Binomial Theorem

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Q. 1. Using binomial theorem, expand each of the following:

$(1 - 2x)^5$

Solution: To find: Expansion of $(1 - 2x)^5$

Formula used: (i) ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!(r)!}$

(ii) $(a+b)^n = {}^nC_0a^n + {}^nC_1a^{n-1}b + {}^nC_2a^{n-2}b^2 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_{n-1}ab^{n-1} + {}^nC_nb^n$

We have, $(1 - 2x)^5$

$\Rightarrow [{}^5C_0(1)^5] + [{}^5C_1(1)^{5-1}(-2x)^1] + [{}^5C_2(1)^{5-2}(-2x)^2] + [{}^5C_3(1)^{5-3}(-2x)^3] + [{}^5C_4(1)^{5-4}(-2x)^4] + [{}^5C_5(-2x)^5]$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{5!}{0!(5-0)!}(1)^5\right] - \left[\frac{5!}{1!(5-1)!}(1)^4(2x)\right] + \left[\frac{5!}{2!(5-2)!}(1)^3(4x^2)\right]$$

$$-\left[\frac{5!}{3!(5-3)!}(1)^2(8x^3)\right] + \left[\frac{5!}{4!(5-4)!}(1)^1(16x^4)\right] - \left[\frac{5!}{5!(5-5)!}(32x^5)\right]$$

$\Rightarrow 1 - 5(2x) + 10(4x^2) - 10(8x^3) + 5(16x^4) - 1(32x^5)$

$\Rightarrow 1 - 10x + 40x^2 - 80x^3 + 80x^4 - 32x^5$

On rearranging

Ans) $-32x^5 + 80x^4 - 80x^3 + 40x^2 - 10x + 1$

Q. 2. Using binomial theorem, expand each of the following:

$(2x - 3)^6$

Solution: To find: Expansion of $(2x - 3)^6$

Formula used: **(i)** ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!(r)!}$

(ii) $(a+b)^n = {}^nC_0a^n + {}^nC_1a^{n-1}b + {}^nC_2a^{n-2}b^2 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_{n-1}ab^{n-1} + {}^nC_nb^n$

We have, $(2x - 3)^6$

$\Rightarrow [^6C_0(2x)^6]+[^6C_1(2x)^{6-1}(-3)^1]+[^6C_2(2x)^{6-2}(-3)^2]+[^6C_3(2x)^{6-3}(-3)^3]+[^6C_4(2x)^{6-4}(-3)^4]+[^6C_5(2x)^{6-5}(-3)^5]+[^6C_6(-3)^6]$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{6!}{0!(6-0)!}(2x)^6\right] - \left[\frac{6!}{1!(6-1)!}(2x)^5(3)\right] + \left[\frac{6!}{2!(6-2)!}(2x)^4(9)\right]$$

$$-\left[\frac{6!}{3!(6-3)!}(2x)^3(27)\right] + \left[\frac{6!}{4!(6-4)!}(2x)^2(81)\right]$$

$$-\left[\frac{6!}{5!(6-5)!}(2x)^1(243)\right] + \left[\frac{6!}{6!(6-6)!}(729)\right]$$

$\Rightarrow [(1)(64x^6)] - [(6)(32x^5)(3)] + [15(16x^4)(9)] - [20(8x^3)(27)] + [15(4x^2)(81)] - [(6)(2x)(243)] + [(1)(729)]$

$\Rightarrow 64x^6 - 576x^5 + 2160x^4 - 4320x^3 + 4860x^2 - 2916x + 729$

Ans) $64x^6 - 576x^5 + 2160x^4 - 4320x^3 + 4860x^2 - 2916x + 729$

Q. 3. Using binomial theorem, expand each of the following:

$(3x + 2y)^5$

Solution: To find: Expansion of $(3x + 2y)^5$

Formula used: (i) $^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!(r)!}$

(ii) $(a+b)^n = {}^nC_0a^n + {}^nC_1a^{n-1}b + {}^nC_2a^{n-2}b^2 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_{n-1}ab^{n-1} + {}^nC_nb^n$

We have, $(3x + 2y)^5$

$\Rightarrow [^5C_0(3x)^{5-0}] + [^5C_1(3x)^{5-1}(2y)^1] + [^5C_2(3x)^{5-2}(2y)^2] + [^5C_3(3x)^{5-3}(2y)^3] + [^5C_4(3x)^{5-4}(2y)^4] + [^5C_5(2y)^5]$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{5!}{0!(5-0)!}(243x^5)\right] + \left[\frac{5!}{1!(5-1)!}(81x^4)(2y)\right] + \left[\frac{5!}{2!(5-2)!}(27x^3)(4y^2)\right] + \left[\frac{5!}{3!(5-3)!}(9x^2)(8y^3)\right] + \left[\frac{5!}{4!(5-4)!}(3x)(16y^4)\right] + \left[\frac{5!}{5!(5-5)!}(32y^5)\right]$$

$\Rightarrow [1(243x^5)] + [5(81x^4)(2y)] + [10(27x^3)(4y^2)] + [10(9x^2)(8y^3)] + [5(3x)(16y^4)] + [1(32y^5)]$

$\Rightarrow 243x^5 + 810x^4y + 1080x^3y^2 + 720x^2y^3 + 240xy^4 + 32y^5$

Ans) $243x^5 + 810x^4y + 1080x^3y^2 + 720x^2y^3 + 240xy^4 + 32y^5$

Q. 4. Using binomial theorem, expand each of the following:

$(2x – 3y)^4$

Solution: To find: Expansion of $(2x – 3y)^4$

Formula used: **(i)** ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!(r)!}$

(ii) $(a+b)^n = {}^nC_0a^n + {}^nC_1a^{n-1}b + {}^nC_2a^{n-2}b^2 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_{n-1}ab^{n-1} + {}^nC_nb^n$

We have, $(2x – 3y)^4$

$\Rightarrow [{}^4C_0(2x)^{4-0}] + [{}^4C_1(2x)^{4-1}(-3y)^1] + [{}^4C_2(2x)^{4-2}(-3y)^2] + [{}^4C_3(2x)^{4-3}(-3y)^3] + [{}^4C_4(-3y)^4]$

$$\left[\frac{4!}{0!(4-0)!}(2x)^4\right] - \left[\frac{4!}{1!(4-1)!}(2x)^3(3y)\right] + \left[\frac{4!}{2!(4-2)!}(2x)^2(9y^2)\right] - \left[\frac{4!}{3!(4-3)!}(2x)^1(27y^3)\right] + \left[\frac{4!}{4!(4-4)!}(81y^4)\right]$$

$\Rightarrow [1(16x^4)] – [4(8x^3)(3y)] + [6(4x^2)(9y^2)] – [4(2x)(27y^3)] + [1(81y^4)]$

$\Rightarrow 16x^4 – 96x^3y + 216x^2y^2 – 216xy^3 + 81y^4$

Ans) $16x^4 – 96x^3y + 216x^2y^2 – 216xy^3 + 81y^4$

Q. 5. Using binomial theorem, expand each of the following:

$$\left(\frac{2x}{3}-\frac{3}{2x}\right)^6$$

Solution: To find: Expansion of $\left(\frac{2x}{3}-\frac{3}{2x}\right)^6$

Formula used: (i) ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!(r)!}$

(ii) $(a+b)^n = {}^nC_0a^n + {}^nC_1a^{n-1}b + {}^nC_2a^{n-2}b^2 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_{n-1}ab^{n-1} + {}^nC_nb^n$

