

$$\Rightarrow x^{10} = \frac{1}{2^{10}} \underbrace{\left[(t+1)^{10} \right]}_{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{二项式}}} = \sum_{k=0}^{10} \underbrace{a_k}_{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{系数}}} t^k \quad t^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\frac{5}{2}} &= C_{10}^{\frac{5}{2}} \cdot t^{\frac{5}{2}} \\ &= C_{10}^5 t^5 \\ a_5 &= \frac{C_{10}^5}{2^{10}} \end{aligned}$$

证. $\underbrace{(1+x)^n}_{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{二项式}}} \geq 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} x^2 \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^*, x > 0)$

$$\begin{aligned} (1+x)^n &= C_n^0 \cdot 1^n \cdot x^0 + C_n^1 \cdot 1^{n-1} \cdot x^1 + C_n^2 \cdot 1^{n-2} \cdot x^2 \\ &\quad + C_n^3 \cdot 1^{n-3} \cdot x^3 + \dots + C_n^n \cdot 1^0 \cdot x^n \\ &\geq 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} x^2 \end{aligned}$$

12. (1) 求 $\left(9x + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{x}}\right)^{18}$ 的展开式的常数项;

(2) 已知 $(1 + \sqrt{x})^n$ 的展开式中第 9 项、第 10 项、第 11 项的二项式系数构成等差数列, 求 n ;

(3) 求 $(1+x+x^2)(1-x)^{10}$ 的展开式中 x^4 的系数;

(4) 求 $(x^2 + x + y)^5$ 的展开式中 $x^5 y^2$ 的系数.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad T_{r+1} &= C_{18}^r (9x)^r \left(\frac{1}{3\sqrt{x}}\right)^{18-r} = \underbrace{C_{18}^r 9^r \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{18-r}}_{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{系数}}} \cdot x^{r - \frac{18-r}{2}} \\ r = \frac{18-r}{2} &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} r=18 \end{cases} \Rightarrow r=6 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_{18}^6 \cdot 9^6 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{12} = C_{18}^6 \cdot 3^{12-12} = C_{18}^6$$

$$(2) \quad \underbrace{2C_n^9}_{\Delta} = C_n^8 + C_n^{10} \Rightarrow 2 \cdot \frac{n!}{9! (n-9)!} = \frac{n!}{8! (n-8)!} + \frac{n!}{10! (n-10)!}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{9(n-9)} - \frac{1}{(n-8)(n-9)} = \frac{1}{90}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2(n-8) - 9}{9(n-8)(n-9)} = \frac{1}{90}$$

$$(2n-15) \cdot 10 = n^2 - 17n + 72$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 - 17n + 20 = 0$$

$$= n^2 - 3n + 22 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 2 \times 11 \\ 14 \times 2 \end{array} \Rightarrow (n-14)(n-2) = 0 \\ & \Rightarrow n = 14 \text{ or } 2 \end{aligned}$$

12. (1) 求 $\left(9x + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{x}}\right)^{18}$ 的展开式的常数项;

(2) 已知 $(1 + \sqrt{x})^n$ 的展开式中第 9 项、第 10 项、第 11 项的二项式系数构成等差数列, 求 n ;

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(4) 求 $(x^2 + x + y)^5$ 的展开式中 $x^5 y^2$ 的系数。

$$(13) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} (1-x)^{10} & + & x(1-x)^{10} & + & x^2(1-x)^{10} \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ x^4 & & x^3 & & x^2 \end{array}$$

$$C_{10}^4 (-1)^4 + C_{10}^3 (-1)^3 + C_{10}^2 (-1)^2 = C_{10}^4 + C_{10}^2 - C_{10}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{r+1} &= C_{10}^r \cdot 1^{10-r} \cdot (-x)^r = \underbrace{C_{10}^r (-1)^r}_{\substack{10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \\ 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}} = \frac{10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7}{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} + \frac{10 \times 9}{2 \times 1} - \frac{10 \times 9 \times 8}{3 \times 2 \times 1} \\ &= 210 + 45 - 120 = 90 + 45 = 135. \end{aligned}$$

12. (1) 求 $\left(9x + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{x}}\right)^{18}$ 的展开式的常数项;

(2) 已知 $(1 + \sqrt{x})^n$ 的展开式中第 9 项、第 10 项、第 11 项的二项式系数构成等差数列, 求 n ;

