POLYNOMIAL IDENTITY INVOLVING BINOMIAL THEOREM AND FAULHABER'S FORMULA

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ABSTRACT. In this manuscript we show that for every $n \geq 1,\ n, m \in \mathbb{N}$ there are coefficients $\mathbf{A}_{m,0}, \mathbf{A}_{m,1}, \dots, \mathbf{A}_{m,m}$ such that the polynomial identity holds

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

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1. INTRODUCTION

Considering the table of forward finite differences of the polynomial n^3

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n	n^3	$\Delta(n^3)$	$\Delta^2(n^3)$	$\Delta^3(n^3)$
0	0	1	6	6
1	1	7	12	6
2	8	19	18	6
3	27	37	24	6
4	64	61	30	6
5	125	91	36	
6	216	127		
7	343			

Table 1. Table of finite differences of the polynomial n^3.

We can observe easily that finite differences of the polynomial n^3 may be expressed according to the following relation, via rearrangement of the terms

$$\Delta(0^3) = 1 + 6 \cdot 0$$

$$\Delta(1^3) = 1 + 6 \cdot 0 + 6 \cdot 1$$

$$\Delta(2^3) = 1 + 6 \cdot 0 + 6 \cdot 1 + 6 \cdot 2$$

$$\Delta(3^3) = 1 + 6 \cdot 0 + 6 \cdot 1 + 6 \cdot 2 + 6 \cdot 3$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\Delta(n^3) = 1 + 6 \cdot 0 + 6 \cdot 1 + 6 \cdot 2 + 6 \cdot 3 + \cdots + 6 \cdot n$$

Furthermore, the polynomial n^3 is identical to

$$n^3 = [1 + 6 \cdot 0] + [1 + 6 \cdot 0 + 6 \cdot 1] + [1 + 6 \cdot 0 + 6 \cdot 1 + 6 \cdot 2] + \cdots$$
$$+ [1 + 6 \cdot 0 + 6 \cdot 1 + 6 \cdot 2 + \cdots + 6 \cdot (n-1)]$$

Rearranging the above equation, we get

$$n^3 = n + (n-0) \cdot 6 \cdot 0 + (n-1) \cdot 6 \cdot 1 + (n-2) \cdot 6 \cdot 2 + \cdots + 1 \cdot 6 \cdot (n-1)$$

Therefore, we can consider the polynomial n^3 as

$$n^3 = \sum_{k=1}^{n} 6k(n-k) + 1 \tag{1.1}$$

Assume that equation (1.1) has an implicit form as follows

$$n^3 = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \mathbf{A}_{1,1} k^1 (n-k)^1 + \mathbf{A}_{1,0} k^0 (n-k)^0, \tag{1.2}$$

where $\mathbf{A}_{1,1} = 6$ and $\mathbf{A}_{1,0} = 1$, respectively. Note that here the power of 3 is actually defined by $2m+1$ where $m = 1$. So is there a generalization of the relation (1.2) for all positive odd powers $2m+1,\ m = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$? Therefore, let be a conjecture

Conjecture 1.1. *For every $n \geq 1,\ n, m \in \mathbb{N}$ there are coefficients $\mathbf{A}_{m,0}, \mathbf{A}_{m,1}, \ldots, \mathbf{A}_{m,m}$ such that*

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

2. Approach via a system of linear equations

One approach to prove the conjecture was proposed by Albert Tkaczyk in his series of the preprints [1, 2] and extended further at [3]. The main idea is to construct and solve a system of linear equations. Such a system of linear equations is constructed via expanding the definition of the coefficients $\mathbf{A}_{m,r}$ applying Binomial theorem [4] and Faulhaber's formula [5]. Consider the definition of the coefficients $\mathbf{A}_{m,r}$

$$n^{2m+1} = \sum_{r=0}^{m} \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^r (n-k)^r \tag{2.1}$$

