

Project 2

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April 1, 2024

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1 Python Code

```
from math import factorial

def Pascal(numRows):
    triangle=""
    for i in range(numRows+1):
        for j in range(numRows-i+1):
            triangle+="  "
            # loop to get elements of row i
        for j in range(i+1):
            # nCr = n!/((n-r)!*r!)
            num=factorial(i)
            den=factorial(j)*factorial(i-j)
            triangle+=( str(num//den) + "  " )

        triangle+="\n"

    return triangle
```

2 Print Pascal's Triangle

2.1 $(s - t)^{10}$

Pascal(10)

```

      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
1 9 36 84 126 126 84 36 9 1
1 10 45 120 210 252 210 120 45 10 1
```

Binomial Expansion: $s^{10} - 10s^9t + 45s^8t^2 - 120s^7t^3 + 210s^6t^4 - 252s^5t^5 + 210s^4t^6 - 120s^3t^7 + 45s^2t^8 - 10st^9 + t^{10}$

2.2 $(2x + y)^5$

Pascal(5)

```

      1
     1 1
    1 2 1
   1 3 3 1
  1 4 6 4 1
 1 5 10 10 5 1

```

Binomial Expansion: $2x^5 + 5(2x)^4y + 10(2x)^3y^2 + 10(2x)^2y^3 + 5(2x)y^4 + y^5$

3 List elements of a power set

3.1 Python Code

```

from itertools import chain, combinations

def powerset(given):
    s=list(given)
    result=chain.from_iterable(combinations(s,r) for r in
        ↪ range(len(s)+1))
    return list(result)

```

3.2 (a, b, c, d, e)

```

my_set={'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'}
seta=powerset(my_set)
seta

```

```
[(), ('b',), ('a',), ('d',), ('e',), ('c',), ('b', 'a'), ('b',
↳ 'd'), ('b', 'e'), ('b', 'c'), ('a', 'd'), ('a', 'e'),
↳ ('a', 'c'), ('d', 'e'), ('d', 'c'), ('e', 'c'), ('b', 'a',
↳ 'd'), ('b', 'a', 'e'), ('b', 'a', 'c'), ('b', 'd', 'e'),
↳ ('b', 'd', 'c'), ('b', 'e', 'c'), ('a', 'd', 'e'), ('a',
↳ 'd', 'c'), ('a', 'e', 'c'), ('d', 'e', 'c'), ('b', 'a',
↳ 'd', 'e'), ('b', 'a', 'd', 'c'), ('b', 'a', 'e', 'c'),
↳ ('b', 'd', 'e', 'c'), ('a', 'd', 'e', 'c'), ('b', 'a',
↳ 'd', 'e', 'c')]
```

```
len(seta)
```

```
32
```

3.3 (2, 4, 6, 8, 10, one)

```
my_set={2,4,6,8,10,'one'}
setb=powerset(my_set)
setb
```

```
[(), (2,), (4,), (6,), (8,), (10,), ('one',), (2, 4), (2, 6),
↳ (2, 8), (2, 10), (2, 'one'), (4, 6), (4, 8), (4, 10), (4,
↳ 'one'), (6, 8), (6, 10), (6, 'one'), (8, 10), (8, 'one'),
↳ (10, 'one'), (2, 4, 6), (2, 4, 8), (2, 4, 10), (2, 4,
↳ 'one'), (2, 6, 8), (2, 6, 10), (2, 6, 'one'), (2, 8, 10),
↳ (2, 8, 'one'), (2, 10, 'one'), (4, 6, 8), (4, 6, 10), (4,
↳ 6, 'one'), (4, 8, 10), (4, 8, 'one'), (4, 10, 'one'), (6,
↳ 8, 10), (6, 8, 'one'), (6, 10, 'one'), (8, 10, 'one'), (2,
↳ 4, 6, 8), (2, 4, 6, 10), (2, 4, 6, 'one'), (2, 4, 8, 10),
↳ (2, 4, 8, 'one'), (2, 4, 10, 'one'), (2, 6, 8, 10), (2, 6,
↳ 8, 'one'), (2, 6, 10, 'one'), (2, 8, 10, 'one'), (4, 6, 8,
↳ 10), (4, 6, 8, 'one'), (4, 6, 10, 'one'), (4, 8, 10,
↳ 'one'), (6, 8, 10, 'one'), (2, 4, 6, 8, 10), (2, 4, 6, 8,
↳ 'one'), (2, 4, 6, 10, 'one'), (2, 4, 8, 10, 'one'), (2, 6,
↳ 8, 10, 'one'), (4, 6, 8, 10, 'one'), (2, 4, 6, 8, 10,
↳ 'one')]
```

```
len(setb)
```

```
64
```

3.4 ($a, 1, b, 2, c, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 4, 8, 16$)

```
my_set={'a', 1, 'b', 2, 'c', 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 4, 8, 16}  
setc=powerset(my_set)  
len(setc)
```

```
8192
```

3.5 (3, 1, 24, 5, 9, 10, 11, 16, 29, 37, 54, 42, 18)

```
my_set={3, 1, 24, 5, 9, 10, 11, 16, 29, 37, 54, 42, 18}  
setd=powerset(my_set)  
len(setd)
```

```
8192
```

3.6 Function to find powerset length

In general, the length of a powerset will be 2^n , where n is the number of elements in a set.