

Binomial Theorem



Preliminaries and Objectives

Preliminaries

- Pascal's triangle
- Factorials
- Sigma notation
- Expanding binomials

Objectives

- Expand $(x + y)^n$ for $n = 3, 4, 5, \dots$

Expanding Binomials

$$\begin{aligned}(x + y)^0 &= 1 \\(x + y)^1 &= 1x + 1y \\(x + y)^2 &= 1x^2 + 2xy + 1y^2 \\(x + y)^3 &= 1x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + 1y^3\end{aligned}$$

Pascal's Triangle

				1					
			1	2	1				
		1	3	3	1				
	1	4	6	4	1				
1	1	6	10	10	6	1			
1	7	21	35	35	21	7	1		

Expanding Binomials

$$\begin{aligned}(x + y)^3 &= 1x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + 1y^3 \\(x + y)^4 &= (1x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + 1y^3)(x + y) \\&= 1x^4 + 1x^3y + 3x^3y + 3x^2y^2 + 3x^2y^2 + 3xy^3 + 1xy^3 + 1y^4 \\&= x^4 + 4x^3y + 6x^2y^2 + 4xy^3 + y^4\end{aligned}$$

Notation

The notation for the coefficient on $x^{n-k}y^k$ in the expansion of $(x + y)^n$ is

$$\binom{n}{k}$$

It is calculated by the following formula

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

In other words

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

Example 1

$$\binom{7}{4} = \frac{7!}{3!4!} = \frac{7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}{3 \times 2 \times 1 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} = 35$$

Example 2

$$(x+y)^7 = x^7 + 7x^6y + 21x^5y^2 + 35x^4y^3 + 35x^3y^4 + 21x^2y^5 + 7xy^6 + y^7$$

Example 3

$$\begin{aligned}(x - 2)^7 &= x^7 + 7x^6(-2) + 21x^5(-2)^2 + 35x^4(-2)^3 \\&\quad + 35x^3(-2)^4 + 21x^2(-2)^5 + 7x(-2)^6 + (-2)^7 \\&= x^7 - 14x^6 + 84x^5 - 280x^4 + 560x^3 - 672x^2 + 384x - 128\end{aligned}$$

Recap

- The expansion of $(x + y)^n$ has terms whose exponents add to n
- The coefficient on $x^k y^{n-k}$ is $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$