

$$(1 - x + x^2 + \dots)(1 + x + x^2 + \dots)$$

The USSR Olympiad Problem Book, by D. O. Shklarski, N. N. Chentzov, and I. M. Yaglom.

#198. Prove that in the product

$$(1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots - x^{99} + x^{100})(1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^{99} + x^{100}),$$

after multiplying and collecting terms, there does not appear a term in x of odd degree.

Proof. Put:

$$\begin{aligned} A_n &= 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots + (-1)^n \cdot x^n \\ B_n &= 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^n, \end{aligned}$$

so the product in question is $A_{100} \cdot B_{100}$. Note that:

$$\begin{aligned} A_n + B_n &= 2 + 2x^2 + 2x^4 + \dots, \text{ where all the exponents are even} \\ A_n - B_n &= -2x - 2x^3 - 2x^5 + \dots, \text{ where all the exponents are odd.} \end{aligned}$$

Here are the first few products:

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 \cdot B_1 &= 1 - x^2 \\ A_2 \cdot B_2 &= 1 + x^2 + x^4 \\ A_3 \cdot B_3 &= 1 + x^2 - x^4 - x^6 \\ A_4 \cdot B_4 &= 1 + x^2 + x^4 + x^6 + x^8. \end{aligned}$$

The proof is by induction. Assume that $A_n \cdot B_n$ contains only even powers when multiplied out. Then

$$\begin{aligned} A_{n+1} \cdot B_{n+1} &= (A_n + (-1)^n x^n) \cdot (B_n + x^n) \\ &= A_n B_n + \color{red}{(A_n + (-1)^n B_n) x^n} + (-1)^n \cdot x^{2n} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

The first term contains only even powers by inductive assumption and the third term $\pm x^{2n}$ is an even power, so the focus is on the red term in the middle. The analysis varies depending on whether n is even or odd:

$$n \text{ even} \implies (A_n + (-1)^n B_n) x^n = (A_n + B_n) x^n = \text{polynomial with only even powers.}$$

This is because $A_n + B_n$ contains only even powers and x^n is an even power, so the same is true of their product. Also:

$$n \text{ odd} \implies (A_n + (-1)^n B_n) x^n = (A_n - B_n) x^n = \text{polynomial with only even powers.}$$

In this case, $A_n - B_n$ contains only odd powers and x^n is an odd power, so the product's exponents are all of the form odd + odd and are therefore even. In either case, the red term of (1) contains only even powers, so the same is true of $A_{n+1} \cdot B_{n+1}$. **QED.**