

## الباب السابع

### نظرية ذات الحدين

### Binomial Theorem

:

$$(x + y)^n = x^n + c_1^n x^{n-1} y + c_2^n x^{n-2} y^2 + \dots \\ + c_r^n x^{n-r} y^r + \dots + y^n$$

n

$$c_r^n = \binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} \\ = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-r+1)}{r(r-1)\dots3.2.1}$$

$$c_n^n = c_0^n = 1,$$

$$c_r^n = c_{n-r}^n,$$

$$c_r^n + c_{r-1}^n = c_r^{n+1}$$

$c_r^n$

:

$$(1 + x)^n = 1 + c_1^n x + c_2^n x^2 + \dots \\ + c_r^n x^r + \dots + x^n$$

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:

$$y = x, \quad x = 1$$

$$(1+x)^n = 1 + c_1^n x + c_2^n x^2 + \dots \\ + c_r^n x^r + \dots + x^n$$

:2

:

x

y/x

$$(1+x)^n = \left(1 + \frac{y}{x}\right)^n = \frac{1}{x^n} (x+y)^n = \\ = 1 + c_1^n \frac{y}{x} + c_2^n \frac{y^2}{x^2} + \dots + c_n^n \frac{y^n}{x^n}$$

$x^n$

$$(x+y)^n = x^n + c_1^n x^{n-1} y + c_2^n x^{n-2} y^2 + \dots \\ + c_r^n x^{n-r} y^r + \dots + y^n$$

مثال:

أوجد مفكوك المقدار

$$(1 - 2x)^6$$

الحل:

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - 2x)^6 &= 1 + 6(-2x) + \frac{(6)(5)}{2!}(-2x)^2 \\ &+ \frac{(6)(5)(4)}{3!}(-2x)^3 + \frac{(6)(5)(4)(3)}{4!}(-2x)^4 + \\ &+ \frac{(6)(5)(4)(3)(2)}{5!}(-2x)^5 + (-2x)^6 = \\ &1 - 12x + 60x^2 - 160x^3 + 240x^4 - \\ &- 192x^5 + 64x^6 \end{aligned}$$

مثال:

أوجد مفكوك المقدار

$$(2 - 3x)^5$$

الحل:

$$\begin{aligned} (2 - 3x)^5 &= (2)^5 \left(1 + \left(\frac{-3x}{2}\right)\right)^5 = \\ &32 \left[ \begin{aligned} &1 + 5\left(\frac{-3x}{2}\right) + \frac{(5)(4)}{2!}\left(\frac{-3x}{2}\right)^2 \\ &+ \frac{(5)(4)(3)}{3!}\left(\frac{-3x}{2}\right)^3 + \frac{(5)(4)(3)(2)}{4!}\left(\frac{-3x}{2}\right)^4 \\ &+ \frac{(5)(4)(3)(2)(1)}{5!}\left(\frac{-3x}{2}\right)^5 \end{aligned} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= 32 \left[ 1 - \frac{15}{2}x + \frac{45}{2}x^2 - \frac{135}{4}x^3 + \frac{405}{16}x^4 - \frac{243}{32}x^5 \right]$$

$$= 32 - 240x + 720x^2 - 1080x^3 + 810x^4 - 243x^5$$

:

:

$$(9 + 5x^{1/3})^4, \quad (7 - 2x)^6,$$

$$(2 + 3x)^4, \quad (8 - 4x^2)^7$$

:

:

$$(1 + x)^n = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-r+1)}{r!}x^r + \dots$$

( )

$$|x| < 1$$

:

$$(1 + 3x)^{-5}, \quad (x + \frac{1}{6})^{1/4}, (2x + 7)^{-3/2}$$

:

$$1) \quad (1+3x)^{-5} = 1 + (-5)(3x) + \frac{(-5)(-6)}{2!}(3x)^2 + \frac{(-5)(-6)(-7)}{3!}(3x)^3 + \frac{(-5)(-6)(-7)(-8)}{4!}(3x)^4$$

$$|x| < \frac{1}{3} \quad |3x| < 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} < x < \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow x \in \left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$2) \quad \left(x + \frac{1}{6}\right)^{1/4} = \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{1/4} (1+6x)^{1/4} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt[4]{6}} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{4}(6x) + \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{1/4(-3/4)}{2!}(6x)^2 + \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{(1/4)(-3/4)(-7/4)}{3!}(6x)^3 + \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{(1/4)(-3/4)(-7/4)(-11/4)}{4!}(6x)^4 + \dots \right.$$

+ ...

