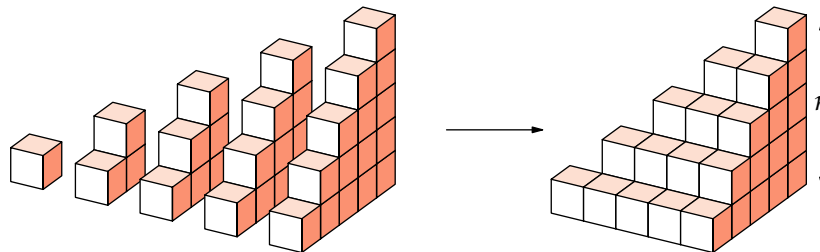
$$3(T_1 + T_2 + \cdots + T_n) = (n+2) \cdot T_n$$

$$T_1 + T_2 + \cdots + T_n = \frac{(n+2)}{3} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6}$$

— Monte J. Zenger

Sums of triangular numbers II

$$T_n = 1 + 2 + \cdots + n \quad \text{implies} \quad T_1 + T_2 + \cdots + T_n = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6}$$



— Roger B. Nelsen

Sums of triangular numbers III

$$T_n = 1 + 2 + \cdots + n \quad \text{implies} \quad T_1 + T_2 + \cdots + T_n = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(n+2)$$

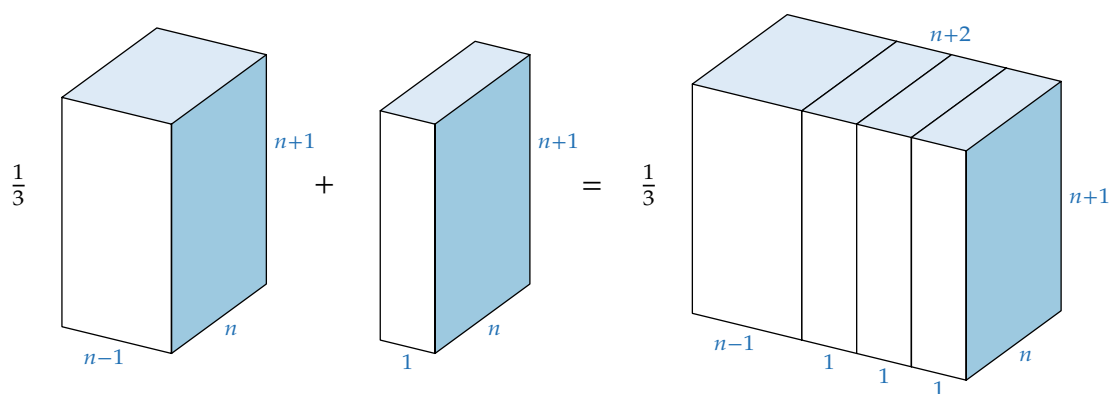
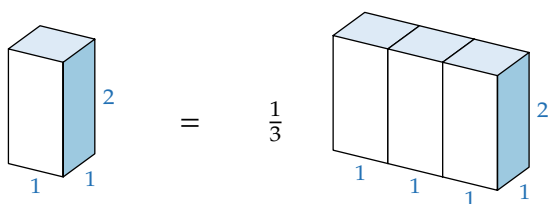
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & 1 & & & & \\
 & 1 & & 2 & & & \\
 & & 1 & & 2 & & 3 \\
 1 & & 2 & & 3 & & \cdot \\
 & 1 & & 2 & & 3 & \cdot \\
 & & 1 & & 2 & & 3 \\
 & & & 1 & & 2 & \\
 & & & & 1 & & 2 \\
 & & & & & 1 & \\
 & & & & & & 1
 \end{array}
 +
 \begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & & n & & \\
 & & & & n-1 & & n-1 \\
 & & & \cdot & & \cdot & \cdot \\
 & & \cdot & & \cdot & & \cdot \\
 & & & \cdot & & \cdot & \cdot \\
 & & & & 3 & & 3 & & 3 & & 3 & & 3 \\
 & & 3 & & 3 & & 3 & & 3 & & 3 & & 3 \\
 & 2 & & 2 & & 2 & & 2 & & 2 & & 2 & & 2 \\
 1 & & 1 & & 1 & & 1 & & 1 & & 1 & & 1 & & 1
 \end{array}
 +
 \begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & & & & 1 \\
 & & & & & 2 & & 1 \\
 & & & 3 & & 2 & & 1 \\
 & & \cdot & & 3 & & 2 & & 1 \\
 & & & \cdot & & 3 & & 2 & & 1 \\
 & & & & \cdot & & 3 & & 2 & & 1 \\
 & & & & & \cdot & & 3 & & 2 & & 1 \\
 & & & & & & \cdot & & 3 & & 2 & & 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & & n+2 & & \\
 & & & & n+2 & & n+2 \\
 & & & n+2 & & n+2 & n+2 \\
 = & & & n+2 & & n+2 & n+2 & n+2 \\
 & & & n+2 & & n+2 & n+2 & n+2 \\
 & & & n+2 & & n+2 & n+2 & n+2 \\
 & & & n+2 & & n+2 & n+2 & n+2 \\
 & & & n+2 & & n+2 & n+2 & n+2 \\
 & & & n+2 & & n+2 & n+2 & n+2 \\
 & & & n+2 & & n+2 & n+2 & n+2
 \end{array}$$

$$3(T_1 + T_2 + \cdots + T_n) = T_n \cdot (n+2)$$

Sums of oblong numbers I

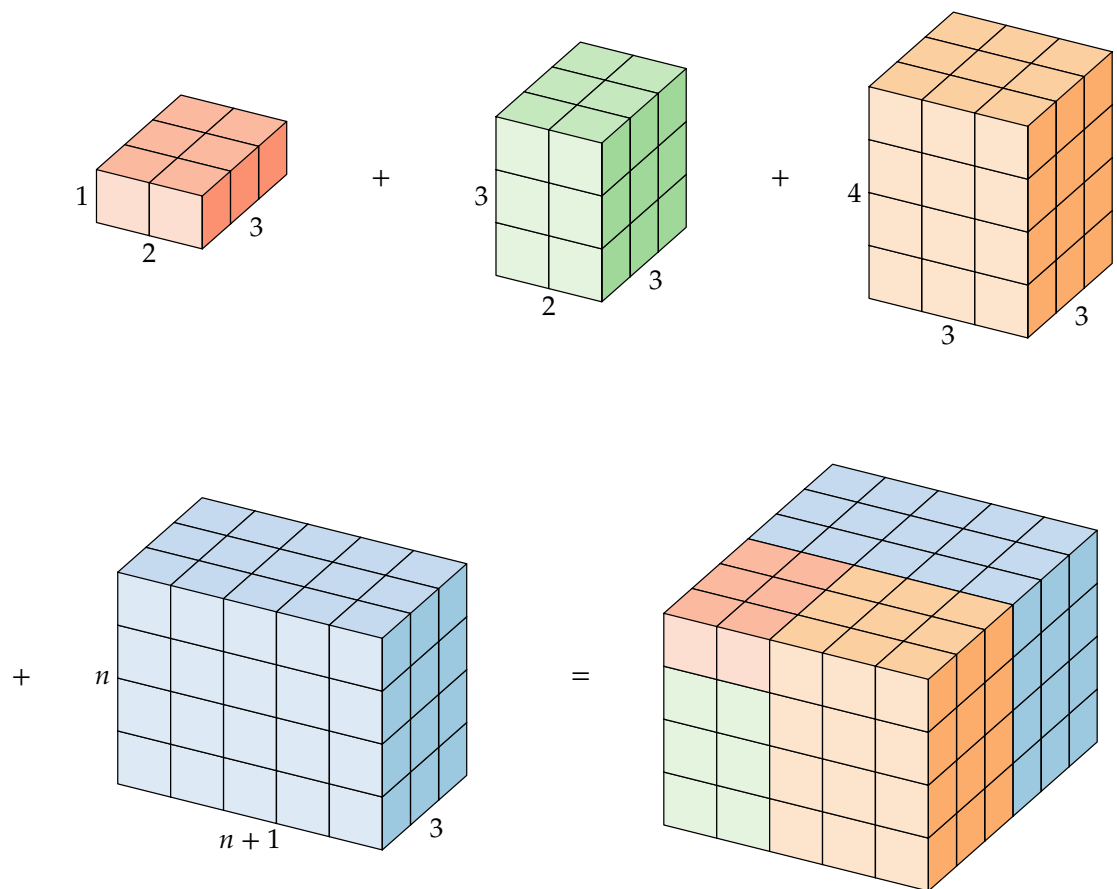
$$(1 \times 2) + (2 \times 3) + (3 \times 4) + \cdots + (n-1)n = \frac{1}{3}(n-1)n(n+1)$$



