

$$\begin{aligned} & \binom{n+t}{n} - \binom{n}{1} \binom{n+t-1}{n} + \binom{n}{2} \binom{n+t-2}{n} + \dots + \\ & + (-1)^n \binom{n}{n} \binom{t}{n} = \binom{n}{n} + \binom{t}{1} \left[\binom{n}{n-1} - \binom{n}{1} \binom{n-1}{n-1} \right] + \dots + \\ & + \binom{t}{k} \left[\binom{n}{n-k} - \binom{n}{1} \binom{n-1}{n-k} + \dots + (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} \binom{n-k}{n-k} \right] + \dots \end{aligned}$$

vagy rövidebb jelöléssel

$$\begin{aligned} & \binom{n+t}{n} - \binom{n}{1} \binom{n+t-1}{n} + \dots + \\ & (-1)^n \binom{n}{n} \binom{t}{n} = \binom{n}{n} + C_1 \binom{t}{1} + C_2 \binom{t}{2} + \dots + \\ & + C_k \binom{t}{k} + \dots + C_n \binom{t}{n}. \end{aligned}$$

Könnyen kimutatható már most, hogy

$$C_k = 0,$$

ha k helyébe $1, 2, \dots, n$ -et teszünk. Ugyanis

$$\begin{aligned} C_k &= \binom{n}{n-k} - \binom{n}{1} \binom{n-1}{n-k} + \dots + (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} \binom{n-k}{n-k} = \\ &= \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!} - \frac{n!}{1!(n-k)!(k-1)!} + \frac{n!(n-1)(n-2)!}{2!(n-k)!(k-2)!} + \\ &+ \dots + (-1)^k \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)}{k!} \cdot \frac{(n-k)!}{(n-k)!}. \end{aligned}$$

Ámde

$$\begin{aligned} & n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)(n-k)! = \\ &= n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)(n-k)\dots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = n! \end{aligned}$$

tehát

$$\begin{aligned} C_k &= \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!} \left[\frac{k!}{k!} - \frac{k!}{(k-1)!1!} + \dots + (-1)^k \frac{k!}{k!} \right] = \\ &= \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!} \left[\binom{k}{0} - \binom{k}{1} + \binom{k}{2} + \dots + (-1)^k \binom{k}{k} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Csakhogy

$$\binom{k}{0} - \binom{k}{1} + \binom{k}{2} - \binom{k}{3} + \dots + (-1)^k \binom{k}{k} = (1-1)^k = 0,$$

és így

$$C_k = \binom{n}{k} (1-1)^k = 0.$$

Ennéfogva

$$\begin{aligned} & \binom{n+t}{n} - \binom{n}{1} \binom{n+t-1}{n} + \binom{n}{2} \binom{n+t-2}{n} + \dots + \\ & -1^n \binom{n}{n} \binom{t}{n} = \binom{n}{n} + \sum_{k=1}^{k=n} C_k \binom{t}{k} = \binom{n}{n} = 1, \end{aligned}$$

ha csak n pozitív egész szám.