

$$(6\sqrt{6} + 14)^{2n+1} - (6\sqrt{6} - 14)^{2n+1} = 2 \left[\binom{2n+1}{1} (6\sqrt{6})^{2n} (14) + \binom{2n+1}{3} (6\sqrt{6})^{2n-2} (14)^3 + \dots \right]$$

$$[x] + \left(\{x\} - N \right) = 2K, \quad K \in \mathbb{I}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \{x\} < 1 \\ 0 &< N < 1 \\ -1 &< -N < 0 \\ -1 &< \{x\} - N < 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\{x\} - N = 0}$$

$$x\{x\} = xN = (20)^{2n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\sqrt{3}+1)^{2n} + (\sqrt{3}-1)^{2n} &= 2^n \left((2+\sqrt{3})^n + (2-\sqrt{3})^n \right) \\
 [x] + \left(\{x\} + N \right) &= 2^{n+1} \left[{}^nC_0 2^n + {}^nC_2 2^{n-2} (\sqrt{3})^2 + {}^nC_4 2^{n-4} (\sqrt{3})^4 + \dots \right] \\
 &= [x] + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

∴ Find the remainder when

(i) 2^{2005} is divided by 17

$$2(17-1)^{501} = 2(17\lambda - 1)$$

$$= 17\lambda - 17 + 15 = 17\lambda + \boxed{15}$$

(ii) 5^{99} is divided by 13 $\Rightarrow 5(26-1)^{49} = 13\lambda - 5 = 13\lambda - 13 + 8$

(iii) 7^{103} is divided by 25 $\Rightarrow 7(50-1)^{51} = 25\lambda - 7 = 13\lambda + \boxed{8}$

(iv) $2^{(32)^{32}}$ is divided by 7

$$= 25\lambda + \boxed{18}$$

(v) $(32)^{32}$ is divided by 7

$$(32)^{32} = 2^{160} = (3-1)^{160} = 3\lambda + 1$$

$$2^{5(3\lambda+1)} = 2^{3\lambda+2} = 4(1+7)^{\lambda} = 7\mu + \boxed{4} \quad 2^{3\lambda+1} = 2(1+7)^{\lambda} = 7\lambda + \boxed{2}$$

$$\boxed{{}^n C_r} = n {}^{n-1} C_{r-1} \quad \checkmark$$

div. by n

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

Note → ① If r, n are coprime, then ${}^n C_r$ is divisible by ' n '.

② m, n are coprime, then
 $nQ_1 + R = K_1 m$, $K_2 m = nQ_2 + R$, $m, 2m, 3m, \dots, (n-1)m$ give all
 $(K_1 - K_2)m = n(Q_1 - Q_2)$ impossible remainders from 1 to $n-1$ if divided
 by n .

$$(1+x)^n = {}^nC_0 + {}^nC_1x + {}^nC_2x^2 + {}^nC_3x^3 + \dots + {}^nC_r x^r + \dots + {}^nC_n x^n$$

$$x=1, \quad 2^n = {}^nC_0 + {}^nC_1 + {}^nC_2 + {}^nC_3 + \dots + {}^nC_n \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum_{r=0}^n {}^nC_r = 2^n$$

$$x=-1, \quad 0 = {}^nC_0 - {}^nC_1 + {}^nC_2 - {}^nC_3 + \dots + (-1)^n {}^nC_n \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum_{r=0}^n {}^nC_r (-1)^r = 0$$

$$2^{n-1} = {}^nC_0 + {}^nC_2 + {}^nC_4 + {}^nC_6 + \dots$$

$$2^{n-1} = {}^nC_1 + {}^nC_3 + {}^nC_5 + {}^nC_7 + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \underline{1.} \quad {}^nC_1 + {}^nC_3 2 + {}^nC_5 2^2 + {}^nC_7 2^3 + \dots = ? \\
 & (1+x)^n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[{}^nC_1(\sqrt{2}) + {}^nC_3(\sqrt{2})^3 + {}^nC_5(\sqrt{2})^5 + {}^nC_7(\sqrt{2})^7 + \dots \right] \\
 & = \frac{(1+\sqrt{2})^n - (1-\sqrt{2})^n}{2\sqrt{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\sum_{r=0}^n r(r-1)(r-2) \dots (-1)^r {}^nC_r = 0$$

$$n(1+x)^{n-1} = 1 \cdot {}^nC_1 x^0 + 2 \cdot {}^nC_2 x^1 + 3 \cdot {}^nC_3 x^2 + 4 \cdot {}^nC_4 x^3 + \dots + r \cdot {}^nC_r x^{r-1} + \dots + n \cdot {}^nC_n x^{n-1}$$

$$\sum_{r=0}^n r {}^nC_r = 0$$

$$x=1, \quad n \cdot 2^{n-1} = 1 \cdot {}^nC_1 + 2 \cdot {}^nC_2 + 3 \cdot {}^nC_3 + 4 \cdot {}^nC_4 + \dots + n \cdot {}^nC_n = \sum_{r=1}^n r {}^nC_r$$

$$\boxed{\sum_{r=0}^n (-1)^r r^m {}^nC_r = 0, \quad m \in \mathbb{W}}$$

$$x=-1, \quad 0 = 1 \cdot {}^nC_1 - 2 \cdot {}^nC_2 + 3 \cdot {}^nC_3 - 4 \cdot {}^nC_4 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} n \cdot {}^nC_n$$

$$\sum_{r=0}^n (-1)^r r^n {}^nC_r = 0$$

$$x=-1$$

$$0 = \sum_{r=0}^n r(r-1) {}^nC_r (-1)^r$$

$$x=1, \quad n(n-1)(1+x)^{n-2} = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot {}^nC_2 x^0 + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot {}^nC_3 x^1 + 4 \cdot 3 \cdot {}^nC_4 x^2 + \dots + n(n-1) {}^nC_n x^{n-2}$$

$$n(n-1) 2^{n-2} = \sum_{r=2}^n r(r-1) {}^nC_r$$

$$\sum_{r=0}^n (-1)^r r^2 {}^nC_r = 0$$

1. ${}^nC_0 + 5 {}^nC_1 + 9 {}^nC_2 + 13 {}^nC_3 + \dots + \text{upto } (n+1) \text{ terms} = ?$

$$= \sum_{r=0}^n (1+4r) {}^nC_r = \sum_{r=0}^n {}^nC_r + 4 \sum_{r=1}^n r {}^nC_r$$

$$= \sum_{r=0}^n {}^nC_r + 4n \sum_{r=1}^n {}^{n-1}C_{r-1}$$

$$= 2^n + 4n 2^{n-1}$$

$$= (2n+1)2^n$$

Ex-II (Complete)

$$(1+x)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n {}^nC_r x^r$$

$$\sum_{r=0}^n (4r+1) {}^nC_r = ?$$

$$(1+x^4)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n {}^nC_r x^{4r}$$

$$x(1+x^4)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n {}^nC_r x^{4r+1}$$

$$(1+x^4)^n + x n(1+x^4)^{n-1}(4x^3) = \sum_{r=0}^n {}^nC_r (4r+1) x^{4r}$$

$$x=1 \quad 2^n + n 2^{n-1}(4) = \sum_{r=0}^n {}^nC_r (4r+1)$$