

3.52 $\int_0^1 (1-x)^n = C_n^0 - C_n^1 + C_n^2 - \dots + (-1)^n C_n^n$

ii) $k C_n^k = n C_{n-1}^{k-1}$

$k \cdot \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} = n \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!}$

iii)

$a_1 C_n^0 - a_2 C_n^1 + a_3 C_n^2 - \dots + (-1)^n a_{n+1} C_n^n = 0$

$a_1 C_n^0 - (a_1 + d) C_n^1 + (a_1 + 2d) C_n^2 - \dots + (-1)^n (a_1 + dn) C_n^n = 0$

$a_1 C_n^0 - a_1 C_n^1 + a_2 C_n^2 - \dots + (-1)^n a_1 C_n^n - d (C_n^1 - 2C_n^2 + 3C_n^3 - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} n C_n^n) = 0$

$a_1 (C_n^0 - C_n^1 + C_n^2 - \dots + (-1)^n C_n^n) - d (n C_{n-1}^0 - n C_{n-1}^1 + n C_{n-1}^2 - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} n C_{n-1}^n) = 0$

$0 = n \cdot \frac{d}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \dots$ $- dn (C_{n-1}^0 - C_{n-1}^1 + C_{n-1}^2 - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} C_{n-1}^n) = 0$

or k nle n h/o d