$$|x| < \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{-1}{6} < x < \frac{1}{6}$$

$$3) \quad (2x+7)^{-3/2} = (7)^{-3/2} \left(1 + \frac{2x}{7}\right)^{-3/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{7\sqrt{7}} \left[ 1 + \left(\frac{-3}{2}\right) \left(\frac{2}{7}\right)x + \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{(-3/2)(-5/2)}{2!} \left(\frac{2}{7}x\right)^2 \right.$$

$$+ \frac{(-3/2)(-5/2)(-7/2)}{3!} \left(\frac{2x}{7}\right)^3$$

$$+ \left. \frac{(-32)(-5/2)(-7/2)(-9/2)}{4!} \left(\frac{2}{7}\right)^4 + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{7\sqrt{7}} \left[ 1 - \frac{3}{7}x + \frac{15}{98}x^2 - \frac{5}{98}x^3 + \frac{45}{2744}x^4 \right.$$

$$\left. + \dots \right]$$

وشرط صحة وجود المفكوك هو ان

$$\left| \frac{2x}{7} \right| < 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$|x| < \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-7}{2} < x < \frac{7}{2}$$

# Application of the Binomial Theorem

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:

$\sqrt{2}$

:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{2} &= (4-2)^{1/2} = (4)^{1/2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{1/2} = 2 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{(1/2)(-1/2)}{2!} \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^2 + \right. \\ &\frac{(1/2)(-1/2)(-3/2)}{3!} \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^3 + \\ &\frac{(1/2)(-1/2)(-3/2)(-5/2)}{4!} \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^4 + \\ &\left. + \frac{(1/2)(-1/2)(-3/2)(-5/2)(-7/2)}{5!} \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^5 \right] \\ &= 2[1 - 0.25 - 0.03125 - 0.00781 - 0.00244 - 0.00085] = 1.4153 \end{aligned}$$

:

$$2 \left| \frac{(1/2)(-1/2)(-3/2)(-5/2)(-7/2)(-9/2)}{6!} \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^6 \right|$$

$$\cong 0.0006408$$

:

$$(211)^{1/3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(211)^{1/3} &= (216-5)^{1/3} = 6\left(1-\frac{5}{216}\right)^{1/3} \\
&= 6\left[1 + \frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{5}{216}\right) + \frac{(1/3)(-2/3)}{2!}\left(-\frac{5}{216}\right)^2\right. \\
&\quad \left.+ \frac{(1/3)(-2/3)(-5/3)}{3!}\left(-\frac{5}{216}\right)^3 + \dots\right] \\
&= 6[1 - 0.007716 - 0.0000595 - \dots] \\
&= 5.953347.
\end{aligned}$$

$$x \quad x \quad \frac{1}{(1+x)^4}$$

$$\frac{1}{(1+x)^4} = (1+x)^{-4}$$

$$= 1 - 4x + 10x^2 - 20x^3 + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{(1+x)^4} &= \frac{1}{x^4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{-4} = \frac{1}{x^4} \left[1 - \frac{4}{x} + \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{(-4)(-5)}{2!} \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{(-4)(-5)(-6)}{3!} \frac{1}{x^3} + \dots\right] \\
&= \frac{1}{x^4} \left[1 - \frac{4}{x} + \frac{10}{x^2} - \frac{20}{x^3} + \dots\right]
\end{aligned}$$

:

$$\frac{1}{3+3x+x^2}$$

x ( )

x ( )

:

x ( )

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{3+3x+x^2} &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x(1+x/3)} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} [1+x(1+x/3)]^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} [1-x(1+x/3) \\ &+ x^2(1+x/3)^2 - x^3(1+x/3)^3 + \dots] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} [1-x + (2/3)x^2 - (1/3)x^3 - \\ &-(8/9)x^4 + \dots] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{9}x^2 - \frac{1}{9}x^3 - \frac{8}{27}x^4 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

x ( )

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{3+3x+x^2} &= \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+(3/x)+(3/x^2)} \\
&= \frac{1}{x^2} [1+(x/3)(1+(1/x))]^{-1} \\
&= \frac{1}{x^2} [1-(x/3)(1+1/x)+(3/x)^2 \\
&\quad \cdot (1+1/x)^2 - (3/x)^3(1+1/x)^3 + \dots] = \\
&= \frac{1}{x^2} [1-3/x-3/x^2+9/x^2+18/x^3 \\
&\quad +9/x^4-27/x^3-81/x^4-81/x^5 \\
&\quad -27/x^5+\dots] \\
&= \frac{1}{x^2} [1-3/x+6/x^2-9/x^3-72/x^4 \\
&\quad -\dots] = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{3}{x^3} + \frac{6}{x^4} - \dots
\end{aligned}$$

$$(2+6x+x^2)^7$$

:
  
x ( )
  
x ( )
  