We have, $\left(\frac{2x}{3}-\frac{3}{2x}\right)^6$

$$\Rightarrow \left[{}^6C_0\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)^{6-0}\right] + \left[{}^6C_1\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)^{6-1}\left(-\frac{3}{2x}\right)^1\right] + \left[{}^6C_2\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)^{6-2}\left(-\frac{3}{2x}\right)^2\right] + \left[{}^6C_3\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)^{6-3}\left(-\frac{3}{2x}\right)^3\right] + \left[{}^6C_4\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)^{6-4}\left(-\frac{3}{2x}\right)^4\right]$$

$$+ \left[{}^6C_5\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)^{6-5}\left(-\frac{3}{2x}\right)^5\right] + \left[{}^6C_6\left(-\frac{3}{2x}\right)^6\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{6!}{0!(6-0)!}\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)^6\right] - \left[\frac{6!}{1!(6-1)!}\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)^5\left(\frac{3}{2x}\right)\right] + \left[\frac{6!}{2!(6-2)!}\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)^4\left(\frac{9}{4x^2}\right)\right] - \left[\frac{6!}{3!(6-3)!}\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)^3\left(\frac{27}{8x^3}\right)\right] + \left[\frac{6!}{4!(6-4)!}\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)^2\left(\frac{81}{16x^4}\right)\right] - \left[\frac{6!}{5!(6-5)!}\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)^1\left(\frac{243}{32x^5}\right)\right]$$

$$+ \left[\frac{6!}{6!(6-6)!}\left(\frac{729}{64x^6}\right)\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[1\left(\frac{64x^6}{729}\right)\right] - \left[6\left(\frac{32x^5}{243}\right)\left(\frac{3}{2x}\right)\right] + \left[15\left(\frac{16x^4}{81}\right)\left(\frac{9}{4x^2}\right)\right] - \left[20\left(\frac{8x^3}{27}\right)\left(\frac{27}{8x^3}\right)\right] + \left[15\left(\frac{4x^2}{9}\right)\left(\frac{81}{16x^4}\right)\right] - \left[6\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)\left(\frac{243}{32x^5}\right)\right] + \left[1\left(\frac{729}{64x^6}\right)\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{64}{729}x^6 - \frac{32}{27}x^4 + \frac{20}{3}x^2 - 20 + \frac{135}{4}\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{243}{8}\frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{729}{64}\frac{1}{x^6}$$

Ans) $\frac{64}{729}x^6 - \frac{32}{27}x^4 + \frac{20}{3}x^2 - 20 + \frac{135}{4}\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{243}{8}\frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{729}{64}\frac{1}{x^6}$

Q. 6. Using binomial theorem, expand each of the following:

$$\left(x^2 - \frac{3}{x}\right)^7$$

Solution: To find: Expansion of $\left(x^2 - \frac{3x}{7}\right)^7$

Formula used: (i) ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!(r)!}$

(ii) $(a+b)^n = {}^nC_0a^n + {}^nC_1a^{n-1}b + {}^nC_2a^{n-2}b^2 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_{n-1}ab^{n-1} + {}^nC_nb^n$

We have, $\left(x^2 - \frac{3x}{7}\right)^7$

$$\Rightarrow [{}^7C_0(x^2)^{7-0}] + \left[{}^7C_1(x^2)^{7-1}\left(-\frac{3x}{7}\right)^1\right] + \left[{}^7C_2(x^2)^{7-2}\left(-\frac{3x}{7}\right)^2\right] + \left[{}^7C_3(x^2)^{7-3}\left(-\frac{3x}{7}\right)^3\right] + \left[{}^7C_4(x^2)^{7-4}\left(-\frac{3x}{7}\right)^4\right] + \left[{}^7C_5(x^2)^{7-5}\left(-\frac{3x}{7}\right)^5\right] + \left[{}^7C_6(x^2)^{7-6}\left(-\frac{3x}{7}\right)^6\right] + \left[{}^7C_7\left(-\frac{3x}{7}\right)^7\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{7!}{0!(7-0)!}(x^2)^7\right] - \left[\frac{7!}{1!(7-1)!}(x^2)^6\left(\frac{3x}{7}\right)\right] + \left[\frac{7!}{2!(7-2)!}(x^2)^5\left(\frac{9x^2}{49}\right)\right] - \left[\frac{7!}{3!(7-3)!}(x^2)^4\left(\frac{27x^3}{343}\right)\right] + \left[\frac{7!}{4!(7-4)!}(x^2)^3\left(\frac{81x^4}{2401}\right)\right] - \left[\frac{7!}{5!(7-5)!}(x^2)^2\left(\frac{243x^5}{16807}\right)\right] + \left[\frac{7!}{6!(7-6)!}(x^2)^1\left(\frac{729x^6}{117649}\right)\right] - \left[\frac{7!}{7!(7-7)!}\left(\frac{2187x^7}{823543}\right)\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow [1(x^{14})] - \left[7(x^{12})\left(\frac{3x}{7}\right)\right] + \left[21(x^{10})\left(\frac{9x^2}{49}\right)\right] - \left[35(x^8)\left(\frac{27x^3}{343}\right)\right] + \left[35(x^6)\left(\frac{81x^4}{2401}\right)\right] - \left[21(x^4)\left(\frac{243x^5}{16807}\right)\right] + \left[7(x^2)\left(\frac{729x^6}{117649}\right)\right] - \left[1\left(\frac{2187x^7}{823543}\right)\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{14} - 3x^{13} + \left(\frac{27}{7}\right)x^{12} - \left(\frac{135}{49}\right)x^{11} + \left(\frac{405}{343}\right)x^{10} - \left(\frac{729}{2401}\right)x^9 + \left(\frac{729}{16807}\right)x^8 - \left(\frac{2187}{823543}\right)x^7$$

Ans)

$$x^{14} - 3x^{13} + \left(\frac{27}{7}\right)x^{12} - \left(\frac{135}{49}\right)x^{11} + \left(\frac{405}{343}\right)x^{10} - \left(\frac{729}{2401}\right)x^9 + \left(\frac{729}{16807}\right)x^8 - \left(\frac{2187}{823543}\right)x^7$$

Q. 7. Using binomial theorem, expand each of the following:

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{y}\right)^5$$

Solution: To find: Expansion of $\left(x - \frac{1}{y}\right)^5$

Formula used: (i) ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!(r)!}$

(ii) $(a+b)^n = {}^nC_0a^n + {}^nC_1a^{n-1}b + {}^nC_2a^{n-2}b^2 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_{n-1}ab^{n-1} + {}^nC_nb^n$

We have, $\left(x-\frac{1}{y}\right)^5$

$\Rightarrow {}^5C_0(x)^{5-0} + {}^5C_1(x)^{5-1}\left(-\frac{1}{y}\right)^1 + {}^5C_2(x)^{5-2}\left(-\frac{1}{y}\right)^2 + {}^5C_3(x)^{5-3}\left(-\frac{1}{y}\right)^3 + {}^5C_4(x)^{5-4}\left(-\frac{1}{y}\right)^4 + {}^5C_5\left(-\frac{1}{y}\right)^5$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{5!}{0!(5-0)!}(x^5)\right] - \left[\frac{5!}{1!(5-1)!}(x^4)\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^1\right] + \left[\frac{5!}{2!(5-2)!}(x^3)\left(\frac{1}{y^2}\right)\right]$$

$$- \left[\frac{5!}{3!(5-3)!}(x^2)\left(\frac{1}{y^3}\right)\right] + \left[\frac{5!}{4!(5-4)!}(x)\left(\frac{1}{y^4}\right)\right] - \left[\frac{5!}{5!(5-5)!}\left(\frac{1}{y^5}\right)\right]$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$[1(x^5)] - \left[5\left(\frac{x^4}{y}\right)\right] + \left[10\left(\frac{x^3}{y^2}\right)\right] - \left[10\left(\frac{x^2}{y^3}\right)\right] + \left[5\left(\frac{x}{y^4}\right)\right] - [1(y^5)]$$

$$\Rightarrow x^5 - 5\frac{x^4}{y} + 10\frac{x^3}{y^2} - 10\frac{x^2}{y^3} + 5\frac{x}{y^4} - y^5$$

Ans) $x^5 - 5\frac{x^4}{y} + 10\frac{x^3}{y^2} - 10\frac{x^2}{y^3} + 5\frac{x}{y^4} - y^5$

Q. 8. Using binomial theorem, expand each of the following:

$$\left(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}\right)^8$$

Solution: To find: Expansion of $\left(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}\right)^8$

Formula used: (i) ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!(r)!}$

(ii) $(a+b)^n = {}^nC_0a^n + {}^nC_1a^{n-1}b + {}^nC_2a^{n-2}b^2 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_{n-1}ab^{n-1} + {}^nC_nb^n$

