

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & & 1 & & \\
 & & & & 1 & & 1 \\
 & & & 1 & 2 & & 1 \\
 & & 1 & 3 & 3 & & 1 \\
 & 1 & 4 & 6 & 4 & & 1 \\
 1 & 5 & 10 & 10 & 5 & & 1 \\
 1 & 6 & 15 & 20 & 15 & 6 & 1 \\
 1 & 7 & 21 & 35 & 35 & 21 & 7 & 1 \\
 1 & 8 & 28 & 56 & 70 & 56 & 28 & 8 & 1
 \end{array}$$

Ex 54 p 21

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad (1+i)^5 &= i^5 + 5(1 \times i^4) + 10i^3 + 10i^2 + 5i + 1 \\
 &= i + 5 - 10i - 10 + 5i + 1 \\
 &= -4i - 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad (1+2i)^4 &= i^4 + 4 \times 2^3 i^3 + 6 \times 2^2 i^2 + 4 \times 2i + 1 \\
 &= 16 - 32i - 24 + 8i + 1 \\
 &= -7 - 24i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad (2+i)^4 &= i^4 + 2 \times 4 \times i^3 + 6 \times 2^2 \times i^2 + 4 \times 2^3 \times i + 2^4 \\
 &= 1 - 8i - 24 + 32i + 16 \\
 &= -7 + 24i
 \end{aligned}$$

Ex 58 p 21

$$1. \quad (a-b)^n = (a+(-b))^n = \sum_{p=0}^n \binom{n}{p} a^p \times (-b)^{n-p} = \sum_{p=0}^n \binom{n}{p} a^p (-1)^{n-p} b^{n-p} = \sum_{p=0}^n \binom{n}{p} (-1)^p b^p a^{n-p}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad &\text{Si } n > 0 \quad \text{dors} \quad \sum_{p=0}^n \binom{n}{p} (-1)^p \quad \text{veut dire que} \quad a^{n-p} = 1 \quad b^p = 1 \\
 &\text{donc} \quad \sum_{p=0}^n \binom{n}{p} (-1)^p = (1-1)^n = 0^n = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1 \quad 9 \quad 36 \quad 84 \quad 126 \quad 126 \quad 84 \quad 36 \quad 9 \quad 1$$

$$1 \quad 10 \quad 45 \quad 120 \quad 210 \quad 252 \quad 210 \quad 120 \quad 45 \quad 10 \quad 1$$

$$(a-b)^{10} = \sum_{p=0}^{10} \binom{10}{p} a^{10-p} (-1)^p b^p$$

donc $a^3 b^7$ a pour coefficient $\binom{10}{7}$ ce qui est égal à 120 d'après le triangle de Pascal