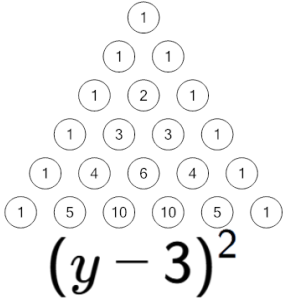


Binomial Theorem - Polynomial with Integer and Triangle to Partly Expanded

Polynomial

1 Use Pascal's triangle to write the partly-expanded form (leave each power un-evaluated).

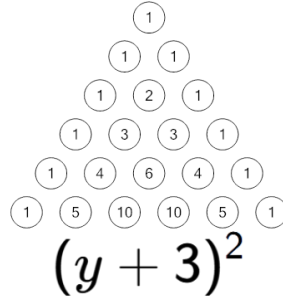


A
 $1y^2 + 3 \cdot (-3)^1y + 3 \cdot (-3)^2$

B
 $1y^2 + 2 \cdot (-3)^1y + 1 \cdot (-3)^2$

C
 $1y^2 + 1 \cdot (-3)^1y + 0 \cdot (-3)^2$

2 Use Pascal's triangle to write the partly-expanded form (leave each power un-evaluated).

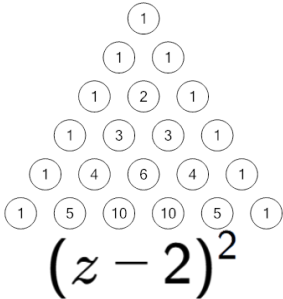


A
 $1y^2 + 2 \cdot (3)^1y + 1 \cdot (3)^2$

B
 $1y^2 + 1 \cdot (3)^1y + 0 \cdot (3)^2$

C
 $1y^2 + 3 \cdot (3)^1y + 3 \cdot (3)^2$

3 Use Pascal's triangle to write the partly-expanded form (leave each power un-evaluated).

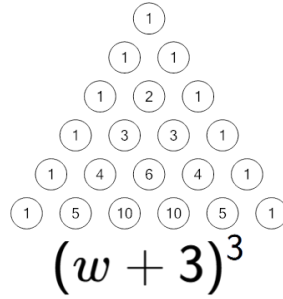


A
 $1z^2 + 2 \cdot (-2)^1z + 1 \cdot (-2)^2$

B
 $1z^2 + 3 \cdot (-2)^1z + 3 \cdot (-2)^2$

C
 $1z^2 + 1 \cdot (-2)^1z + 0 \cdot (-2)^2$

4 Use Pascal's triangle to write the partly-expanded form (leave each power un-evaluated).

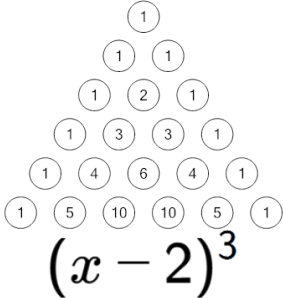


A
 $1w^3 + 3 \cdot (3)^1w^2 + 3 \cdot (3)^2w + 1 \cdot (3)^3$

B
 $1w^3 + 2 \cdot (3)^1w^2 + 1 \cdot (3)^2w + 0 \cdot (3)^3$

C
 $1w^3 + 4 \cdot (3)^1w^2 + 6 \cdot (3)^2w + 4 \cdot (3)^3$

5 Use Pascal's triangle to write the partly-expanded form (leave each power un-evaluated).

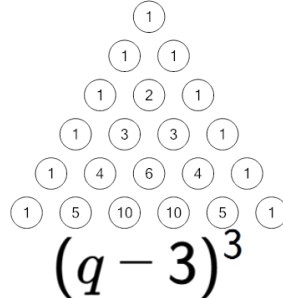


A
 $1x^3 + 4 \cdot (-2)^1x^2 + 6 \cdot (-2)^2x + 4 \cdot (-2)^3$

B
 $1x^3 + 3 \cdot (-2)^1x^2 + 3 \cdot (-2)^2x + 1 \cdot (-2)^3$

C
 $1x^3 + 2 \cdot (-2)^1x^2 + 1 \cdot (-2)^2x + 0 \cdot (-2)^3$

6 Use Pascal's triangle to write the partly-expanded form (leave each power un-evaluated).

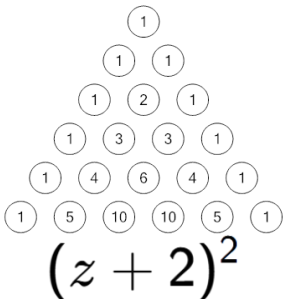


A
 $1q^3 + 2 \cdot (-3)^1q^2 + 1 \cdot (-3)^2q + 0 \cdot (-3)^3$

B
 $1q^3 + 3 \cdot (-3)^1q^2 + 3 \cdot (-3)^2q + 1 \cdot (-3)^3$

C
 $1q^3 + 4 \cdot (-3)^1q^2 + 6 \cdot (-3)^2q + 4 \cdot (-3)^3$

7 Use Pascal's triangle to write the partly-expanded form (leave each power un-evaluated).



A
 $1z^2 + 1 \cdot (2)^1z + 0 \cdot (2)^2$

B
 $1z^2 + 3 \cdot (2)^1z + 3 \cdot (2)^2$

C
 $1z^2 + 2 \cdot (2)^1z + 1 \cdot (2)^2$