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(4) 求 $(x^2 + x + y)^5$ 的展开式中 $x^5 y^2$ 的系数。

$$[1 \frac{5}{3}] \left[\underbrace{(x^2+x)}_{\Delta} + y \right]^5 \longrightarrow C_5^2 y^2 \underbrace{(x^2+x)^3}_{\Delta} \quad x^5 y^2$$

$$\boxed{y^2 x^3} (x+1)^3 \quad T_{r+1} = C_3^r x^r \cdot 1$$

$$C_3^2 \boxed{x^2} \cdot$$

$$C_5^2 C_3^2$$

$$[1 \frac{5}{3}] (x^2+x+y)^5$$

排列组合

$$= (x^2+x+y)(x^2+x+y)(x^2+x+y)(x^2+x+y)(x^2+x+y)$$

$$x^5 y^2$$

$$y^2 \rightarrow 2 \text{ 选 } 2 \text{ 个 } y$$

$$x^5 \Rightarrow 3 \text{ 个 } x^2 \text{ 中选 } 2 \text{ 个 } x^2 \text{ 和 } 1 \text{ 个 } x$$

$$C_5^2 \cdot C_3^2 \cdot C_1^1$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$y \cdot y \quad x^2 \cdot x^2 \quad x$$

$$= x^5 y^2$$

$$5 = 2 + 2 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \text{ 个 } x^2 \text{ 选 } 2, 1 \text{ 个 } x$$

$$\text{eg. } [x^3 + x^2 + \underline{2}]^6$$

$$\frac{x^{10}}{8} \text{ 系数}$$

$$[i \xi =] \quad [(x^3 + x^2) + 1]^6 \quad T_{11} = C_b^r \cdot (x^3 + x^2)^r \cdot 2^{6-r}$$

$$180 \quad \sum_{r,s} C_b^r \cdot \left[C_{r,s}^s \cdot x^{3s} \cdot x^{2r} \right] \cdot 2^{6-r}$$

\uparrow
 T_{s+1}

$$C_b^r C_r^s x^{\overbrace{3s+2r-2s}^{10}} \cdot 2^{6-r} \quad (6 \geq r \geq s \geq 0)$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline r=5 & s=0 \\ \hline r=4 & s=2 \\ \hline r=3 & s=4 \quad \times \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$s+2r=10$
 Δ

$$\Rightarrow [C_b^5 C_5^0 \cdot 2^{6-5} + C_b^4 C_4^2 \cdot 2^{6-4}] x^{10}$$

$$[i \xi =]$$

$$(x^3 + x^2 + 2)^6$$

$$\frac{x^{10}}{8}$$

$$10 = \frac{m}{1} x^3 + \frac{n}{1} x^2$$

$m+n \leq 6$

$$6 = \begin{array}{c} \uparrow x^3 \\ m=2 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \uparrow x^2 \\ n=2 \end{array} \checkmark + \begin{array}{c} \uparrow 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$2 \times 1 + 2 + 1 = 10$

$$6 = \underline{m=0} + \underline{n=5} \checkmark + \underline{1}$$

$$(C_b^2 C_4^2 \cdot 2^2 + C_b^6 \cdot C_6^5 \cdot C_1^1 \cdot 2^1) x^{10}$$

2. 二项式定理的严格证明: 数学归纳法

$$\text{验证 } (a+b)^n = C_n^0 a^n b^0 + C_n^1 a^{n-1} b^1 + \dots + C_n^k a^{n-k} b^k + \dots + C_n^n a^0 b^n$$

1. 归纳奠基 $n=1$ 时, $(a+b)^1 = C_1^0 a^1 b^0 + C_1^1 a^0 b^1 = a+b \checkmark$

2. 归纳递推 $n=k$ 时, 假设结论成立

$$n=k+1 \text{ 时, } (a+b)^{k+1} = (a+b) \cdot (a+b)^k$$

$$= (a+b) \left[C_k^0 a^k b^0 + \dots + C_k^r a^r b^{k-r} + \dots + C_k^k a^0 b^k \right]$$

$$= \left[\underbrace{C_k^0 a^k b^0 + \dots + C_k^k a^0 b^k}_{\text{原式}} \right] + \left[\underbrace{C_k^0 a^{k+1} b^0 + \dots + C_k^k a^k b^1}_{\text{新项}} \right]$$

$$= \left[C_k^0 a^{k+1} b^0 + (C_k^0 + C_k^1) a^k b^1 + (C_k^1 + C_k^2) a^{k-1} b^2 + \dots + C_k^k a^{k+1} b^0 \right]$$

$$\underbrace{C_k^m + C_k^{m+1}}_{= C_{k+1}^{m+1}} = C_{k+1}^{m+1} \quad (C_k^{k-1} + C_k^k) a^k b^1 + C_k^k a^{k+1} b^0$$

$$C_{k+1}^0 a^{k+1} b^0 + C_{k+1}^1 a^k b^1 + C_{k+1}^2 a^{k-1} b^2 + \dots + C_{k+1}^{k+1} a^0 b^{k+1}$$

证毕.