Expanding the $(n-k)^r$ part via Binomial theorem we get

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

Applying the Faulhaber's formula to the sum $\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{t+r}$ we get

$$\begin{aligned}
n^{2m+1} &= \sum_{r=0}^{m} \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \left[\sum_{t=0}^{r} (-1)^t \binom{r}{t} n^{r-t} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{t+r} \right] \\
&= \mathbf{A}_{m,0} n + \mathbf{A}_{m,1} \left[\frac{1}{6}(-n+n^3) \right] + \mathbf{A}_{m,2} \left[\frac{1}{30}(-n+n^5) \right] \\
&+ \mathbf{A}_{m,3} \left[\frac{1}{420}(-10n+7n^3+3n^7) \right] + \mathbf{A}_{m,4} \left[\frac{1}{630}(-21n+20n^3+n^9) \right] \\
&+ \mathbf{A}_{m,5} \left[\frac{1}{2772}(-210n+231n^3-22n^5+n^{11}) \right] \\
&+ \mathbf{A}_{m,6} \left[\frac{1}{60060}(-15202n+18200n^3-3003n^5+5n^{13}) \right] \\
&+ \mathbf{A}_{m,7} \left[\frac{1}{51480}(-60060n+76010n^3-16380n^5+429n^7+n^{15}) \right] \\
&+ \mathbf{A}_{m,8} \left[\frac{1}{218790}(-1551693n+2042040n^3-516868n^5+26520n^7+n^{17}) \right] + \cdots
\end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

Given fixed m, the coefficients $\mathbf{A}_{m,r}$ can be determined via a system of linear equations. Consider an example

Example 2.1. *Let be $m = 1$ so that we have the following relation defined by (2.2)*

$$\mathbf{A}_{m,0} n + \mathbf{A}_{m,1} \left[\frac{1}{6}(-n+n^3) \right] - n^3 = 0$$

Multiplying by 6 right-hand side and left-hand side, we get

$$6\mathbf{A}_{1,0} n + \mathbf{A}_{1,1}(-n+n^3) - 6n^3 = 0$$

Opening brackets and rearranging the terms gives

$$6\mathbf{A}_{1,0} - \mathbf{A}_{1,1} n + \mathbf{A}_{1,1} n^3 - 6n^3 = 0$$

Combining the common terms yields

$$n(6\mathbf{A}_{1,0} - \mathbf{A}_{1,1}) + n^3(\mathbf{A}_{1,1} - 6) = 0$$

Therefore, the system of linear equations follows

$$\begin{cases} 6\mathbf{A}_{1,0} - \mathbf{A}_{1,1} = 0 \\ \mathbf{A}_{1,1} - 6 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Solving it, we get

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{A}_{1,1} = 6 \\ \mathbf{A}_{1,0} = 1 \end{cases}$$

So that odd-power identity (2.1) *holds*

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

It is also clearly seen why the above identity is true evaluating the terms $6k(n-k)+1$ *over* $0 \leq k \leq n$ *as it is shown at* [6].

Example 2.2. *Let be* $m = 2$ *so that we have the following relation defined by* (2.2)

$$\mathbf{A}_{m,0}n + \mathbf{A}_{m,1}\left[\frac{1}{6}(-n+n^3)\right] + \mathbf{A}_{m,2}\left[\frac{1}{30}(-n+n^5)\right] - n^5 = 0$$

Multiplying by 30 *right-hand side and left-hand side, we get*

$$30\mathbf{A}_{2,0}n + 5\mathbf{A}_{2,1}(-n+n^3) + \mathbf{A}_{2,2}(-n+n^5) - 30n^5 = 0$$

Opening brackets and rearranging the terms gives

$$30\mathbf{A}_{2,0} - 5\mathbf{A}_{2,1}n + 5\mathbf{A}_{2,1}n^3 - \mathbf{A}_{2,2}n + \mathbf{A}_{2,2}n^5 - 30n^5 = 0$$

Combining the common terms yields

$$n(30\mathbf{A}_{2,0} - 5\mathbf{A}_{2,1} - \mathbf{A}_{2,2}) + 5\mathbf{A}_{2,1}n^3 + n^5(\mathbf{A}_{2,2} - 30) = 0$$