We have, $\left(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}\right)^8$

We can write $\sqrt{x}$ as $x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $\sqrt{y}$ as $y^{\frac{1}{2}}$

Now, we have to solve for $\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}+y^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^8$

$$\Rightarrow \left[{}^8C_0\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{8-0}\right] + \left[{}^8C_1\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{8-1}\left(y^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^1\right] + \left[{}^8C_2\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{8-2}\left(y^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^2\right] +$$
$$\left[{}^8C_3\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{8-3}\left(y^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^3\right] + \left[{}^8C_4\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{8-4}\left(y^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^4\right] + \left[{}^8C_5\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{8-5}\left(y^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^5\right] +$$
$$\left[{}^8C_6\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{8-6}\left(y^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^6\right] + \left[{}^8C_7\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{8-7}\left(y^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^7\right] + \left[{}^8C_8\left(y^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^8\right]$$
$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{8!}{0!(8-0)!}\left(x^{\frac{8}{2}}\right)\right] + \left[\frac{8!}{1!(8-1)!}\left(x^{\frac{7}{2}}\right)\left(y^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)\right] + \left[\frac{8!}{2!(8-2)!}\left(x^{\frac{6}{2}}\right)\left(y^{\frac{2}{2}}\right)\right] +$$
$$\left[\frac{8!}{3!(8-3)!}\left(x^{\frac{5}{2}}\right)\left(y^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)\right] + \left[\frac{8!}{4!(8-4)!}\left(x^{\frac{4}{2}}\right)\left(y^{\frac{4}{2}}\right)\right] + \left[\frac{8!}{5!(8-5)!}\left(x^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)\left(y^{\frac{5}{2}}\right)\right] +$$
$$\left[\frac{8!}{6!(8-6)!}\left(x^{\frac{2}{2}}\right)\left(y^{\frac{6}{2}}\right)\right] + \left[\frac{8!}{7!(8-7)!}\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)\left(y^{\frac{7}{2}}\right)\right] + \left[\frac{8!}{8!(8-8)!}\left(y^{\frac{8}{2}}\right)\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow [1(x^4)] + \left[8\left(x^{\frac{7}{2}}\right)\left(y^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)\right] + [28(x^3)(y)] + \left[56\left(x^{\frac{5}{2}}\right)\left(y^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)\right]$$

$$+ [70(x^2)(y^2)] + \left[56\left(x^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)\left(y^{\frac{5}{2}}\right)\right] + [28(x^1)(y^3)] + \left[8\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)\left(y^{\frac{7}{2}}\right)\right] + [1(y^4)]$$

Ans) $(x^4) + 8\left(x^{7/2}\right)\left(y^{1/2}\right) + 28(x^3)(y) + 56\left(x^{5/2}\right)\left(y^{3/2}\right) + 70(x^2)(y^2) + 56\left(x^{3/2}\right)\left(y^{5/2}\right) + 28(x)^1(y)^3 + 8\left(x^{1/2}\right)\left(y^{7/2}\right) + (y)^4$

Q. 9. Using binomial theorem, expand each of the following:

$\left(\sqrt[3]{x}-\sqrt[3]{y}\right)^6$

Solution: To find: Expansion of $\left(\sqrt[3]{x}-\sqrt[3]{y}\right)^6$

Formula used: (i) ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!(r)!}$

(ii) $(a+b)^n = {}^nC_0a^n + {}^nC_1a^{n-1}b + {}^nC_2a^{n-2}b^2 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_{n-1}ab^{n-1} + {}^nC_nb^n$

We have, $\left(\sqrt[3]{x}-\sqrt[3]{y}\right)^6$

We can write $\sqrt[3]{x}$ as $x^{\frac{1}{3}}$ and $\sqrt[3]{y}$ as $y^{\frac{1}{3}}$

Now, we have to solve for $\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}-y^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^6$

$$\Rightarrow \left[{}^6C_0\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{6-0}\right] + \left[{}^6C_1\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{6-1}\left(-y^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^1\right] + \left[{}^6C_2\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{6-2}\left(-y^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^2\right] + \left[{}^6C_3\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{6-3}\left(-y^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^3\right] + \left[{}^6C_4\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{6-4}\left(-y^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^4\right] + \left[{}^6C_5\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{6-5}\left(-y^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^5\right] + \left[{}^6C_6\left(-y^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^6\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[{}^6C_0\left(x^{\frac{6}{3}}\right)\right] - \left[{}^6C_1\left(x^{\frac{5}{3}}\right)\left(y^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)\right] + \left[{}^6C_2\left(x^{\frac{4}{3}}\right)\left(y^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)\right] - \left[{}^6C_3\left(x^{\frac{3}{3}}\right)\left(y^{\frac{3}{3}}\right)\right] + \left[{}^6C_4\left(x^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)\left(y^{\frac{4}{3}}\right)\right] - \left[{}^6C_5\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)\left(y^{\frac{5}{3}}\right)\right] + \left[{}^6C_6\left(y^{\frac{6}{3}}\right)\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{6!}{0!(6-0)!}\left(x^2\right)\right] - \left[\frac{6!}{1!(6-1)!}\left(x^{\frac{5}{3}}\right)\left(y^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)\right] + \left[\frac{6!}{2!(6-2)!}\left(x^{\frac{4}{3}}\right)\left(y^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)\right]$$

$$- \left[\frac{6!}{3!(6-3)!}(x)(y)\right] + \left[\frac{6!}{4!(6-4)!}\left(x^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)\left(y^{\frac{4}{3}}\right)\right] - \left[\frac{6!}{5!(6-5)!}\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)\left(y^{\frac{5}{3}}\right)\right]$$

$$+ \left[\frac{6!}{6!(6-6)!}\left(y^2\right)\right]$$

$\Rightarrow [1(x^2)] - \left[6\left(x^{\frac{5}{3}}\right)\left(y^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)\right] + \left[15\left(x^{\frac{4}{3}}\right)\left(y^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)\right] - [20(x)(y)] + \left[15\left(x^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)\left(y^{\frac{4}{3}}\right)\right] - \left[6\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)\left(y^{\frac{5}{3}}\right)\right] + [1(y^2)]$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 6x^{\frac{5}{3}}y^{\frac{1}{3}} + 15x^{\frac{4}{3}}y^{\frac{2}{3}} - 20xy + 15x^{\frac{2}{3}}y^{\frac{4}{3}} - 6x^{\frac{1}{3}}y^{\frac{5}{3}} + y^2$

Ans) $x^2 - 6x^{5/3}y^{1/3} + 15x^{4/3}y^{2/3} - 20xy + 15x^{2/3}y^{4/3} - 6x^{1/3}y^{5/3} + y^2$

Q. 10. Using binomial theorem, expand each of the following:

$(1 + 2x – 3x^2)^4$

Solution: To find: Expansion of $(1 + 2x – 3x^2)^4$

Formula used: (i) $^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!(r)!}$

(ii) $(a+b)^n = {}^nC_0a^n + {}^nC_1a^{n-1}b + {}^nC_2a^{n-2}b^2 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_{n-1}ab^{n-1} + {}^nC_nb^n$

We have, $(1 + 2x – 3x^2)^4$

Let $(1+2x) = a$ and $(-3x^2) = b$ … (i)

Now the equation becomes $(a + b)^4$

$\Rightarrow [^4C_0(a)^{4-0}] + [^4C_1(a)^{4-1}(b)^1] + [^4C_2(a)^{4-2}(b)^2] + [^4C_3(a)^{4-3}(b)^3] + [^4C_4(b)^4]$

$\Rightarrow [^4C_0(a)^4] + [^4C_1(a)^3(b)^1] + [^4C_2(a)^2(b)^2] + [^4C_3(a)(b)^3] + [^4C_4(b)^4]$

(Substituting value of b from eqn. i)

