

$$(a + b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^k$$

## 14.3 The Binomial Theorem

3

### Practice 14.3

Evaluate each combination. Use the formula and then check your answers with your calculator.

1.  ${}_{11}C_5$

2.  ${}_{13}C_8$

3.  ${}_{10}C_6$

4.  ${}_{10}C_4$

Find each term described.

5) 4th term in expansion of  $(2x - 1)^3$

6) 1st term in expansion of  $(4x - 2y)^4$

7) 3rd term in expansion of  $(y + 3)^4$

8) 2nd term in expansion of  $(2u + v)^4$

9) 5th term in expansion of  $(x + 2y)^4$

10) 3rd term in expansion of  $(y - 5x)^3$

Expand completely.

11)  $(2n - 1)^3$

12)  $(1 + 3y)^3$

13)  $(x - 4y)^4$

14)  $(x + 4)^4$

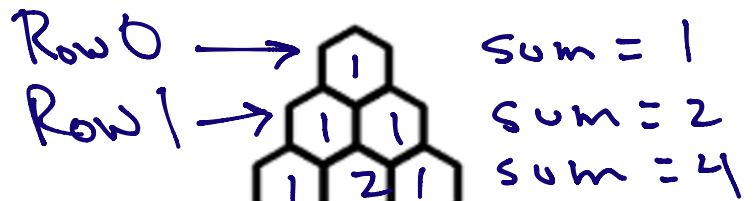
15)  $(y - 3x)^5$

# Application 14.3 The Binomial Theorem

1. Expand completely:  $(7x - 3y)^5$

2. Evaluate:  ${}_{13}C_0$

3. a. Complete Pascal's Triangle

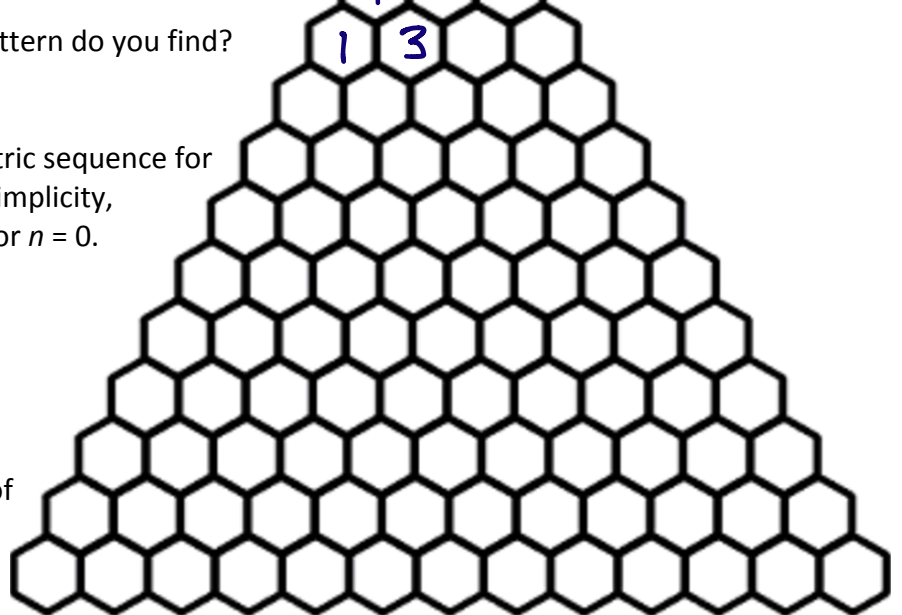


b. Add across the rows. What pattern do you find?

c. Write the pattern as a geometric sequence for the sum of the  $n$ th row. For simplicity, assume the top row is row 0, or  $n = 0$ .

Use  $a_n =$  \_\_\_\_\_

d. Find the sum of the 20<sup>th</sup> row of Pascal's triangle.



e. *That was too easy!* Find the sum of the first 100 rows of Pascal's triangle!

$$S_n = a_1 \left( \frac{1-r^{n+1}}{1-r} \right)$$

f. Find the Fibonacci sequence in Pascal's triangle.

g. Sully loves to color. On the next page, color over each number that is even. What pattern do you see? (*Boo-yah! You've just been Sierpinskied!*)

**Skillz Review!** Write the equation of a line with the given slope that passes through the given point.

In slope-intercept form:  $y = mx + b$

In point-slope form:  $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

1. slope =  $\frac{3}{5}$ ; through (-15,-3)

2. slope = 0; through (7,6)

3. slope = 2; through (4,-1)

4. slope =  $-\frac{1}{8}$ ; through  $(\pi, \pi)$