3° = 二项式系数的性质 (杨氏海)

(组合数)

$$(a+b)^0$$

$$(a+b)^1$$

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

$$(a+b)^4 = a^4 + 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 + 4ab^3 + b^4$$

$$C_n^0 + C_n^1 + \dots + C_n^n = 2^n$$

$$\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$$

一种组合的测试

$$C_0^0$$

个数的集合

$$C_1^0, C_1^1$$

$$C_2^0, C_2^1, C_2^2$$

$$C_3^0, C_3^1, C_3^2, C_3^3$$

$$C_4^0, C_4^1, C_4^2, C_4^3, C_4^4$$

$$1 + 1 = 2$$

$$1 + 2 + 1 = 4 = 2^2$$

$$1 + 3 + 3 + 1 = 8 = 2^3$$

$$1 + 4 + 6 + 4 + 1 = 16 = 2^4$$

$$C_n^k = y_k \quad (0 \leq k \leq n)$$

1° 最大项的性质

$$y_k - y_{k-1} = C_n^k - C_n^{k-1} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} - \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k+1)!} \geq 0$$

$$= n! \frac{(n-k+1) - k}{(k-1)!(n-k+1)!} = \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k+1)!} [n+1-2k]$$

$$n+1-2k > 0 \Rightarrow y_k > y_{k-1}, \quad n+1-2k < 0 \Rightarrow y_k < y_{k-1}$$

$$n+1$$

$$k = \frac{n+1}{2} \Rightarrow y_k = y_{k-1} \Rightarrow y_{\frac{n+1}{2}} = y_{\frac{n-1}{2}}$$

$$k < \frac{n+1}{2} \Rightarrow n+1-2k > 0 \Rightarrow y_k > y_{k-1} \quad \{y_k\} \uparrow$$

$$y_1 < y_2 < \dots < y_{\frac{n+1}{2}} = y_{\frac{n-1}{2}}$$

$$k > \frac{n+1}{2} \Rightarrow n+1-2k < 0 \Rightarrow y_k < y_{k-1} \quad \{y_k\} \downarrow$$

$$y_1 < y_2 < \dots < y_{\frac{n+1}{2}} = y_{\frac{n-1}{2}} > y_{\frac{n+1}{2}+1} > \dots$$

$$n+1$$

$$y_k - y_{k-1} = C_n^k - C_n^{k-1} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} - \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k+1)!} \geq 0$$

$$= n! \frac{(n-k+1) - k}{(k-1)!(n-k+1)!} = \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k+1)!} [n+1-2k]$$

max

$$n+1-2k > 0 \Rightarrow y_k > y_{k-1}, \quad n+1-2k < 0 \Rightarrow y_k < y_{k-1}$$

$$y_k - y_{k-1} \quad \left| k = \frac{n}{2} + 1 \right| \quad n+1-2k=0 \quad k = \frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow n+1-2k = n+1-n-2 = -1 < 0 \quad \text{所以 } y_{\frac{n}{2}} \leq y_{\frac{n}{2}+1}$$

$$y_{\frac{n}{2}+1} - y_{\frac{n}{2}} < 0$$

$$\cdot k \leq \frac{n}{2} \Rightarrow n \geq 2k \Rightarrow n+1-2k > 0 \quad y_k > y_{k+1} \quad \{y_k\} \uparrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{\frac{n}{2}+1} < y_{\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$y_1 < \dots < y_{\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$\cdot k \geq \frac{n}{2} + 1 \Rightarrow n \leq 2k-2 \Rightarrow n+1-2k \leq -2+1 = -1 < 0, \quad y_k < y_{k+1} \quad \{y_k\} \downarrow$$

$$y_{\frac{n}{2}+1} > \dots > y_{\frac{n}{2}+p}, \quad \forall p \geq 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1 < \dots < y_{\frac{n}{2}} > y_{\frac{n}{2}+1} > y_{\frac{n}{2}+2} > \dots$$