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{4!}{0!(4-0)!}(a)^4\right] + \left[\frac{4!}{1!(4-1)!}(a)^3(-3x^2)^1\right] + \left[\frac{4!}{2!(4-2)!}(a)^2(-3x^2)^2\right]$$

$$+ \left[\frac{4!}{3!(4-3)!}(a)(-3x^2)^3\right] + \left[\frac{4!}{4!(4-4)!}(-3x^2)^4\right]$$

(Substituting value of b from eqn. i)

$\Rightarrow [1(1+2x)^4] - [4(1+2x)^3(3x^2)] + [6(1+2x)^2(9x^4)] - [4(1+2x)(27x^6)^3] + [1(81x^8)^4]$ …(ii)

We need the value of a^4, a^3 and a^2, where a = (1+2x)

For $(1+2x)^4$, Applying Binomial theorem

$(1+2x)^4 \Rightarrow$

$${}^4C_0(1)^{4-0} + {}^4C_1(1)^{4-1}(2x)^1 + {}^4C_2(1)^{4-2}(2x)^2 + {}^4C_3(1)^{4-3}(2x)^3 + {}^4C_4(2x)^4$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4!}{0!(4-0)!}(1)^4 + \frac{4!}{1!(4-1)!}(1)^3(2x)^1 + \frac{4!}{2!(4-2)!}(1)^2(2x)^2$$

$$+ \frac{4!}{3!(4-3)!}(1)(2x)^3 + \frac{4!}{4!(4-4)!}(2x)^4$$

$$\Rightarrow [1] + [4(1)(2x)] + [6(1)(4x^2)] + [4(1)(8x^3)] + [1(16x^4)]$$

$\Rightarrow 1 + 8x + 24x^2 + 32x^3 + 16x^4$

We have $(1+2x)^4 = 1 + 8x + 24x^2 + 32x^3 + 16x^4$ … (iii)

For $(a+b)^3$, we have formula $a^3+b^3+3a^2b+3ab^2$

For, $(1+2x)^3$, substituting a = 1 and b = 2x in the above formula

$\Rightarrow 1^3 + (2x)^3 + 3(1)^2(2x) + 3(1)(2x)^2$

$\Rightarrow 1 + 8x^3 + 6x + 12x^2$

$\Rightarrow 8x^3 + 12x^2 + 6x + 1$ … (iv)

For $(a+b)^2$, we have formula $a^2+2ab+b^2$

For, $(1+2x)^2$, substituting a = 1 and b = 2x in the above formula

$\Rightarrow (1)^2 + 2(1)(2x) + (2x)^2$

$\Rightarrow 1 + 4x + 4x^2$

$\Rightarrow 4x^2 + 4x + 1$ … (v)

Putting the value obtained from eqn. (iii),(iv) and (v) in eqn. (ii)

$\Rightarrow 1(1 + 8x + 24x^2 + 32x^3 + 16x^4) - 4(8x^3 + 12x^2 + 6x + 1)(3x^2)$

$+ 6(4x^2 + 4x + 1)(9x^4) - 4(1+2x)(27x^6)^3 + 1(81x^8)$

$\Rightarrow 1(1 + 8x + 24x^2 + 32x^3 + 16x^4) - 4(24x^5 + 36x^4 + 18x^3 + 3x^2)$

$+ 6(36x^6 + 36x^5 + 9x^4) - 4(27x^6 + 54x^7) + 1(81x^8)$

$\Rightarrow 1 + 8x + 24x^2 + 32x^3 + 16x^4 - 96x^5 - 144x^4 - 72x^3 - 12x^2 + 216x^6 + 216x^5 + 54x^4 - 108x^6 - 216x^7 + 81x^8$

On rearranging

Ans) $81x^8 - 216x^7 + 108x^6 + 120x^5 - 74x^4 - 40x^3 + 12x^2 + 8x + 1$

Q. 11. Using binomial theorem, expand each of the following:

$$\left(1+\frac{x}{2}-\frac{2}{x}\right)^4, x \neq 0$$

Solution: To find: Expansion of $\left(1+\frac{x}{2}-\frac{2}{x}\right)^4, x \neq 0$

Formula used: **(i)** ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!(r)!}$

(ii) $(a+b)^n = {}^nC_0a^n + {}^nC_1a^{n-1}b + {}^nC_2a^{n-2}b^2 + \ldots + {}^nC_{n-1}ab^{n-1} + {}^nC_nb^n$

We have, $\left(1+\frac{x}{2}-\frac{2}{x}\right)^4, x \neq 0$

Let $\left(1+\frac{x}{2}\right) = a$ and $\left(-\frac{2}{x}\right) = b$ … (i)

Now the equation becomes $(a + b)^4$

$\Rightarrow [{}^4C_0(a)^{4-0}] + [{}^4C_1(a)^{4-1}(b)^1] + [{}^4C_2(a)^{4-2}(b)^2] + [{}^4C_3(a)^{4-3}(b)^3] + [{}^4C_4(b)^4]$

$\Rightarrow [{}^4C_0(a)^4] + [{}^4C_1(a)^3(b)^1] + [{}^4C_2(a)^2(b)^2] + [{}^4C_3(a)(b)^3] + [{}^4C_4(b)^4]$

(Substituting value of b from eqn. i)

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{4!}{0!(4-0)!}(a)^4\right] + \left[\frac{4!}{1!(4-1)!}(a)^3\left(-\frac{2}{x}\right)^1\right] + \left[\frac{4!}{2!(4-2)!}(a)^2\left(-\frac{2}{x}\right)^2\right] +$$

$$\left[\frac{4!}{3!(4-3)!}(a)^1\left(-\frac{2}{x}\right)^3\right] + \left[\frac{4!}{4!(4-4)!}\left(-\frac{2}{x}\right)^4\right]$$

(Substituting value of a from eqn. i)

$$\Rightarrow \left[1\left(1+\frac{x}{2}\right)^4\right] - \left[4\left(1+\frac{x}{2}\right)^3\left(\frac{2}{x}\right)\right] + \left[6\left(1+\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\left(\frac{4}{x^2}\right)\right]$$

$$-\left[4\left(1+\frac{x}{2}\right)^1\left(\frac{8}{x^3}\right)\right] + \left[1\left(\frac{16}{x^4}\right)\right] \quad \ldots(ii)$$

We need the value of a^4, a^3 and a^2, where $a = \left(1+\frac{x}{2}\right)$

For $\left(1+\frac{x}{2}\right)^4$, Applying Binomial theorem

$\left(1+\frac{x}{2}\right)^4 =$

$$[{}^4C_0(1)^{4-0}] + \left[{}^4C_1(1)^4 - 1\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^1\right] + \left[{}^4C_2(1)^4 - 2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right] + \left[{}^4C_3(1)^4 - 3\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3\right] + \left[{}^4C_4\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^4\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{4!}{0!(4-0)!}(1)^4\right] + \left[\frac{4!}{1!(4-1)!}(1)^3\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^1\right] + \left[\frac{4!}{2!(4-2)!}(1)^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right]$$

$$+ \left[\frac{4!}{3!(4-3)!}(1)\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3\right] + \left[\frac{4!}{4!(4-4)!}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^4\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow [\,1\,] + \left[4(1)\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right] + \left[6(1)\left(\frac{x^2}{4}\right)\right] + \left[4(1)\left(\frac{x^3}{8}\right)\right] + \left[1\left(\frac{x^4}{16}\right)\right]$$

$\Rightarrow 1 + 2x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^4}{16}$

On rearranging the above eqn.

