$(\chi + \alpha)^2 = {\binom{2}{0}} \alpha^2 + {\binom{2}{1}} \times \alpha + {\binom{2}{2}} \times^2 = \alpha^2 + 2\chi \alpha + \chi^2$

$$(x+a)^n = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} x^i a^{n-i}$$

: עבור סכום המקדמים הבינומיים בלבד, נציב a=x=1 ונקבל

$$2^n = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i}$$

 $(x+a)^n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{k} x^k a^{n-k}$ 14 אאן או און או און או גיל כאו

 $\sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1^k + (-1)^k}{2} {n \choose k} 3^k = \frac{4^n + (-2)^n}{2}$ הוכיחו ש

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{n} (1^{k} + (-1)^{k}) {n \choose k} 3^{k} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{n} ({n \choose k} 3^{k} + (-1)^{k} {n \choose k} 3^{k})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n} {\binom{n}{k}} 3^{k} 1^{n-k} + \sum_{k=0}^{n} {(-1)^{k}} {\binom{n}{k}} 3^{k} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left((3+1)^{n} + \sum_{k=0}^{n} {\binom{n}{k}} (-3)^{k} \cdot 1^{n-k} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(4^{n} + (-3+1)^{n} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left((3+1)^{n} + \sum_{k=0}^{n} {\binom{n}{k}} (-3)^{k} \cdot 1^{n-k} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(4^{n} + (-3+1)^{n} \right)$$

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14 אאא k2 הלגיל כאו 14 אר k2 הלגיל

 $\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1^k + (-1)^k}{2} \binom{n}{k} \, 3^k = \frac{4^n + (-2)^n}{2}$ הוכיחו ש

 $N=0 \qquad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1}{k} + (-1)^{k}} {\binom{k}{3}} = \frac{2}{4^{k} + (-1)^{k}} : \frac{2}{3^{k} + (-1)$

 $\frac{1^{9}+(-1)^{9}}{2}\binom{9}{3}3^{9} = \frac{2}{2}\frac{0!}{0!0!}\cdot 1 = 1 = \frac{1+1}{2} = \frac{1+1}{2} = \frac{1+1}{2}$

 $\int_{1/2}^{1/2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2$

$$N = 1 : \underbrace{1^{0} + (-1)^{0} \binom{1}{0}}{3}^{0} + \underbrace{1^{1} + (-1)^{1} \binom{1}{1}}{3}^{1} = \underbrace{1^{1} + (-2)^{1}}{2}$$

$$\underline{n=2}: \frac{1}{1} + (-1)^{\circ} {2 \choose {\circ}} + \frac{1}{1} + (-1)^{\circ} {2 \choose {1}} + \frac{1}{2} + (-1)^{2} {2 \choose {1}} = \frac{4^{2} + (-1)^{2}}{2}$$

שונה מהשלה שדור ובא - ראו את האוקר

$$\sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{1}{1_{k} + (-1)_{k}} {\binom{N}{2}}_{k} = \frac{2}{N_{k} + (-2)_{k-1}}$$

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$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{k-1} \frac{1}{2^{k}} \left(\frac{1}{2^{k}} \right) 3^{k} = \sum_{k=0}^{k-1} \frac{1}{2^{k}} \left(\frac{1}{2^{k}} \right) 4^{k} + \frac{1}{2^{k}} \left(\frac{1}{2^{k}} \right) 3^{k} = \sum_{k=0}^{k-1} \frac{1}{2^{k}} \left(\frac{1}{2^{k}} \right) 3^{k} + \sum_{k=0}^{k-1} \frac{1}{2^{$$

$$\frac{4^{n-1}+(-2)^{n-1}}{2}+3\sum_{k=0}^{n-1}\frac{1^{k}-(-\lambda)^{k}}{2}\binom{n-1}{k}3^{k}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac$$

$$\frac{1}{4^{n-1} + (-2)^{n-1}} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4^{n-1} - (-2)^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{4^{n-1} + 3 \cdot 4^{n-1} + (-2)^{n-1} - 3(-2)^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{4^{n-1} + 3 \cdot 4^{n-1} + (-2)^{n-1} - 3(-2)^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{4^{n-1} + 3 \cdot 4^{n-1} + (-2)^{n-1} - 3(-2)^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{4^{n-1} + 3 \cdot 4^{n-1} + (-2)^{n-1} - 3(-2)^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{4^{n-1} + 3 \cdot 4^{n-1} + (-2)^{n-1} + (-2)^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{4^{n-1} + 3 \cdot 4^{n-1} + (-2)^{n-1} + (-2)^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{4^{n-1} + 3 \cdot 4^{n-1} + (-2)^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{4^{n-1} + 3 \cdot 4^{n-1}} = \frac{$$

$$= \frac{1}{4 \cdot n_{k-1} + (-5)(-5)_{k-1}} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot n_{k-1} + (-5)_{k-1}} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot n_{k-1} + (-5)_{$$