Therefore, the system of linear equations follows

$$\begin{cases} 30\mathbf{A}_{2,0} - 5\mathbf{A}_{2,1} - \mathbf{A}_{2,2} = 0 \\ \mathbf{A}_{2,1} = 0 \\ \mathbf{A}_{2,2} - 30 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Solving it, we get

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{A}_{2,2} = 30 \\ \mathbf{A}_{2,1} = 0 \\ \mathbf{A}_{2,0} = 1 \end{cases}$$

So that odd-power identity (2.1) holds

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

It is also clearly seen why the above identity is true evaluating the terms $30k^2(n-k)^2 + 1$ *over* $0 \leq k \leq n$ *as it is shown at* [7].

Example 2.3. *Let be* $m = 3$ *so that we have the following relation defined by* (2.2)

$$\mathbf{A}_{m,0}n + \mathbf{A}_{m,1}\left[\frac{1}{6}(-n+n^3)\right] + \mathbf{A}_{m,2}\left[\frac{1}{30}(-n+n^5)\right] + \mathbf{A}_{m,3}\left[\frac{1}{420}(-10n+7n^3+3n^7)\right] - n^7 = 0$$

Multiplying by 420 *right-hand side and left-hand side, we get*

$$420\mathbf{A}_{3,0}n + 70\mathbf{A}_{2,1}(-n+n^3) + 14\mathbf{A}_{2,2}(-n+n^5) + \mathbf{A}_{3,3}(-10n+7n^3+3n^7) - 420n^7 = 0$$

Opening brackets and rearranging the terms gives

$$\begin{aligned} 420\mathbf{A}_{3,0}n - 70\mathbf{A}_{3,1} + 70\mathbf{A}_{3,1}n^3 - 14\mathbf{A}_{3,2}n + 14\mathbf{A}_{3,2}n^5 \\ - 10\mathbf{A}_{3,3}n + 7\mathbf{A}_{3,3}n^3 + 3\mathbf{A}_{3,3}n^7 - 420n^7 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Combining the common terms yields

$$\begin{aligned} &n(420\mathbf{A}_{3,0} - 70\mathbf{A}_{3,1} - 14\mathbf{A}_{3,2} - 10\mathbf{A}_{3,3}) \\ &+ n^3(70\mathbf{A}_{3,1} + 7\mathbf{A}_{3,3}) + n^5 14\mathbf{A}_{3,2} + n^7(3\mathbf{A}_{3,3} - 420) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the system of linear equations follows

$$\begin{cases} 420\mathbf{A}_{3,0} - 70\mathbf{A}_{3,1} - 14\mathbf{A}_{3,2} - 10\mathbf{A}_{3,3} = 0 \\ 70\mathbf{A}_{3,1} + 7\mathbf{A}_{3,3} = 0 \\ \mathbf{A}_{3,2} - 30 = 0 \\ 3\mathbf{A}_{3,3} - 420 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Solving it, we get

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{A}_{3,3} = 140 \\ \mathbf{A}_{3,2} = 0 \\ \mathbf{A}_{3,1} = -\frac{7}{70}\mathbf{A}_{3,3} = -14 \\ \mathbf{A}_{3,0} = \frac{(70\mathbf{A}_{3,1}+10\mathbf{A}_{3,3})}{420} = 1 \end{cases}$$

So that odd-power identity (2.1) *holds*

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

It is also clearly seen why the above identity is true evaluating the terms $140k^3(n-k)^3 - 14k(n-k) + 1$ *over* $0 \leq k \leq n$ *as it is shown at* [8].