— T. C. Wu

Sums of oblong numbers II

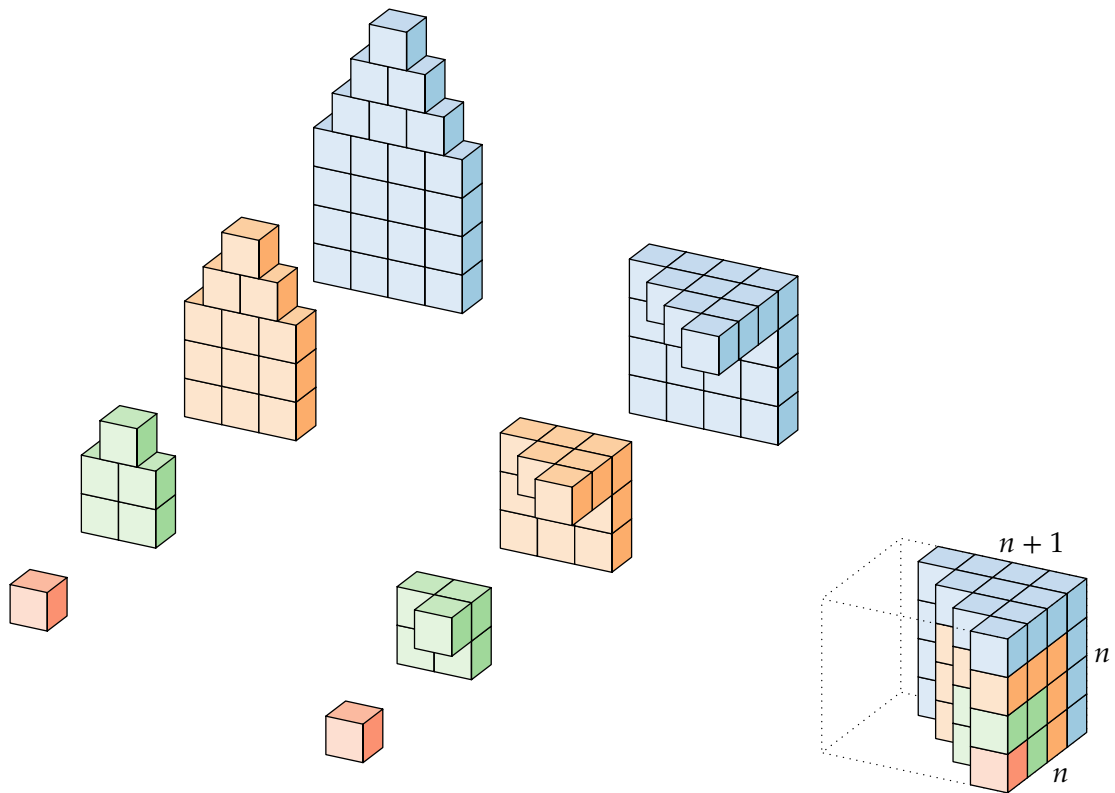
$$3(1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + 3 \times 4 + \cdots + n(n+1)) = n(n+1)(n+2)$$



— Sidney H. Kung

Sums of pentagonal numbers

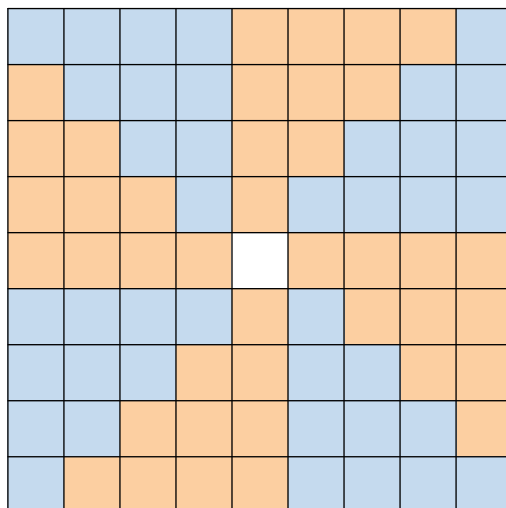
$$\frac{1 \cdot 2}{2} + \frac{2 \cdot 5}{2} + \frac{3 \cdot 8}{2} + \cdots + \frac{n(3n-1)}{2} = \frac{n^2(n+1)}{2}$$



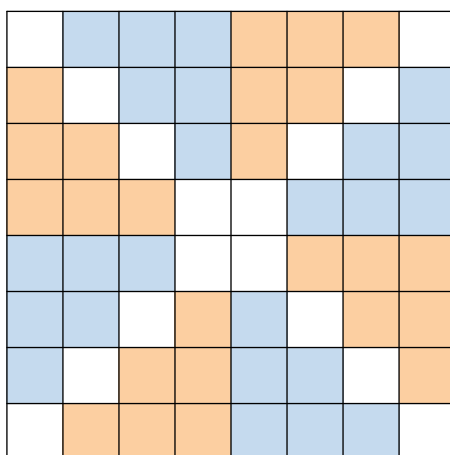
— William A. Miller

On squares of positive integers

$$T_n = 1 + 2 + \cdots + n \Rightarrow$$



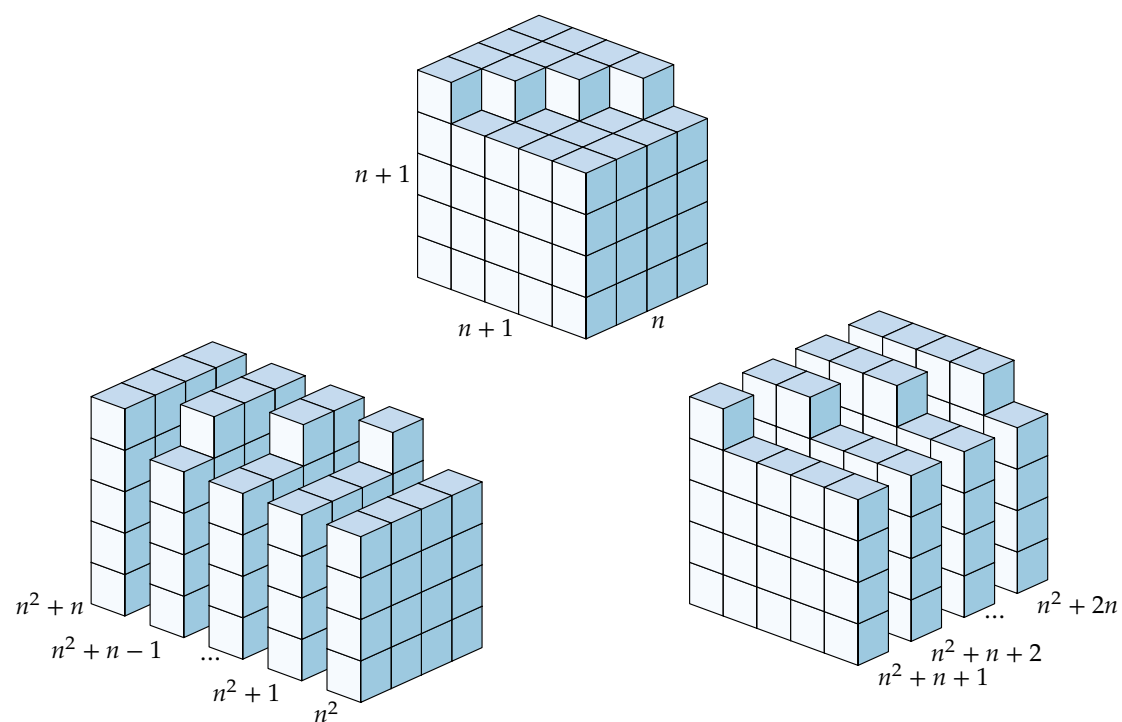
$$(2n + 1)^2 = 8T_n + 1$$



$$(2n)^2 = 8T_{n-1} + 4n$$

— Edwin G. Landauer

Consecutive sums of consecutive integers



$$1 + 2 = 3$$

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

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

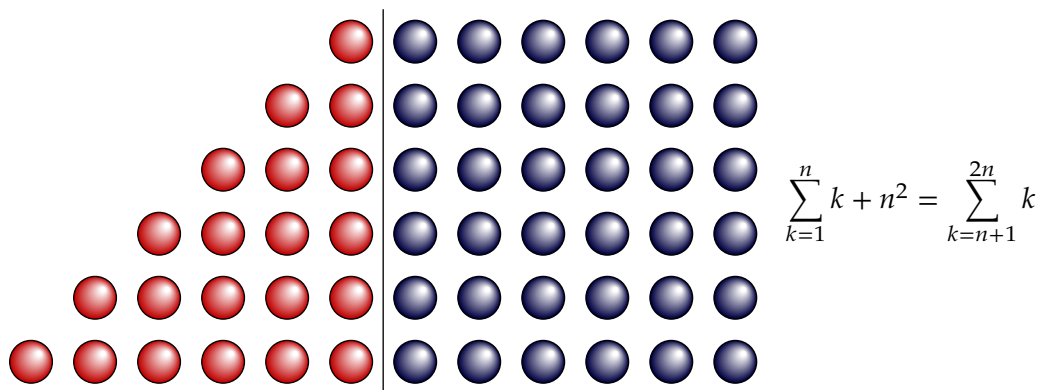
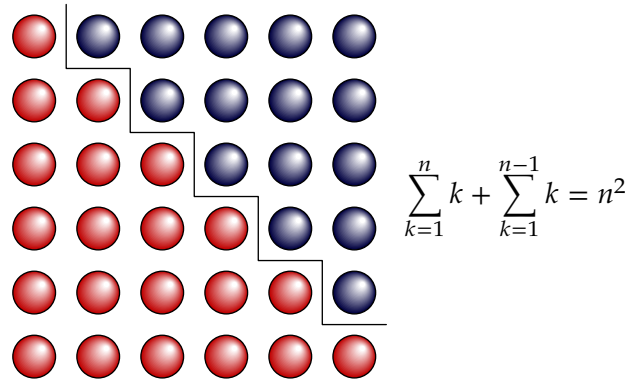
$$16 + 17 + 18 + 19 + 20 = 21 + 22 + 23 + 24$$

