

The Binomial Theorem

Definition of a Binomial Coefficient

A Formula for Expanding Binomials: The Binomial Theorem

Finding a Particular Term in a Binomial Expansion

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Pascal's triangle is an array of numbers showing coefficients of the terms in the expansions of $(a + b)^n$. Although credited to French mathematician Blaise Pascal (1623–1662), the triangular array of numbers appeared in a Chinese document printed in 1303. The Binomial Theorem was known in Eastern cultures prior to its discovery in Europe. The same mathematics is often discovered/invented by independent researchers separated by time, place, and culture.

Binomial Expansions

$$\begin{aligned} (a + b)^0 &= 1 \\ (a + b)^1 &= a + b \\ (a + b)^2 &= a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \\ (a + b)^3 &= a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3 \\ (a + b)^4 &= a^4 + 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 + 4ab^3 + b^4 \\ (a + b)^5 &= a^5 + 5a^4b + 10a^3b^2 + 10a^2b^3 + 5ab^4 + b^5 \end{aligned}$$

Pascal's Triangle

Coefficients in the Expansions

				1					
				1	1				
			1	2	1				
		1	3	3	1				
	1	4	6	4	1				
1	5	10	10	5	1				
1	6	15	20	15	6	1			
1	7	21	35	35	21	7	1		
1	8	28	56	70	56	28	8	1	

Chinese Document: 1303



$$\binom{7}{2} =$$

$$\binom{5}{0} =$$

$$\binom{7}{7} =$$

$$\binom{8}{3} =$$

$$(x+5)^4 =$$

$$(2x-3y)^5$$

The fifth term of $(2x+y)^9$