Computation of Novel Binomial Series using Geometric Series

Chinnaraji Annamalai
School of Management, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India
Email: anna@iitkgp.ac.in
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0992-2584

Abstract: Nowadays, the growing complexity of mathematical and computational modelling demands the simplicity of mathematical equations for solving today's scientific problems and challenges. In this paper, the author introduces a novel binomial series and its theorem for applications of computing science and technology. This computing technique can enable the researchers for further involvement in research and development.

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1. Introduction

Geometric series [1,10] played a vital role in differential and integral calculus at the earlier stage of development and still continues as an important part of the study in science, engineering, management and its applications [11]. In this article, a new binomial series without binomial coefficients are computed with binomial theorems.

2. Novel Binomial Series

The author of this article introduces a new binomial series given below.

$$\boldsymbol{Theorem\ 2.1}: \sum_{k=0}^{n} x^k y^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} x^{n-k} y^k = \frac{x^{n+1} - y^{n+1}}{x-y} = \frac{y^{n+1} - x^{n+1}}{y-x}, x \neq y.$$

Proof. Let's prove this theorem using the geometric series as follows.

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^k = \frac{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{n+1} - 1}{\frac{x}{y} - 1} = \left(\frac{x^{n+1} - y^{n+1}}{y^{n+1}}\right)\left(\frac{y}{x-y}\right), x \neq y. \quad (1)$$

By simplifying the equation (1), we get

$$y^n \left(1 + \frac{x}{y} + \frac{x^2}{y^2} + \frac{x^3}{y^3} + \cdots + \frac{x^{n-1}}{y^{n-1}} + \frac{x^n}{y^n}\right) = \frac{x^{n+1} - y^{n+1}}{x-y}, x \neq y.$$

$$y^n + xy^{n-1} + x^2 y^{n-2} + x^3 y^{n-3} + \cdots + x^{n-1} y + x^n = \frac{x^{n+1} - y^{n+1}}{x-y}, x \neq y.$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} x^k y^{n-k} = \frac{x^{n+1} - y^{n+1}}{x-y}, x \neq y. \quad (2)$$

By rearranging the binomial series (2), we obtain

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} x^{n-k}y^{k} = \frac{y^{n+1}-x^{n+1}}{y-x}, x \neq y. \tag{3}$$

From the binomial series (2) and (3), we conclude that

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} x^{k}y^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} x^{n-k}y^{k} = \frac{x^{n+1}-y^{n+1}}{x-y} = \frac{y^{n+1}-x^{n+1}}{y-x}, x \neq y. \tag{4}$$

Hence, theorem is proved.

***Corollary* 2.1**: $\sum_{k=0}^{n} x^{k}y^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} x^{n-k}y^{k} = (n+1)x^{n}, \qquad \text{for } x = y.$

***Corollary* 2.2**: $\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{k}y^{n-k} = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k}y^{k} = \frac{x^{n}y-xy^{n}}{x-y} = \frac{xy^{n}-x^{n}y}{y-x}, x \neq y.$

Let's prove the corollary 2.2 as follows:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} x^{n-k}y^{k} = x^{n} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k}y^{k} + y^{n} = \frac{x^{n+1}-y^{n+1}}{x-y}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k}y^{k} = \frac{x^{n+1}-y^{n+1}}{x-y} - (x^{n}+y^{n}) = \frac{x^{n}y-xy^{n}}{x-y}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{k}y^{n-k} = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k}y^{k} = \frac{x^{n}y-xy^{n}}{x-y} = \frac{xy^{n}-x^{n}y}{y-x}, x \neq y.$$

***Theorem* 2.2**: $\sum_{i=k}^{n} x^{i}y^{n-i} = \sum_{i=k}^{n} x^{n-i}y^{i} = \frac{x^{n+1}-x^{k}y^{n+1-k}}{x-y} = \frac{y^{n+1}-y^{k}x^{n+1-k}}{y-x}, x \neq y\,.$

Proof. Let's prove the theorem using the geometric series with rational numbers.

$$\sum_{i=k}^{n} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{i} = \frac{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{n+1} - \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{k}}{\frac{x}{y}-1} = \left(\frac{x^{n+1}}{y^{n+1}} - x^{k}y^{-k}\right)\left(\frac{y}{x-y}\right) = \frac{1}{y^{n}}\left(\frac{x^{n+1}-x^{k}y^{n+1-k}}{x-y}\right).$$

$$y^{n}\sum_{i=k}^{n} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{i} = \sum_{i=k}^{n} x^{i}y^{n-i} = \frac{x^{n+1}-x^{k}y^{n+1-k}}{x-y} \Rightarrow \sum_{i=k}^{n} x^{n-i}y^{i} = \frac{y^{n+1}-y^{k}x^{n+1-k}}{y-x}.$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=k}^{n} x^{i}y^{n-i} = \sum_{i=k}^{n} x^{n-i}y^{i} = \frac{x^{n+1}-x^{k}y^{n+1-k}}{x-y} = \frac{y^{n+1}-y^{k}x^{n+1-k}}{y-x}, x \neq y\,.$$