$$\vdots$$

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

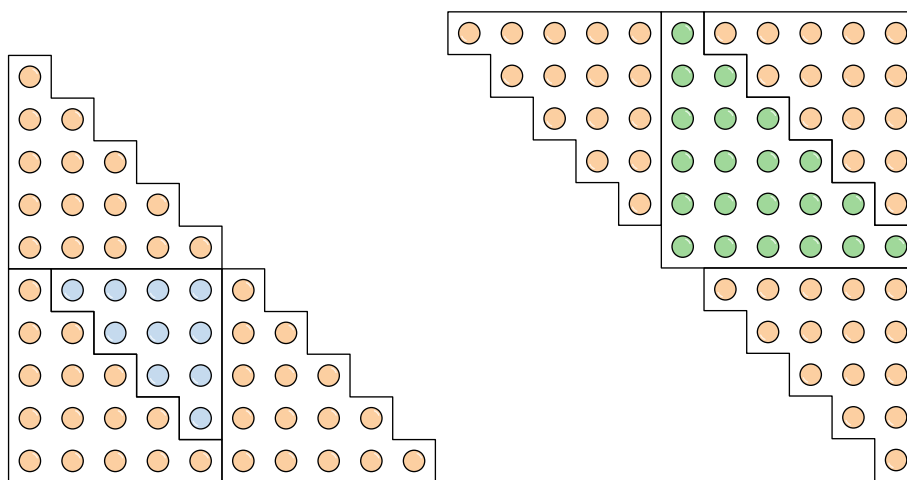
— Roger B. Nelsen

Count the dots



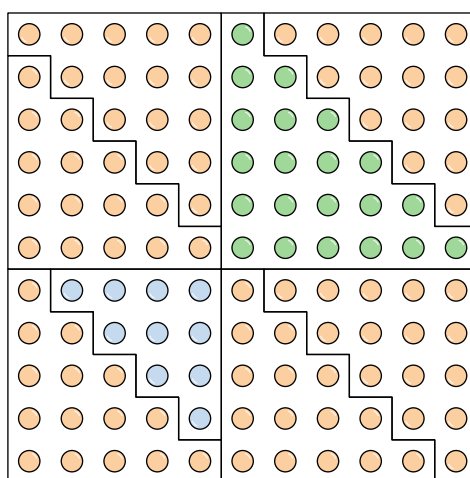
Identities for triangular numbers

$$T_n = 1 + 2 + \cdots + n \Rightarrow$$



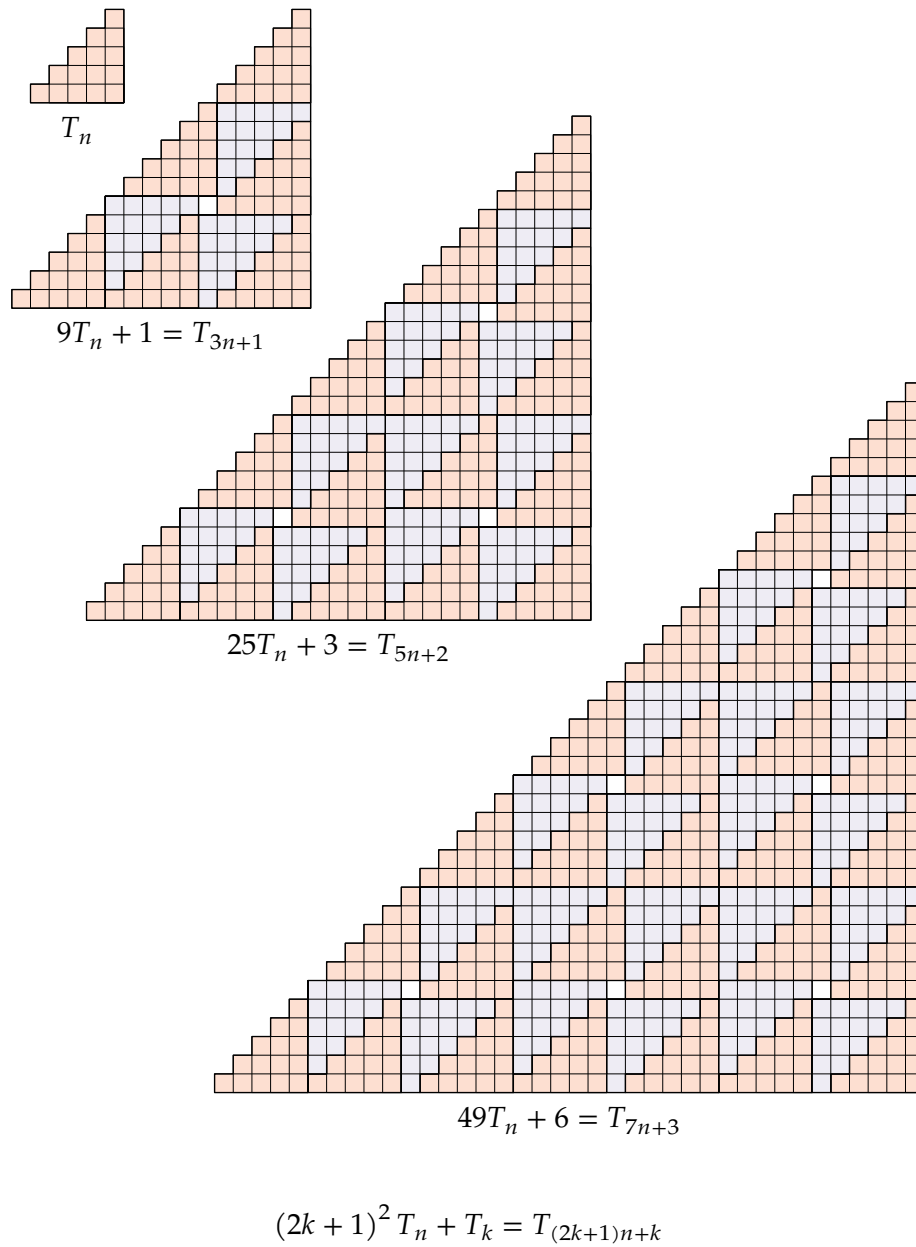
$$3T_n + T_{n-1} = T_{2n}$$

$$3T_n + T_{n+1} = T_{2n+1}$$



$$T_{n-1} + 6T_n + T_{n+1} = (2n+1)^2$$

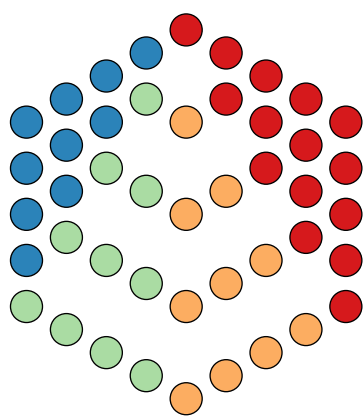
A triangular identity



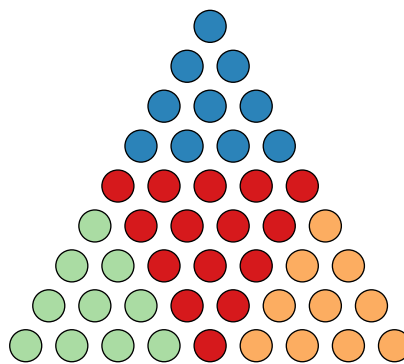
— Roger B. Nelsen

Every hexagonal number is a triangular number

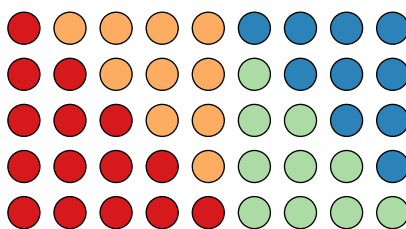
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} H_n = 1 + 5 + \cdots + (4n - 3) \\ T_n = 1 + 2 + \cdots + n \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow H_n = 3T_{n-1} + T_n = T_{2n-1} = n(2n - 1)$$



