

The General Term of a Binomial

10/03/22

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

$$= \binom{n}{0} a^n b^0 + \binom{n}{1} a^{n-1} b^1 + \binom{n}{2} a^{n-2} b^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1} a^1 b^{n-1} + \binom{n}{n} a^0 b^n$$

$$t_1 = \binom{n}{0} a^n b^0$$

$$t_2 = \binom{n}{1} a^{n-1} b^1$$

$$t_3 = \binom{n}{2} a^{n-2} b^2$$

$$t_k = \binom{n}{k-1} a^{n-k+1} b^{k-1} \quad (\text{ugly!})$$

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$$

General term of $(a+b)^n$

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$$

where:

$$r, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \\ 0 \leq r \leq n$$

Ex: Given $(3x-4)^5$ determine:

a) The # of terms in this expansion

b) The general term

c) t_5

d) coefficient of term 3

e) term containing x^4

a) 6 terms (no middle term, only middle if odd # terms)

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad t_{r+1} &= \binom{5}{r} (3x)^{5-r} (-4)^r \\ &= \binom{5}{r} (3)^{5-r} (x)^{5-r} (-1)^r (4)^r \\ &= \binom{5}{r} 3^{5-r} (-1)^r 4^r x^{5-r} \end{aligned}$$

sep. to find coefficients

$$0 \leq r \leq 5$$

$$c) \quad t_5 = t_{4+1}$$

$$t_5 = \binom{5}{4} 3^1 (-1)^4 4^4 x^1$$

$$t_5 = 3840x$$

$$d) \quad t_3 = t_{2+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{coefficient } t_3 &= \binom{5}{2} 3^3 (-1)^2 4^2 \\ &= 4320 \end{aligned}$$

$$e) \text{ for } t_{r+1}, \quad x^r$$

$$5-r = 4$$

$$r = 1$$

$$0 \leq r \leq 5 \quad \text{valid}$$

$$t_{1+1} = \binom{5}{1} 3^4 (-1)^1 (4)^1 x^4$$

$$= -1620 x^4$$

Ex: Given $(x^2 - \frac{2}{x})^6$ determine:

- General term
- Term containing x^9
- The coefficient of t_4
- Term containing x^2
- Constant term

$$a) t_{r+1} = \binom{6}{r} (x^2)^{6-r} (-2x^{-1})^r$$

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{6}{r} (x)^{12-2r} (-1)^r (2)^r (x)^{-r}$$

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{6}{r} (-1)^r (2)^r (x)^{12-3r}$$

[start @ x^{12} + \downarrow exponent by 3
each time
 x^{-6} will be smallest
 $x^{12} \rightarrow x^{-6}$]

$$b) 12 - 3r = 9$$

$$3 = 3r$$

$$1 = r$$

$$\therefore \text{Term 2 has } x^9 \rightarrow t_2 = t_{1+1}$$

$$t_2 = \binom{6}{1} (-1)^1 (2)^1 (x)^9$$

$$t_2 = -12x^9$$

$$c) t_4 = t_{3+1}$$

$$\text{coefficient } t_4 = \binom{6}{3} (-1)^3 (2)^3$$

$$= -160$$

$$d) 12 - 3r = 2$$

$$10 = 3r$$

$$\frac{10}{3} = r$$

invalid (not int)

e) constant term, exp on x is 0 (* constant may not necessarily be last term if exponents go negative)

$$12 - 3r = 0$$

$$12 = 3r$$

$$4 = r$$

\therefore Term 5

$$t_5 = \binom{6}{4} (-1)^4 (2)^4$$

$$= 240$$