

The background features a vertical color gradient from light purple at the top to light blue at the bottom. Scattered throughout are several realistic water droplets of various sizes, each with a highlight and a shadow, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. Some droplets are clustered near the top, while others are more isolated towards the bottom.

# **BINOMIAL THEOREM**

- **BINOMIAL THEOREM.** THIS IS THE FORMULA THAT REPRESENTS THE EXPRESSION  $(a + b)^n$  FOR A POSITIVE INTEGER  $n$  AS A POLYNOMIAL:

$$(a + b)^n = a^n + C_n^1 a^{n-1} b + C_n^2 a^{n-2} b^2 + \\ + C_n^3 a^{n-3} b^3 + \dots + C_n^{n-1} a b^{n-1} + b^n.$$

- NOTE THAT THE SUM OF THE EXPONENTS OF  $a$  AND  $b$  IS CONSTANT AND EQUAL TO  $n$ .

$$C_n^k = \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!}$$

- BINOMIAL COEFFICIENTS,  $n$  - NON-NEGATIVE INTEGER

EXAMPLE:

FROM THE SET  $n \{1,2,3,4\}$ , SELECT ALL THE POSSIBLE COMBINATIONS OF TWO ELEMENTS,  $k = \{1,2\} \{1,3\} \{1,4\} \{2,3\} \{2,4\} \{3,4\}$  IT TURNS OUT SIX OPTIONS.

SUBSTITUTING VALUES INTO THE FORMULA, WE CHECK THE RESULT: BINOMIAL COEFFICIENT EXAMPLE

$$C_4^2 = \frac{4!}{2! (4-2)!} = 6$$

## THE PROPERTIES OF BINOMIAL COEFFICIENTS

1. THE SUM OF THE COEFFICIENTS OF EXPANSION  $(a + b)^n$  IS EQUAL TO  $2^n$ .

IT IS SUFFICIENT TO PUT  $a = b = 1$ . THEN THE RIGHT SIDE OF NEWTON'S BINOMIAL EXPANSION WE WILL HAVE A SUM OF BINOMIAL COEFFICIENTS, AND ON THE LEFT:

$$(1 + 1)^n = 2^n.$$

2. THE COEFFICIENTS MEMBERS EQUIDISTANT FROM THE ENDS OF THE EXPANSION, ARE EQUAL.

THIS PROPERTY FOLLOWS FROM THE RELATION:

$$C_n^k = C_n^{n-k}.$$

- 3. THE AMOUNT OF THE EVEN TERMS IN THE EXPANSION COEFFICIENT EQUAL TO THE SUM OF THE ODD TERMS IN THE EXPANSION COEFFICIENTS; EACH OF THEM IS

$$2^{n-1}.$$

TO PROVE THIS WE USE THE BINOMIAL:  $(1 - 1)^n = 0^n = 0$ .

HERE THE EVEN MEMBERS ARE  $\ll + \gg$  SIGN, AND THE ODD -  $\ll - \gg$ . AS A RESULT TURNS DECOMPOSITION 0, THEREFORE, THE AMOUNT OF BINOMIAL COEFFICIENTS ARE EQUAL TO EACH OTHER, SO EACH OF THEM IS:  $2^n : 2 = 2^{n-1}$  GET TO PROVE.



## • EXAMPLES OF USING THE BINOMIAL OF NEWTON

**EXAMPLE 1.** ARRANGE BEAN  $\frac{1}{x^2}$  IN POWERS OF  $x$ .

WE USE THE BINOMIAL THEOREM:  $(a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k}$

THE VALUES OF THE BINOMIAL COEFFICIENTS CONSISTENTLY FIND THE FORMULA  $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$

FOR EXAMPLE

$$\frac{1}{x^2} = (1 + (-\frac{1}{x}))^2 = \sum_{k=0}^2 \binom{2}{k} 1^k (-\frac{1}{x})^{2-k} = 1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} = 1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

**EXAMPLE 2.** PROVE FORMULA  ~~$\sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$~~

SUBSTITUTING IN THE FORMULA FOR EXPANSION ~~THE~~ VALUE ~~AND~~

GET THE DESIRED RESULT.





**EXAMPLE 3.** PROVE RATIO

WE USE THE RECURRENCE RELATION



**THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION**