

# Algebra and Analytic Geometry lecture

Philip Policki

9th October 2020

## 1 Sets of numbers

- Natural Numbers  $N = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$
- Integers  $Z = \{\dots, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$
- Rational Numbers  $Q = \{\frac{p}{q}; q, p \in Z, q \neq 0\}$
- Real Numbers  $R$  Any distance from 0 on the number line

## 2 Operation law on numbers

1. Commutative law  
 $a + b = b + a$   
 $ab = ba$
2. Associative law  
 $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$   $(ab)c = a(bc)$   $a(b + c) = ab + bc$

For  $\{N, Z, Q, R\}$  all the laws listed above are true

## 3 Divisibility

$A|B$  if there is a  $c \in N$

## 4 Prime Numbers

A natural number  $\neq 1$  is called a prime if it has only two divisors, namely 1 and itself.

*Examples* : 2, 3, 5, 7, ...

### 4.1 Theorem

Every natural number can be uniquely (up to orders of factors) described as a product of prime numbers.

*Example* :  $24 = 2 * 2 * 2 * 3$

## 5 Principle of Mathematical Induction

Law for proving statements

If  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k$  are statements and:

1.  $p_1$  is true
2. if  $p_k$  is true, then  $p_{k+1}$  is also true

Example:

## 6 Binomial formula

Newtons formula for expanding powers of sums

$$(x + y)^1 = x + y$$

$$(x + y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$$

$$(x + y)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3$$

$$(x + y)^4 = \text{To difficult to remember or to expand}$$

### 6.1 Theorem

$$(a + b)^n = \binom{n}{0}a^n b^0 + \binom{n}{1}a^{n-1}b^1 + \binom{n}{2}a^{n-2}b^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{n}a^0 b^n$$

This can be simplified to:

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^k$$

### 6.2 Find a given coefficient of a given equation

Question: Find the coefficient of  $x^4$  in  $(2x - \frac{1}{x})^6$

$$(2x - \frac{1}{x})^6 = (2x + \frac{-1}{x})^6$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^6 \binom{6}{k} (2x)^{6-k} (\frac{-1}{x})^k$$

To calculate 'k' to substitute it into the equation we have to have only one x so:  
 $2^{6-k} x^{6-k} - x^{-k} - > x^{6-k-k} - > x^{6-2k}$

Based on that and the fact that we want to get the coefficient of  $x^4$  we do the following:

$$6 - 2k = 4$$

$$k = 1$$

So we substitute and we get:

$$\binom{6}{1} 2x^{6-1} * (\frac{-1}{x})^1 = \frac{6!}{5!} 2x^5 * \frac{-1}{x} = 6 * 2x^5 * \frac{-1}{x} = -12x^4$$

Therefore the answer is -12