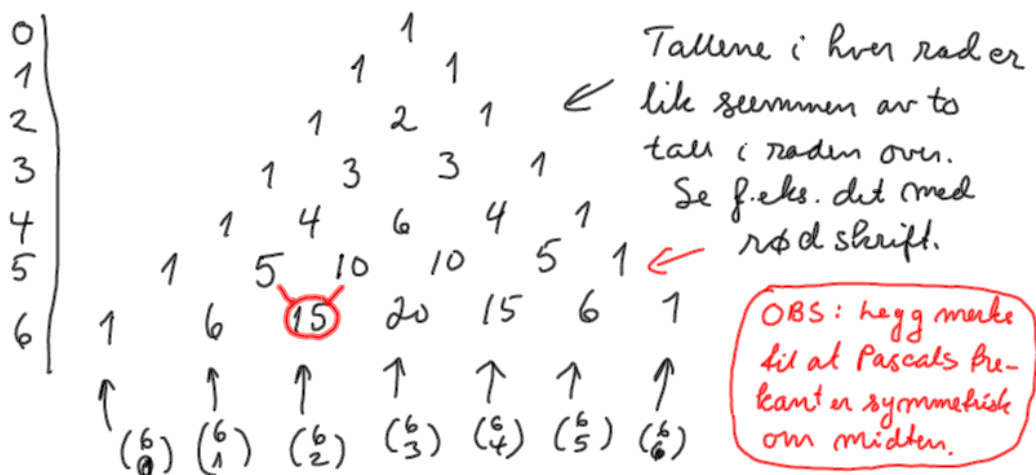
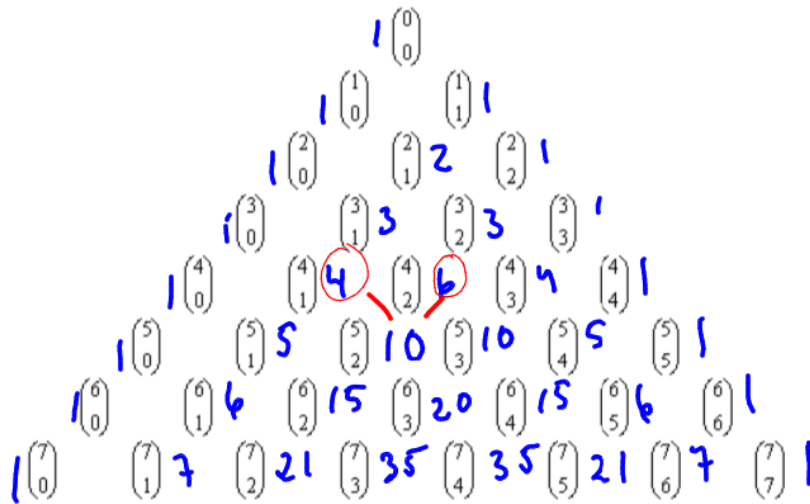


Pascals trekant



Legg merke til møsteret! Det gir oss

Pascals identitet

$$\binom{n+1}{k} = \binom{n}{k-1} + \binom{n}{k}$$

Sjekk med tabellen! La $n = 5$, og $k = 4$:

$$\binom{5+1}{4} = \binom{6}{4} = \binom{6}{6-4} = \binom{6}{2} = 15$$

$$\binom{5}{1} + \binom{5}{2} = 5 + 10 = 15 \text{ Stemmer!}$$

Kjente summer

- $2^n = \binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} + \cdots + \binom{n}{n} = \sum_{r=0}^n \binom{n}{r}$

Bevis: $2^n = (1 + 1)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n \binom{n}{r} 1^r \cdot 1^{n-r} = \sum_{r=0}^n \binom{n}{r}$

- $\sum_{r=0}^n (-1)^r \binom{n}{r} = 0$

Bevis: $0 = 0^n = (-1 + 1)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n \binom{n}{r} (-1)^r \cdot 1^{n-r}$
 $= \sum_{r=0}^n \binom{n}{r} (-1)^r$