H_5



T_9

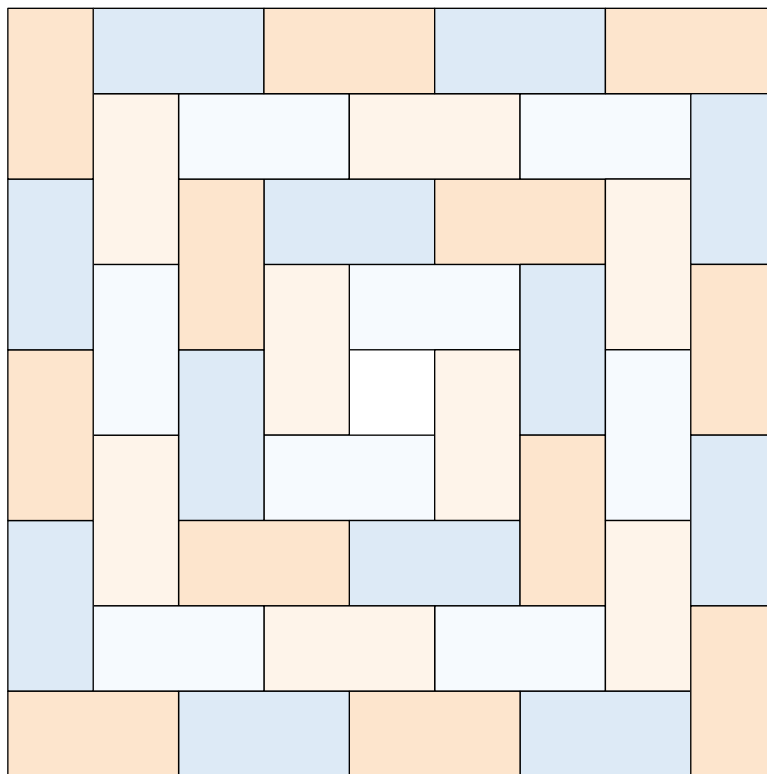


5×9

One domino = two squares : concentric squares

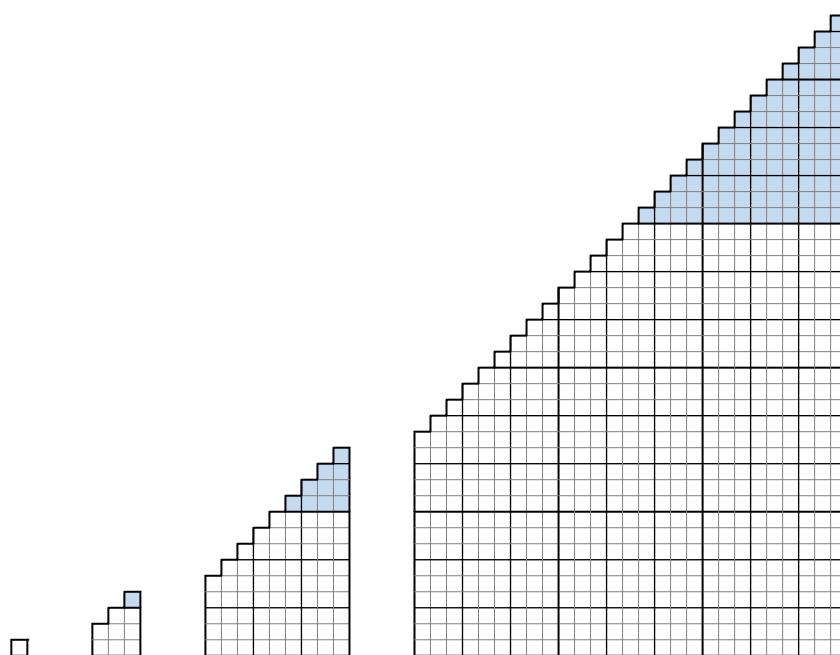
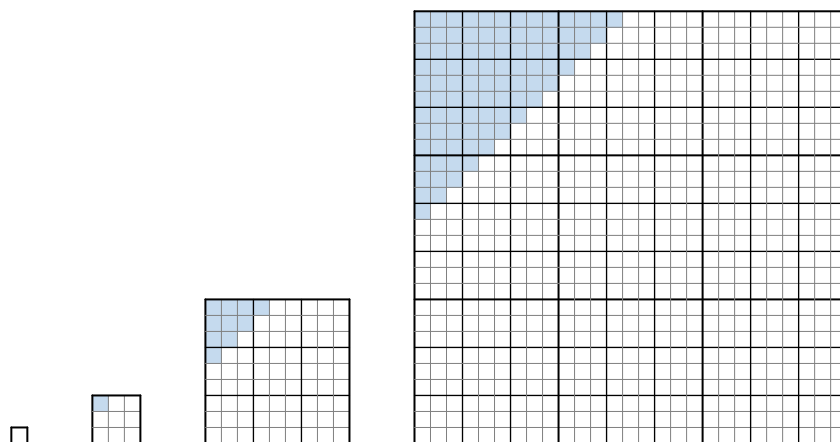
$$1 + 4 \times 2 + 8 \times 2 + 12 \times 2 + 16 \times 2 = 9^2$$

$$1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^n 4k = (2n + 1)^2$$



— Shirley A. Wakin

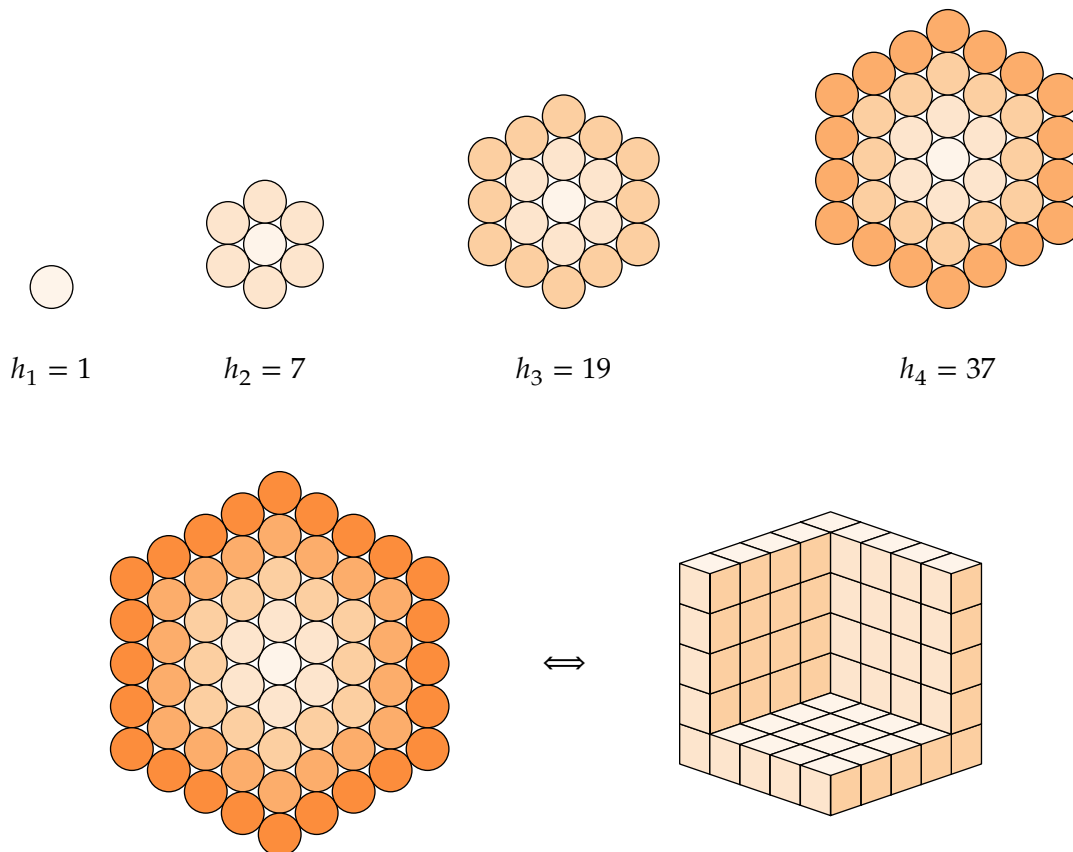
Sums of consecutive powers of 9 are sums of consecutive integers



$$1 + 9 + \cdots + 9^n = 1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + (1 + 3 + \cdots + 3^n)$$

