

Binomial theorem

Properties of Binomial Coefficients

1. ${}^nC_r = {}^nC_{n-r}$
2. ${}^nC_r = {}^nC_s \Rightarrow r = s \text{ or } r + s = n$
3. ${}^nC_r + {}^nC_{r+1} = {}^{n+1}C_{r+1}$
4. $\frac{{}^nC_r}{{}^{n+1}C_{r+1}} = \frac{r+1}{n+1}$
5. $\frac{{}^nC_r}{{}^nC_{r+1}} = \frac{r+1}{n-r}$

Series of Binomial Coefficients

$$(1+x)^n = {}^nC_0 + {}^nC_1x + {}^nC_2x^2 + \dots + {}^nC_nx^n \quad \dots (1)$$

1. Sum of the binomial coefficients in the expansion of $(1+x)^n = 2^n$

$$2. \sum_{r=0}^n (-1)^r {}^nC_r = 0$$

3. In the expansion $(1+x)^n$:

Sum of the binomial coefficients at odd position = Sum of the binomial coefficients at even position

$${}^nC_0 + {}^nC_2 + {}^nC_4 + \dots = {}^nC_1 + {}^nC_3 + {}^nC_5 + \dots = 2^{n-1}$$

$$4. {}^nC_1 + 2 {}^nC_2 + 3 {}^nC_3 + \dots + n {}^nC_n = n 2^{n-1}$$

$$5. {}^nC_1 - 2 {}^nC_2 + 3 {}^nC_3 - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} n {}^nC_n = 0$$

$$6. {}^nC_0 {}^nC_r + {}^nC_1 {}^nC_{r+1} + {}^nC_2 {}^nC_{r+2} + \dots + {}^nC_{n-r} {}^nC_n = {}^{2n}C_{n+r}$$

$$7. {}^nC_0 + 3 {}^nC_1 + 5 {}^nC_2 + 7 {}^nC_3 + \dots + (2n+1) {}^nC_n = (n+1) 2^n$$

- The coefficients of the expansions of a binomial are arranged in an array. This array is called Pascal's triangle. It can be written as

Index	Coefficient(s)
0	0C_0 (= 1)