☆ $y_{\frac{n}{2}}$ 最大

2° 赋值

$$(1+x)^n = C_n^0 \cdot 1^n \cdot x^0 + C_n^1 \cdot 1^{n-1} \cdot x^1 + \dots + C_n^k \cdot 1^{n-k} \cdot x^k + \dots + C_n^n \cdot 1^0 \cdot x^n$$

$$= C_n^0 + C_n^1 x + C_n^2 x^2 + \dots + C_n^n x^n, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{令 } x=1, \quad C_n^0 + C_n^1 + C_n^2 + \dots + C_n^n = 2^n \quad \text{①}$$

$$\text{令 } x=-1, \quad C_n^0 - C_n^1 + C_n^2 - C_n^3 + \dots + (-1)^n C_n^n = 0 \quad \text{②}$$

$$\text{①} + \text{②} \quad \geq C_n^0 + 2C_n^2 + \dots + 2C_n^{\frac{n}{2} \text{ max}} = 2^n.$$

$$\Rightarrow C_n^0 + C_n^2 + \dots + C_n^{\frac{n}{2} \text{ max}} = 2^{n-1} \quad \text{③}$$

$$\text{①} - \text{③} \quad C_n^1 + C_n^3 + \dots + C_n^{\frac{n}{2} \text{ max}} = 2^n - 2^{n-1} = 2^{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_m^0 + C_m^2 + \dots + C_m^m = C_m^1 + C_m^3 + \dots + C_m^{m-1}$$

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

$$\frac{大}{小} = 100$$

3° 排列

$$\begin{cases} a_1, \dots, a_n \\ 0 \rightarrow C_n^0 \\ 1 \rightarrow C_n^1 \\ \vdots \\ n \rightarrow C_n^n \end{cases}$$

C_0^0 个元素集合

$$\star \quad C_0^0 + C_1^1 = C_2^2$$

$$1 + 1 = 2$$

$$1 + 2 + 1 = 4 = 2^2$$

$$1 + 3 + 3 + 1 = 8 = 2^3$$

$$1 + 4 + 6 + 4 + 1 = 16 = 2^4$$



$$\begin{matrix} C_2^0 & C_2^1 & C_2^2 \\ C_3^0 & C_3^1 & C_3^2 & C_3^3 \\ C_4^0 & C_4^1 & C_4^2 & C_4^3 & C_4^4 \end{matrix}$$

$$1^\circ \quad C_3^0 + C_3^1 = C_4^1, \quad C_3^1 + C_3^2 = C_4^2, \dots$$

$$\boxed{C_n^m + C_n^{m-1} = C_{n+1}^m} \quad \star$$

$$2^\circ \quad 1^2 + 2^2 + 1^2 = 6 \quad (C_2^0)^2 + (C_2^1)^2 + (C_2^2)^2 = C_4^2$$

$$\boxed{(C_n^0)^2 + \dots + (C_n^n)^2 = C_{2n}^n}$$

$$C_n^0 C_m^k + C_n^1 C_m^{k-1} + \dots + C_n^k C_m^0 = C_{n+m}^k \quad \left\{ k \leq \min\{n, m\} \right\}$$

$$3^0 \quad C_1^1 + C_2^1 + C_3^1 + C_4^1 = C_5^2? \quad ?$$

$$\boxed{C_n^n + C_{n+1}^n + \dots + C_{n+p}^n = C_{n+p+1}^{n+1}}$$

\parallel
 C_{n+1}^{n+1}
 C_{n+2}^{n+1}

11. 设数列 $\{y_k\}$ 的通项公式为 $y_k = C_n^k$, 其中 $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$.

(1) 讨论数列 $\{y_k\}$ 的单调性;

(2) 证明:

$$y_0^2 + y_1^2 + y_2^2 + \dots + y_n^2 = \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2}$$

✓ (3) 已知 $x_1 = 1$, 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $a_n = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \dots + x_n y_n$.