— Roger B. Nelsen

Sums of hex numbers are cubes



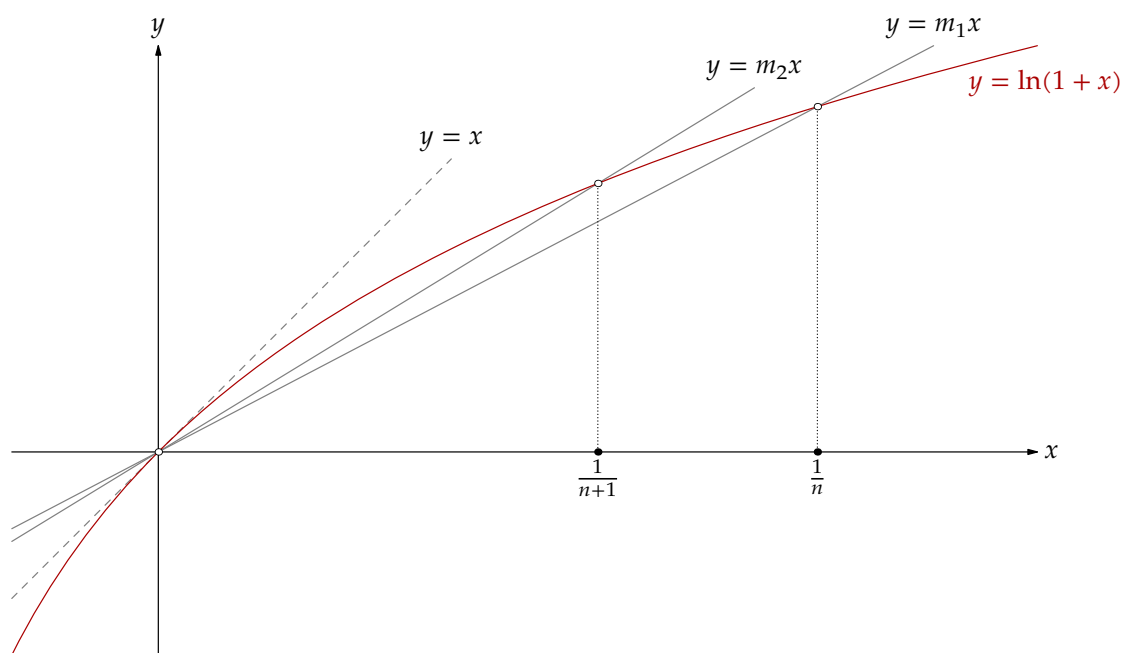
$$h_n = n^3 - (n - 1)^3$$

$$\therefore h_1 + h_2 + \cdots + h_n = n^3$$

Sequences and series

A monotone sequence bounded by e	106
A recursively defined sequence for e	107
Geometric sums	108
Geometric series I	109
Geometric series II	110
Geometric series III	111
Sum of reciprocals of successive integer products	112
Sum of reciprocals of triangular numbers	113
Alternating harmonic series	114
Sum of sines	115

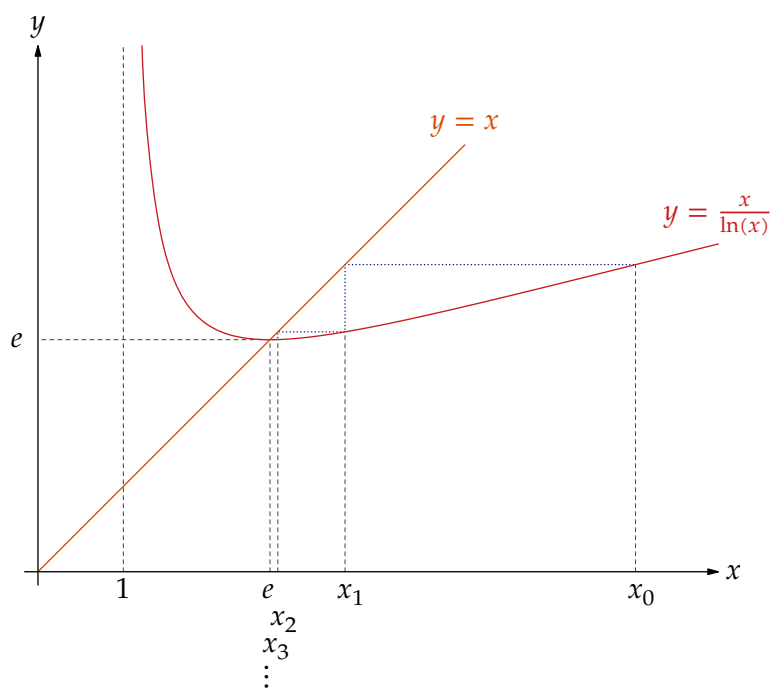
A monotone sequence bounded by e



$$\begin{aligned}
 n \geq 1 &\Rightarrow m_1 < m_2 < 1 \\
 &\Rightarrow \frac{\ln(1 + 1/n)}{1/n} < \frac{\ln(1 + 1/(n+1))}{1/(n+1)} < 1 \\
 &\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} < e
 \end{aligned}$$

— Roger B. Nelsen

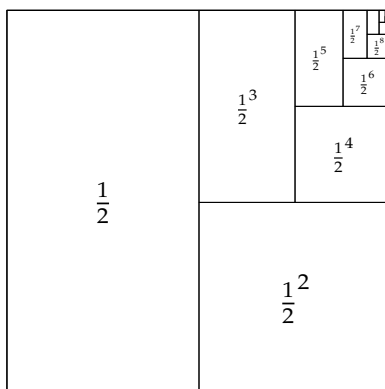
A recursively defined sequence for e



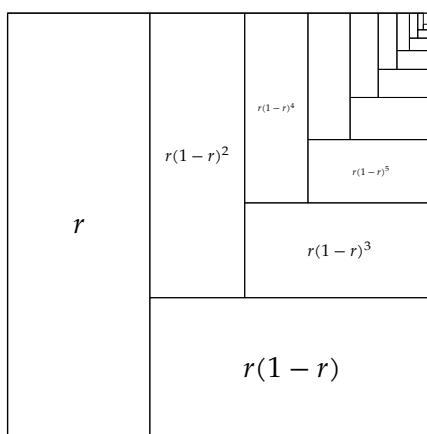
$$x_0 > 1 \ \& \ x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n}{\ln(x_n)} \implies \lim x_n = e$$

— Thomas P. Dence

Geometric sums

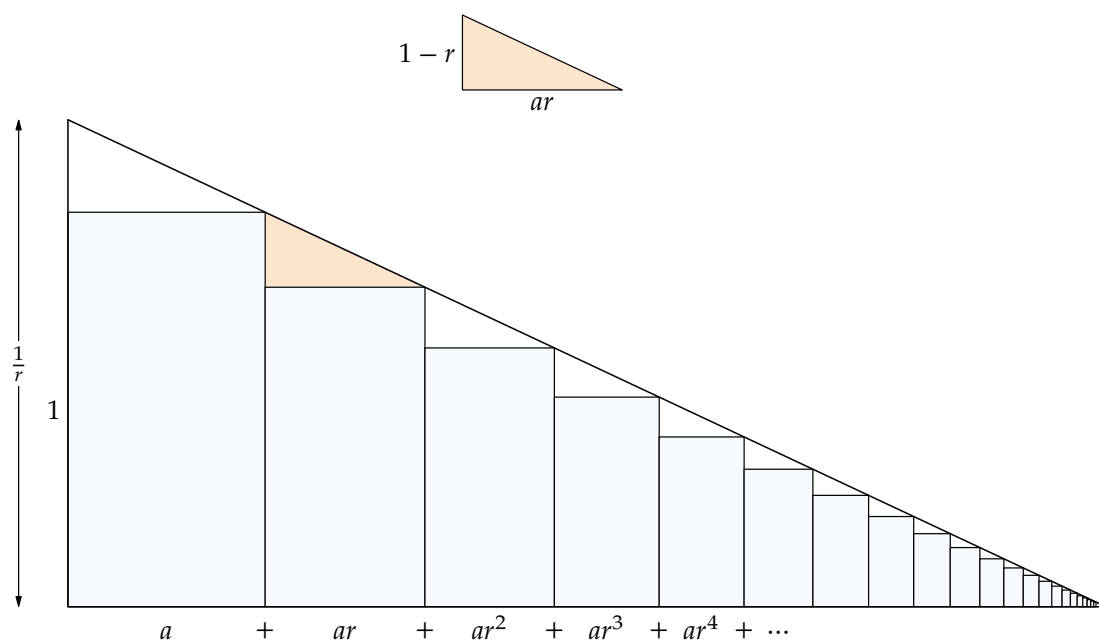


$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots = 1$$



$$r + r(1-r) + r(1-r)^2 + \dots = 1$$

Geometric series I



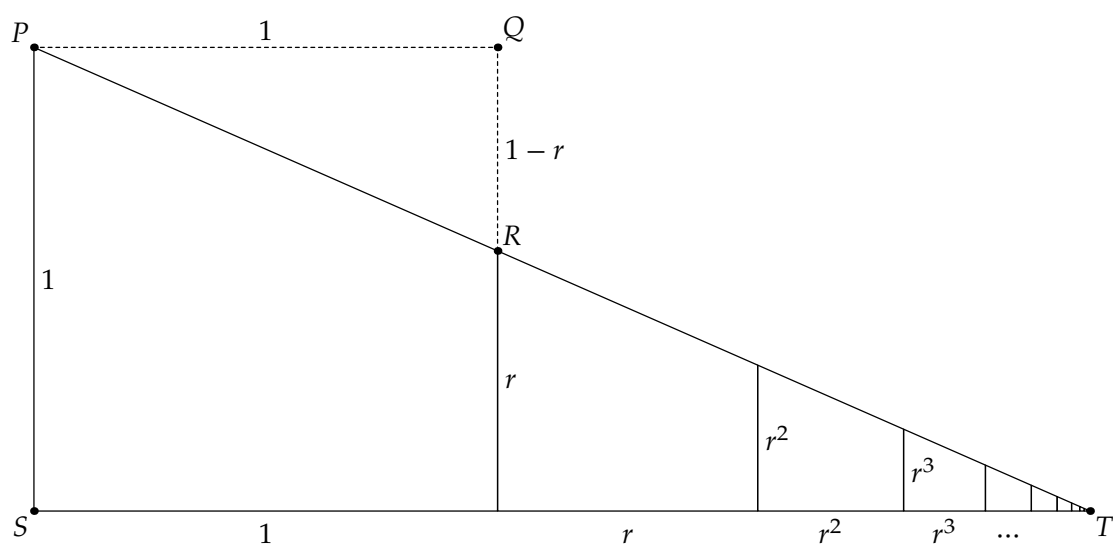
$$\frac{a + ar + ar^2 + ar^3 + ar^4 + \dots}{1/r} = \frac{ar}{1-r}$$

$$a + ar + ar^2 + ar^3 + ar^4 + \dots = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ar^n = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