Example 2.4. *Let be* $m = 4$ *so that we have the following relation defined by* (2.2)

$$\mathbf{A}_{m,0}n + \mathbf{A}_{m,1}\left[\frac{1}{6}(-n+n^3)\right] + \mathbf{A}_{m,2}\left[\frac{1}{30}(-n+n^5)\right] + \mathbf{A}_{m,3}\left[\frac{1}{420}(-10n+7n^3+3n^7)\right] + \mathbf{A}_{m,4}\left[\frac{1}{630}(-21n+20n^3+n^9)\right] - n^9 = 0$$

Multiplying by 630 *right-hand side and left-hand side, we get*

$$630\mathbf{A}_{4,0}n + 105\mathbf{A}_{4,1}(-n+n^3) + 21\mathbf{A}_{4,2}(-n+n^5) + \frac{3}{2}\mathbf{A}_{4,3}(-10n+7n^3+3n^7) + \mathbf{A}_{4,4}(-21n+20n^3+n^9) - 630n^9 = 0$$

Opening brackets and rearranging the terms gives

$$630\mathbf{A}_{4,0}n - 105\mathbf{A}_{4,1}n + 105\mathbf{A}_{4,1}n^3 - 21\mathbf{A}_{4,2}n + 21\mathbf{A}_{4,2}n^5 - \frac{3}{2}\mathbf{A}_{4,3}\cdot 10n + \frac{3}{2}\mathbf{A}_{4,3}\cdot 7n^3 + \frac{3}{2}\mathbf{A}_{4,3}\cdot 3n^7 - 21\mathbf{A}_{4,4}n + 20\mathbf{A}_{4,4}n^3 + \mathbf{A}_{4,4}n^9 - 630n^9 = 0$$

Combining the common terms yields

$$
\begin{aligned}
&n(630\mathbf{A}_{4,0} - 105\mathbf{A}_{4,1} - 21\mathbf{A}_{4,2} - 15\mathbf{A}_{4,3} - 21\mathbf{A}_{4,4}) \\
&+ n^3\left(105\mathbf{A}_{4,1} + \frac{21}{2}\mathbf{A}_{4,3} + 20\mathbf{A}_{4,4}\right) + n^5(21\mathbf{A}_{4,2}) \\
&+ n^7\left(\frac{9}{2}\mathbf{A}_{4,3}\right) + n^9(\mathbf{A}_{4,4} - 630) = 0
\end{aligned}
$$

Therefore, the system of linear equations follows

$$
\begin{cases}
630\mathbf{A}_{4,0} - 105\mathbf{A}_{4,1} - 21\mathbf{A}_{4,2} - 15\mathbf{A}_{4,3} - 21\mathbf{A}_{4,4} = 0 \\
105\mathbf{A}_{4,1} + \frac{21}{2}\mathbf{A}_{4,3} + 20\mathbf{A}_{4,4} = 0 \\
\mathbf{A}_{4,2} = 0 \\
\mathbf{A}_{4,3} = 0 \\
\mathbf{A}_{4,4} - 630 = 0
\end{cases}
$$

Solving it, we get

$$
\begin{cases}
\mathbf{A}_{4,4} = 630 \\
\mathbf{A}_{4,3} = 0 \\
\mathbf{A}_{4,2} = 0 \\
\mathbf{A}_{4,1} = -\frac{20}{105}\mathbf{A}_{4,4} = -120 \\
\mathbf{A}_{4,0} = \frac{105\mathbf{A}_{4,1} + 21\mathbf{A}_{4,4}}{630} = 1
\end{cases}
$$

So that odd-power identity (2.1) *holds*

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

3. Approach via recursion

Another approach to determine the coefficients $\mathbf{A}_{m,r}$ was provided by Dr. Max Alekseyev in MathOverflow discussion [9]. Generally, the idea was to determine the coefficients $\mathbf{A}_{m,r}$ recursively starting from the base case $\mathbf{A}_{m,m}$ up to $\mathbf{A}_{m,r-1}, \ldots, \mathbf{A}_{m,0}$ via previously determined values. Consider the Faulhaber's formula

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^p = \frac{1}{p+1}\sum_{j=0}^{p}\binom{p+1}{j}B_j n^{p+1-j}$$

it is very important to note that summation bound is p while binomial coefficient upper bound is $p+1$. It means that we cannot skip summation bounds unless we do some trick as

