

The sum of the r equations gives

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1+r)^{p+2} - 1 &= \sum_{n=0}^{p+1} \binom{p+2}{n} 1^n + \sum_{n=0}^{p+1} \binom{p+2}{n} 2^n + \dots + \sum_{n=0}^{p+1} \binom{p+2}{n} r^n \\
 &= \binom{p+2}{0} 1^0 + \dots + \binom{p+2}{p+1} 1^{p+1} + \binom{p+2}{0} 2^0 + \dots + \binom{p+2}{p+1} 2^{p+1} + \dots + \binom{p+2}{0} r^0 + \dots + \binom{p+2}{p+1} r^{p+1} \\
 &= \binom{p+2}{0} 1^0 + \binom{p+2}{0} 2^0 + \dots + \binom{p+2}{0} r^0 + \dots + \binom{p+2}{p+1} 1^{p+1} + \binom{p+2}{p+1} 2^{p+1} + \dots + \binom{p+2}{p+1} r^{p+1} \\
 &= \binom{p+2}{0} [1^0 + 2^0 + \dots + r^0] + \dots + \binom{p+2}{p+1} [1^{p+1} + 2^{p+1} + \dots + r^{p+1}] \\
 &= \binom{p+2}{0} [1^0 + 2^0 + \dots + r^0] + \dots + \binom{p+2}{p} [1^p + 2^p + \dots + r^p] + \binom{p+2}{p+1} [1^{p+1} + 2^{p+1} + \dots + r^{p+1}] \\
 &= \binom{p+2}{0} \sum_{k=1}^r k^0 + \dots + \binom{p+2}{p} \sum_{k=1}^r k^p + \binom{p+2}{p+1} \sum_{k=1}^r k^{p+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^p \sum_{k=1}^r \binom{p+2}{j} k^j + \binom{p+2}{p+1} \sum_{k=1}^r k^{p+1}$$

If the binomial theorem is used on the LHS, then we arrive at

$$\sum_{j=0}^{p+2} \binom{p+2}{j} r^j - 1 = \sum_{j=0}^p \sum_{k=1}^r \binom{p+2}{j} k^j + \binom{p+2}{p+1} \sum_{k=1}^r k^{p+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \binom{p+2}{p+1} \sum_{k=1}^r k^{p+1} = \sum_{j=0}^{p+2} \binom{p+2}{j} r^j - 1 - \sum_{j=0}^p \sum_{k=1}^r \binom{p+2}{j} k^j$$