

Problemas para os máis novos (23)

23.2. Demostrar que, para  $n \geq 2$ , se verifica

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n^2-1} [\sqrt{k}] = \frac{n(n-1)(4n+1)}{6}.$$

Solución de Bruno Salgueiro Fanego (Viveiro, España):

Agrupando os sumandos que teñen a mesma parte enteira, resulta:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{n^2-1} [\sqrt{k}] &= ([\sqrt{1}] + [\sqrt{2}] + [\sqrt{3}]) + ([\sqrt{4}] + [\sqrt{5}] + [\sqrt{6}] + [\sqrt{7}] + [\sqrt{8}]) \\ &+ ([\sqrt{9}] + [\sqrt{10}] + [\sqrt{11}] + [\sqrt{12}] + [\sqrt{13}] + [\sqrt{14}] + [\sqrt{15}]) \\ &+ ([\sqrt{16}] + [\sqrt{17}] + [\sqrt{18}] + [\sqrt{19}] + [\sqrt{20}] + [\sqrt{21}] + [\sqrt{22}] + [\sqrt{23}] + [\sqrt{24}]) + \dots \\ &+ ([\sqrt{(m-1)^2}] + [\sqrt{(m-1)^2+1}] + [\sqrt{(m-1)^2+2}] + \dots + [\sqrt{(m-1)^2+2m-4}] + [\sqrt{(m-1)^2+2m-3}] + [\sqrt{m^2-1}]) + \dots \\ &+ ([\sqrt{(n-1)^2}] + [\sqrt{(n-1)^2+1}] + [\sqrt{(n-1)^2+2}] + [\sqrt{n^2-2n+4}] + [\sqrt{n^2-2n+5}] + \dots + [\sqrt{n^2-2n+(2n-2)}] + [\sqrt{n^2-1}]) \\ &= (1+1+1) + (2+2+2+2+2) + (3+3+3+3+3+3+3) + (4+4+4+4+4+4+4+4+4) \\ &+ \dots + ((m-1) + (m-1) + \dots + (m-1)) + \dots + ((n-1) + (n-1) + \dots + (n-1)) \\ &= 3 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 2 + 7 \cdot 3 + 9 \cdot 4 + \dots + ((m-1) + (m-1) + \dots + (m-1)) + \dots + ((n-1) + (n-1) + \dots + (n-1)) \\ &= (2 \cdot 1 + 1) \cdot 1 + (2 \cdot 2 + 1) \cdot 2 + (2 \cdot 3 + 1) \cdot 3 + (2 \cdot 4 + 1) \cdot 4 + \dots + (2 \cdot (m-1) + 1) \cdot (m-1) + \dots + (2 \cdot (n-1) + 1) \cdot (n-1) \\ &= \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} (2 \cdot m + 1) \cdot m = 2 \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} m^2 + \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} m = 2 \frac{(n-1)((n-1)+1)(2(n-1)+1)}{6} + \frac{1+(n-1)}{2} \cdot (n-1) \\ &= \frac{n \cdot (n-1)}{6} \cdot (2 \cdot (2n-1) + 3) = \frac{n(n-1)(4n+1)}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

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