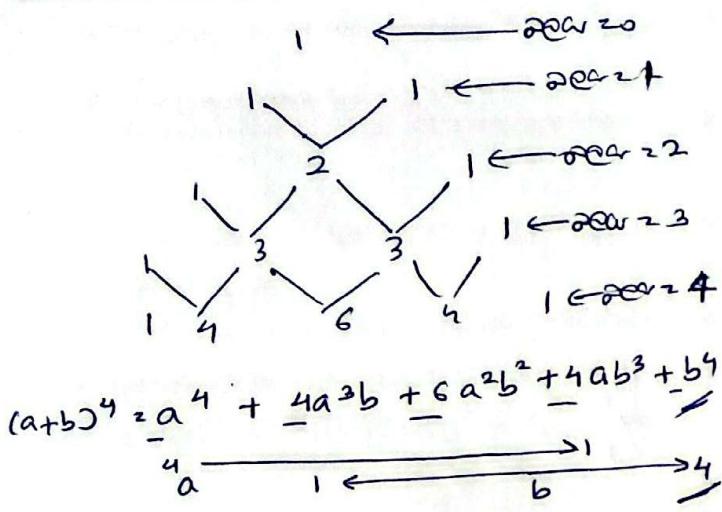


କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଯୋଗିବାର

- * ଏହାରେ କେତେ ପ୍ରକାଶକ ମହିନା
- ଅଛି ତାପିଲ.
- ① କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଆଜିର
- ② କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପ୍ରକାଶକରିତା

୦୧ ଉଚ୍ଚତର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ପରିମା କଣିକା



Note କ୍ଷେତ୍ର କୁଳାଙ୍କାର

- ① କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର କୁଳାଙ୍କାର C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n
- ଏହା ପରିମା କୁଳାଙ୍କାର କିମ୍ବା
- ଏହା ପରିମା କୁଳାଙ୍କାର = କ୍ଷେତ୍ର କୁଳାଙ୍କାର
- କୁଳାଙ୍କାର କୁଳାଙ୍କାର

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline L_1 = 1 \\ \hline O_1 = 1 \\ \hline r! = r \cdot (r-1)! \\ \hline \end{array}$$

୨.୩୦୮ ପ୍ରସାରକାର

$$② \frac{(n+r)!}{(n+3)!} = \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+3)(n+2)(n+1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n+3)(n+2)}$$

- ③ nCr କୁଳାଙ୍କାର

କୁଳାଙ୍କାର

$$\boxed{nCr = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}}$$

$nC_0 = 1$
$nC_1 = n$
$nC_n = 1$
$nC_r = nC_{n-r}$

$$\text{୨.୩୦୮ } ③ C_3 = \frac{8!}{3! \cdot 5!} = \frac{3 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5}{3! \cdot 5!} = \frac{8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5}{3! \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 56 //$$

$$\text{୨.୩୦୮ } ④ C_3 = 7C_4$$

୦୨ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର କୁଳାଙ୍କାର କୁଳାଙ୍କାର

- ① $(a+b)^n$ କୁଳାଙ୍କାର
- ② $\frac{1}{2} nCr$ କୁଳାଙ୍କାର
- ③ $(1+n)^n$ କୁଳାଙ୍କାର

୦୨ ୧. $(a+b)^n$ କୁଳାଙ୍କାର

$$(a+b)^n = nC_0 a^n + nC_1 a^{n-1} b + nC_2 a^{n-2} b^2 + \dots + nC_n b^n$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} nC_0 & \Rightarrow & n \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & n \\ & & \text{କୁଳାଙ୍କାର କୁଳାଙ୍କାର} \\ a^n & \Rightarrow & n \\ & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ b^n & \Rightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

