$$P(t) = \frac{h!}{(n-r)!} \sum_{i=0}^{n-r} \Delta^{r}C_{i}B_{i}^{n-r}(t)$$

$$t = T \cdot S \implies \frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{dP}{dS} \cdot \frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{dP}{dS} \cdot \frac{1}{T}$$

$$B_{i}^{n-r}(t) = \binom{n-r}{i} \chi^{i} (1-\chi)^{n-r-i}$$

and so

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{p}(t) &= \sum_{i=0}^{n} \mathbf{c}_{i} \binom{n}{i} \sum_{j=0}^{n-i} \binom{n-i}{j} (-1)^{j} t^{i+j} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{n} \mathbf{c}_{i} \binom{n}{i} \sum_{j=i}^{n} \binom{n-i}{j-i} (-1)^{j-i} t^{j}, \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{n} \sum_{i=0}^{j} \mathbf{c}_{i} \binom{n}{i} \binom{n-i}{j-i} (-1)^{j-i} t^{j}, \end{aligned}$$

and it follows that

$$\mathbf{a}_j = \sum_{i=0}^j \binom{n}{i} \binom{n-i}{j-i} (-1)^{j-i} \mathbf{c}_i.$$

This can alternatively we written as

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$$\mathbf{a}_j = \sum_{i=0}^j \binom{n}{j} \binom{j}{i} (-1)^{j-i} \mathbf{c}_i = \binom{n}{j} \Delta^j \mathbf{c}_0.$$

$$\frac{(0 + 3)(1)}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{$$

dr - dr, ds - dr. 4