

2/27/74

Dear Prof. Gillam,

I thought you would like to see the article I wrote about mathematical induction and the Twelve Days of Christmas. Robert A. Newell, Riverside High School, Milan, Washington, has written a similar article, entitled "The Twelve Days of Christmas." This article appears in The Mathematics Teacher journal for December, 1973, pages 707-708.

Perhaps I should have waited until next Christmas before sending this to you, but I decided to send it now while postage is still 8¢.

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$$\binom{n+1}{2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{6} (3n+3 - 2n-1)$$

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{6} (n+2)$$

*[Faint handwritten notes or scribbles]*

# mathematical Induction, Two Turtle Doves, and A Partridge in a Pear Tree

by

George Bridgman

"On the first day of Christmas, my true love sent to me  
A partridge in a pear tree.

On the second day of Christmas, my true love sent to me  
Two turtle doves,  
And a partridge in a pear tree.

On the third day of Christmas, my true love sent to me  
Three French hens,  
Two turtle doves,  
And a partridge in a pear tree."

....and so it goes, until....

"On the twelfth day of Christmas, my true love sent to me...."

....a grand total of 78 gifts, consisting of....

12 drummers drumming,  
10 lords a-leaping,  
8 maids a-milking,  
6 geese a-laying,  
4 calling birds,  
2 turtle doves,

and

11 pipers piping,  
9 ladies dancing,  
7 swans a-swimming,  
5 gold rings,  
3 French hens,  
a partridge in a pear tree.

Naturally the question arises -- how many gifts did the composer accumulate during the entire twelve days of Christmas?! We observe that on the  $n$ -th day of Christmas, where  $n$  may be any integer from 2 to 12, he received  $n$  identical gifts of a new type, plus all the gifts he had already been given on the previous day. Thus on the  $n$ -th day alone he collected  $S_n$  gifts, where:

$$(1) \quad S_n = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} .$$

We may prove formula (1) by using a technique known as "mathematical induction."

At the end of the  $n$ -th day of Christmas, the composer had amassed a total of  $C_n$  gifts, where:

$$(2) \quad C_n = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + \dots + S_n = 1 + 3 + 6 + \dots + \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \\ = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6} .$$

During the twelve-day period he therefore accumulated

$$C_{12} = \frac{(12)(13)(14)}{6} = 364 \text{ gifts, comprising}$$

12 drummers drumming	and	12 partridges in pear trees,
22 pipers piping	and	22 turtle doves,
30 lords a-leaping	and	30 French hens,
36 ladies dancing	and	36 calling birds,
40 maids a-milking	and	40 gold rings,
42 swans a-swimming	and	42 geese a-laying.

An elementary mathematical induction argument establishes equation (2).\*

We may prove that  $C_n = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6}$

in a "constructive" fashion by using equation (1) together with another

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\* Non-mathematicians may omit reading the rest of this paper!

well-known mathematical induction formula:

$$(4) \quad 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

We have:  $C_n = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + \dots + S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k(k+1)}{2} =$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{12} + \frac{n(n+1)}{4} = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6}$$

We may derive another formula for  $C_n$  by considering the total number of gifts of each kind, as listed in (3). The total number of gifts received during the twelve days of Christmas is

$$1 \cdot 12 + 2 \cdot 11 + 3 \cdot 10 + \dots + 10 \cdot 3 + 11 \cdot 2 + 12 \cdot 1 = \sum_{k=1}^{12} k(13-k)$$

For  $n$  days of Christmas ( $n$  any positive integer), the total number of gifts accumulated up to that point is

$$(5) \quad C_n = \sum_{k=1}^n k(n+1-k)$$

We may employ mathematical induction to prove the equality

$$(6) \quad \sum_{k=1}^n k(n+1-k) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6}$$

The two formulas for  $C_n$ , (2) and (5), are equivalent.