

11.6 Binomial TheoremBinomial Coefficient

$$C(n, r) = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

Alternative notation • $\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$

(read as n choose r)

$\binom{n}{r}$ is called a binomial coefficient.

E.g. $\binom{5}{3} = \frac{5!}{3!2!} = \frac{5 \times 4 \times \cancel{3!}}{\cancel{3!} \times 2!} = \frac{20}{2} = 10$

$$\binom{9}{2} = \frac{9!}{2!7!} = \frac{9 \times 8 \times \cancel{7!}}{\cancel{7!}} = \frac{72}{2} = 36$$

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Note: $\binom{9}{2} = \binom{9}{7}$

In general, $\binom{n}{r} = \binom{n}{n-r}$

Binomial Theorem

Binomial • polynomial with 2 terms

Binomial Theorem tells us how to expand the power of a binomial

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$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} y^k$$

$$= \binom{n}{0} x^n + \binom{n}{1} x^{n-1} y + \binom{n}{2} x^{n-2} y^2 + \dots$$

$$+ \binom{n}{n-2} x^2 y^{n-2} + \binom{n}{n-1} x y^{n-1} + \binom{n}{n} y^n$$

$$(x+y)^3 = \sum_{k=0}^3 \binom{3}{k} x^{3-k} y^k$$

$$= \binom{3}{0} x^3 + \binom{3}{1} x^2 y + \binom{3}{2} x y^2 + \binom{3}{3} y^3$$

$$= x^3 + \frac{3!}{1!2!} x^2 y + \frac{3!}{2!1!} x y^2 + y^3$$

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

E.g. Use binomial Theorem to expand

$$(x+y)^4 =$$

$$(x+y)^5 =$$

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$$(x+y)^4 = x^4 + 4x^3 y + 6x^2 y^2 + 4x y^3 + y^4$$

$$(x+y)^5 = \binom{4}{1} = \frac{4!}{1!3!} = \frac{4 \times \cancel{3!}}{\cancel{3!}} = 4$$

$$\binom{4}{2} = \frac{4!}{2!2!} = \frac{4 \times 3 \times \cancel{2!}}{\cancel{2!} \times \cancel{2!}} = \frac{12}{2} = 6$$

$$(x+y)^5 = x^5 + 5x^4 y + 10x^3 y^2 + 10x^2 y^3 + 5x y^4 + y^5$$

Pascal Triangle Easier way to calculate the binomial coefficient

1						
1	1					
1	3	3	1			
1	4	6	4	1		
1	5	10	10	5	1	
1	6	15	20	15	6	1

n=5 →
n=6 →

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

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

$$(x+y)^4 = x^4 + 4x^3 y + 6x^2 y^2 + 4x y^3 + y^4$$

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