$$2. ୩୦୮ (x^2+y^3)^5$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= {}^5C_0 (x^2)^5 (y^3)^0 + {}^5C_1 (x^2)^4 (y^3)^1 \\ &+ {}^5C_2 (x^2)^3 (y^3)^2 + {}^5C_3 (x^2)^2 (y^3)^3 \\ &+ {}^5C_4 (x^2)^1 (y^3)^4 + {}^5C_5 (x^2)^0 (y^3)^5 \\ &= 1x^{10} + 5x^8y^3 + \frac{5!}{2! \cdot 3!} (x^6)y^6 \\ &+ {}^5C_3 x^4 y^9 + {}^5C_4 x^2 y^{12} \\ &+ y^{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3!}{2! \cdot 3!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x^{10} + 5x^8y^3 + 10x^6y^6 \\ &+ 10x^4y^9 + 5x^2y^{12} + y^{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{5 \cdot 4}{2 \cdot 1}$$

02 ② $(1+nx)^n$ യൊന്തുവാൻ

$$(1+nx)^n = {}^n C_0 n^0 + {}^n C_1 n^1 + \dots + {}^n C_n n^n$$

$$\text{ഒരു } {}^n C_r \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} n \\ 0 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} n \\ n \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} n \\ n \\ \text{ഒരു } n \\ \text{ഒരു } n \\ \text{ഒരു } n \end{matrix} \\ n^0 \Rightarrow 0 \rightarrow n \quad \begin{matrix} n \\ 0 \\ \text{ഒരു } n \\ \text{ഒരു } n \\ \text{ഒരു } n \end{matrix}$$

സൗജ്യപരമായി

$$(1+nx)^5 = (1+n)^5 \\ (1+\sqrt{2})^5 = (1+\sqrt{2})^5 \\ (1-2x)^5 = (1+(-2x))^5$$

ഉംഗി $(1-2x)^4$

$$(1+(-2x))^4 \\ = {}^4 C_0 (-2x)^0 + {}^4 C_1 (-2x)^1 + {}^4 C_2 (-2x)^2 \\ + {}^4 C_3 (-2x)^3 + {}^4 C_4 (-2x)^4 \\ = 1 + 4 \cdot (-2)x + 4 \cdot 8x^2 \\ + 1 \cdot 16 \cdot x^3 \\ - 1 - 8x + 24x^2 - 32x^3 + 16x^4 //$$

$(a+b)^n$ യൊന്തുവാൻ ദശാലോകം
 $(a+b)^n = {}^n C_0 a^0 b^0 + \dots + {}^n C_n a^0 b^n$

① $r \in [n+1]$ എന്ന്.

