

$$(6\sqrt{6} + 14)^{2n+1} - (6\sqrt{6} - 14)^{2n+1} = 2 \left[{}_{2n+1} C_1 (6\sqrt{6})^{2n} (14) \right. \\ \left. + {}_{2n+1} C_3 (6\sqrt{6})^{2n-2} (14)^3 + \dots \right]$$

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

$$0 \leq \{x\} < 1 \\ 0 < N < 1 \\ -1 < \{x\} - N < 1 \\ -1 < \{x\} - N < 1$$

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

$$\{x\} = N = (2^0)^{2n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\sqrt{3}+1)^{2n} + (\sqrt{3}-1)^{2n} &= 2^n \left((2+\sqrt{3})^n + (2-\sqrt{3})^n \right) \\
 [\gamma]_{\{\gamma_n\}+N} &= 2^{n+1} \left[{}^n C_0 2^n + {}^n C_2 2^{n-2} (\sqrt{3})^2 + {}^n C_4 2^{n-4} (\sqrt{3})^4 + \dots \right] \\
 &= [\gamma] + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

1. Find the remainder when

$$(i) 2^{2005}$$

is divided by 17

$$2(17-1)^{501}$$

$$= 2(17\lambda - 1)$$

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

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

$$(iii) 7^{103} \text{ is divided by } 25 \rightarrow 7(50-1)^{51} = 25\lambda - 7 = 25\lambda + \boxed{18}$$

$$(iv) \frac{2^{32}}{(32)^3} \text{ is divided by } 7$$

$$(v) (32)^5 \text{ is divided by } 7$$

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

$$2^5(3K+1) = 2^{3\lambda+2}$$

$$= 2((1+7)^\lambda)^3 K + 2^3 K = 7\lambda + \boxed{2}$$



$$= n^{n-1} C_{r-1}$$

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

Div. by n^r

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

② m, n are coprime, then
 $n Q_1 R = k_1 m$, $k_2 m = n Q_2 R$ $m, 2m, 3m, \dots, (n-1)m$ give all
 $(k_1 - k_2)m = n(Q_1 - Q_2)$ impossible remainders from 1 to $\frac{n-1}{n}$ if divided by n .

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

$x=1$, $2^n = {}^nC_0 + {}^nC_1 + {}^nC_2 + {}^nC_3 + \dots + {}^nC_n \Rightarrow \boxed{\sum_{r=0}^n {}^nC_r = 2^n}$

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

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

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

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

$$(1+x)^n = {}^n C_0 + {}^n C_1 x + {}^n C_2 x^2 + {}^n C_3 x^3 + \dots + {}^n C_r x^r + \dots + {}^n C_n x^n$$

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

$$n(1+x)^{n-1} = 1 \cdot {}^n C_1 x + 2 \cdot {}^n C_2 x^2 + 3 \cdot {}^n C_3 x^3 + 4 \cdot {}^n C_4 x^4 + \dots + n \cdot {}^n C_n x^{n-1}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} x=1 & \quad 5 \cdot 2^{n-1} = 1 \cdot {}^n C_1 + 2 \cdot {}^n C_2 + 3 \cdot {}^n C_3 + 4 \cdot {}^n C_4 + \dots + n \cdot {}^n C_n = \sum_{r=1}^n r {}^n C_r \\ x=-1 & \quad \boxed{\sum_{r=0}^n (-1)^r {}^n C_r = 0, m \in \mathbb{W}} \\ & = 1 \cdot {}^n C_1 - 2 \cdot {}^n C_2 + 3 \cdot {}^n C_3 - 4 \cdot {}^n C_4 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \cdot {}^n C_n \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} x=-1 & \quad 0 = \sum_{r=0}^n r(r-1) \cdot {}^n C_r (-1)^r \\ & = \sum_{r=0}^n r(r-1) \cdot {}^n C_r \end{aligned}$$

$$n(n-1)(1+x)^{n-2} = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot {}^n C_2 x + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot {}^n C_3 x^2 + 4 \cdot 3 \cdot {}^n C_4 x^3 + \dots + n(n-1) \cdot {}^n C_n x^{n-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x=1, \quad n(n-1) 2^{n-2} & = \sum_{r=2}^n r(r-1) {}^n C_r \\ & = \sum_{r=0}^n (-1)^r r^2 {}^n C_r = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore {}^n C_0 + 5 \cdot {}^n C_1 + 9 \cdot {}^n C_2 + 13 \cdot {}^n C_3 + \dots + \text{upto } (n+1) \text{ terms} = ?$$

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

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

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

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

Ex-II (Complete)

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} x=1 \\ 2^n + n 2^{n-1} (4) = \sum_{r=0}^n {}^n C_r (4r+1) \end{aligned}$$