



1849

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Record Created:

2018-09-25

Recommended Citation

Euler, Leonhard, "Theorema arithmeticum eiusque demonstratio" (1849). *Euler Archive - All Works*. 794.
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IX.

Theorema arithmeticum ejusque demonstratio.

Theorema, quod hic proponere ac demonstrare constitui, jam pridem per litteras cum amicis communicaveram, quibus id non parum elegans et omni attentione dignum est visum, praesertim cum ejus demonstratio minime sit obvia, ac fortasse a plerisque frustra indagata. Sequenti autem modo istud theorema enunciaui:

Si fuerint propositi numeri quocunque inaequales a, b, c, d, etc. et ex singulis ejusmodi formentur fractiones, quarum numerator communis sit unitas, denominator vero cujusque productum ex omnibus differentiis ejusdem numeri a singulis reliquorum, ita ut hae fractiones sint:

$$\frac{1}{(a-b)(a-c)(a-d) \text{ etc.}}, \quad \frac{1}{(b-a)(b-c)(b-d) \text{ etc.}}, \quad \frac{1}{(c-a)(c-b)(c-d) \text{ etc.}}, \quad \text{etc.}$$

tum summa omnium harum fractionum semper est nihilo aequalis.

Ita si, exempli gratia, propositi sint hi numeri 2, 5, 7, 8, quatuor fractiones inde formandae sunt

$$\frac{1}{-3 \cdot -5 \cdot -6}, \quad \frac{1}{3 \cdot -2 \cdot -3}, \quad \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2 \cdot -1}, \quad \frac{1}{6 \cdot 3 \cdot 1}$$

quae ad has reducuntur

$$-\frac{1}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 6}, \quad +\frac{1}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}, \quad -\frac{1}{5 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}, \quad +\frac{1}{6 \cdot 3 \cdot 1}$$

eritque vi theorematum

$$-\frac{1}{90} + \frac{1}{18} - \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{18} = 0.$$

Ne signa negationis molestiam creent, formatio harum fractionum ita praecipitur, ut dispositis numeris datis secundum ordinem magnitudinis, sive crescendo, sive decrescendo, pro quolibet ejus differentiae a singulis reliquorum in se invicem ducantur, hisque pro denominatoribus sumtis, numere existente unitate, fractionibus hinc factis signa + et - alternatim tribuantur.

Veluti si numeri propositi sint

$$3, 8, 12, 15, 17, 18$$

ex singulis denominatores ita colligantur

ex 3	5. 9. 12. 14. 15 = 113400
8	5. 4. 7. 9. 10 = 12600
12	9. 4. 3. 5. 6 = 3240
15	12. 7. 3. 2. 3 = 1512
17	14. 9. 5. 2. 1 = 1260
18	15. 10. 6. 3. 1 = 2700

eritque

$$\frac{1}{113400} + \frac{1}{12600} + \frac{1}{3240} + \frac{1}{1512} + \frac{1}{1260} + \frac{1}{2700} = 0,$$

seu singulis per 36 multiplicatis:

$$\frac{1}{3150} + \frac{1}{350} + \frac{1}{90} + \frac{1}{42} + \frac{1}{35} + \frac{1}{75} = 0,$$

quod, fractionibus ad eundem denominatorem 3150 reductis, $\frac{1-9-35-75-90-42}{3150} = 0$ per se est manifestum.

Casu quidem, quo duo tantum numeri proponuntur, theorema demonstratione non eget, cum sit perspicuum esse

$$\frac{1}{a-b} + \frac{1}{b-a} = 0;$$

casus autem trium numerorum a, b, c jam magis est reconditus, neque enim statim liquet esse

$$\frac{1}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{1}{(b-a)(b-c)} + \frac{1}{(c-a)(c-b)} = 0;$$

sed pro pluribus numeris, atque adeo in genere, quantacunque sit eorum multitudo, vix quicquam juvat in casibus simplicioribus veritatem agnovisse.