② $(a+b)^n$ യൊന്തുവാൻ ദശാലോകം

$$1 \text{ രാഹാ } = {}^n C_0 a^0 b^0$$

$$2 \text{ രാഹാ } = {}^n C_1 a^{n-1} b^1$$

$$3 \text{ രാഹാ } = {}^n C_2 a^{n-2} b^2$$

$$T_r = {}^n C_{r-1} a^{n-(r-1)} b^{(r-1)}$$

③ മുകളിൽ രാഹാ $(r+1)$ ആണ് ഉണ്ടാണ്,

$$T_{r+1} = {}^n C_r a^{n-r} b^r$$

$$④ (a+b)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n T_{r+1}$$

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n {}^n C_r a^{n-r} b^r$$

$(1+nx)^n$ യൊന്തുവാൻ ദശാലോകം

$$(1+nx)^n = {}^n C_0 n^0 + \dots + {}^n C_n n^n$$

① $n \in [n+1]$ എന്ന്

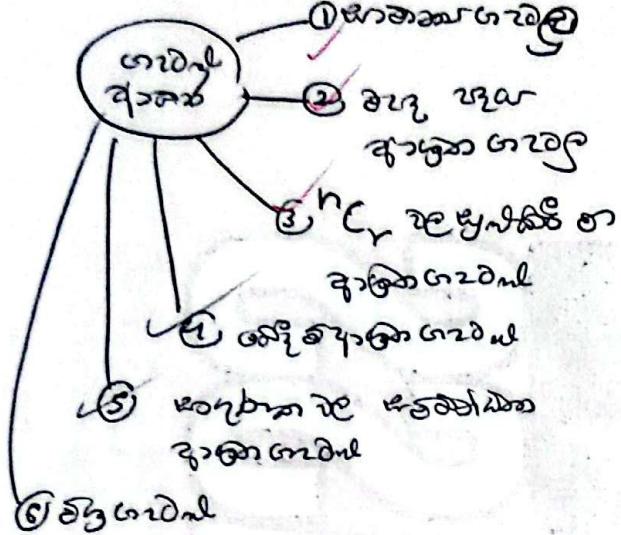
② $(1+nx)^n$ യൊന്തുവാൻ ദശാലോകം

③ സൗജ്യപരമായാണ് $(1+nx)^n$ യൊന്തുവാൻ

$$T_{r+1} = {}^n C_r n^r$$

$$④ (1+nx)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n T_{r+1}$$

$$(1+nx)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n {}^n C_r n^r$$



I ප්‍රස්ථානය යෝගවලා

වැනි තොරතු ඇතුළු ප්‍රස්ථානය
ක්‍රියාත්මක නොමැත්තු නොමැත්තු
වැනි තොරතු ඇතුළු නොමැත්තු
① ප්‍රාග්ධන ප්‍රස්ථානය
වැනි තොරතු
② ප්‍රාග්ධන ප්‍රස්ථානය
වැනි තොරතු

2.10. ① $(n^2 + ty)^{75}$ යොදාන්වීමෙන්
② 25 නොමැත්තු

$$T_{r+1} = {}^n C_r a^{n-r} b^r$$

$$T_{24+1} = {}^{75} C_{24} \cdot (ty^2)^{75-24} \cdot y^{24}$$

~~$T_{r+1} = {}^{75} C_{24} t^{75-24}$~~

$$T_{25} = {}^{75} C_{24} (n^2)^{51-24} y^{24}$$

2.10. ② $(3n + k_n)^6$ යොදාන්වීමෙන්

③ n^2 නොමැත්තු

④ n^4 නොමැත්තු

⑤ n^6 නොමැත්තු

$$T_{r+1} = {}^n C_r a^{n-r} b^r$$

$$T_{r+1} = {}^6 C_r (3n) ^{6-r} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^r$$

~~n^2 නොමැත්තු $r = 4$ නොමැත්තු~~

⑥ n^4 නොමැත්තු එකතු කිරීමෙන්

$$T_{r+1} = {}^6 C_r (3n) ^{6-r} (n^{-r})$$

$$T_{r+1} = {}^6 C_r 3^{6-r} (n)^{6-2r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n^2 & \text{ නොමැත්තු } \\ 6-2r &= 2 \\ -2r &= -4 \\ r &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$T_3 = {}^6 C_2 3^4 n^2$$

⑦ $6-2r = 4$

$\therefore r = 1$

$$T_2 = {}^6 C_1 3^5 n^4$$

2 නොමැත්තු

⑧ $6-2r = 0$

$$6-2r = 0$$

$$\therefore r = 3$$

$$T_4 = {}^6 C_3 3^3 n^0$$

$$T_4 = {}^6 C_3 3^3$$

4 නොමැත්තු

$$(2n^2 - \frac{1}{n^2})^{24} \text{ യുംഗ്രോവ്}$$

(ii) നു ചെറുപ്പായാൽ

(iii) n^2 അല്ലെങ്കിൽ n^{-2} അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

