

$$\mathbb{N} = \frac{n \in \mathbb{Z}}{n \geq 0}$$

$(A_n)_{n \geq 0}$ sequence

$$A(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} A_n x^n \text{ formal power series}$$

$$A_n = \frac{1}{n!} \frac{d^n}{(dx)^n} A(x) \Big|_{x=0}$$

$$A_n = 1 \Rightarrow \text{geom series } \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n \geq 0} x^n$$

$$\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)\cdots(\alpha-n+1) = {}_n(\alpha) \text{ down factorial } n \text{ factors}$$

$$\alpha(\alpha+1)(\alpha+2)\cdots(\alpha+n-1) = (\alpha)_n \text{ up factorial } n \text{ factors}$$

$$n! = (1)_n = {}_n(n)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ n \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} = \frac{{}_n(\alpha)}{n!} = \frac{{}_n(\alpha)}{{}_n(n)}$$

$$\text{binomial series } (1+x)^\alpha = \sum_{n \geq 0} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ n \end{bmatrix} x^n$$

$$(-1)^n {}_n(-\alpha) = (\alpha)_n$$

$$\text{LHS} = (-1)^n (-\alpha)(-\alpha-1)(-\alpha-2)\cdots(-\alpha-n+1) = \alpha(\alpha+1)(\alpha+2)\cdots(\alpha+n-1) = \text{RHS}$$

$$(1-x)^{-\alpha} = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(\alpha)_n}{n!} x^n$$

$$\text{LHS} = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{{}_n(-\alpha)}{n!} (-x)^n = \sum_{n \geq 0} (-1)^n \frac{{}_n(-\alpha)}{n!} x^n = \text{RHS}$$