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{16}x^4 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 2x + 1 \ldots$ (iii)

We have, $\left(1+\frac{x}{2}\right)^4 = \frac{1}{16}x^4 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 2x + 1$

For, $(a+b)^3$, we have formula $a^3+b^3+3a^2b+3ab^2$

For, $\left(1+\frac{x}{2}\right)^3$, substituting a = 1 and b = $\frac{x}{2}$ in the above formula

$\Rightarrow 1^3 + \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3 + 3(1)^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 3(1)\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2$

$\Rightarrow 1 + \left(\frac{x^3}{8}\right) + \left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{3x^2}{4}\right)$

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{x^3}{8}\right) + \left(\frac{3x^2}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) + 1 \ldots$ (iv)

For, $(a+b)^2$, we have formula $a^2+2ab+b^2$

For, $\left(1+\frac{x}{2}\right)^2$, substituting a = 1 and b = $\frac{x}{2}$ in the above formula

$\Rightarrow (1)^2 + 2(1)\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2$

$\Rightarrow 1 + x + \left(\frac{x^2}{4}\right)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{4} + x + 1$ … (v)

Putting the value obtained from eqn. (iii),(iv) and (v) in eqn. (ii)

$$\Rightarrow \left[1\left(\frac{1}{16}x^4+\frac{1}{2}x^3+\frac{3}{2}x^2+2x+1\right)\right] - \left[4\left(\frac{x^3}{8}+\frac{3x^2}{4}+\frac{3x}{2}+1\right)\left(\frac{2}{x}\right)\right]$$

$$\left[6\left(\frac{x^2}{4}+x+1\right)\left(\frac{4}{x^2}\right)\right] - \left[4\left(1+\frac{x}{2}\right)\left(\frac{8}{x^3}\right)\right] + \left[1\left(\frac{16}{x^4}\right)\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{16}x^4 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 2x + 1 - x^2 - 6x - 12 - \frac{8}{x} + 6 + \frac{24}{x} + \frac{24}{x^2}$$

$$- \frac{32}{x^3} - \frac{16}{x^2} + \frac{16}{x^4}$$

On rearranging

Ans) $\frac{1}{16}x^4 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 4x - 5 + \frac{16}{x} + \frac{8}{x^2} - \frac{32}{x^3} + \frac{16}{x^4}$

Q. 12. Using binomial theorem, expand each of the following:

$(3x^2 - 2ax + 3a^2)^3$

Solution: To find: Expansion of $(3x^2 - 2ax + 3a^2)^3$

Formula used: (i) ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!(r)!}$

(ii) $(a+b)^n = {}^nC_0a^n + {}^nC_1a^{n-1}b + {}^nC_2a^{n-2}b^2 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_{n-1}ab^{n-1} + {}^nC_nb^n$

We have, $(3x^2 - 2ax + 3a^2)^3$

Let, $(3x^2 - 2ax) = p$ … (i)

The equation becomes $(p + 3a^2)^3$

$$\Rightarrow [{}^3C_0(p)^{3-0}] + [{}^3C_1(p)^{3-1}(3a^2)^1] + [{}^3C_2(p)^{3-2}(3a^2)^2] + [{}^3C_3(3a^2)^3]$$

$$\Rightarrow [{}^3C_0(p)^3] + [{}^3C_1(p)^2(3a^2)] + [{}^3C_2(p)(9a^4)] + [{}^3C_3(27a^6)]$$

Substituting the value of p from eqn. (i)

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{3!}{0!(3-0)!}(3x^2-2ax)^3\right] + \left[\frac{3!}{1!(3-1)!}(3x^2-2ax)^2(3a^2)\right]$$

$$+\left[\frac{3!}{2!(3-2)!}(3x^2-2ax)(9a^4)\right]+\left[\frac{3!}{3!(3-3)!}(27a^6)\right]$$

$\Rightarrow [1(3x^2-2ax)^3]+[3(3x^2-2ax)^2(3a^2)]+[3(3x^2-2ax)(9a^4)]+[1(27a^6)^3]$ … (ii)

We need the value of p^3 and p^2, where $p = 3x^2 – 2ax$

For, $(a+b)^3$, we have formula $a^3+b^3+3a^2b+3ab^2$

For, $(3x^2 – 2ax)^3$, substituting $a = 3x^2$ and $b = –2ax$ in the above formula

$\Rightarrow [(3x^2)^3]+[(-2ax)^3]+[3(3x^2)^2(-2ax)]+[3(3x^2)(-2ax)^2]$

$\Rightarrow 27x^6 – 8a^3x^3 – 54ax^5 + 36a^2x^4$ … (iii)

For, $(a+b)^2$, we have formula $a^2+2ab+b^2$

For, $(3x^2 – 2ax)^3$, substituting $a = 3x^2$ and $b = –2ax$ in the above formula

$\Rightarrow [(3x^2)^2]+[2(3x^2)(-2ax)]+[(-2ax)^2]$

$\Rightarrow 9x^4 – 12x^3a + 4a^2x^2$ … (iv)

Putting the value obtained from eqn. (iii) and (iv) in eqn. (ii)

$\Rightarrow [1(27x^6-8a^3x^3-54ax^5+36a^2x^4)]+$
$[3(9x^4-12x^3a+4a^2x^2)(3a^2)]+[3(3x^2-2ax)(9a^4)]+[1(27a^6)]$

$\Rightarrow 27x^6 – 8a^3x^3 – 54ax^5 + 36a^2x^4 + 81a^2x^4 – 108x^3a^3 + 36a^4x^2 + 81a^4x^2 – 54a^5x + 27a^6$

On rearranging

Ans) $27x^6 – 54ax^5 + 117a^2x^4 – 116x^3a^3 + 117a^4x^2 – 54a^5x + 27a^6$

Q. 13. Evaluate :

$$\left(\sqrt{2}+1\right)^6+\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)^6$$

Solution: To find: Value of $(\sqrt{2}+1)^6+(\sqrt{2}-1)^6$

Formula used: (i) ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!(r)!}$

(ii) $(a+b)^n = {}^nC_0a^n + {}^nC_1a^{n-1}b + {}^nC_2a^{n-2}b^2 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_{n-1}ab^{n-1} + {}^nC_nb^n$

$(a+1)^6 =$
$[{}^6C_0a^6] + [{}^6C_1a^{6-1}1] + [{}^6C_2a^{6-2}1^2] + [{}^6C_3a^{6-3}1^3] + [{}^6C_4a^{6-4}1^4] + [{}^6C_5a^{6-5}1^5] + [{}^6C_61^6]$

$\Rightarrow {}^6C_0a^6 + {}^6C_1a^5 + {}^6C_2a^4 + {}^6C_3a^3 + {}^6C_4a^2 + {}^6C_5a + {}^6C_6$ … (i)

$(a - 1)^6 =$

$[{}^6C_0a^6] + [{}^6C_1a^{6-1}(-1)^1] + [{}^6C_2a^{6-2}(-1)^2] + [{}^6C_3a^{6-3}(-1)^3] + [{}^6C_4a^{6-4}(-1)^4] + [{}^6C_5a^{6-5}(-1)^5] + [{}^6C_6(-1)^6]$

$\Rightarrow {}^6C_0a^6 - {}^6C_1a^5 + {}^6C_2a^4 - {}^6C_3a^3 + {}^6C_4a^2 - {}^6C_5a + {}^6C_6$ … (ii)

Adding eqn. (i) and (ii)

$(a+1)^6 + (a-1)^6 = [{}^6C_0a^6 + {}^6C_1a^5 + {}^6C_2a^4 + {}^6C_3a^3 + {}^6C_4a^2 + {}^6C_5a + {}^6C_6] + [{}^6C_0a^6 - {}^6C_1a^5 + {}^6C_2a^4 - {}^6C_3a^3 + {}^6C_4a^2 - {}^6C_5a + {}^6C_6]$

$\Rightarrow 2[{}^6C_0a^6 + {}^6C_2a^4 + {}^6C_4a^2 + {}^6C_6]$

$\Rightarrow 2\left[\left(\frac{6!}{0!(6-0)!}a^6\right) + \left(\frac{6!}{2!(6-2)!}a^4\right) + \left(\frac{6!}{4!(6-4)!}a^2\right) + \left(\frac{6!}{6!(6-6)!}\right)\right]$

$\Rightarrow 2[(1)a^6 + (15)a^4 + (15)a^2 + (1)]$

$\Rightarrow 2[a^6 + 15a^4 + 15a^2 + 1] = (a+1)^6 + (a-1)^6$

Putting the value of a = $\sqrt{2}$ in the above equation

$(\sqrt{2}+1)^6+(\sqrt{2}-1)^6 = 2[(\sqrt{2})_6 + 15(\sqrt{2})_4 + 15(\sqrt{2})_2 + 1]$

