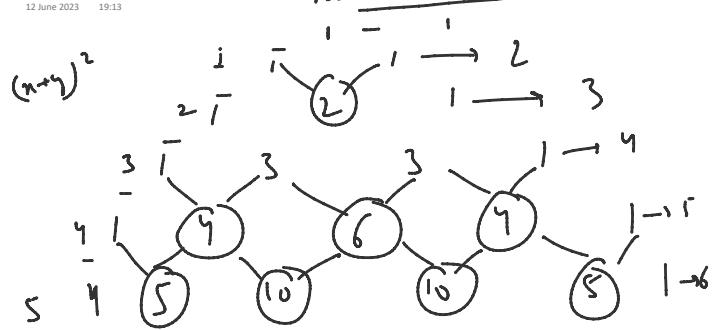
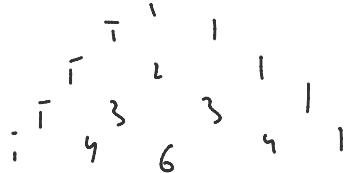


Pascal's TrianglePascal's triangle

no. of numbers \rightarrow each row
 $\rightarrow = \text{row no.}$

task \checkmark space, numbers

$$n=5$$



for
row no. spaces. $= [n - \text{row no.}]$

- 1 4
- 2 3
- 3 2
- 4 1
- 5 0.

numbers \rightarrow equal to row no.:

$${}^n C_r \rightarrow$$

n in power decreasing $(n+y)^n$
 y in increasing
in accordance coefficients.

$$\begin{aligned} (n+y)^2 &= n^2 + 2ny + y^2 \\ (n+y)^3 &= n^3 + 3n^2y + 3ny^2 + y^3 \\ &\quad \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{3} \quad \textcircled{3} \quad \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$n^4 + 4n^3y + 6n^2y^2 + 4ny^3 + y^4$$

$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n \binom{n}{r} x^r y^{n-r}$$

$\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$

$${}^n C_r \rightarrow \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & 1 & & 1 & & r=2 & \\ \textcircled{1} & \underline{\underline{2}} & & \underline{\underline{3}} & & \rightarrow n=2 & \\ | & 3 & & 3 & & | & \rightarrow n=3 \\ | & 4 & & 4 & & | & \rightarrow n=4 \\ \textcircled{2} & \frac{2!}{0!(2-0)!} = \frac{2!}{2!} & & & & & \textcircled{3} = [6, 4] \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2!}{1!(2-1)!} : \frac{2!}{1!1!} = \textcircled{2} \cdot$$

$${}^n C_2 \rightarrow \frac{4!}{2!2!} = \frac{4 \times 3 \times 2!}{2! \times 2!} = \textcircled{6}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} {}^n C_0 + {}^n C_1 + {}^n C_2 + {}^n C_3 + {}^n C_4 \\ \textcircled{2} C_0 \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} C_1 \textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{3} C_2 \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{3} C_3 \textcircled{3} \quad {}^n C_4 \\ {}^n C_0 + {}^n C_1 \rightarrow {}^n C_1 \\ {}^n C_0 + {}^n C_2 \rightarrow {}^n C_2 \\ {}^n C_1 + {}^n C_2 \rightarrow {}^n C_2 \\ \boxed{({}^n C_0 + {}^n C_1) + {}^n C_2 = {}^n C_3} \end{array}$$

$${}^n C_r \rightarrow \frac{n!}{(r!)!(n-r)!}$$

$${}^n C_{(r+1)} \rightarrow \frac{n!}{((r+1)!(n-(r+1))!}$$

$$\frac{n!}{\underline{\underline{r+1}}}$$

$$\frac{n!}{(r+1)! (n-r-1)!}$$

$$\frac{\binom{n}{r}}{\binom{n}{r-1}} = \frac{\frac{n!}{(r+1)! (n-r-1)!}}{\frac{r! (n-r)!}{r! (n-r)!}}$$

$$\frac{\binom{n}{r+1}}{\binom{n}{r}} = \frac{\frac{n-r}{r+1} \binom{n}{r}}{\frac{r! (n-r) (n-r-1)!}{(r+1) r! (n-r-1)!}}$$

$$\frac{\binom{n}{r+1}}{\binom{n}{r}} = \frac{\frac{n-r}{r+1} \binom{n}{r}}{\frac{r! (n-r) (n-r-1)!}{(r+1) r! (n-r-1)!}}$$

$$\beta_{C_1} = \frac{3-0}{1} = 3$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{matrix} & & 1 & & 1 \\ & & | & & | \\ & 1 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ & | & | & | & | & | \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} n=1 \\ n=2 \\ n=3 \end{matrix}$$

No. of lines \rightarrow lines.

No. of numbers / powers \rightarrow n .