(a) 若 $\{x_n\}$ 为 6 为公比的等比数列, 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 S_n ;

$$(d) \quad x_n = n^2.$$

(b) 若 $\{x_n\}$ 为 1 为公差的等差数列, 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 S_n ;

(c) 若 $x_n = (-1)^n n$, 证明: $\{a_n\}$ 是常数列。

$$(a) \quad 6^{n-1} = x_n \quad a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n C_n^k \cdot 6^{k-1} = \frac{1}{6} \left[\sum_{k=1}^n C_n^k \cdot 6^k \cdot 1^{n-k} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \cdot 6^k \cdot 1^{n-k} - 1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[(6+1)^n - 1 \right] = \frac{1}{6} [7^n - 1]$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{7(1-7^n)}{1-7} - n.$$

$$(b) \quad x_n = n. \quad a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{2} C_n^k = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n}{2} C_{n-1}^{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^n n C_{n-1}^{k-1} = \sum_{t=0}^{n-1} n C_{n-1}^t = n \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

$$= n \sum_{t=0}^{n-1} C_{n-1}^t \cdot \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s}^{n-1-t}$$

无中生有

$$= n \cdot (1+1)^{n-1} = \underline{\underline{n \cdot 2^{n-1}}}$$

$$(c) \quad x_n = (-1)^n n \quad a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n C_n^k (-1)^k k = \sum_{k=1}^n n C_{n-1}^{k-1} (-1)^k = n \sum_{t=0}^{n-1} C_{n-1}^t (-1)^{t+1}$$

$$\underline{k C_n^k = n C_{n-1}^{k-1}}$$

$$= -n \sum_{t=0}^{n-1} C_n^t (-1)^t = -n \cdot (-1+1)^{n-1} = -n \cdot 0 = 0$$

(d) $a_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \boxed{k^2} \binom{k}{n} \cdot$
 $k(k-1) + k$

$$\frac{n! - \boxed{n \cdot (n-1)} \cdot (n-1) - \dots}{k! (n-k)!}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\cancel{k(k-1)} \dots \dots 2 \cdot 1$$

$$\sum_{k=2}^n \frac{n(n-1) \cdot (n-2)!}{(k-2)! (n-k)!} \cdot \left(\sum_{k=1}^n k \cdot C_n^k \right) = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n k \cdot C_n^k \right) \cdot n \cdot (n-1) \cdot \dots \cdot 1 = n! \cdot \left(\sum_{k=1}^n k \cdot C_n^k \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=2}^n n(n-1) C_{n-2}^{k-2} = n(n-1) \sum_{k=2}^n C_{n-2}^{k-2} = n(n-1) \cdot 2^{n-2} \quad (\text{Sum})$$

☆ $k(k-1)C_n^k = n(n-1)C_{n-2}^{k-2} \quad (n \geq 2)$ $\Rightarrow [a(n+1)^2 + b(n+1) + c]2^{n+1} - [an^2 + bn + c]2^n$

16. 假设今天是星期六，则 2^{2025} 天后是星期几？ 2025^{2025} 天后是星期几？

$$2^{2025} \pmod{7}$$

$$2^3 = 8 = 7 + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2025 \\ 18 \\ \hline 21 \\ 15 \end{array}$$

$$2^{2025} = 8^{675} = (7+1)^{675}$$

$$4 = 2 \cdot 2 \Rightarrow \text{if } 2 \mid 4$$

$$\text{if } a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists f \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } b = af.$$

we say a divides b iff $a \mid b$

$$m \mid a-b$$

we say

$$a \equiv b \pmod{m}$$

$$a \equiv b \pmod{m} \Leftrightarrow a - b = km \text{ for some } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$a = b + km \text{ (} k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{)}$$

$$= C_{675}^0 \cdot 7^0 \cdot 1 + C_{675}^1 \cdot 7^1 \cdot 1 + \dots + C_{675}^{675} \cdot 7^{675} \cdot 1$$

ap 1.

7

$$2^{2025} \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$$

$$2^{2025} \text{ 天后 } \pmod{7} = \text{明天}$$

$$(2025)^{2025} = (289 \times 7 + 2)^{2025}$$

$$\equiv 2^{2025} \pmod{7}$$

$$\equiv 1 \pmod{7}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 289 \\ 2025 \\ 14 \\ \hline 62 \\ 56 \\ \hline 65 \\ 63 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

17. 求证：任意无穷等差数列中均存在无穷等比子列，即若 $\{a_n\}$ 为无穷等差数列，那么可以取出无穷子列 $\{a_{n_k}\}$ 是等比数列。

$$a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d = [a_1 - d] + nd \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} m + nd \quad (\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$$

$$\Rightarrow \star m > 0, d > 0$$

$$a_n \equiv m \pmod{d}$$

$$(1+d)^s \equiv 1 \pmod{d}$$

$$\boxed{a_{n_k} = m(1+d)^k} \quad g = 1+d$$

$$\equiv m \pmod{d}$$