

1. The number of paths on coordinate plane from  $(0,0)$  to  $(i,j)$  by moves up and right is  $\binom{i+j}{i}$ .
2. Pascal triangle and it's properties

- symmetry
- binomial coefficients increase from the left to center (and from the right to center)
- lower bound for the central coefficient:  $\binom{2n}{n} > \frac{2^{2n}}{n+1}$ .

3. Binomial theorem and binomial coefficients

- recursive formula

$$\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k-1} + \binom{n-1}{k} \quad (1)$$

- sum of binomial coefficients (in one row) and its combinatorial meaning
- sign-alternating sum<sup>1</sup> of binomial coefficients

4. Combinatorial proofs

- Prove of the recursive formula (1) via paths on the coordinate plane
- a problem about a group of students with the leader:  $n \times 2^{n-1} = \sum_{k=1}^n k \binom{n}{k}$ ;
- $\sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k}^2 = \binom{2n}{n}$ ;

5. Fibonacci numbers. Example of cuts of a celled strip  $2 \times n$

## References

The books are listed on the wiki-page.

[1]: Chapter 3 (except 3.4 that would be on the next lecture)

[4]: Sections 2.7, 2.8 (except 2.8.7 that would be on the next lecture) and 2.9 (only the beginning)

## Keywords

- Binomial coefficients
- Pascal triangle
- Binomial theorem
- Combinatorial proofs
- Permutations
- Recursive formula (recurrence relation)
- Fibonacci number

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<sup>1</sup>adding and subtracting binomial coefficients alternately