$o \rightarrow \text{PA} \rightarrow \text{Y}$

$$\gamma=1$$

$$\rightarrow 1 \quad \binom{3}{3_{C_1}} \quad \binom{3}{3_{C_2}} \quad \binom{1}{3_{C_3}} \quad \binom{3}{3}$$

$$\gamma=1 \quad \binom{3}{3_{C_1}} \rightarrow$$

$$\beta_{C_1} = \beta_{C_0} \times \frac{n-r}{r+1} = 3$$

$$\beta_{C_2} = \beta_{C_1} \times \frac{n-r}{r+1} \rightarrow 3$$

$$3 \times \frac{3-1}{1+1} = \frac{3 \times 2}{2} = 3$$

$$\gamma=1$$

$$\binom{1}{1_{C_0}} \quad \binom{6}{6_{C_1}} \quad \binom{4}{4_{C_2}} \quad \binom{1}{1_{C_3}} \rightarrow \binom{4}{4}$$

$$\gamma_{C_0} = \gamma_{C_0} \times \frac{n-r}{r+1}$$

$$\gamma_{C_2} = \gamma_{C_{r-1}} \times \frac{n-(r-1)}{r}$$

$$n_{C_r} = \frac{n_{C_{r-1}} \times \frac{n-(r-1)}{r}}{n_{C_{r+1}} = n_{C_r} \times \frac{n-r}{r+1}}$$

$\gamma \rightarrow r-1$

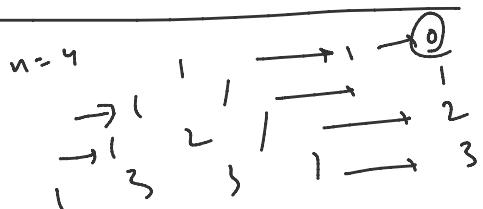
$$n_{C_{r+1+r}} = n_{C_{r+1}} \times \frac{n-(r-1)}{r+r+1}$$

↓

$$n_{C_r} = n_{C_{r-1}} \times \frac{n-r+1}{r} \rightarrow$$

$\gamma = 1$

n_{C_0} for ($i=0; i < n; i++$)
 $\{ d/p \rightarrow \gamma$



// $\gamma \text{ col } n$.
 $\text{power} = n-1$
for ($\text{int } i=1; i < n; i++$)
{ for each row we have to print
 $\{ \text{power coefficient}$
 $\text{power} = i-1 \rightarrow i-1^{\text{st}} \text{ power}$
 $\text{ct} = 1, r=1$
for ($; i < n; i++$)
 $\{ d/p \rightarrow r^i$
 $r \leftarrow$

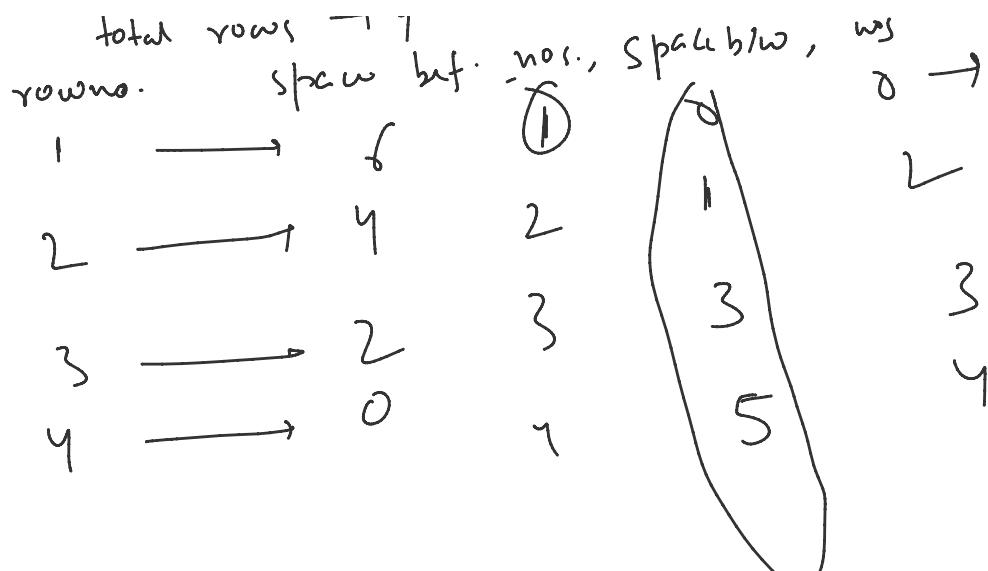
1												
2												
3												
4	3	2	1									
5	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
6	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