***Corollary* 2.3**: $\sum_{i=k}^{n} x^{i}y^{n-i} = \sum_{i=k}^{n} x^{n-k}y^{k} = (n+1-k)x^{n}, \qquad \text{for } x = y.$

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***Theorem* 2.3**: $\prod_{k=0}^{n}\left(x^{2^k}+y^{2^k}\right)=\frac{x^{2^{n+1}}-y^{2^{n+1}}}{x-y}, x\neq y.$

Proof. Let's prove this theorem as follows.

$$\frac{x^2-y^2}{x-y}=\frac{(x+y)(x-y)}{x-y}=x+y.$$

$$\frac{x^{2^2}-y^{2^2}}{x-y}=\frac{x^4-y^4}{x-y}=\frac{(x^2+y^2)(x^2-y^2)}{x-y}=(x^2+y^2)(x+y).$$

$$\frac{x^{2^3}-y^{2^3}}{x-y}=\frac{x^8-y^8}{x-y}=(x^4+y^4)(x^2+y^2)(x+y)=\left(x^{2^2}+y^{2^2}\right)\left(x^{2^1}+y^{2^1}\right)\left(x^{2^0}+y^{2^0}\right).$$

We can continue the same process up to 2^{n+1}.

$$\frac{x^{2^3}-y^{2^3}}{x-y}=\frac{x^8-y^8}{x-y}=\left(x^{2^n}+y^{2^n}\right)\left(x^{2^{n-1}}+y^{2^{n-1}}\right)\cdots\left(x^{2^1}+y^{2^1}\right)\left(x^{2^0}+y^{2^0}\right).$$

$$\therefore\prod_{k=0}^{n}\left(x^{2^k}+y^{2^k}\right)=\frac{x^{2^{n+1}}-y^{2^{n+1}}}{x-y}, x\neq y.$$

***Corollary* 2.4**: $\prod_{k=0}^{n-1}x^{2^k}=x^{2^n-1}.$

Case i: Let's prove the corollary 2.3 using the theorem 2.3.

$$\prod_{k=0}^{n-1}\left(x^{2^k}+0^{2^k}\right)=\frac{x^{2^n}-0}{x-0}\Rightarrow\prod_{k=0}^{n-1}x^{2^k}=\frac{x^{2^n}}{x}=x^{2^n-1}.$$

Case II: Let's prove the corollary 2.4 using the geometric series.

$$\prod_{k=0}^{n-1}x^{2^k}=x^1\times x^2\times x^{2^2}\times x^{2^3}\times\cdots\times x^{2^{n-1}}=x^{1+2+2^2+2^3+\cdots+2^{n-1}}=x^{\frac{2^n-1}{2-1}}=x^{2^n-1}.$$

Hence proved.

***Corollary* 2.5**: $\sum_{i=0}^{2^{n+1}-1}x^iy^{n-i}=\prod_{k=0}^{n}\left(x^{2^k}+y^{2^k}\right)=\frac{x^{2^{n+1}}-y^{2^{n+1}}}{x-y}, x\neq y.$

Examples for corollary 2.5:

(i). Let $n=0$.

$$\sum_{i=0}^{2^{0+1}-1}x^iy^{n-i}=\sum_{i=0}^{2-1}x^iy^{n-i}=\sum_{i=0}^{1}x^iy^{n-i}=x+y=\frac{x^2-y^2}{x-y}.$$

$$\prod_{k=0}^{0}\left(x^{2^k}+y^{2^k}\right)=x+y=\frac{x^2-y^2}{x-y}.\quad\therefore\sum_{i=0}^{2^{0+1}-1}x^iy^{n-i}=\prod_{k=0}^{0}\left(x^{2^k}+y^{2^k}\right)=\frac{x^2-y^2}{x-y}.$$

(ii). Let $n=1$.

$$\sum_{i=0}^{2^{1+1}-1} x^i y^{n-i} = \sum_{i=0}^{3} x^i y^{n-i} = x^3 + x^2y + xy^2 + y^3 = \frac{x^{2^2} - y^{2^2}}{x-y} == \frac{x^4 - y^4}{x-y}.$$

$$\prod_{k=0}^{1}\left(x^{2^k} + y^{2^k}\right) = (x+y)(x^2+y^2) = x^3 + x^2y + xy^2 + y^3 = \frac{x^4 - y^4}{x-y}.$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=0}^{2^{1+1}-1} x^i y^{n-i} = \prod_{k=0}^{1}\left(x^{2^k} + y^{2^k}\right) = \frac{x^{2^2} - y^{2^2}}{x-y} = \frac{x^4 - y^4}{x-y}.$$

3. Conclusion

In this article, a novel binomial series and theorems have been introduced for mathematical and computational application. Also, this idea can enable the researchers for further involvement in the scientific research.

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