

MAT-INF1100. Seksjon 1.4. Binomialformelen.

Hvordan regne ut $(a+b)^n$, hvor $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

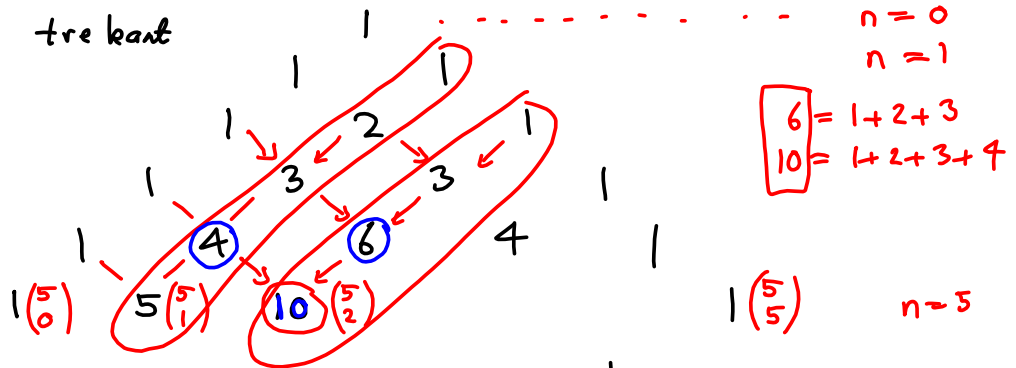
$$(a+b)^1 = a+b$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a+b)^2 &= (a+b)(a+b) = a(a+b) + b(a+b) \\ &= (a^2+ab) + (ab+b^2) \\ &= a^2 + 2ab + b^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{(a+b)^3} &= \underline{(a+b)} \underline{(a+b)^2} = a(a+b)^2 + b(a+b)^2 \\ &= a(a^2+2ab+b^2) + b(a^2+2ab+b^2) \\ &= a^3 + 2a^2b + ab^2 \\ &\quad + 1 \cdot a^2b + 2ab^2 + b^3 \\ &= a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3. \end{aligned}$$

$$(a+b)^4 = (a+b)(a+b)^3 = \dots a^4 + 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 + 4ab^3 + b^4$$

Pascals tre kant



Binomial koëff is ienter $\binom{n}{i} = \frac{n!}{i! (n-i)!}$, i yn natuerlike tall $0 \leq i \leq n$.

$n!$ = "n fakultet" = $n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \dots 2 \cdot 1$

$3!$ = $3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 6$, $0!$ = 1 .

Eks. $\binom{5}{2} = \frac{5!}{2! (5-2)!} = \frac{5!}{2! \cdot 3!} = \frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot 1}{2 \cdot \cancel{1} \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot 1} = \frac{20}{2} = 10$

Lemma For alle naturlige tall n , og i , $0 \leq i \leq n$,

er

$$\binom{n}{i-1} + \binom{n}{i} = \binom{n+1}{i}.$$

Bevis Algebra.

$$\text{V.S.} = \binom{n}{i-1} + \binom{n}{i} = \frac{n!}{(i-1)!(n-i+1)!} + \frac{n!}{i!(n-i)!} = \frac{n!}{\underbrace{(i-1)(i-2)\dots 1}_{(i-1)!} (n-i+1)!} + \frac{n!}{\underbrace{i(i-1)(i-2)\dots 1}_{i!} (n-i)!}$$

$n!$ felles faktor

$i!$ felles nevner,

$$= \frac{n!}{i!(n-i+1)!} \left(\cancel{i} + (n-i+1) \right)$$

$$= \frac{n!(n+1)}{i!(n-i+1)!} = \frac{(n+1)!}{i!(n+1-i)!} = \binom{n+1}{i}. \quad \square$$

Teorem : Binomialteoremet : For alle $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

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

Bevis : Induksjon på n .

Reelle tall . kap. 2.

Naturlege tall $1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$ \mathbb{N}

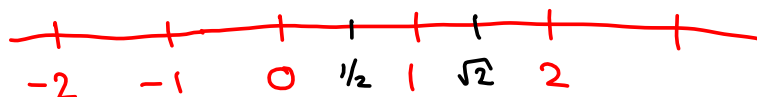
Hele tall $-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ \mathbb{Z} .

Rasjonelle tall (brøker) , $\frac{a}{b}$, $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, $b \neq 0$. \mathbb{Q}

π , $\sqrt{2}$ irrasjonelle tall

Reelle tall = rasjonelle og irrasjonelle tall, \mathbb{R} .

$$\sqrt{2} = 1.4142\dots$$



Intervall

$$\begin{aligned}
 [a, b] &= \{x \in \mathbb{R} : a \leq x \leq b\}. && \text{lukket intervall.} \\
 (a, b) &= \{x \in \mathbb{R} : a < x < b\} && \text{\u00e5pent intervall.} \\
 [a, b) &= \{x \in \mathbb{R} : a \leq x < b\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Antar at $a \leq b$.

$$[a, a] = \{a\} \quad (a, a) = \emptyset$$

Tallverdien

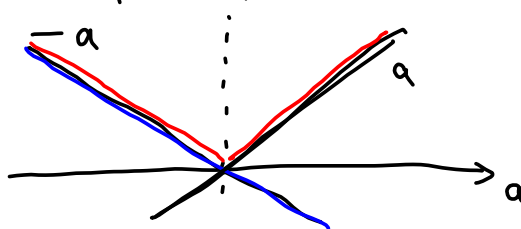
Tallverdien av et reelt tall a er:

$$|a| = \begin{cases} a & \text{hvis } a \geq 0, \\ -a & \text{hvis } a < 0. \end{cases}$$

Trekantulikheten

Hvis $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ s\u00e5 er

$$|a+b| \leq |a| + |b|.$$

Tallverdien

$$|a| = \max\{a, -a\} \geq 0.$$

Bevis.

$$(1) \quad a+b \leq |a| + |b|.$$

$$(2) \quad -(a+b) = (-a) + (-b) \leq |a| + |b|$$

$$\Rightarrow |a+b| = \max \{ a+b, -(a+b) \} \leq |a| + |b|.$$

$$a=2, b=3 \Rightarrow |a+b| = |5| = 5, |a|+|b| = 5, \text{ likhet} \quad \square$$

$$a=2, b=-3 \Rightarrow |a+b| = |-1| = 1, |a|+|b| = 2+3 = 5, \text{ ulikhet}$$

$$a=-2, b=-3 \Rightarrow |a+b| = |-5| = 5, |a|+|b| = 5, \text{ likhet}$$

$$\mathbb{Q} = \left\{ \frac{a}{b}, a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, b \neq 0 \right\}. \quad \text{Merk at } \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q}$$

\mathbb{Q} = mengden av rasjonale tall.

Et tall som ikke er rasjonalt er "irrasjonalt tall".

Setning 2.2.1. Hvis x, y er rasjonale tall er

$x+y, x-y, xy, \frac{x}{y}$ ($y \neq 0$) rasjonale tall.

Bevis : $x+y$! $x = \frac{a}{b}, y = \frac{c}{d} \Rightarrow x+y = \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{da+bc}{bd}$ \square

Merk : $3^{1/2} = \sqrt{3} \notin \mathbb{Q}$ ikke en brøk. $3^2 = 9 \in \mathbb{Q}$