(iv) $\frac{1}{n^8}$ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ n^{-8} അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

$$\left[2n^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{n^2} \right) \right]^{24}$$

$$T_{r+1} = {}^{24}C_r (2n^2)^{24-r} \left(-\frac{1}{n^2} \right)^r$$

$$= {}^{24}C_r + \left[{}^{24-r} \right] n^{48-4r} \frac{(-1)^r}{n^{2r}}$$

$$T_{r+1} = {}^{24}C_r + \left[{}^{24-r} \right] n^{48-4r} (-1)^r$$

(v) n^8 അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

$$48 - 4r = 8$$

$$12 - r = 2$$

~~$T_{13} = {}^{24}C_{12} (2n^2)^{24-12}$~~

$$T_{13} = {}^{24}C_{12} \cdot 2^{24-12} \cdot n^{48-48} \cdot (-1)^{12}$$

$$T_{13} = {}^{24}C_{12} \cdot 2^{12} \cdot (-1)^{12}$$

$$T_{13} = {}^{24}C_{12} \cdot 2^{12} \cdot 1$$

(vi) n^8 അല്ലെങ്കിൽ എന്തെങ്കിൽ

$$48 - 4r = 8$$

$$r = 11/2$$

Ques

$$T_{12} = {}^{24}C_{12} [2^{13}] n^4 (-1)^{12}$$

$$\text{സൂത്രം} = {}^{24}C_{12} \cdot 2^{13} (-1)^{12}$$

(vii) n^{-8} അല്ലെങ്കിൽ എന്തെങ്കിൽ

$$-8 = 48 - 4r$$

$$-2 = 12 - r$$

$$r = 14$$

$$T_{15} = {}^{24}C_{14} (2^{10}) n^{-8} (-1)^{14}$$

$$\text{സൂത്രം} = {}^{24}C_{14} \cdot 2^{10} (-1)^{14}$$

QV n^3 അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

$$-3 = 48 - 4r$$

$$r = 51/4$$

$$r = \frac{12 \cdot 3}{4} \quad \times$$

[\because റിഫ് അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നത്
സൂത്രം]

$\therefore \frac{1}{n^3}$ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

③ $nCr = nC_{n-r}$ എന്നുണ്ട്.

$$\cancel{nCr}$$

$$\frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

LHS = RHS

$$\cancel{nCr}$$

$$nC_{n-r}$$

$$\frac{n!}{(n-r)!(n+r-r)!}$$

$$\frac{n!}{(r!)!(n-r)!}$$

$$② nCr + nC_{r+1} = {}^{n+1}C_{r+1} \text{ എന്നുണ്ട്}$$

$$= nCr + nC_{r+1}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} + \frac{n!}{(r+1)!(n-r-1)!}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} + \frac{n!}{(r+1)r!(n-r)!}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} + \frac{n!}{r!(r+1)(n-r-1)!}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{(n-r)r!(n-r-1)!} + \frac{n!}{(r+1)r!(n-r-1)!}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{r!(n-r-1)!} \left[\frac{1}{n-r} + \frac{1}{r+1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{n!}{r!(n-r-1)!} \frac{(n+1)}{(n-r)(n+r)}$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)!}{(r+1)!(n-r)!} = {}^{n+1}C_{r+1}$$

RHS //

സൗജികൾ

① $(1+3n)(1+k_n)^{25}$ യോഗ്യമാണ് 14, 15, 16

ഈ ഉള്ളടപ്പം അവരുടെ ശീതലത അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു

$$T_{r+1} = nC_r n^r$$

$$\cancel{r=13} T_{14} = nC_{13} n^{13}$$

$$\cancel{r=14} T_{15} = nC_{14} n^{14}$$

$$\cancel{r=15} T_{16} = nC_{15} n^{15}$$

$$nC_{13}, nC_{14}, nC_{15}$$

അവരുടെ രൂപീകരണ ചെയ്യുന്നു

$$nC_{14} - nC_{13} = nC_{15} - nC_{14} = \\ \downarrow \\ n = //$$

② $(1+3n)(1+k_n)^{25}$ യോഗ്യമാണ്

$$(1+3n) \left[{}^{25}C_0 (kn)^0 + {}^{25}C_1 (kn)^1 + \dots + {}^{25}C_{25} (kn)^{25} \right] \\ + \dots$$

