

Binomial Expansion

Binomial Expansion is when you take a two-term expression and multiply it by itself...over and over again. Now, you could simply multiply it...over and over again. However, if you know Pascal's Triangle, there's a shortcut.

Pascal's Triangle

(to find the digits of each row, add the two digits directly above the space you're trying to fill)

0 Power	1																																				
1 st Power	1		1																																		
2 nd Power	1			2		1																															
3 rd Power	1				3		3		1																												
4 th Power	1					4			6		4		1																								
5 th Power	1						5				10		10		5		1																				
6 th Power	1							6					15			20		15		6		1															
7 th Power	1								7						21				35			35		21		7		1									
8 th Power	1									8								28						56				70			56		28		8		1

Pascal's triangle gives you the **coefficients** that multiply in front of the two terms. In the example below, the binomial is raised to the **third power**, so we'll use that row. Note how the exponents of the two terms, x and y, relate to one another and to the original power of the expansion.

$$\text{EXAMPLE: } (x + y)^3 = 1(x)^3(y)^0 + 3(x)^2(y)^1 + 3(x)^1(y)^2 + 1(x)^0(y)^3$$

The first term, x, starts with all of the power (3) and slowly loses it, one unit at a time until it has no power at all (0). The second term, y, starts with none of the power (0) and slowly gain it, one unit at a time, until it has all of it (3).

Now, we simplify.

$$\text{EXAMPLE: } (x + y)^3 = 1(x)^3(y)^0 + 3(x)^2(y)^1 + 3(x)^1(y)^2 + 1(x)^0(y)^3$$

$$\text{EXAMPLE: } (x + y)^3 = \boxed{x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3}$$

EXAMPLE

Expand $(x - 2)^4$.

The fourth power row is: 1 4 6 4 1, so the structure will look like...

$$1(\)^4(\)^0 + 4(\)^3(\)^1 + 6(\)^2(\)^2 + 4(\)^1(\)^3 + 1(\)^0(\)^4$$

Now, let's plug in the two terms...

$$1(x)^4(-2)^0 + 4(x)^3(-2)^1 + 6(x)^2(-2)^2 + 4(x)^1(-2)^3 + 1(x)^0(-2)^4$$

and simplify...

$$x^4 + 4x^3(-2) + 6x^2(4) + 4x(-8) + 16$$

$$\boxed{x^4 - 8x^3 + 24x^2 - 32x + 16}$$

1. Expand $(x + 4)^3$.

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

3. Expand $(x + 1)^6$.

EXAMPLE

Expand $(3x + y)^5$.

The fifth power row is: 1 5 10 10 5 1, so the structure will look like...

$$1(\)^5(\)^0 + 5(\)^4(\)^1 + 10(\)^3(\)^2 + 10(\)^2(\)^3 + 5(\)^1(\)^4 + 1(\)^0(\)^5$$

Now, let's plug in the two terms...

$$1(3x)^5(y)^0 + 5(3x)^4(y)^1 + 10(3x)^3(y)^2 + 10(3x)^2(y)^3 + 5(3x)^1(y)^4 + 1(3x)^0(y)^5$$

and simplify...

$$(3)^5x^5 + 5(3)^4x^4y + 10(3)^3x^3y^2 + 10(3)^2x^2y^3 + 5(3)xy^4 + y^5$$

$$243x^5 + 5(81)x^4y + 10(27)x^3y^2 + 10(9)x^2y^3 + 15xy^4 + y^5$$

$$\boxed{243x^5 + 405x^4y + 270x^3y^2 + 90x^2y^3 + 15xy^4 + y^5}$$

4. Expand $(2x - y)^3$.

5. Expand $(x + 5y)^4$.

6. Expand $(3x - 2y)^4$.