

$$\left(x^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^n, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ - ଏହା ବିକଳିତର ଧାରଣା ନିମ୍ନ ଅଟେ।}$$

ଧାରଣା ଏହାଟି!

$$\therefore \text{ଧାରଣା} = \frac{2n+1+1}{2} \text{ ଧାରଣା}$$

$$= \frac{2n+2}{2} \quad \therefore$$

$$= (n+1) \quad \therefore$$

$$= {}^{2n}C_n x^n \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)^n$$

$$= {}^{2n}C_n \cancel{x^n} \cdot (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{x^n}}$$

$$= (-1)^n {}^{2n}C_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(x^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^n$$

$$\left\{ \left(x\right)^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 \right\}^n$$

$$= \left\{ \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 \right\}^n$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{2n}$$

$$\frac{(-2a)^n}{(-2)^n \cdot a^n}$$

ବିକଳିତର ମଧ୍ୟ ସଂଖ୍ୟା = $2n+1$ ଏ ବିକଳିତ।

$$\left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}\right)^{21} \text{ ເປັນ ຈຳນວນຳໜ້າ ຂອງ ສາມາດ ນິເກດ ໄດ້ }.$$

ຈຳນວນ ສາມາດ $n = 21 + 1$ ຫຼື, 22 ຫາ ຕົວ.

∴ ຂອງ ສາມາດ 2 ຕົວ

$$\text{ຂອງ ສາມາດ} = \frac{22}{2} \text{ ຂອງ ສາມາດ}$$

$$= (10 + 1) \text{ ,,}$$

$$= {}^{21}C_{10} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{11} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{10}$$

$$= {}^{21}C_{10} \frac{x^{11}}{y^{11}} \cdot \frac{y^{10}}{x^{10}}$$

$$= {}^{21}C_{10} \frac{x}{y}$$

$$\text{22 ຂອງ ສາມາດ} = \left(\frac{22}{2} + 1\right) \text{ ຂອງ ສາມາດ}$$

$$= (11 + 1) \text{ ,,}$$

$$= {}^{21}C_{11} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{10} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{11}$$

$$= {}^{21}C_{11} \frac{y}{x}$$

$\left(2x^2 - \frac{3}{x}\right)^{11}$ ରେ ବିକାଶ ପାଇଁ x^{10} ର ସହଗୁଣକ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର ।

ଅନ୍ତର୍ଦ୍ଧ, $(r+1)$ ଓ ଅନ୍ତ x^{10} ଅଟେ।

$$(r+1) \text{ term} = {}^{11}C_r \cdot (2x^2)^{11-r} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{x}\right)^r$$

$$= {}^{11}C_r \cdot 2^{11-r} \cdot x^{22-2r} \cdot (-3)^r \cdot x^{-r}$$

$$= \boxed{{}^{11}C_r \cdot 2^{11-r} \cdot (-3)^r} \cdot \boxed{x^{22-3r}}$$

ପାଞ୍ଚ (5) ର ଦମ୍ଭ 10 ଥର

$$22 - 3Y = 10$$

$$3r = 12$$

$$r = 4$$

$\therefore (4+1)^\text{th}$ term is n^{10} term.

$$\therefore x^{10} \text{ ko } x^2 \text{ se } = {}^{11}C_4 \cdot 2^7 \cdot (-3)^4$$

$$= 330 \times 128 \times 81$$

$$= 3421440 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

ଉଦାହରଣ: $5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 5!$
 $= \underline{120}$

$$5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$$

$$= 5 \times 24$$

$$= 5 \times 4!$$

$$\underline{n} = n \underline{n-1}$$

$$\underline{n-1} = (n-1) \underline{n-2}$$

$$\underline{n-2} = (n-2) \underline{n-3}$$

$$\binom{5}{3} = {}^5C_3$$

$3C_2$

a b c

ab, ba, bc, cb, ac, ca

$${}^3P_2 = 6$$

$${}^3C_2 = 3$$

$5C_3$

$$5 = n \quad \text{and} \quad 3 = r$$

$${}^nC_r = \frac{{}^n P_r}{n!}$$

$$\binom{5}{3} = \frac{5 \times 4 \times 3}{3 \times 2 \times 1}$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}{3 \times 2 \times 1 \times 2 \times 1}$$

$$= \frac{5}{3 \times 2} = \frac{5}{3 \times (5-3)}$$