$$3. {}^{25}C_1 k + {}^{25}C_2 k^2 //$$

1st
75



④ පොදු සංඛ්‍යා අර්ථයෙන්

සැකක් ගැනීම

එහි නියම පොදු සංඛ්‍යා අවබෝධනය කිරීමෙහි අනුව පොදු සංඛ්‍යා අර්ථයෙන් නිරූපණය කිරීම

⑤ පොදු සංඛ්‍යා අවබෝධනය නිරූපණය කිරීම

* * පොදු සංඛ්‍යා අවබෝධනය නිරූපණය කිරීම

මේ අනු මත්‍යා ඇත්‍ය යොදා ඇත්තා
සිංහල තොරතුරු නිරූපණය කිරීම
සුදුනුවා නිරූපණය කිරීම
නිරූපණය කිරීම.

$$\text{Note} \quad C_1 = nC_1,$$

$$C_2 = nC_2,$$

$$C_3 = nC_3$$

විස්තර ① $(1+n)^6$ යොදා

විවෘත නො යොදා

යොදා නො යොදා (I), (II)

$$\text{I) } {}^6C_0 + {}^6C_1 + \dots + {}^6C_6$$

$$\text{II) } {}^6C_0 + {}^5C_1 + {}^5C_2 + \dots + {}^5C_6$$

$$\text{III) } C_0 + \frac{1}{2}C_1 + \frac{1}{3}C_2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}C_n$$

$$(1+n)^6 = {}^6C_0 n^0 + {}^6C_1 n^1 + \dots + {}^6C_6 n^6$$

②

② ②, $n=1$ නො යොදා

$$\text{I) } (-2)^6 = {}^6C_0 + {}^6C_1 + \dots + {}^6C_6$$

$$\text{II) } \text{② } n=5 \text{ නො යොදා}$$

$$(-6)^6 = {}^6C_0 + {}^5C_1 + \dots + {}^5C_6$$

$$\text{III) } n=1/2 \text{ නො යොදා}$$

$$(\frac{3}{2})^6 = {}^6C_0 + {}^6C_1 + \dots + {}^6C_6$$

$$(1+n)^6 = {}^nC_0 + {}^nC_1 n^1 + \dots + {}^nC_n n^n$$

$$(1+n)^6 = C_0 + C_1 n^1 + \dots + C_n n^n$$

③

③, $n=1/2$ නො යොදා

III)

$$(\frac{3}{2})^6 = C_0 + (\frac{1}{2})^1 + \frac{1}{8}C_3$$

$$+ \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}C_n$$

④ $(1+n)^8$ නො යොදා

$${}^8C_0 + {}^8C_1 + {}^8C_2 + \dots + {}^8C_8$$

$$= {}^8C_1 + {}^8C_3 + {}^8C_5 + {}^8C_7$$

$$(1+n)^8 = {}^8C_0 n^0 + {}^8C_1 n^1 + {}^8C_2 n^2 + \dots + {}^8C_8 n^8$$

④

④, $n=1/2$ නො යොදා

$${}^8 = {}^8C_0 + {}^8C_1 + {}^8C_2 + \dots + {}^8C_8$$

$$- {}^8C_1 + {}^8C_3 + {}^8C_5 + {}^8C_7$$

$${}^8C_0 + {}^8C_2 + {}^8C_4 + {}^8C_6 + {}^8C_8$$

$$= {}^8C_1 + {}^8C_3 + {}^8C_5 + {}^8C_7$$

$${}^8C_0 + {}^8C_2 + {}^8C_4 + {}^8C_6 + {}^8C_8$$

$$= {}^8C_1 + {}^8C_3 + {}^8C_5 + {}^8C_7$$

③ $(1+nx)^6$ yekabur orna

$$1) {}^6C_0 + {}^6C_1 + {}^6C_2 + {}^6C_3 + {}^6C_4 + {}^6C_5 + {}^6C_6 \text{ yekabur}$$

$$2) {}^6C_1 + {}^6C_2 + {}^6C_3 \text{ yekabur}$$

$$(1+nx)^6 = {}^6C_0 n^0 + {}^6C_1 n + {}^6C_2 n^2 + {}^6C_3 n^3 + \dots + {}^6C_6 n^6$$