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^p = \frac{1}{p+1}\sum_{j=0}^{p}\binom{p+1}{j}B_j n^{p+1-j} &= \left[\frac{1}{p+1}\sum_{j=0}^{p+1}\binom{p+1}{j}B_j n^{p+1-j}\right] - B_{p+1} \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{p+1}\sum_{j}\binom{p+1}{j}B_j n^{p+1-j}\right] - B_{p+1}\end{aligned}$$

Using the Faulhaber's formula $\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^p = \left[\frac{1}{p+1}\sum_{j}\binom{p+1}{j}B_j n^{p+1-j}\right] - B_{p+1}$ we get

$$\begin{aligned}&\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^r(n-k)^r = \sum_{t=0}^{r}(-1)^t\binom{r}{t}n^{r-t}\sum_{k=1}^{n}k^{t+r} \\ &= \sum_{t=0}^{r}(-1)^t\binom{r}{t}n^{r-t}\left[\frac{1}{t+r+1}\sum_{j}\binom{t+r+1}{j}B_j n^{t+r+1-j} - B_{t+r+1}\right] \\ &= \sum_{t=0}^{r}\binom{r}{t}\left[\frac{(-1)^t}{t+r+1}\sum_{j}\binom{t+r+1}{j}B_j n^{2r+1-j} - B_{t+r+1}n^{r-t}\right] \\ &= \sum_{t=0}^{r}\binom{r}{t}\frac{(-1)^t}{t+r+1}\sum_{j}\binom{t+r+1}{j}B_j n^{2r+1-j} - \sum_{t=0}^{r}\binom{r}{t}\frac{(-1)^t}{t+r+1}B_{t+r+1}n^{r-t} \\ &= \sum_{j}\sum_{t}\binom{r}{t}\frac{(-1)^t}{t+r+1}\binom{t+r+1}{j}B_j n^{2r+1-j} - \sum_{t=0}^{r}\binom{r}{t}\frac{(-1)^t}{t+r+1}B_{t+r+1}n^{r-t} \\ &= \sum_{j}B_j n^{2r+1-j}\sum_{t}\binom{r}{t}\frac{(-1)^t}{t+r+1}\binom{t+r+1}{j} - \sum_{t=0}^{r}\binom{r}{t}\frac{(-1)^t}{t+r+1}B_{t+r+1}n^{r-t}\end{aligned}$$

Now, we notice that

$$\sum_{t}\binom{r}{t}\frac{(-1)^t}{r+t+1}\binom{r+t+1}{j} = \begin{cases}\frac{1}{(2r+1)\binom{2r}{r}}, & \text{if } j=0; \\ \frac{(-1)^r}{j}\binom{r}{2r-j+1}, & \text{if } j>0.\end{cases} \tag{3.1}$$

An elegant proof of the above binomial identity is provided at [10]. In particular, the equation (3.1) is zero for $0 < t \leq j$. So that taking $j = 0$ we have

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^r (n-k)^r = \frac{1}{(2r+1)\binom{2r}{r}} n^{2r+1} + \left[\sum_{j\geq 1} B_j n^{2r+1-j} \sum_{t} \binom{r}{t} \frac{(-1)^t}{t+r+1} \binom{t+r+1}{j}\right] - \left[\sum_{t=0}^{r} \binom{r}{t} \frac{(-1)^t}{t+r+1} B_{t+r+1} n^{r-t}\right]$$

Now let's simplify the double summation applying the identity (3.1)

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^r (n-k)^r = \frac{1}{(2r+1)\binom{2r}{r}} n^{2r+1} + \underbrace{\left[\sum_{j\geq 1} \frac{(-1)^r}{j} \binom{r}{2r-j+1} B_j n^{2r+1-j}\right]}_{(\star)} - \underbrace{\left[\sum_{t=0}^{r} \binom{r}{t} \frac{(-1)^t}{t+r+1} B_{t+r+1} n^{r-t}\right]}_{(\diamond)}$$

Hence, introducing $\ell = 2r - j + 1$ to $(\star)$ and $\ell = r - t$ to $(\diamond)$ we collapse the common terms of the above equation so that we get

