* $(a+x)^n = a^n + nc_1 a^{n-1}x^1 + nc_2 a^{n-2}x^2 + \cdots + nc_n a^{n-n}x^n + \cdots$ n = क्षिक्ष अपियाः मा इस्त याम्य याः ग्रेक अप अपस्य । u = लीपाञ्चक वो त्यारचा अधि कामान तार नीक काए जाकहा। * (a-x) (वत विकृष्टि ज्यान राष्ट्रत राष्ट्रत राष्ट्रत । प्रश्री (2-5x) (वत विकृष्ठित फ्रमा (5x) < 2 $(1+x)^{n} = 1 + (n) + (n) + (n-1) +$ $(1-x)^{-1} = 2+x+x^2+x^3+\cdots+x^n+\cdots=\infty$ $(1-x)^{-2} = 1 + 2x + 3x^{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{(1-n)^{2}}{2n} + \frac{(1-n)^{2}(1-n)^{2}}{2n} + \frac{(1-n)^{2}(1-n)^{2}}{2n$ $(1+x)^{-2} = 1-2x + 3x^{2} - \frac{1}{(1+\eta-\eta)} - \infty (2\eta/(1\eta)\eta + \eta/(1-\eta)\eta^{2} = 1+\eta/(1-\eta)\eta$ (1-x)-3 = 1+3x+6x2+10x3+--10x (100 (0 - 10 - 1) (- 10 - 10 - 1) * (a-x) (वत विश्विष्ठिक र (वत चाठ्य स्थितिक स्थिति विश्व क्या यात यि । र । र । व । र । व धर्मा, रि रा स्म । (1-2) " 4 2" 43 - 729 " "+1-1 Cp * (a+x) वं थ्रिकेटि (b+1) क्या आर 16+4 = uch out xb xb रिकास प क्याक्रिक अर्फार कीर्य Tr+1 = n(n+1)... (n+n-1) .n.n. x. [IIVIN N WINKER] * (ax + bx 9) (वह क्षिणि (10+1) क्य जाएं x यहाल , 10 = 10-9 (1-x) (44 famoro x da 2123) = (n+1) (n+2) --- {n+(n-1)}

(2x+3y+5z) 67 70 25, y4. Z6 symp on = 15! (2x)5. (3x) (52)

 $\frac{1}{(1-ax)(1-bx)}$ (4) \sqrt{a} (7) \sqrt{a} \sqrt{a} \sqrt{a} \sqrt{a} \sqrt{a} \sqrt{a}

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* $\frac{x}{(1-ax)(1-bx)}$ (4 x^{r} x^{r} $\frac{a^{r}-b^{r}}{a-b}$ $\frac{2^{n}}{(1-a\kappa)(1-b\kappa)}$ (4) 2^{n} (4) 37297 $\frac{a^{n+1-n}}{a-b}$ $\frac{a^{n+1-n}}{a-b}$ 1 1911 11 Mr. Prints after 145 Me main factor * x atoo win was x (1) power 0: 10 p-9 * $(ax^{2}+bx^{2})^{n}$ (or factors from the power type the state of 1 is (at state of 1) and the state of 1 is (at state of 1) and the state of 1 is (at state of 1) and the state of 1 is (at state of 1) is (at state of 1 $\frac{20}{2} = \left(\frac{1000 \text{ er}}{2} + 1\right) \text{ BU MIN}$ Power शिक्षा राल कीलाम राव प्रहेरि । उम्र मिलाम = (Power +1) क्या लाम $\frac{2}{2} \text{ adjant} = \left(\frac{\text{power+1}}{2} + 1\right) \text{ as out and }$ $\frac{2}{2} \text{ and } \text{and }$ * अमिम अप : (a+x) - Tr+1 = ncr an-r x $(1+\chi)^{n} \to T_{n+1} = {}^{n}C_{n}.\chi^{n} d, \frac{{}^{n}(n-1)(n-2)-{}^{n}(n-1)}{n!}\chi^{n} + {}^{n}C_{n} + {}^{n}C_{n}$ $(1-x)^{n} \to T_{r+1} = {}^{n}C_{p} \cdot (-x)^{n} \to 1, \ \underline{n(n-1)(n-2)} - \underline{(n-r+1)} \cdot (-1)^{n} \cdot x^{n}$ $(1-x)^{-1} \rightarrow T_{r+1} = \chi^{r}$ $(1+\chi)^{-1} \rightarrow T_{r+1} = (-1)^r \chi^r$ $(1-x)^{-2} \longrightarrow T_{r+1} = (r+1)x^{r}$ $\frac{(1+x)^{-2}}{(1-x)^{-3}} \rightarrow \frac{T_{r+1}}{T_{r+1}} = \frac{(r+1)(1+2)}{2} x^{r}$ $\frac{(1-x)^{-3}}{(1-x)^{-3}} \rightarrow \frac{(r+1)(r+2)}{2} x^{r}$ $\ln\left(\frac{1+\chi}{1-\chi}\right) \rightarrow \text{Tr}_{r+1} = 2\chi \frac{\chi^{2n-1}}{2n-1} \text{ for } (119) \text{ with } 1$ $\cdot \left(\alpha \pm \chi\right)^n \text{ (as famology)} \frac{1}{\ln 1} = \frac{1}{\ln 1} \cdot \frac{\chi}{\alpha} \left(\text{ louts a for an alpha } = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\chi}{\alpha} \right)$ $(a \pm x)^{-1}$ (43 $\frac{T_{n+1}}{T_n} = \frac{n+r-1}{r} \cdot \frac{x}{\alpha}$ Tr < Tr+L