



Math for the people, by the people.

## Pascal's triangle is symmetrical along its central column

Canonical name	PascalsTriangleIsSymmetricalAlongItsCentralColumn
Date of creation	2013-03-22 19:00:14
Last modified on	2013-03-22 19:00:14
Owner	PrimeFan (13766)
Last modified by	PrimeFan (13766)
Numerical id	5
Author	PrimeFan (13766)
Entry type	Corollary
Classification	msc 05A19

As a consequence of Pascal's rule, we see that Pascal's triangle is symmetrical along its central column (the column containing the central binomial coefficients). Expressing individual values in Pascal's triangle  $T$  as  $T(n, k)$ , with  $n$  and  $k$  being integers obeying the relation  $-1 < k \leq n$ , this means that each  $T(n, k) = T(n, n - k)$ .

Since Pascal's triangle is essentially a table in which to look up binomial coefficients,

$$T(n, k) = \binom{n}{k}.$$

From Pascal's rule it follows that  $T(n, k) = T(n - 1, k - 1) + T(n - 1, k)$ .

Obviously  $T(0, k) = 1$  because there is only one way to choose no items from a collection of  $k$  items; likewise,  $T(k, k) = 1$  because there is only one way to choose  $k$  items from a collection of  $k$  items. Therefore, the leftmost and rightmost column of Pascal's triangle are filled with 1's. Almost as obvious is the fact that  $T(1, k) = k$  because there are  $k$  ways to choose just one item from a collection of  $k$  items; likewise,  $T(k - 1, k) = k$  because there are  $k$  ways to choose all but one item from a collection of  $k$  items since leaving out one item in turn can only be done  $k$  times in such a collection.

From the foregoing, row 1 of Pascal's triangle is 1, 1, row 2 is 1, 2, 1 and row 3 is 1, 3, 3, 1. From Pascal's rule it follows that even-numbered rows (with an odd number of columns, and their highest, central value at  $T(\frac{k}{2}, k)$ ) will be symmetrical along the central value if the previous row was also symmetrical, while odd-numbered rows (with an even number of columns, and the highest, central value at both  $T(\frac{k-1}{2}, k)$  and  $T(\frac{k+1}{2}, k)$ ) will be symmetrical about the central values if the previous row was symmetrical. Since the first three rows are symmetrical, all the following rows are also symmetrical.