

1. Sean $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ y $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$. Compruebe las siguientes igualdades usando el teorema del binomio.

(a) $2^n = (1 + 1)^n = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i}$.

(b) $\sum_{j=0}^m \binom{m}{j} x^{n-k} y^k = \sum_{j=0}^m \binom{m}{j} x^k y^{n-k}$.

(c) $(x - y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^{n-k} x^{n-k} y^k$

(d) $0 = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k$.

Teorema 7.21 (Binomio de Newton) Sean $x, y \in \mathbb{R}, n \in \mathbb{N}$. Entonces

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

e) $\checkmark$ Vemos que $(1+1)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} 1^{n-k} 1^k = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k}$

b) $\times$ Dar una contradicción

Notar que se arregla cambiando la notación mediante

$$\sum_{s=0}^m \binom{m}{s} x^{m-s} y^s = (x+y)^m = (y+x)^m = \sum_{s=0}^m \binom{m}{s} y^{m-s} x^s$$

c) $\times$ Dar una contradicción

Vemos que se arregla cambiando $(-1)^{n-k}$ por $(-1)^k$ pues

$$\begin{aligned} (x-y)^n &= (x + (-y))^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} (-y)^k \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} (-1)^k y^k \end{aligned}$$

d) $\checkmark$ Notar que

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= 0^n = (1-1)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} 1^{n-k} \cdot (-1)^k \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k \end{aligned}$$

2. Demuestren que $\forall n, i, k \in \mathbb{N}$ con $k \leq i \leq n$, $\binom{n}{i} \binom{i}{k} = \binom{n}{k} \binom{n-k}{i-k}$ y úsenlo para probar sin uso de inducción que:

$$\sum_{i=k}^n \binom{n}{i} \binom{i}{k} = \binom{n}{k} 2^{n-k}.$$

Proposición 7.19 Para todo $n \in \mathbb{N}$ y todo $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $0 \leq k \leq n$, $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$.

Dem. Notemos que

$$\binom{n}{i} \binom{i}{k} = \frac{n!}{i!(n-i)!} \cdot \frac{i!}{k!(i-k)!}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{(n-i)! k! (i-k)!} = \frac{n!}{k! \underbrace{(n-k)-(i-k)}_{(n-i)}! (i-k)!}$$

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

Haciendo uso de este hecho,

$$\sum_{i=k}^n \binom{n}{i} \binom{i}{k} = \sum_{i=k}^n \binom{n}{k} \binom{n-k}{i-k}$$

$$= \binom{n}{k} \sum_{i=k}^n \binom{n-k}{i-k} = \binom{n}{k} \sum_{i=0}^{n-k} \binom{n-k}{i}$$

Cambio de índice 2^{n-k}

$$= \binom{n}{k} 2^{n-k}$$