

UNIVERSITY WORK.

MATHEMATICS.

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SOLUTIONS OF CAMBRIDGE
PROBLEMS.

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$$5. \text{ If } \phi(x, n) = \frac{1}{x} - n \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x+2} - \text{etc.},$$

where n is a positive integer, find a relation connecting $\phi(x, n)$ and $\phi(x+1, n+1)$; and thence show that $\phi(x, n) = \frac{n! (x-1)!}{(x+n)!}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{we have } \phi(n, n) &= \frac{1}{x} - n \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x+2} - \text{etc.}, \\ &= \frac{1}{x} \left\{ 1 - n \cdot \frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{x+2} - \text{etc.} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{x} \left\{ 1 - n \left(1 - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x+2} \right) - \text{etc.} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{x} \left\{ 1 - n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} - \text{etc.}, \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{n}{x+1} - \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{x+2} + \text{etc.} \right\} \\ &= \frac{n}{x} \left\{ \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{(n-1)}{x+2} + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x+3} - \text{etc.} \right\} \\ &\left(\therefore 1 - n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} - \text{etc.} = (1-1)^n = 0 \right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{i.e., } \phi(x, n) = \frac{n}{x} \phi(x+1, n-1),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(x+1, n-1) &= \frac{n-1}{x+1} \phi(x+2, n-2), \\ \text{etc.} &= \text{etc.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(x+n-1, n-n-1) &= \frac{1}{x+n-1} \phi(x+n, 0) \\ &= \frac{1}{x+n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x+n}, \end{aligned}$$

multiplying and cancelling

$$\phi(x, n) = \frac{n! (x-1)!}{(x+n)!} \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

6. From the identity $x^3 + 1 = (x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)$, show that if m be a positive integer

$$1 - \frac{6m-2}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{(6m-3)(6m-4)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} - \frac{(6m-4)(6m-5)(6m-6)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \dots = 0.$$

Taking logs of both sides

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 - \frac{x^6}{2} + \frac{x^9}{3} - \frac{x^{12}}{4} + \dots \\ = x - \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^5}{3} - \text{etc.}, \\ - \left\{ x(1-x) + \frac{x^2(1-x)^2}{2} + \frac{x^3(1-x)^3}{3} + \dots \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

Equate co-efficients of x^{6m+1} , then

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \frac{1}{6m+1} - \left\{ \frac{1}{6m+1} - \frac{6m}{6m} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{(6m-1)(6m-2)}{1 \cdot 2}, \frac{1}{6m-1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{(6m-2)(6m-3)(6m-4)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}, \frac{1}{6m-2} + \text{etc.} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

which is readily simplified to

$$1 - \frac{6m-2}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{(6m-3)(6m-4)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} - \text{etc.} = 0. \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

SOLUTIONS OF SELECTED PROBLEMS.

SEE APRIL NO., 1883.

1. If $a+b+c=0$, prove

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{b^3-c^3}{a^3} + \frac{c^3-a^3}{b^3} + \frac{a^3-b^3}{c^3} \right) \\ \left(\frac{a^3}{b^3-c^3} + \frac{b^3}{c^3-a^3} + \frac{c^3}{a^3-b^3} \right) \\ = 3b-4(a^3+b^3+c^3)(a^3+b^3+c^3), \end{aligned}$$