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

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

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

Replacing odd ℓ by d we get

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

$$\sum_{r} \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \left[\frac{1}{(2r+1)\binom{2r}{r}} n^{2r+1}\right] + 2 \sum_{r} \mathbf{A}_{m,r} \left[\sum_{d} \frac{(-1)^r}{2r-2d} \binom{r}{2d+1} B_{2r-2d} n^{2d+1}\right] - n^{2m+1} = 0 \tag{3.2}$$

Taking the coefficient of n^{2m+1} in (3.2), we get

$$\mathbf{A}_{m,m} = (2m+1)\binom{2m}{m}$$

and taking the coefficient of n^{2d+1} for an integer d in the range $m/2 \le d < m$, we get

$$\mathbf{A}_{m,d} = 0$$

Taking the coefficient of n^{2d+1} for d in the range $m/4 \le d < m/2$ 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 $m/2^{s+1} \le r < m/2^s$ (iterating consecutively $s = 1, 2, \ldots$) via previously determined values of $\mathbf{A}_{m,d}$ as follows

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

Finally, the coefficient $\mathbf{A}_{m,r}$ is defined recursively as

$$\mathbf{A}_{m,r} := \begin{cases} (2r+1)\binom{2r}{r}, & \text{if } r = m; \\ (2r+1)\binom{2r}{r}\sum_{d\ge 2r+1}^{m}\mathbf{A}_{m,d}\binom{d}{2r+1}\frac{(-1)^{d-1}}{d-r}B_{2d-2r}, & \text{if } 0 \le r < m; \\ 0, & \text{if } r < 0 \text{ or } r > m, \end{cases} \tag{3.3}$$

where B_t are Bernoulli numbers [11]. It is assumed that $B_1 = \frac{1}{2}$. 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 2. Coefficients $\mathbf{A}_{m,r}$.

The coefficients $\mathbf{A}_{m,r}$ are also registered in the OEIS [12, 13]. It is as well interesting to notice that row sums of the $\mathbf{A}_{m,r}$ give powers of 2

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

4. Approach via recursion: Examples

Consider the definition (3.3) of the coefficients $\mathbf{A}_{m,r}$, it can be written as

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

Therefore, let be a definition of the real coefficient $T(d,r)$

Definition 4.1. *Real coefficient $T(d,r)$*

$$T(d,r) = (2r+1)\binom{2r}{r}\binom{d}{2r+1}\frac{(-1)^{d-1}}{d-r}B_{2d-2r}$$

Example 4.2. *Let be $m = 2$ so first we get $\mathbf{A}_{2,2}$*

$$\mathbf{A}_{2,2} = 5\binom{4}{2} = 30$$

Then $\mathbf{A}_{2,1} = 0$ *because* $\mathbf{A}_{m,d}$ *is zero in the range* $m/2 \leq d < m$ *means that zero for* d *in* $1 \leq d < 2$. *Finally, the coefficient* $\mathbf{A}_{2,0}$ *is*

$$\mathbf{A}_{2,0} = \sum_{d \geq 1}^{2} \mathbf{A}_{2,d} \cdot T(d,0) = \mathbf{A}_{2,1} \cdot T(1,0) + \mathbf{A}_{2,2} \cdot T(2,0)$$

$$= 30 \cdot \frac{1}{30} = 1$$

Example 4.3. *Let be* $m = 3$ *so that first we get* $\mathbf{A}_{3,3}$

$$\mathbf{A}_{3,3} = 7\binom{6}{3} = 140$$

Then $\mathbf{A}_{3,2} = 0$ *because* $\mathbf{A}_{m,d}$ *is zero in the range* $m/2 \leq d < m$ *means that zero for* d *in* $2 \leq d < 3$. *The* $\mathbf{A}_{3,1}$ *coefficient is non-zero and calculated as*

$$\mathbf{A}_{3,1} = \sum_{d \geq 3}^{3} \mathbf{A}_{3,d} \cdot T(d,1) = \mathbf{A}_{3,3} \cdot T(3,1) = 140 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{10}\right) = -14$$

