

Binomial Theorem

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Binomial Coefficients

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$${}_nC_k = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-k+1)}{k!} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!}$$

This is the number of the way we choose k balls from n numbered balls:

$$[1], [2], [3], \dots, [n]$$

Binomial Theorem

You know well the identities:

$$(x + y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$$

$$(x + y)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3$$

Now how can we develop $(x + y)^4$? We calculate

$$\begin{aligned}(x + y)^4 &= (x + y)(x + y)^3 \\ &= x(x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3) + y(x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(x + y)^4 &= x^4 + 3x^3y + 3x^2y^2 + xy^3 \\ &\quad + x^3y + 3x^2y^2 + 3xy^3 + y^4 \\ &= x^4 + 4x^3y + 6x^2y^2 + 4xy^3 + y^4\end{aligned}$$

Binomial Theorem

General Formula

$$(x + y)^n = x^n + {}_nC_1x^{n-1}y + {}_nC_2x^{n-2}y^2 + \dots \\ \dots + {}_nC_{n-k}x^ky^{n-k} + \dots + {}_nC_{n-1}xy^{n-1} + y^n$$

We choose k factors to choose y and the other $(n - k)$ factors are to choose x .

$$(x + y)^n = \overset{1}{(x + y)} \overset{2}{(x + y)} \dots \overset{n}{(x + y)}$$

Then we get ${}_nC_kx^ky^{n-k}$

A Formula

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$${}_{n+1}C_k = {}_nC_k + {}_nC_{k-1}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcllcl} x(x+y)^n & = & x^{n+1} & + {}_nC_1x^ny & + \dots & + {}_nC_kx^{n-k+1}y^k & + \dots \\ y(x+y)^n & = & & x^ny & + \dots & + {}_nC_{k-1}x^{n-k+1}y^k & + \dots \\ \hline (x+y)^{n+1} & = & x^{n+1} & + {}_{n+1}C_1x^ny & + \dots & + {}_{n+1}C_kx^{n+1-k}y^k & + \dots \end{array}$$