— J. H. Webb

Geometric series II

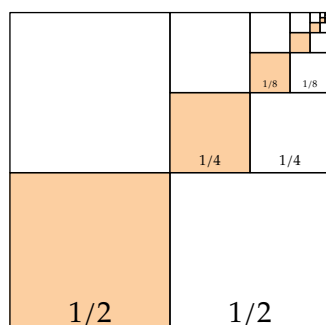


$$\triangle PQR \sim \triangle TSP$$

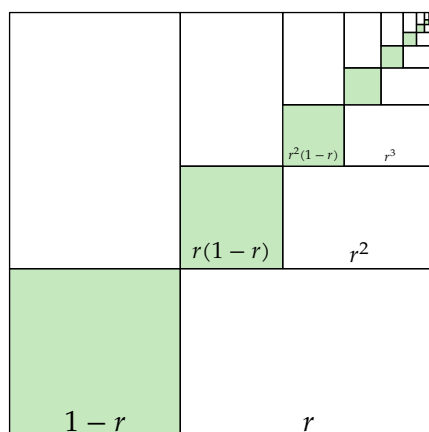
$$\therefore 1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + \dots = \frac{1}{1 - r}$$

— Benjamin G. Klein and Irl C. Bivens

Geometric series III



$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{256} + \dots = \frac{1}{3}$$



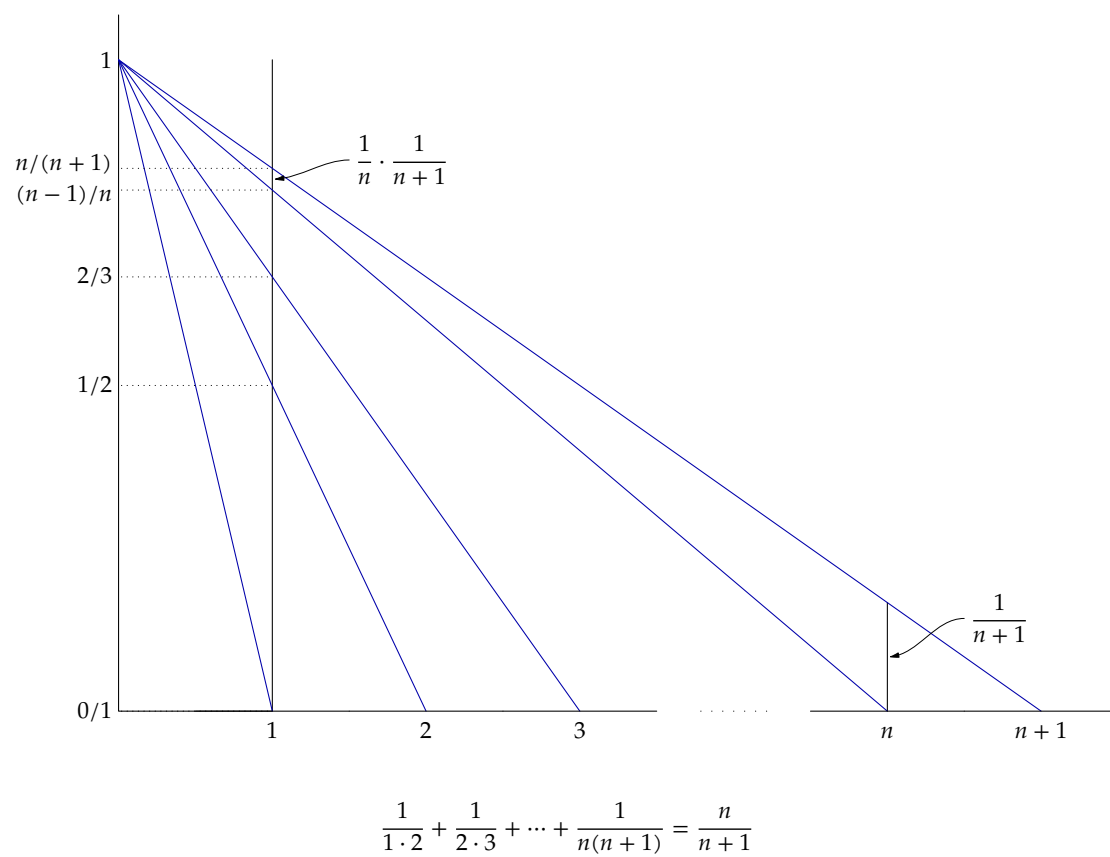
$$(1 - r)^2 + r^2(1 - r)^2 + r^4(1 - r)^2 + \dots = \frac{(1 - r)^2}{(1 - r)^2 + 2 \times r(1 - r)}$$

$$1 + r^2 + r^4 + \dots = \frac{1}{(1 - r)^2 + 2r(1 - r)} = \frac{1}{1 - r^2}$$

$$a + ar + ar^2 + \dots = \frac{a}{1 - r}$$

— Sunday A. Ajose

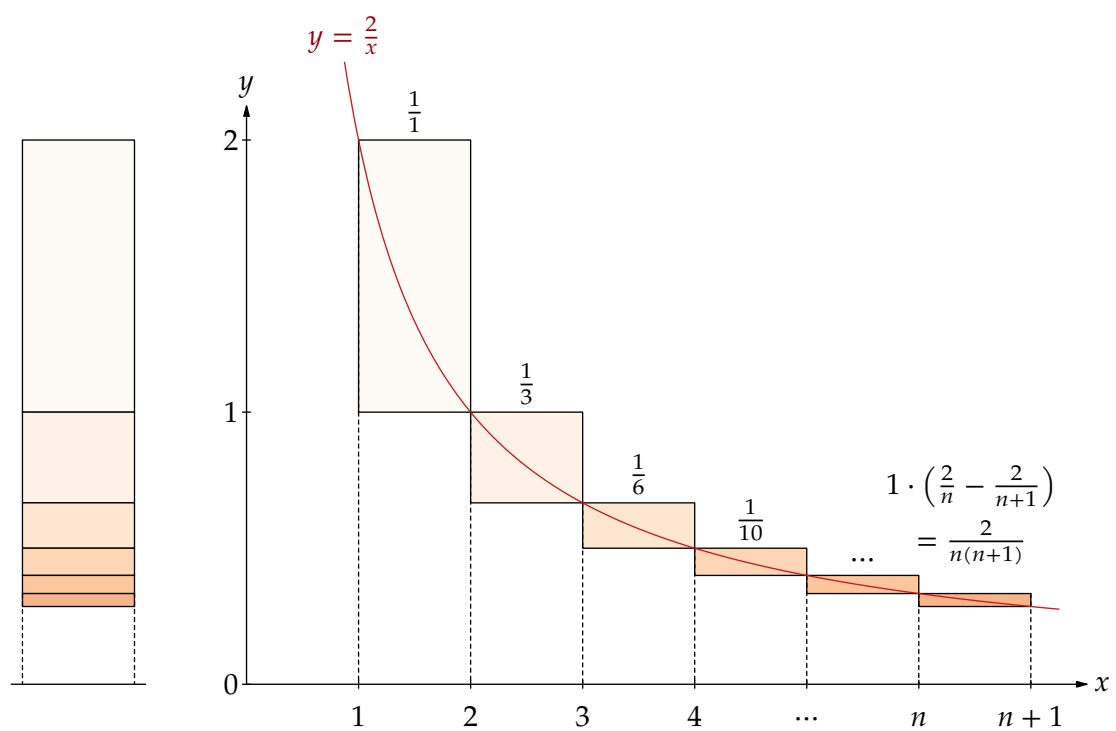
Sum of reciprocals of successive integer products



