

# Sviluppo di $(a+b)^n$

mercoledì 4 ottobre 2023

18:50

$$(a+b)^n \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R} \\ n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n=2 &\rightarrow a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \\ n=3 &\rightarrow a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3 \\ n=4 &\rightarrow a^4 + 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 + 4ab^3 + b^4 \\ n=5 &\rightarrow a^5 + 5a^4b + 10a^3b^2 + 10a^2b^3 + 5ab^4 + b^5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & 1 & & & \\ & & 1 & 2 & 1 & & \\ & 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 & & \\ 1 & 4 & 6 & 4 & 1 & & \\ & 1 & 5 & 10 & 10 & 5 & 1 \end{array} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{triangolo} \\ \text{di} \\ \text{Pascal} \end{array}$$

Dati:  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  tale  $(a+b)^n = T_{n,0}a^n + T_{n,1}a^{n-1}b + \dots + T_{n,n}b^n$  dove  $T_{n,0}, \dots, T_{n,n}$  sono i numeri che compaiono nella  $n$ -esima riga del Triangolo

**Fattoriale** di un numero  $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 0! = 1 \\ 1! = 0! \cdot 1 = 1 \\ 2! = 1! \cdot 2 = 2 \\ 3! = 2! \cdot 3 = 6 \\ 4! = 3! \cdot 4 = 24 \end{array} \right\} n! = (n-1)! \cdot n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

**Coefficiente Binomiale**  $\binom{n}{k}$  di  $n$  su  $k$

Dati:  $n, k \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$ , con  $k \leq n$  si definisce  $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!}$

$$\text{es } \frac{5!}{2!3!} = \binom{5}{3} = \frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 10$$

**Teorema**: se  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  e  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  allora  $(a+b)^n = \binom{n}{0}a^n + \binom{n}{1}a^{n-1}b + \binom{n}{2}a^{n-2}b^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1}ab^{n-1} + \binom{n}{n}b^n$

$$\begin{array}{l} \binom{0}{0} \\ \binom{1}{0} \binom{1}{1} \\ \binom{2}{0} \binom{2}{1} \binom{2}{2} \\ \binom{3}{0} \binom{3}{1} \binom{3}{2} \binom{3}{3} \\ \binom{4}{0} \binom{4}{1} \binom{4}{2} \binom{4}{3} \binom{4}{4} \end{array} \quad \text{triangolo di Pascal}$$

$$1) \binom{n}{0} = \binom{n}{n} = 1$$

$$2) \binom{n+1}{k+1} = \binom{n}{k} + \binom{n}{k+1}$$

$$\text{Da 1) e 2) si trova: } \binom{n}{0} = \frac{n!}{(n-0)!0!} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$\binom{n}{n} = \frac{n!}{(n-n)!n!} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$(a+b)^0 = \binom{0}{0} a^0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a+b)^n &= \binom{n}{0}a^n + \binom{n}{1}a^{n-1}b + \binom{n}{2}a^{n-2}b^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{n-2}a^2b^{n-2} + \binom{n}{n-1}ab^{n-1} + \binom{n}{n}b^n = \\ &= a^n + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^k + b^n = \sum_{k=0}^n a^{n-k} b^k \end{aligned}$$

**Teorema**: Per ogni  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$   $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$(a+b)^n = a^n + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^k + b^n, \text{ se inoltre } a \neq 0 \text{ e } b \neq 0 \text{ allora } (a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^k$$

$$\text{SOMMATORIA} \quad \sum_{k=1}^n a_k = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$$

**Potenza e Esponente in  $\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}$**   $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}, n \in \mathbb{N}$  è definito:  $a^n = \underbrace{a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot \dots \cdot a}_n$

**Proprietà**

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$1) a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$$

$$2) (a^m)^n = a^{m \cdot n}$$

$$3) a^m \cdot b^m = (a \cdot b)^m$$

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R} \quad K \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$a^K = a^n \quad \text{se } K = n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$a^K = a^0 = 1 \quad \text{se } K = 0$$

$$a^K = a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n} \quad \text{se } K = -n$$

**Proprietà 1) 2) 3)**  $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$  e  $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\cdot \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0 \text{ e } \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad a^{\frac{1}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a}$$

$$\cdot \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0 \text{ e } \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad a^{-\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{a}}$$

$$D: \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0 \text{ e } \forall q \in \mathbb{Q} \text{ si definisce } a^q = (a^{\frac{p}{r}})^{\frac{q}{r}} = (a^{\frac{1}{r}})^{\frac{pq}{r}} \text{ se } q = \frac{p}{r} \quad a^{\frac{p}{r}} = \sqrt[r]{a^p} = (\sqrt[r]{a})^p$$

$$\text{se } a > 0 \text{ allora se } \frac{p}{r} = \frac{p'}{r'} \text{ allora } (a^{\frac{1}{r}})^{\frac{pq}{r}} = (a^{\frac{1}{r'}})^{\frac{p'q'}{r'}} \text{ coincidono}$$

$$\text{se } a < 0 \text{ non succede } (-8)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{-8} = -2$$

$$(-8)^{\frac{2}{6}} = \sqrt[6]{(-8)^2} = \sqrt[6]{64} = 2$$

**Proprietà**  $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0$  e  $\forall q \in \mathbb{Q}$  è definito  $a^q$  in modo tale da valgono:

$$1) a^q \cdot a^p = a^{q+p}$$

$$2) (a^q)^p = a^{qp}$$

$$3) a^q \cdot b^q = (a \cdot b)^q$$

**Proprietà**

$$\text{se } a = 1 \quad a^q = 1 \quad \forall q \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\text{se } a > 0 \quad a^q < a^p \quad \text{se } q < p \quad \forall q, p \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\text{se } 0 < a < 1 \quad \text{allora } a^q > a^p \quad \text{se } q < p$$

**Teorema**: esiste un unico modo di definire  $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0$  e  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ , un numero reale  $a^x$  in modo tale che valgono le seguenti proprietà:

$$\cdot a^x \quad \text{se } x = \frac{n}{r} \quad \sqrt[r]{a^n}$$

$$\cdot a^x > 0 \quad a > 0$$

$$\cdot a^x \cdot a^y = a^{x+y}, \quad (a^x)^y = a^{xy}$$

$$\cdot a^x \cdot b^x = (a \cdot b)^x$$

**Logaritmo**

Se  $a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0, a \neq 1$  e  $y \in \mathbb{R}, y > 0$  allora esiste un unico  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  tale che  $a^x = y$

$$x = \log_a y$$

$$\cdot \log_a 1 = 0$$

$$\cdot \log_a a = 1$$

$$\cdot \log_a (x \cdot y) = \log_a x + \log_a y$$

$$\cdot \log_a \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \log_a x - \log_a y$$

$$\cdot \log_a (x^K) = K \log_a x$$

$$\cdot (\log_a b) (\log_b x) = \log_a x$$

$$\cdot \text{se } a > 1 \text{ allora } \log_a x > \log_a y \quad \text{se } x > y > 0$$

$$\cdot \text{se } a > 0 \text{ e } a < 1 \text{ allora } \log_a x < \log_a y \quad \text{se } x > y > 0$$