④ $n=1$ yekabur

$$2^6 = {}^6C_0 + {}^6C_1 + {}^6C_2 + {}^6C_3 + \dots + {}^6C_6 - ①$$

⑤ $n=2$ yekabur

$$2^8 = {}^6C_0 + {}^6C_1 + {}^6C_2 + {}^6C_3 + \dots + {}^6C_6 - ②$$

⑥ $+6$

$$2^{12} = 2^8 + 2^6 + 2^4 + \dots + 2^0$$

$$2^8 = 1 + {}^6C_2 + {}^6C_4 + {}^6C_6$$

$$2^8 = {}^6C_0 + {}^6C_2 + {}^6C_4 + {}^6C_6 =$$

⑦ -3

$$2^5 = {}^6C_1 + {}^6C_3 + \dots + {}^6C_5$$

$$2^5 = {}^6C_1 + {}^6C_3 + {}^6C_5$$

⑧ $C_1 + 2C_2 + 3C_3 + 4C_4 + \dots + nC_n$ yekabur.

$$(1+nx)^n = 1 + C_1 n + C_2 n^2 + C_3 n^3 + \dots + C_n n^n - ①$$

⑨ $n=1$ yekabur

$$n(1+n)^{n-1} = C_1 + C_2 n^1 + C_3 3n^2 + \dots + C_n n^{n-1} - ②$$

⑩ $n=1$ yekabur

$$n(2)^{n-1} = C_1 + 2C_2 + 3C_3 + \dots + nC_n //$$

⑪ $C_0 + \frac{C_1}{2} + \frac{C_2}{3} + \frac{C_3}{4} + \dots + \frac{C_n}{n+1}$ yekabur

$$(1+nx)^n = C_0 n^0 + C_1 n + C_2 n^2 + \dots + C_n n^n - ③$$

⑫ oyved yekabur abd.

$$\left(\frac{1+n}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} = \frac{C_0 n^1}{1} + \frac{C_1 n^2}{2} + \frac{C_2 n^3}{3} + \dots + \frac{C_n n^{n+1}}{n+1} + k$$

$n=1$ DD.

$$\frac{2^{n+1}}{2} = C_0 + \frac{C_1}{2} + \dots$$

$$2^n = C_0 + \frac{C_1}{2} + \frac{C_2}{3} + \dots + \frac{C_n}{n+1} + k$$

oyved yekabur

kaoy qanib yekabur

Kekaburonged n=0 qanib

$$\frac{1}{n+1} = k$$

$$2^n - \frac{1}{n+1} = C_0 + \frac{C_1}{2} + \frac{C_2}{3} + \dots + \frac{C_n}{n+1}$$

④ തൈര് ഫലം ഒരും

മുൻ അവലോകന ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട്
അവലോകന മുൻ അവലോകന
ഒരു വിവരാശയാണ്.

① $(a+b)^n = a^n + b^n$ യാഥാക്കാരാബ
ഒരു രേഖാപ്രാണി

$$(a+b)^n = a^n + b^n$$

$$= \left[{}^n C_0 a^0 b^0 + {}^n C_1 a^{n-1} b^1 + \dots + {}^n C_n a^0 b^n \right] - a^n - b^n$$

$$= [a^n + {}^n C_1 a^{n-1} b^1 + \dots + b^n] - a^n = b^n$$

$$= ab [\underbrace{\quad \quad \quad}_k]$$

∴ ab \times കുറക്കാൻ ആവശ്യമാണ്

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (3^2)^{n+1} = 3^{2n+2} - 8n - 9 ;$$

യാഥാക്കാരാബ ഒരു രേഖാപ്രാണിയാണ്

$$(3^2)^{n+1} = 8n - 9$$

$$(9)^{n+1} = 8n - 9$$

$$(9 \cdot 9^n) = 8n - 9$$

$$9(1+8)^n = 8n - 9$$

$$9\left[1 + {}^n C_1 8 + {}^n C_2 8^2 + \dots + {}^n C_n 8^n \right] = 8n - 9$$

$$9\left(1 + n8 + \dots \right) = 8n - 9$$

$$8n - 8n + 9 =$$

$$64n + 9 =$$

$$64(n+9)$$

ഈ കുറക്കാൻ

64 ആവശ്യമാണ്.