Finally, the coefficient $\mathbf{A}_{3,0}$ *is*

$$\mathbf{A}_{3,0} = \sum_{d \geq 1}^{3} \mathbf{A}_{3,d} \cdot T(d,0) = \mathbf{A}_{3,1} \cdot T(1,0) + \mathbf{A}_{3,2} \cdot T(2,0) + \mathbf{A}_{3,3} \cdot T(3,0)$$

$$= -14 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 140 \cdot \frac{1}{42} = 1$$

Example 4.4. *Let be* $m = 4$ *so that first we get* $\mathbf{A}_{4,4}$

$$\mathbf{A}_{4,4} = 9\binom{8}{4} = 630$$

Then $\mathbf{A}_{4,3} = 0$ *and* $\mathbf{A}_{4,2} = 0$ *because* $\mathbf{A}_{m,d}$ *is zero in the range* $m/2 \leq d < m$ *means that zero for* d *in* $2 \leq d < 4$. *The value of the coefficient* $\mathbf{A}_{4,1}$ *is non-zero and calculated as*

$$\mathbf{A}_{4,1} = \sum_{d \geq 3}^{4} \mathbf{A}_{4,d} \cdot T(d,1) = \mathbf{A}_{4,3} \cdot T(3,1) + \mathbf{A}_{4,4} \cdot T(4,1) = 630 \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{21}\right) = -120$$

Finally, the coefficient $\mathbf{A}_{4,0}$ *is*

$$\mathbf{A}_{4,0} = \sum_{d \geq 1}^{4} \mathbf{A}_{4,d} \cdot T(d,0) = \mathbf{A}_{4,1} \cdot T(1,0) + \mathbf{A}_{4,4} \cdot T(4,0) = -120 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 630 \cdot \frac{1}{30} = 1$$

Example 4.5. *Let be $m = 5$ so that first we get $\mathbf{A}_{5,5}$*

$$\mathbf{A}_{5,5} = 11\binom{10}{5} = 2772$$

Then $\mathbf{A}_{5,4} = 0$ and $\mathbf{A}_{5,3} = 0$ because $\mathbf{A}_{m,d}$ is zero in the range $m/2 \leq d < m$ means that zero for d in $3 \leq d < 5$. The value of the coefficient $\mathbf{A}_{5,2}$ is non-zero and calculated as

$$\mathbf{A}_{5,2} = \sum_{d\geq 5}^{5} \mathbf{A}_{5,d} \cdot T(d,2) = \mathbf{A}_{5,5} \cdot T(5,2) = 2772 \cdot \frac{5}{21} = 660$$

The value of the coefficient $\mathbf{A}_{5,1}$ is non-zero and calculated as

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{A}_{5,1} &= \sum_{d\geq 3}^{5} \mathbf{A}_{5,d} \cdot T(d,1) = \mathbf{A}_{5,3} \cdot T(3,1) + \mathbf{A}_{5,4} \cdot T(4,1) + \mathbf{A}_{5,5} \cdot T(5,1) \\ &= 2772 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -1386\end{aligned}$$

Finally, the coefficient $\mathbf{A}_{5,0}$ is

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{A}_{5,0} &= \sum_{d\geq 1}^{5} \mathbf{A}_{5,d} \cdot T(d,0) = \mathbf{A}_{5,1} \cdot T(1,0) + \mathbf{A}_{5,2} \cdot T(2,0) + \mathbf{A}_{5,5} \cdot T(5,0) \\ &= -1386 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 660 \cdot \frac{1}{30} + 2772 \cdot \frac{5}{66} = 1\end{aligned}$$

5. Conclusions

In this manuscript, we have shown that for every $n \geq 1$, $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$ there are coefficients $\mathbf{A}_{m,0}, \mathbf{A}_{m,1}, \ldots, \mathbf{A}_{m,m}$ such that the polynomial identity holds

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

In particular, the coefficients $\mathbf{A}_{m,r}$ may be evaluated both ways, by constructing and solving a system of linear equations or applying recurrence relations; all these approaches are explained with examples in the sections 2 and 3, respectively. Moreover, to validate the results, there are supplementary Mathematica programs provided at [14].

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