Verum etiam hoc theorema multo latius extendi et sequenti modo proferri potest:

Theorema generalius.

Si propositi fuerint numeri inaequales quotcunque a, b, c, d, e, f , etc., quorum multitudo sit m , et ex uniuscujusque a reliquis differentiis sequentia formentur producta:

$$\begin{aligned} (a-b)(a-c)(a-d)(a-e)(a-f) \text{ etc.} &= A, \\ (b-a)(b-c)(b-d)(b-e)(b-f) \text{ etc.} &= B, \\ (c-a)(c-b)(c-d)(c-e)(c-f) \text{ etc.} &= C, \\ (d-a)(d-b)(d-c)(d-e)(d-f) \text{ etc.} &= D, \\ (e-a)(e-b)(e-c)(e-d)(e-f) \text{ etc.} &= E, \end{aligned}$$

quorum singula $m-1$ factoribus constant; tum erit, non solum ut ante,

$$\frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{B} + \frac{1}{C} + \frac{1}{D} + \frac{1}{E} + \text{etc.} = 0,$$

sed etiam hoc modo generalius:

$$\frac{a^n}{A} + \frac{b^n}{B} + \frac{c^n}{C} + \frac{d^n}{D} + \frac{e^n}{E} + \text{etc.} = 0,$$

dummodo exponens n sit numerus integer positivus minor quam $m-1$.

Ita in exemplo supra allato, quo numeri propositi sunt 3, 8, 12, 15, 17, 18, non solum est ut ibi:

$$\frac{1}{113400} + \frac{1}{12600} + \frac{1}{3240} + \frac{1}{1512} + \frac{1}{1260} + \frac{1}{2700} = 0,$$

sed etiam veritas in sequentibus fractionibus aequae habet locum:

$$\frac{1}{113400} + \frac{1}{12600} + \frac{1}{3240} + \frac{1}{1512} + \frac{1}{1260} + \frac{1}{2700} = 0,$$

$$\frac{3^2}{113400} + \frac{8^2}{12600} + \frac{12^2}{3240} + \frac{15^2}{1512} + \frac{17^2}{1260} + \frac{18^2}{2700} = 0,$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3^3 \quad | \quad 8^3 \quad | \quad 12^3 \quad | \quad 15^3 \quad | \quad 17^3 \quad | \quad 18^3 \quad | \quad 0 \\ \hline 113400 \quad | \quad 12600 \quad | \quad 3240 \quad | \quad 1512 \quad | \quad 1260 \quad | \quad 2700 \quad | \quad 0 \\ \hline 3^4 \quad | \quad 8^4 \quad | \quad 12^4 \quad | \quad 15^4 \quad | \quad 17^4 \quad | \quad 18^4 \quad | \quad 0 \\ \hline 113400 \quad | \quad 12600 \quad | \quad 3240 \quad | \quad 1512 \quad | \quad 1260 \quad | \quad 2700 \quad | \quad 0 \end{array}$$

neque vero ad altiores potestates progredi licet, cum quilibet denominator ex quinque factoribus constet.

Demonstratio Theorematis.

Theorema hoc nactus sum ex consideratione hujus formulæ $\frac{x^n}{(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)(x-d) \dots}$ quam constat, dummodo exponens n sit numerus integer positivus, minor multitudine factorum in denominatore, semper resolvi posse in hujusmodi fractiones simplices:

$$\frac{x^n}{(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)(x-d) \dots} = \frac{A}{x-a} + \frac{B}{x-b} + \frac{C}{x-c} + \frac{D}{x-d} + \text{etc.},$$

quarum denominatores sunt ipsi factores illius denominatoris, numeratores vero quantitates constantes ab x non pendentes, quorum singulos sequenti modo definire licet. Cum forma proposita his fractionibus simplicibus sit aequalis, per $x-a$ multiplicando habebimus

$$\frac{x^n}{(x-b)(x-c)(x-d) \dots} = A + \frac{B(x-a)}{x-b} + \frac{C(x-a)}{x-c} + \frac{D(x-a)}{x-d} + \text{etc.}$$

