

$$(1+x)^n = {}^nC_0 + {}^nC_1 x + {}^nC_2 x^2 + {}^nC_3 x^3 + \dots + {}^nC_n x^n$$

$$\int_0^x (1+x)^n dx = \int_0^x ({}^nC_0 + {}^nC_1 x + {}^nC_2 x^2 + {}^nC_3 x^3 + \dots + {}^nC_n x^n) dx$$

$$\frac{(1+x)^{n+1} - 1}{n+1} = {}^nC_0 x + {}^nC_1 \frac{x^2}{2} + {}^nC_2 \frac{x^3}{3} + {}^nC_3 \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots + \frac{{}^nC_n}{n+1} x^{n+1}$$

$$x=1, \quad \frac{2^{n+1} - 1}{n+1} = \frac{{}^nC_0}{1} + \frac{{}^nC_1}{2} + \frac{{}^nC_2}{3} + \frac{{}^nC_3}{4} + \dots + \frac{{}^nC_n}{n+1}$$

$$1. \quad 2^1 \binom{n}{0} + 2^2 \binom{n}{1} + 2^3 \binom{n}{2} + 2^4 \binom{n}{3} + \dots + 2^{n+1} \binom{n}{n} = ?$$

$$= \sum_{r=0}^n 2^{r+1} \frac{\binom{n}{r}}{r+1} = \frac{3^{n+1} - 1}{n+1} (1+x)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n \binom{n}{r} x^r$$

$$2. \quad \frac{2^2 \binom{n}{0}}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{2^3 \binom{n}{1}}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{2^4 \binom{n}{2}}{3 \cdot 4} + \dots + \frac{2^{n+2} \binom{n}{n}}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{\binom{n}{r} 2^{r+2}}{(r+1)(r+2)}$$

$$\int_0^x (1+x)^n dx = \int_0^x \left(\sum_{r=0}^n \binom{n}{r} x^r \right) dx \Rightarrow \frac{3^{n+2} - 1}{(n+1)(n+2)} - \frac{x}{n+1} = \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{\binom{n}{r} x^{r+1}}{r+1}$$

$$\int_0^x \left(\frac{(1+x)^{n+1} - 1}{n+1} \right) dx = \int_0^x \left(\sum_{r=0}^n \frac{\binom{n}{r} x^{r+1}}{r+1} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{(1+x)^{n+2} - 1}{(n+1)(n+2)} - \frac{x}{n+1} = \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{\binom{n}{r} x^{r+2}}{(r+1)(r+2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{{}^nC_r 2^{r+1}}{(r+1)} &= \frac{1}{(n+1)} \sum_{r=0}^n {}^{n+1}C_{r+1} 2^{r+1} \\
 &= \frac{(1+2)^{n+1} - {}^{n+1}C_0 2^0}{(n+1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{{}^nC_r 2^{r+2}}{(r+1)(r+2)} &= \frac{1}{(n+1)} \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{{}^{n+1}C_{r+1} 2^{r+2}}{(r+2)} = \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \sum_{r=0}^n {}^{n+2}C_{r+2} 2^{r+2} \\
 \frac{3^{n+2} - (1+2(n+2))}{(n+1)(n+2)} &= \frac{(1+2)^{n+2} - \left({}^{n+2}C_0 2^0 + {}^{n+2}C_1 2^1 \right)}{(n+1)(n+2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad {}^nC_0^2 + {}^nC_1^2 + {}^nC_2^2 + {}^nC_3^2 + \dots + {}^nC_n^2 = ?$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad {}^nC_0 {}^nC_4 + {}^nC_1 {}^nC_5 + {}^nC_2 {}^nC_6 + {}^nC_3 {}^nC_7 + \dots + {}^nC_{n-4} {}^nC_n = {}^{2n}C_{n-4}$$

$$= \text{Coeff. of } x^{n-4} \text{ in } (1+x)^{2n} = {}^{2n}C_{n-4}$$

$${}^nC_0 {}^nC_n + {}^nC_1 {}^nC_{n-1} + {}^nC_2 {}^nC_{n-2} + {}^nC_3 {}^nC_{n-3} + \dots + {}^nC_n {}^nC_0 = {}^{2n}C_n$$

$$(1+x)^n = {}^nC_0 + {}^nC_1 x + {}^nC_2 x^2 + {}^nC_3 x^3 + {}^nC_4 x^4 + \dots + {}^nC_n x^n \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$(x+1)^n = {}^nC_0 x^n + {}^nC_1 x^{n-1} + {}^nC_2 x^{n-2} + {}^nC_3 x^{n-3} + {}^nC_4 x^{n-4} + {}^nC_5 x^{n-5} + \dots + {}^nC_n$$

$$\textcircled{1} \times \textcircled{2} \quad (1+x)^{2n} = {}^nC_0 {}^nC_n + ({}^nC_1 {}^nC_n + {}^nC_0 {}^nC_{n-1})x + \dots + ({}^nC_2 {}^nC_n + {}^nC_1 {}^nC_{n-2} + {}^nC_0 {}^nC_{n-3})x^2 + \dots + {}^nC_0 {}^nC_n x^{2n}$$

Equate Coeff. of x^n

$${}^{2n}C_n = {}^nC_0^2 + {}^nC_1^2 + {}^nC_2^2 + \dots + {}^nC_n^2$$

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + \dots + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + a_nx^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) &= a_0 + \frac{a_1}{x} + \frac{a_2}{x^2} + \frac{a_3}{x^3} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{x^n} \\ &= \frac{a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + a_2x^{n-2} + \dots + a_n}{x^n} \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \quad {}^nC_0^2 - {}^nC_1^2 + {}^nC_2^2 - {}^nC_3^2 + \dots + (-1)^n {}^nC_n^2$$

$$4. \quad {}^nC_0 {}^nC_1 - {}^nC_1 {}^nC_2 + {}^nC_2 {}^nC_3 - {}^nC_3 {}^nC_4 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} {}^nC_{n-1} {}^nC_n$$

= coeff of x^{n-1} in $(1-x^2)^n = \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ is even} \\ (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{n!}{2^{\frac{n-1}{2}} (\frac{n-1}{2})!} & n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$

$$(1-x)^n = {}^nC_0 - {}^nC_1 x + {}^nC_2 x^2 - {}^nC_3 x^3 + \dots + (-1)^n {}^nC_n x^n$$

$$(x+1)^n = {}^nC_0 x^n + {}^nC_1 x^{n-1} + {}^nC_2 x^{n-2} + {}^nC_3 x^{n-3} + \dots + {}^nC_n$$

$${}^nC_0^2 - {}^nC_1^2 + {}^nC_2^2 - {}^nC_3^2 + \dots + (-1)^n {}^nC_n^2 = \text{coeff. of } x^n \text{ in } (1-x^2)^n$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ is odd} \\ {}^nC_{n/2} (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} & n \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \sum_{0 \leq i < j \leq n} \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} \binom{n}{j} = \binom{n}{0} \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{0} \binom{n}{2} + \binom{n}{1} \binom{n}{3} + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1} \binom{n}{n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} \right)^2 - \left(\binom{n}{0}^2 + \binom{n}{1}^2 + \binom{n}{2}^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{n}^2 \right) \right] = \boxed{\binom{n}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(2^{2n} - 2^n \binom{n}{n} \right)$$

$$\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} 1 =$$

$$(i, j) = (1, 2), (1, 3), \dots, (1, n)$$

$$(2, 3), (2, 4), \dots, (2, n)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$(n-1, n)$$

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Binomial Theorem

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