$\Rightarrow 2[8 + 15(4) + 15(2) + 1]$

$\Rightarrow 2[8 + 60 + 30 + 1]$

⇒ 2[99]

⇒ 198

Ans) 198

Q. 14. Evaluate :

$$\left(\sqrt{3}+1\right)^5-\left(\sqrt{3}-1\right)^5$$

Solution: To find: Value of $(\sqrt{3}+1)^5-(\sqrt{3}-1)^5$

Formula used: (I) ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!(r)!}$

(ii) $(a+b)^n = {}^nC_0a^n + {}^nC_1a^{n-1}b + {}^nC_2a^{n-2}b^2 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_{n-1}ab^{n-1} + {}^nC_nb^n$

$(a+1)^5 = {}^5C_0a^5 + {}^5C_1a^{5-1}1 + {}^5C_2a^{5-2}1^2 + {}^5C_3a^{5-3}1^3 + {}^5C_4a^{5-4}1^4 + {}^5C_51^5$

$\Rightarrow {}^5C_0a^5 + {}^5C_1a^4 + {}^5C_2a^3 + {}^5C_3a^2 + {}^5C_4a + {}^5C_5 \ldots$ (i)

$(a-1)^5$

$= [{}^5C_0a^5] + [{}^5C_1a^{5-1}(-1)^1] + [{}^5C_2a^{5-2}(-1)^2] + [{}^5C_3a^{5-3}(-1)^3] + [{}^5C_4a^{5-4}(-1)^4] + [{}^5C_5(-1)^5]$

$\Rightarrow {}^5C_0a^5 - {}^5C_1a^4 + {}^5C_2a^3 - {}^5C_3a^2 + {}^5C_4a - {}^5C_5 \ldots$ (ii)

Subtracting (ii) from (i)

$(a+1)^5 - (a-1)^5 = [{}^5C_0a^5 + {}^5C_1a^4 + {}^5C_2a^3 + {}^5C_3a^2 + {}^5C_4a + {}^5C_5] - [{}^5C_0a^5 - {}^5C_1a^4 + {}^5C_2a^3 - {}^5C_3a^2 + {}^5C_4a - {}^5C_5]$

$\Rightarrow 2[{}^5C_1a^4 + {}^5C_3a^2 + {}^5C_5]$

$\Rightarrow 2\left[\left(\frac{5!}{1!(5-1)!}a^4\right) + \left(\frac{5!}{3!(5-3)!}a^2\right) + \left(\frac{5!}{5!(5-5)!}\right)\right]$

$\Rightarrow 2[(5)a^4 + (10)a^2 + (1)]$

$\Rightarrow 2[5a^4 + 10a^2 + 1] = (a+1)^5 - (a-1)^5$

Putting the value of a = $\sqrt{3}$ in the above equation

$(\sqrt{3}+1)^5-(\sqrt{3}-1)^5 = 2[5(\sqrt{3})^4 + 10(\sqrt{3})^2 + 1]$

⇒ 2[(5)(9) + (10)(3) + 1]

⇒ 2[45+30+1]

⇒ 152

Ans) 152

Q. 15. Evaluate :

$$\left(2+\sqrt{3}\right)^7+\left(2-\sqrt{3}\right)^7$$

Solution: To find: Value of

$(2+\sqrt{3})^7+(2-\sqrt{3})^7$ Formula used: (i)

$$^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!(r)!}$$

(ii) $(a+b)^n = {}^nC_0a^n + {}^nC_1a^{n-1}b + {}^nC_2a^{n-2}b^2 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_{n-1}ab^{n-1} + {}^nC_nb^n$

$(a+b)^7 = [^7C_0a^7] + [^7C_1a^{7-1}b] + [^7C_2a^{7-2}b^2] + [^7C_3a^{7-3}b^3] + [^7C_4a^{7-4}b^4] + [^7C_5a^{7-5}b^5] + [^7C_6a^{7-6}b^6] + [^7C_7b^7]$

⇒ $^7C_0a^7 + {}^7C_1a^6b + {}^7C_2a^5b^2 + {}^7C_3a^4b^3 + {}^7C_4a^3b^4 + {}^7C_5a^2b^5 + {}^7C_6a^1b^6 + {}^7C_7b^7$… (i)

$(a-b)^7 = [^7C_0a^7] + [^7C_1a^{7-1}(-b)] + [^7C_2a^{7-2}(-b)^2] + [^7C_3a^{7-3}(-b)^3] + [^7C_4a^{7-4}(-b)^4] + [^7C_5a^{7-5}(-b)^5] + [^7C_6a^{7-6}(-b)^6] + [^7C_7(-b)^7]$

⇒ $^7C_0a^7 - {}^7C_1a^6b + {}^7C_2a^5b^2 - {}^7C_3a^4b^3 + {}^7C_4a^3b^4 - {}^7C_5a^2b^5 + {}^7C_6a^1b^6 - {}^7C_7b^7$ … (ii)

Adding eqn. (i) and (ii)

$(a+b)^7 + (a-b)^7 = [^7C_0a^7 + {}^7C_1a^6b + {}^7C_2a^5b^2 + {}^7C_3a^4b^3 + {}^7C_4a^3b^4 + {}^7C_5a^2b^5 + {}^7C_6a^1b^6 + {}^7C_7b^7] + [^7C_0a^7 - {}^7C_1a^6b + {}^7C_2a^5b^2 - {}^7C_3a^4b^3 + {}^7C_4a^3b^4 - {}^7C_5a^2b^5 + {}^7C_6a^1b^6 - {}^7C_7b^7]$

$\Rightarrow 2[{}^7C_0a^7 + {}^7C_2a^5b^2 + {}^7C_4a^3b^4 + {}^7C_6a^1b^6]$

$\Rightarrow 2\left[\left[\frac{7!}{0!(7-0)!}a^7\right] + \left[\frac{7!}{2!(7-2)!}a^5b^2\right] + \left[\frac{7!}{4!(7-4)!}a^3b^4\right] + \left[\frac{7!}{6!(7-6)!}a^1b^6\right]\right]$

$\Rightarrow 2[(1)a^7 + (21)a^5b^2 + (35)a^3b^4 + (7)ab^6]$

$\Rightarrow 2[a^7 + 21a^5b^2 + 35a^3b^4 + 7ab^6] = (a+b)^7 + (a-b)^7$

Putting the value of a = 2 and b = $\sqrt{3}$ in the above equation

$\left(2+\sqrt{3}\right)^7 + \left(2-\sqrt{3}\right)^7$

$= 2\left[\{2^7\} + \{21(2)^5(\sqrt{3})^2\} + \{35(2)^3(\sqrt{3})^4\} + \{7(2)(\sqrt{3})^6\}\right]$

= 2[128 + 21(32)(3)+ 35(8)(9) + 7(2)(27)]

= 2[128 + 2016 + 2520 + 378]

= 10084

Ans) 10084

Q. 16. Evaluate :

$\left(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}\right)^6 - \left(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}\right)^6$

Solution: To find: Value of $\left(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}\right)^6 - \left(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}\right)^6$

Formula used: (i) ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!(r)!}$

(ii) $(a+b)^n = {}^nC_0a^n + {}^nC_1a^{n-1}b + {}^nC_2a^{n-2}b^2 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_{n-1}ab^{n-1} + {}^nC_nb^n$

$(a+b)^6 = {}^6C_0a^6 + {}^6C_1a^{6-1}b + {}^6C_2a^{6-2}b^2 + {}^6C_3a^{6-3}b^3 + {}^6C_4a^{6-4}b^4 + {}^6C_5a^{6-5}b^5 + {}^6C_6b^6$

$\Rightarrow {}^6C_0a^6 + {}^6C_1a^5b + {}^6C_2a^4b^2 + {}^6C_3a^3b^3 + {}^6C_4a^2b^4 + {}^6C_5ab^5 + {}^6C_6b^6 \ldots$ (i)

$(a-b)^6 =$

$= [{}^6C_0a^6] + [{}^6C_1a^{6-1}(-b)] + [{}^6C_2a^{6-2}(-b)^2] + [{}^6C_3a^{6-3}(-b)^3] + [{}^6C_4a^{6-4}(-b)^4] + [{}^6C_5a^{6-5}(-b)^5] + [{}^6C_6(-b)^6]$