⑤ മുൻ കുറക്കാൻ വിവരാശയാണ്
സംഖ്യാഗണിതം.

⑥ [2] എളുപ്പത്തിൽ മുൻ കുറക്കാൻ

$$\textcircled{1} \quad {}^n C_0 + {}^n C_1 + {}^n C_2 + {}^n C_3 + \dots + {}^n C_{n-1} + {}^n C_n$$

ഒരു സൗജന്യമാണ് യാഥാക്കാരാബ

$$(1+n)^n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

ഒരു സൗജന്യമാണ്.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (1+n)^n = (1 + (n + ({}^2 n^2 + \dots + {}^n n^n)))$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (1+\frac{1}{n})^n = (1 + (\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^n}))$$

$$\textcircled{1} \times \textcircled{2} \quad (n^1) \text{ വിവരാശയാബ}$$

$$C_0 + C_1 \frac{1}{n} + C_2 \frac{1}{n^2} + \dots + C_n \frac{1}{n^n}$$

n^{-1} വിവരാശയാബ $C_0 + C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_{n-1} + C_n$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{ex: } 4^4 \text{ വിവരാശയാബ}$$

$$(4+n)^4 \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n = \frac{(n+1)^{2n}}{n^n}$$

$$T_{r+1} = \frac{2n}{n^n} C_r n^r$$

$$T_{r+1} = 2n C_r n^{(r-n)}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad n^{-1} \text{ വിവരാശയാബ}$$

$$r-n = -1 \text{ വിവരാശയാബ}$$

$$r = (n-1)$$

$$T_n = 2n C_{n-1} n^{-1}$$

ഈ വിവരാശയാബ ആവശ്യമാണ്.

$$2n C_{n-1} = -C_0 + C_1 C_2 + \dots -$$

$$\frac{2n!}{(n-1)! (n+1)} = C_0 + C_1 C_2 + \dots$$

$$\cos 3\theta = 4\cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta$$

$$\sin 3\theta = 3\sin \theta - 4\sin^3 \theta$$

ବାକୀ ପରିଚୟ ଦିଆଯାଇଛା

ଫଳାବ୍ୟାକ୍ଷରଣ କରିବାର ପ୍ରସ୍ତର

ବାକୀ କରିବାକାଲେ

$$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^3 = \cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta$$

(\because ଫଳାବ୍ୟାକ୍ଷରଣ କରିବାର)

$$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^3 \\ = \cos^3 \theta + 3i\cos^2 \theta \sin \theta + 3\cos \theta \sin^2 \theta \\ + i\sin^3 \theta [\text{ଫଳାବ୍ୟାକ୍ଷରଣ }]$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2}$$

$$\cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta = (\cos^3 \theta - i \sin^3 \theta) \\ + 3i(\cos^2 \theta \sin \theta (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta))$$

$$\cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta = \cos^3 \theta + i 3\cos^2 \theta \sin \theta \\ - 3\cos \theta \sin^2 \theta - i \sin^3 \theta$$

$$[\cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta \sin^2 \theta] + i [3\cos^2 \theta \sin \theta - \sin^3 \theta] \\ = \cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta$$

ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

$$\cos 3\theta \rightarrow \cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta \sin^2 \theta = \cos 3\theta$$

$$\cos 3\theta = \cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta (1 - \cos^2 \theta)$$

$$\cos 3\theta = 4\cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta$$

$$\sin 3\theta \rightarrow 3\cos^2 \theta \sin \theta - \sin^3 \theta = \sin 3\theta$$

$$\sin 3\theta = 3\sin \theta - 4\sin^3 \theta$$