:
  
x ( )

$$(2 + 6x + x^2)^7 = 2^7 \left[ 1 + 3x \left( 1 + \frac{x}{6} \right) \right]^7$$

$$= 128 \left[ 1 + 21x \left( 1 + \frac{x}{6} \right) + \frac{(7)(6)}{2!} 9x^2 \right.$$

$$\left. \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{x}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{(7)(6)(5)}{3!} 27x^3 \left( 1 + \frac{x}{6} \right)^3 \right.$$

+ ...]

$$= 128 \left[ 1 + 21x + \frac{7}{2} x^2 + 139x^2 \right.$$

$$\left. \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{x}{3} + \frac{x^2}{36} \right) + 945x^3 \left( 1 + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{12} + \right. \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{x^3}{216} \right) + \dots] = 128 \left[ 1 + 21x + \frac{385}{2} x^2 \right.$$

$$\left. + 1008x^3 + \frac{1911}{4} x^4 + \dots \right]$$

x

( )

$$(2 + 6x + x^2)^7 = x^{14} \left[ 1 + 6/x \left( 1 + \frac{3}{x} \right) \right]^7$$

$$= x^{14} \left[ 1 + \frac{42}{x} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{3x} \right) + \frac{(7)(6)}{2!} (36/x^2) \right.$$

$$\left. \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{1}{3x} \right)^2 + \frac{(7)(6)(5)}{3!} (216/x^3) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{3x} \right)^3 \right.$$

$$\left. + \dots \right] = x^{14} \left[ 1 + \frac{42}{x} + \frac{770}{x^2} + \frac{8064}{x^3} + \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{7588}{x^4} + \dots \right]$$

:

$$1) \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots$$

$$2) \frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 + \dots$$

$$3) \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots$$

:

:

$$\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}, \quad \frac{1}{(1-x)^3},$$

$$\frac{1}{(2-3x)^3}, \quad \frac{1}{(7x-1)^4}$$

**x**

$x^n$

$$\left( \frac{1-x}{1+x} \right)^2$$

:

$$\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)^2 = (1-x)^2(1+x)^{-2}$$

$$= (1-2x+x^2)(1-2x+3x^2-4x^3+5x^4-\dots)$$

$$= 1-4x+8x^2-12x^3+16x^4-20x^5+\dots$$

$$\text{معامل} \quad x^n = (-1)^n [(n+1)(2n)(1.(n-1))] ]$$

$$= (-1)^n [4n]$$

$$x^n \quad \frac{1+x}{1-x+x^2}$$

$$\frac{1+x}{1-x+x^2} = \frac{(1+x)^2}{(1+x)(1-x+x^2)}$$

$$= \frac{(1+x)^2}{1+x^3} = (1+x)^2(1+x^3)^{-1}$$

$$= (1+2x+x^2)(1-x^3+x^6-x^9$$

$$+x^{12}-\dots) = 1+2x+x^2-x^3$$

$$-2x^4-x^5+x^6+2x^7+x^8-x^9-\dots$$

$$(-1)^n = x^{3n}$$

$$(-1)^n 2 = x^{3n+1}$$

$$(-1)^n = x^{3n+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{3-5x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{3-5x} &= \frac{1}{3} \left[1 - \frac{5}{3}x\right]^{-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[1 + \frac{5x}{3} + \left(\frac{5x}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{5x}{3}\right)^3 + \dots\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{9}x + \frac{25}{27}x^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{125}{81}x^3 + \dots\end{aligned}$$

$$\left|\frac{5}{3}x\right| < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |x| < \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow$$

$$x \in \left(-\frac{3}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right)$$

$$\sqrt{3} - 1 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1.3}{3.6} + \frac{1.3.5}{3.6.9} + \frac{1.3.5.7}{3.6.9.12} + \dots$$

$$R.H.S. = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{(-1)(-3)}{1.2} \left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)^2 +$$

$$+ \frac{(-1)(-3)(-5)}{1.2.3} \left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)^3 + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{(-1/2)(-3/2)}{2!} \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)^2 +$$

$$+ \frac{(-1/2)(-3/2)(-5/2)}{3!} \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)^3 + \dots =$$

$$= 1 + \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{-2}{3}\right) + \frac{(-1/2)(-3/2)}{2!} \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)^2 +$$

$$+ \frac{(-1/2)(-3/2)(-5/2)}{3!} \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)^3 + \dots - 1$$

$$\left[1 + \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)\right]^{-1/2} - 1 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-1/2} - 1$$