$$\frac{2 \times (n-r-2-1)}{2 \times (n-r)-1}$$

$$\frac{2 \times (r-1)-1}{2 \times (r-1)-1}$$

$$2 \times 4 - 2 \times 2 = 2(n-r)$$

rows. space bet. nos., Space b/w, ws
 \rightarrow



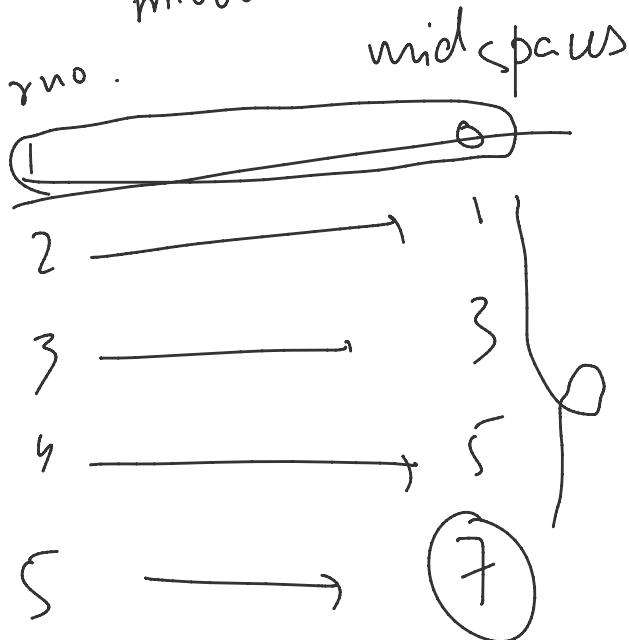
left nos → row no.
 right nos → rows no. (except 1st row)

number Start left → row no.
 → 1 =

right number Start → 1 → row no. =

$$\text{left spaces} = 2 \times (n - \text{row no.})$$

middle spaces =



$$n = 5$$

$$2(n-r) - 1$$

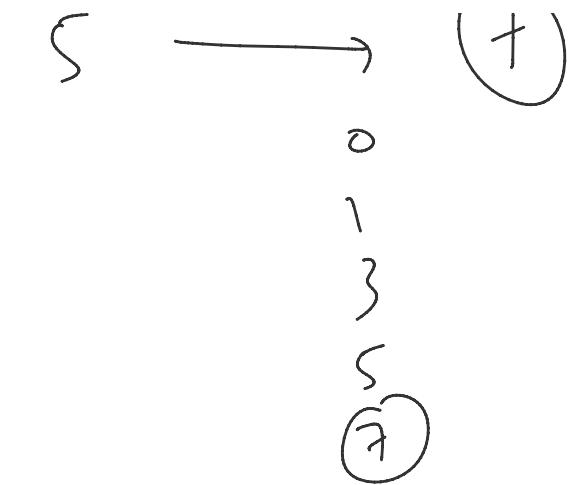
$$2(n-r) - 1$$

$$r = 5$$

$$r = 2 \rightarrow 1$$

$$2(n-r) - r$$

$$\dots, r = 3$$



$$2^{(n-1)} - 3$$

$$\boxed{2^x - 3}$$

power value

$$+ \quad +$$

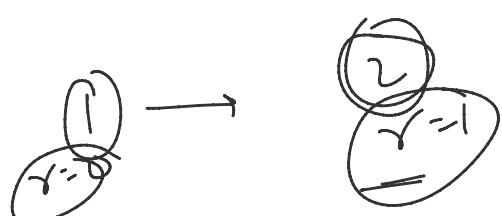
$$n_{cr} = \frac{n_{cr-1} \times n - r + 1}{r}$$

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2								
3								
4								
5	1	1	3	6	3	1		

it is denoting coefficient of power 2

left spaces $\rightarrow n - r$

total numbers $\rightarrow r$



$$L_{cr} = \frac{n - r + 1}{r}$$

$$r \quad \oplus$$

$$1 \times \frac{2^{-r+1}}{1}$$

valr = 1

for (int i = 0; i < Young; i++)

$$r = r - 1$$

for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
cout << r * (r * i - r + 1) / i;

for (int i = 1; i < (int)rows; i++)
 val = val + arr[i];

$$\frac{3x}{x} \cdot \frac{3-3^x+1}{3} = \frac{x+1}{x}$$

$$\frac{3 \times 3 - 3 + 1}{3} = \frac{8+1}{8}$$

The diagram shows a stack-based computation for determining the critical number of nodes, n_{cr} . A stack is represented by a vertical sequence of circles, each containing a value. The top circle contains γ_1 , and the bottom circle contains γ . An arrow labeled "val" points from the top circle to the label $(\text{front}_0 - 1)$. Another arrow labeled " $n - \gamma + 1$ " points from the top circle to the bottom circle. A curved arrow labeled " γ " points from the bottom circle to the bottom circle. The bottom circle is enclosed in a bracket with the label $[1 \leq i < \gamma_{\text{front}_0}]$.

for $\text{rowno} = 3$
 $\text{power} = 2$ $\text{val} = 1$
 $u_{C_0} \rightarrow 1$
 $u_{C_n} \rightarrow 1$
 $u_{C_1} = u_{L_0} \times \dots \times u_{L_{n-1}}$
 $\text{power} = C_{\text{coeffno}} \times \dots \times C_{\text{coeffno}-1}$
 $\text{power} = \frac{\text{wefno} + 1}{\text{wefno}}$
 $\text{val} = 1$
 $\text{out} < \text{val}$
 $\text{val} = \text{val} \times \left(\frac{\text{power} - \text{wefno} + 1}{\text{wefno}} \right)$