— Roman W. Wong

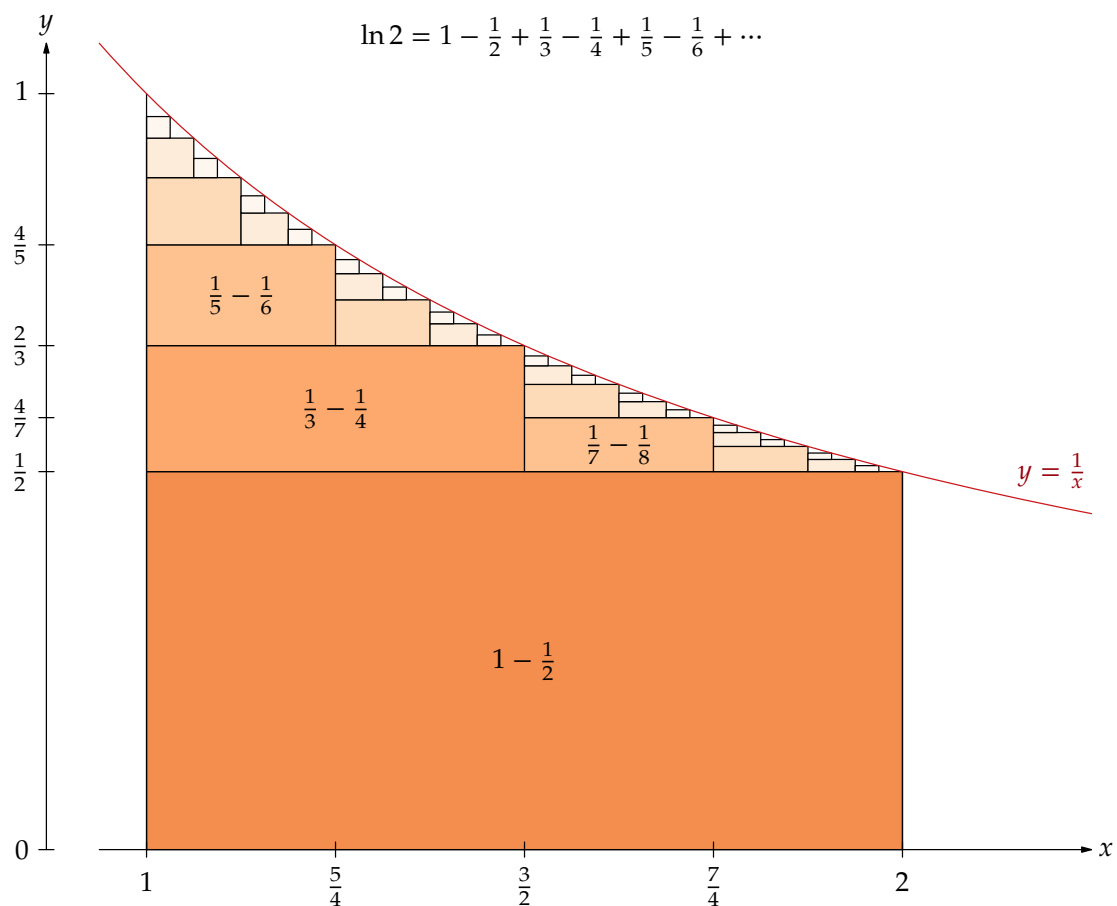
Sum of reciprocals of triangular numbers

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{10} + \cdots + \frac{2}{n(n+1)} + \cdots = 2$$



— Roger B. Nelsen

Alternating harmonic series

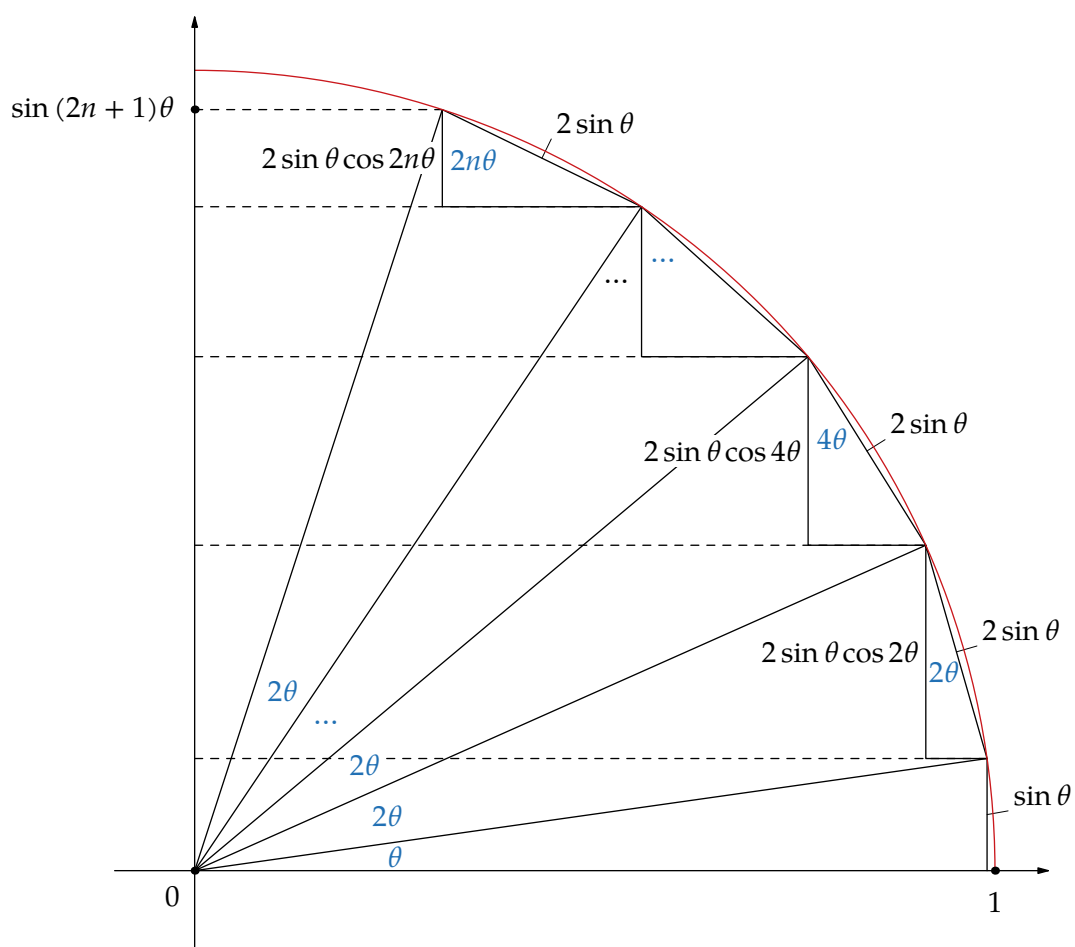


$$\ln 2 = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \dots = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots$$

— Mark Finklestein

Sum of sines

$$\sin (2n + 1)\theta = \sin \theta + 2 \sin \theta \sum_{k=1}^n \cos 2k\theta$$

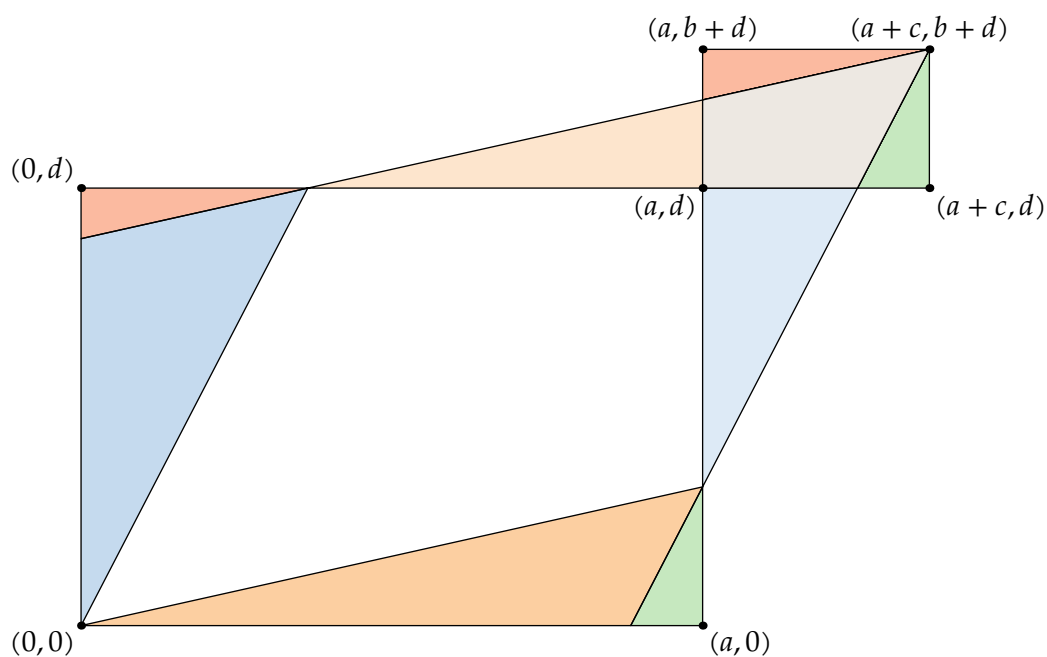


— J. Chris Fisher & E. L. Koh

Miscellaneous

A 2×2 determinant is the area of a parallelogram	117
Area of parallelogram	118
Gaussian quadrature as the area of either trapezoid	119
The problem of the calissons	120