$\Rightarrow {}^6C_0a^6 - {}^6C_1a^5b + {}^6C_2a^4b^2 - {}^6C_3a^3b^3 + {}^6C_4a^2b^4 - {}^6C_5ab^5 + {}^6C_6b^6$ … (ii)

Substracting (ii) from (i)

$(a+b)^6 - (a-b)^6 = [{}^6C_0a^6 + {}^6C_1a^5b + {}^6C_2a^4b^2 + {}^6C_3a^3b^3 + {}^6C_4a^2b^4 + {}^6C_5ab^5 + {}^6C_6b^6] – [{}^6C_0a^6 - {}^6C_1a^5b + {}^6C_2a^4b^2 - {}^6C_3a^3b^3 + {}^6C_4a^2b^4 - {}^6C_5ab^5 + {}^6C_6b^6]$

$= 2[{}^6C_1a^5b + {}^6C_3a^3b^3 + {}^6C_5ab^5]$

$= 2\left[\left\{\frac{6!}{1!(6-1)!}a^5a\right\} + \left\{\frac{6!}{3!(6-3)!}a^3b^3\right\} + \left\{\frac{6!}{5!(6-5)!}ab^5\right\}\right]$

$= 2[(6)a^5b + (20)a^3b^3 + (6)ab^5]$

$\Rightarrow (a+b)^6 - (a-b)^6 = 2[(6)a^5b + (20)a^3b^3 + (6)ab^5]$

Putting the value of a = $\sqrt{3}$ and b = $\sqrt{2}$ in the above equation

$\left(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}\right)^6 - \left(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}\right)^6$

$\Rightarrow 2\left[(6)(\sqrt{3})^5(\sqrt{2})+(20)(\sqrt{3})^3(\sqrt{2})^3+(6)(\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{2})^5\right]$

$\Rightarrow 2[54(\sqrt{6})+120(\sqrt{6})+24(\sqrt{6})]$

$\Rightarrow 396\sqrt{6}$

Ans) $396\sqrt{6}$

Q. 17. Prove that

$$\sum_{r=0}^{n} {}^nC_r.3^r = 4^n$$

Answer :

To prove: $\sum_{r=0}^{n} {}^nC_r \,.\, 3^r = 4^n$

Formula used: $\sum_{r=0}^{n} {}^nC_r \,.\, a^{n-r} b^r = (a+b)^n$

Proof: In the above formula if we put a = 1 and b = 3, then we will ge

$$\sum_{r=0}^{n} {}^nC_r \,.\, 1^{n-r} 3^r = (1+3)^n$$

Therefore,

$$\sum_{r=0}^{n} {}^nC_r \,.\, 3^r = (4)^n$$

Hence Proved.

Q. 18. Using binominal theorem, evaluate each of the following :

(i) $(101)^4$ (ii) $(98)^4$
(iii)$(1.2)^4$

Solution:(i) $(101)^4$

To find: Value of $(101)^4$

Formula used: (i) ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!(r)!}$

(ii) $(a+b)^n = {}^nC_0 a^n + {}^nC_1 a^{n-1} b + {}^nC_2 a^{n-2} b^2 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_{n-1} ab^{n-1} + {}^nC_n b^n$

101 = (100+1)

Now $(101)^4 = (100+1)^4$

$(100+1)^4 =$
$[{}^4C_0(100)^{4-0}] + [{}^4C_1(100)^{4-1}(1)^1] + [{}^4C_2(100)^{4-2}(1)^2] +$
$[{}^4C_3(100)^{4-3}(1)^3] + [{}^4C_4(1)^4]$

$\Rightarrow$ $[{}^4C_0(100)^4] + [{}^4C_1(100)^3(1)^1] + [{}^4C_2(100)^2(1)^2] + [{}^4C_3(100)^1(1)^3] + [{}^4C_4(1)^4]$

$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{4!}{0!(4-0)!}(100000000)\right] + \left[\frac{4!}{1!(4-1)!}(1000000)\right] + \left[\frac{4!}{2!(4-2)!}(10000)\right] + \left[\frac{4!}{3!(4-3)!}(100)\right] + \left[\frac{4!}{4!(4-4)!}(1)\right]$

$\Rightarrow [(1)(100000000)] + [(4)(1000000)] + [(6)(10000)] + [(4)(100)] + [(1)(1)]$

= 104060401

Ans) 104060401

(ii) $(98)^4$

To find: Value of $(98)^4$

Formula used: (I) ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!(r)!}$

(ii) $(a+b)^n = {}^nC_0a^n + {}^nC_1a^{n-1}b + {}^nC_2a^{n-2}b^2 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_{n-1}ab^{n-1} + {}^nC_nb^n$

98 = (100-2)

Now $(98)^4 = (100-2)^4$

$(100-2)^4$
$= [{}^4C_0(100)^{4-0}] + [{}^4C_1(100)^{4-1}(-2)^1] + [{}^4C_2(100)^{4-2}(-2)^2] + [{}^4C_3(100)^{4-3}(-2)^3] + [{}^4C_4(-2)^4]$

$\Rightarrow [{}^4C_0(100)^4] - [{}^4C_1(100)^3(2)] + [{}^4C_2(100)^2(4)] - [{}^4C_3(100)^1(8)] + [{}^4C_4(16)]$

$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{4!}{0!(4-0)!}(100000000)\right] - \left[\frac{4!}{1!(4-1)!}(1000000)(2)\right] + \left[\frac{4!}{2!(4-2)!}(10000)(4)\right] - \left[\frac{4!}{3!(4-3)!}(100)(8)\right] + \left[\frac{4!}{4!(4-4)!}(16)\right]$

$\Rightarrow [(1)(100000000)] - [(4)(1000000)(2)] + [(6)(10000)(4)] - [(4)(100)(8)] + [(1)(16)]$

= 92236816

Ans) 92236816

(iii) $(1.2)^4$

To find: Value of $(1.2)^4$

Formula used: (i) ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!(r)!}$

(ii) $(a+b)^n = {}^nC_0a^n + {}^nC_1a^{n-1}b + {}^nC_2a^{n-2}b^2 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_{n-1}ab^{n-1} + {}^nC_nb^n$

1.2 = (1 + 0.2)

Now $(1.2)^4 = (1 + 0.2)^4$

$(1+0.2)^4$
$= [{}^4C_0(1)^{4-0}] + [{}^4C_1(1)^{4-1}(0.2)^1] + [{}^4C_2(1)^{4-2}(0.2)^2] + [{}^4C_3(1)^{4-3}(0.2)^3] + [{}^4C_4(0.2)^4]$

$\Rightarrow [{}^4C_0(1)^4] + [{}^4C_1(1)^3(0.2)^1] + [{}^4C_2(1)^2(0.2)^2] + [{}^4C_3(1)^1(0.2)^3] + [{}^4C_4(0.2)^4]$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{4!}{0!(4-0)!}(1)\right] + \left[\frac{4!}{1!(4-1)!}(1)(0.2)\right] + \left[\frac{4!}{2!(4-2)!}(1)(0.04)\right] + \left[\frac{4!}{3!(4-3)!}(1)(0.008)\right] + \left[\frac{4!}{4!(4-4)!}(0.0016)\right]$$

$\Rightarrow [(1)(1)] + [(4)(1)(0.2)] + [(6)(1)(0.04)] + [(4)(1)(0.008)] + [(1)(0.0016)]$

= 2.0736

Ans) 2.0736

Q. 19. Using binomial theorem, prove that $(2^{3n} - 7n - 1)$ is divisible by 49, where n N.

Solution: To prove: $(2^{3n} - 7n - 1)$ is divisible by 49, where n N

Formula used: $(a+b)^n = {}^nC_0a^n + {}^nC_1a^{n-1}b + {}^nC_2a^{n-2}b^2 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_{n-1}ab^{n-1} + {}^nC_nb^n$