quae aequalitas subsistet, quicumque valor ipsi x tribuatur, quandoquidem litterae A, B, C, D etc. ab x non pendent. Vera ergo erit ista aequatio, si ponatur $x=a$, unde fit

$$A = \frac{a^n}{(a-b)(a-c)(a-d) \dots}$$

sicque valor ipsius A innotescit, similique modo intelligitur esse

$$B = \frac{a^n}{(b-a)(b-c)(b-d) \dots}, \quad C = \frac{a^n}{(c-a)(c-b)(c-d) \dots},$$

sicque de reliquis. Cum igitur fractionibus simplicibus ad alteram partem transponendis sit

$$\frac{x^n}{(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)(x-d) \dots} + \frac{A}{a-x} + \frac{B}{b-x} + \frac{C}{c-x} + \frac{D}{d-x} + \text{etc.} = 0,$$

habebimus utique, numero x tanquam postremo horum numerorum a, b, c, d, \dots, x spectato

$$\frac{a^n}{(a-b)(a-c)(a-d) \dots (a-x)} + \frac{b^n}{(b-a)(b-c)(b-d) \dots (b-x)} + \frac{c^n}{(c-a)(c-b)(c-d) \dots (c-x)} + \dots$$

denotante v numerorum illorum penultimum.

Haec est demonstratio theorematis propositi, quae neququam ita est obvia, ut ista veritas inter vulgares, quarum ratio facile perspicitur, referenda videatur, nisi forte alia demonstratio facillior reperiri poterit; quod autem ob eam rationem minus sperare licet, quod hoc theorema veritati non est consentaneum, nisi exponens n sit numerus integer positivus, minor multitudine factorum in singulis denominatoribus.

Cum igitur sumto pro n numero majore, summa illarum fractionum non amplius evanescat, ex ipso fonte, unde hoc theorema hausimus, pro quovis casu valorem istius summae assignare poterimus, scilicet posito factorum numero $= m - 1$, ideoque numerorum omnium propositorum $a, b, c, d, \dots x$ multitudinem $= m$. Si fuerit $n = m - 1$, vel $n = m$, vel $n > m$ fractio in demonstratione assumpta

$$\left(\frac{1 + \frac{a^n}{(x-a)} + \frac{b^n}{(x-b)} + \frac{c^n}{(x-c)} + \frac{d^n}{(x-d)} + \text{etc.} \right)$$

tanquam spuria spectari debet, quae partes quasi integras in se complectatur, atque huic ipsi parti integræ summa illarum fractionum formatarum aequalis sit necesse est.

Ita casu, quo $n = m - 1$, pars integra est unitas, ideoque summa illarum fractionum $= 1$. In exemplo igitur supra tractato, ubi secundum demonstrationem signa mutari oportet, erit

$$\frac{18^5}{2700} - \frac{17^5}{1260} + \frac{15^5}{1512} - \frac{12^5}{3240} + \frac{8^5}{12600} - \frac{3^5}{113400} = 1.$$

Sin autem sit $n = m$, pars integra, ex fractione illa eruta, est $x + a + b + c + d + \text{etc.}$ seu summa omnium numerorum propositorum. Cum ergo in superiori exemplo sit summa numerorum propositorum $= 73$, erit

$$\frac{18^6}{2700} - \frac{17^6}{1260} + \frac{15^6}{1512} - \frac{12^6}{3240} + \frac{8^6}{12600} - \frac{3^6}{113400} = 73.$$