$$= \sqrt{3} - 1 = L.H.S.$$

$$s = 1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{8}\right) + \frac{1.3.5}{4.8.12} + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} s &= 1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1.3}{2!} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{1.3.5}{3!} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3 + \dots \\ &= 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{2}{4}\right) + \frac{(-1/2)(-3/2)}{2!} \left(-\frac{2}{4}\right)^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{(-1/2)(-3/2)(-5/2)}{3!} \left(\frac{2}{4}\right)^3 + \dots = \\ &= \left[1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right]^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$s = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) + \frac{1.3}{2.4} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{1.3.5}{2.4.6} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} s &= 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right) + \frac{(-1/2)(-3/2)}{2!} \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{(-1/2)(-3/2)(-5/2)}{3!} \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 + \dots \\ &= \left[1 + \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)\right]^{-1/2} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-1/2} \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{20}{9}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s &= \left(\frac{20}{9}\right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{3(20)}{3(9)}\right)^{1/3} = \frac{1}{3}(60)^{1/3} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}(64 - 4)^{1/3} = \frac{4}{3}\left(1 - \frac{1}{16}\right)^{1/3} \\
 &= \frac{4}{3}\left[1 - \frac{1}{(16)(3)} + \frac{(1/3)(-2/3)(-5/3)}{3!}\left(\frac{-1}{16}\right) + \dots\right] \\
 &= \frac{4}{3}[1 - 0.02083 - 0.000434 - 0.000015 - \dots] \\
 &= \frac{4}{3}(0.978721) = 1.3049613.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$t^{n+t-1} (1-x)^{-n}$$

$$x^t$$

$$x^{12}$$

$$f(x) = (1+x)^3(1-x)^{-3}$$

:

$$f(x) = (1 + 3x + 3x^2 + x^3) \cdot (1 + 3x + 6x^2 + 10x^3) + \dots$$

$$\text{Coeff. of } x^2 = \binom{14}{12} + 3\binom{13}{11} + 3\binom{12}{10}$$

$$+ \binom{11}{9} = 91 + 234 + 198 + 55 = 578$$

$x^{22}$

:

$$f(x) = (x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^7)^5$$

:

$$f(x) = x^{10}(1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5)^5$$

$$= x^{10} \left( \frac{1-x^6}{1-x} \right)^5 = x^{10} (1 - 5x^6 + 12x^2 -$$

$$- 10x^{18} + 5x^{24} - x^{30})$$

$$\therefore \text{coeff of } x^{22} = \binom{16}{12} - \binom{10}{6} + 10 = 780$$

:

$x^{28}$

$$f(x) = (x^3 + x^4 + \dots + x^{11})^6$$

$$f(x) = x^{18} (1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^8)^6$$

$$= x^{18} (1 - x^9)^6 (1 - x)^{-6} = x^{18} (1 - 6x^9 + 15x^{10} + \dots) \cdot (1 + 6x + 15x^2 + \dots)$$

$$\therefore \text{coeff of } x^{28} = \binom{15}{12} - 6(6) = 2967$$

$$(1 + x + y + z)^n \quad x^r y^t z^s \quad :$$

$$e = n - (r + t + s) \quad \left( \begin{matrix} n \\ e \ r \ t \ s \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$\frac{n!}{e! \ r! \ t! \ s!}$$

$$(1 - 4x + \frac{2y}{3} + 5z)^{13} \quad x^3 y^2 z$$

$$\text{coeff of } x^3 y^2 z = \left( \begin{matrix} 13 \\ 7 \ 3 \ 2 \ 1 \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$\cdot (-4)^3 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^5 (5) = -14643200$$

$$(1 - 2 - 3y - 6z)^{10} \quad x^2 y^4 z^2$$

:

$$\text{coeff of } x^2 y^4 z^2 = \binom{13}{2 \quad 2 \quad 4 \quad 2}.$$

$$.(-2)^2(-3)^4(-6)^2 = 2721600$$

\* \* \*

-1

$$(1-3x)^7, \quad (5+2x)^6, \quad (3+4x^{1/2})^4$$

$$(1-2x)^{-3}, \quad (2x+9)^{-5/2}, \quad (x-\frac{1}{4})^{2/3}$$

$$\sqrt{11}, \quad \sqrt{5}, \quad \sqrt{3}$$

-2

$$(339)^{1/3}$$

-3

$$x \cdot \frac{1}{(1-x)^5}$$

-4

x

-5

$$\frac{1}{4+4x+x^2}$$

$$x \cdot (3+12x+x^2)^5$$

-6

x<sup>n</sup>

$$\left(\frac{2+x}{2-x}\right)^2$$

-7

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \cdot x^n \qquad \frac{1-x}{1+x+x^2} \qquad -8 \\
 \cdot \qquad \frac{1}{2-3x} \qquad -9 \\
 \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad -10
 \end{array}$$

$$M = \sqrt[3]{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{x-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^6}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{29}{16}} \qquad -11$$

$$f(x) = (1+x)^4(1-x)^{-5} \qquad x^{10} \qquad -12$$

$$f(x) = (x^3 + x^4 + \dots + x^{10})^6 \qquad x^{16} \qquad -13$$

$$(1+x^2+x^3)^{10} \qquad x^8 \qquad -14$$

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