A 2×2 determinant is the area of a parallelogram



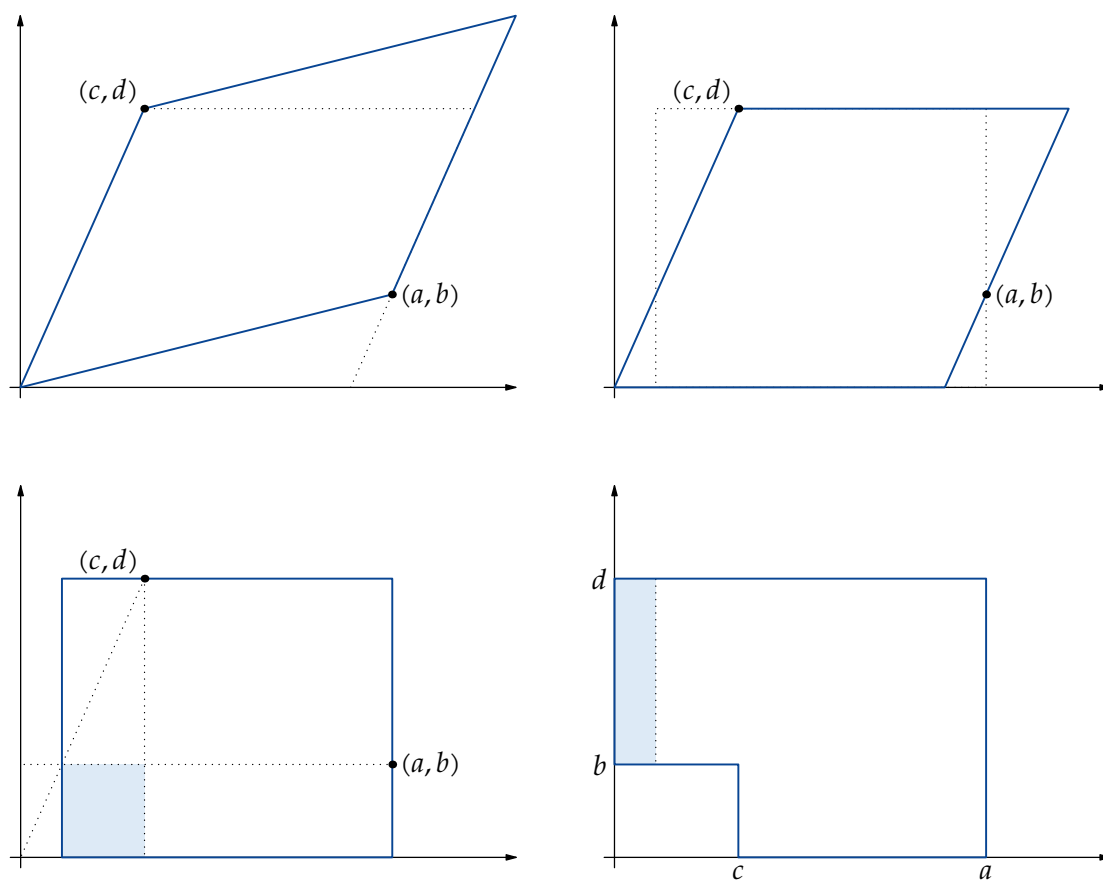
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc = \boxed{} - \boxed{} = \text{parallelogram}$$

— Solomon W. Golomb

Area of parallelogram

The area of the parallelogram determined by vectors (a, b) and (c, d) is

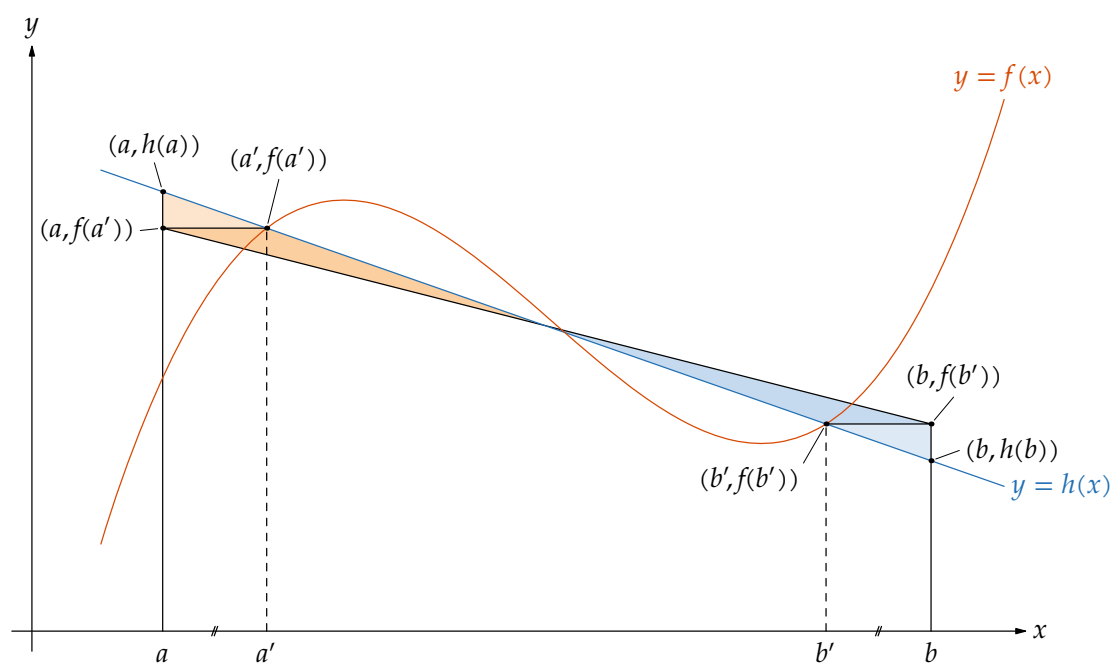
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = \pm(ad - bc)$$



— Yihnan David Gau

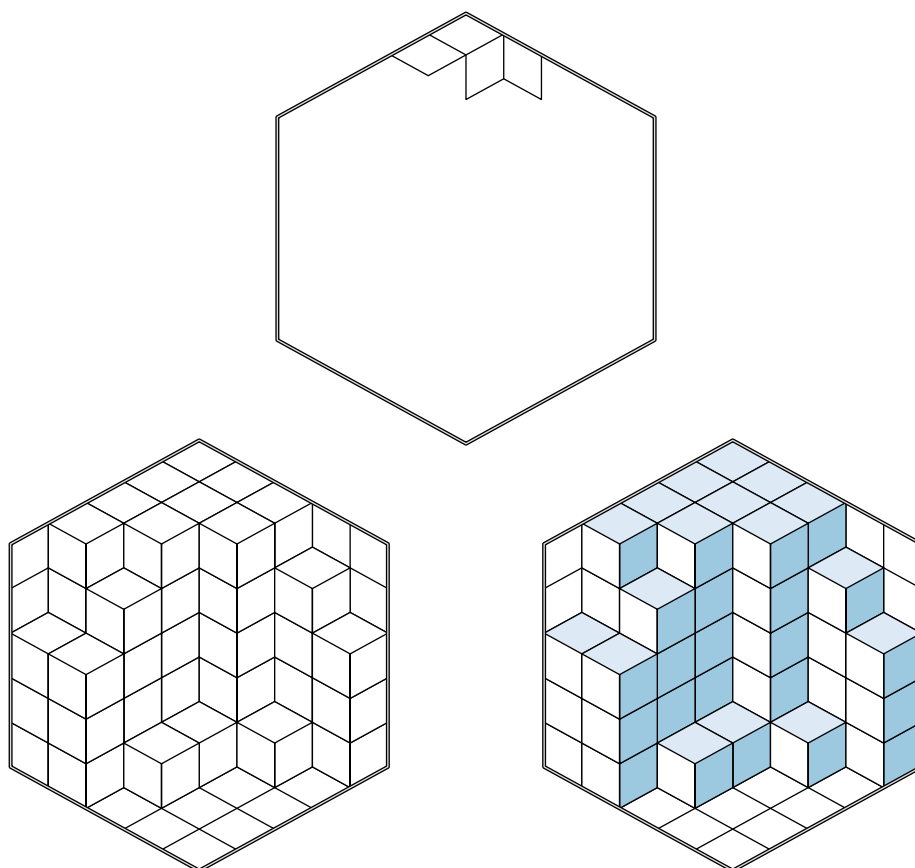
Gaussian quadrature as the area of either trapezoid

$$\frac{1}{2} (b - a) (f(a') + f(b')) = \frac{1}{2} (b - a) (h(a) + h(b))$$



— Mike Akerman

The problem of the calissons



— Guy David and Carlos Tomei