Hinc facile colligitur, quomodo hae summae alterius sint inveniendae. Numerorum scilicet propositorum a, b, c, d, \dots primò sumatur summa, quae sit $= P$, tum summa productorum ex binis, quae sit $= Q$, porro summa productorum ex ternis, quae sit $= R$, item ex quaternis $= S$, ex quinis $= T$, et cetera, quo facto formetur series

$$1 + \mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B} + \mathcal{C} + \mathcal{D} + \text{etc.}, \quad \text{ut sit}$$

$$\mathcal{A} = P, \quad \mathcal{B} = 2P - Q, \quad \mathcal{C} = 3P - 2Q + R, \quad \mathcal{D} = 4P - 3Q + 2R - S, \text{ etc.}$$

atque

casu	erit summa nostrarum fractionum
$n = m - 1$	1
$n = m$	$\mathcal{A} = P$
$n = m + 1$	$\mathcal{B} = P^2 - Q$
$n = m + 2$	$\mathcal{C} = P^3 - 2PQ + R$
$n = m + 3$	$\mathcal{D} = P^4 - 3P^2Q + 2PR + Q^2 - S$
$n = m + 4$	$\mathcal{E} = P^5 - 4P^3Q + 3P^2R + 3PQ^2 - 2PS - 2QR + T$
	etc.

Vel si ponatur summa ipsorum numerorum $= \mathfrak{P}$, summa quadratorum $= \mathfrak{Q}$, summa cuborum $= \mathfrak{R}$, summa potestatum quartarum $= \mathfrak{S}$, quintarum $= \mathfrak{T}$ etc. erit ut sequitur

$$\mathcal{A} = \mathfrak{P}, \quad \mathcal{B} = \frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{P}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{Q}, \quad \mathcal{C} = \frac{1}{6}\mathfrak{P}^3 + \frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{Q} + \frac{1}{3}\mathfrak{R},$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \frac{1}{24}\mathfrak{P}^4 + \frac{1}{4}\mathfrak{P}^2\mathfrak{Q} + \frac{1}{8}\mathfrak{Q}^2 + \frac{1}{3}\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{R} + \frac{1}{4}\mathfrak{S}, \text{ etc.}$$

qui valores hac lege progrediuntur, ut sit:

$$B = \frac{1}{2} (PM + C)$$

$$C = \frac{1}{3} (PB + DM + N)$$

$$D = \frac{1}{4} (PC + DB + MN + S)$$
 etc.

Theorematis nostri veritate stabilita, haud abs re fore arbitror, si indolem formularum, circa quas theorema versatur, accuratius investigavero. Quaeritur igitur, si propositi fuerint numeri quocunque a, b, c, d , etc., cujus indolis sit futura formula $(a - b)(a - c)(a - d)$ etc., quae ex differentiis cujusque a reliquis in se invicem multiplicatis producitur. Sit igitur multitudo horum numerorum propositorum $= n$, et assumpta quantitate indefinita z , inde formo hoc productum

$$(z - a)(z - b)(z - c)(z - d) \text{ etc.}$$

quod multiplicatione evolutum praebet

$$Az^{n-1} + Bz^{n-2} + Cz^{n-3} + Dz^{n-4} + \text{etc.}$$

Dividendo ergo per $z - a$ habebimus

$$(z - b)(z - c)(z - d) \text{ etc.} = \frac{z^n - Az^{n-1} + Bz^{n-2} - Cz^{n-3} + \text{etc.}}{z - a}$$

Quod si jam hic ponamus $z = a$, orietur ea ipsa forma $(a - b)(a - c)(a - d)$ etc. quam isupra littera A indicavi. Tum vero ad alteram partem tam numerator quam denominator in nihilum abiit ejusque propterea valor criti

$$na^{n-1} - (n - 1)Aa^{n-2} + (n - 2)Ba^{n-3} - (n - 3)Ca^{n-4} + \text{etc.}$$

qui cum sit

$$a^n - Aa^{n-1} + Ba^{n-2} - Ca^{n-3} + Da^{n-4} - \text{etc.} = 0,$$

(Conclusionem caret.)

$$A = B$$

$$C = D$$

$$E = F$$

$$G = H$$

$$I = J$$

etc.

$$A_1^2 + B_1^2 + C_1^2 + D_1^2 + E_1^2 = F$$

$$A_2^2 + B_2^2 + C_2^2 + D_2^2 + E_2^2 = G$$

etc.