$(2^{3n} - 7n - 1) = (2^3)^n - 7n - 1$

$\Rightarrow 8^n - 7n - 1$

$\Rightarrow (1+7)^n - 7n - 1$

$\Rightarrow {}^nC_0 1^n + {}^nC_1 1^{n-1}7 + {}^nC_2 1^{n-2}7^2 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_{n-1}7^{n-1} + {}^nC_n7^n - 7n - 1$

$\Rightarrow {}^nC_0 + {}^nC_1 7 + {}^nC_2 7^2 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_{n-1}7^{n-1} + {}^nC_n7^n - 7n - 1$

$\Rightarrow 1 + 7n + 7^2[{}^nC_2 + {}^nC_3 7 + \ldots + {}^nC_{n-1} 7^{n-3} + {}^nC_n 7^{n-2}] - 7n - 1$

$\Rightarrow 7^2[{}^nC_2 + {}^nC_3 7 + \ldots + {}^nC_{n-1} 7^{n-3} + {}^nC_n 7^{n-2}]$

$\Rightarrow 49[{}^nC_2 + {}^nC_3 7 + \ldots + {}^nC_{n-1} 7^{n-3} + {}^nC_n 7^{n-2}]$

$\Rightarrow$ 49K, where $K = ({}^nC_2 + {}^nC_3 7 + \ldots + {}^nC_{n-1} 7^{n-3} + {}^nC_n7^{n-2})$

Now, $(2^{3n} - 7n - 1) = 49K$

Therefore $(2^{3n} - 7n - 1)$ is divisible by 49

Q. 20. Prove that $\left(2+\sqrt{x}\right)^4 + \left(2-\sqrt{x}\right)^4 = 2(16+24x+x^2)$

Solution: To prove: $(2+\sqrt{x})^4 + (2-\sqrt{x})^4 = 2(16+24x+x^2)$

Formula used: (i) ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!(r)!}$

(ii) $(a+b)^n = {}^nC_0a^n + {}^nC_1a^{n-1}b + {}^nC_2a^{n-2}b^2 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_{n-1}ab^{n-1} + {}^nC_nb^n$

$(a+b)^4 = {}^4C_0a^4 + {}^4C_1a^{4-1}b + {}^4C_2a^{4-2}b^2 + {}^4C_3a^{4-3}b^3 + {}^4C_4b^4$

$\Rightarrow {}^4C_0a^4 + {}^4C_1a^3b + {}^4C_2a^2b^2 + {}^4C_3a^1b^3 + {}^4C_4b^4 \ldots$ (i)

$(a-b)^4 = {}^4C_0a^4 + {}^4C_1a^{4-1}(-b) + {}^4C_2a^{4-2}(-b)^2 + {}^4C_3a^{4-3}(-b)^3 + {}^4C_4(-b)^4$

$\Rightarrow {}^4C_0a^4 - {}^4C_1a^3b + {}^4C_2a^2b^2 - {}^4C_3ab^3 + {}^4C_4b^4 \ldots$ (ii)

Adding (i) and (ii)

$(a+b)^4 + (a-b)^7 = [^4C_0a^4 + {}^4C_1a^3b + {}^4C_2a^2b^2 + {}^4C_3a^1b^3 + {}^4C_4b^4] + [^4C_0a^4 - {}^4C_1a^3b + {}^4C_2a^2b^2 - {}^4C_3ab^3 + {}^4C_4b^4]$

$\Rightarrow 2[^4C_0a^4 + {}^4C_2a^2b^2 + {}^4C_4b^4]$

$\Rightarrow 2\left[\left(\frac{4!}{0!(4-0)!}a^4\right) + \left(\frac{4!}{2!(4-2)!}a^2b^2\right) + \left(\frac{4!}{4!(4-4)!}b^4\right)\right]$

$\Rightarrow 2[(1)a^4 + (6)a^2b^2 + (1)b^4]$

$\Rightarrow 2[a^4 + 6a^2b^2 + b^4]$

Therefore, $(a+b)^4 + (a-b)^7 = 2[a^4 + 6a^2b^2 + b^4]$

Now, putting a = 2 and b = $(\sqrt{x})$ in the above equation.

$(2+\sqrt{x})^4 + (2-\sqrt{x})^4 = 2[(2)^4 + 6(2)^2 (\sqrt{x})^2 + (\sqrt{x})^4]$

$= 2(16+24x+x^2)$

Hence proved.

Q. 21. Find the 7th term in the expansion of $\left(\frac{4x}{5}+\frac{5}{2x}\right)^8$ **.**

Solution: To find: 7th term in the expansion of $\left(\frac{4x}{5}+\frac{5}{2x}\right)^8$

Formula used: (i) ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!(r)!}$

(ii) $T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r\, a^{n-r}\, b^r$

For 7th term, r+1=7

$\Rightarrow r = 6$

In, $\left(\frac{4x}{5}+\frac{5}{2x}\right)^8$

7^{th} term = T_{6+1}

$\Rightarrow {}^{8}C_{6}\left(\frac{4x}{5}\right)^{8-6}\left(\frac{5}{2x}\right)^{6}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{8!}{6!(8-6)!}\left(\frac{4x}{5}\right)^{2}\left(\frac{5}{2x}\right)^{6}$

$\Rightarrow (28)\left(\frac{16x^{2}}{25}\right)\left(\frac{15625}{64x^{6}}\right)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{4375}{x^{4}}$

Ans) $\frac{4375}{x^{4}}$

Q. 22. Find the 9^{th} term in the expansion of $\left(\frac{a}{b}-\frac{b}{2a^{2}}\right)^{12}$ **.**

Solution: To find: 9^{th} term in the expansion of $\left(\frac{a}{b}-\frac{b}{2a^{2}}\right)^{12}$

Formula used: (i) ${}^{n}C_{r} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!(r)!}$

(ii) $T_{r+1} = {}^{n}C_{r}\, a^{n-r}\, b^{r}$

For 9^{th} term, r+1=9

$\Rightarrow$ r = 8

In, $\left(\frac{a}{b}-\frac{b}{2a^{2}}\right)^{12}$

9^{th} term = T_{8+1}

$\Rightarrow {}^{12}C_{8}\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{12-8}\left(\frac{-b}{2a^{2}}\right)^{8}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{12!}{8!(12-8)!}\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{4}\left(\frac{-b}{2a^{2}}\right)^{8}$

$\Rightarrow 495\left(\frac{a^4}{b^4}\right)\left(\frac{b^8}{256a^{16}}\right)$

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{495b^4}{256a^{12}}\right)$

Ans) $\left(\frac{495\,b^4}{256\,a^{12}}\right)$

Q. 23. Find the 16th term in the expansion of $\left(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}\right)^{17}$.

Solution: To find: 16th term in the expansion of $\left(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}\right)^{17}$

Formula used: (i) ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!(r)!}$

(ii) $T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r\, a^{n-r}\, b^r$

For 16th term, r+1=16

$\Rightarrow$ r = 15

In, $\left(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}\right)^{17}$

16th term = T_{15+1}

$\Rightarrow {}^{17}C_{15}\left(\sqrt{x}\right)^{17-15}\left(-\sqrt{y}\right)^{15}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{17!}{15!(17-15)!}\left(\sqrt{x}\right)^{2}\left(-\sqrt{y}\right)^{15}$

$\Rightarrow 136(x)(-y)^{\frac{15}{2}}$

$\Rightarrow -136x\, y^{\frac{15}{2}}$

Ans) $-136\, y^{\frac{15}{2}}$

Q. 24. Find the 13th term in the expansion of $\left(9x-\frac{1}{3\sqrt{x}}\right)^{18}, x \neq 0$ **.**

Solution: To find: 13th term in the expansion of $\left(9x-\frac{1}{3\sqrt{x}}\right)^{18}$

Formula used: (i) ${}^{n}C_{r} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!(r)!}$

(ii) $T_{r+1} = {}^{n}C_{r}\, a^{n-r}\, b^{r}$

For 13th term, r+1=13

$\Rightarrow r = 12$

In, $\left(9x-\frac{1}{3\sqrt{x}}\right)^{18}$

13th term = T_{12+1}

$\Rightarrow {}^{18}C_{12}\,(9x)^{18-12}\left(-\frac{1}{3\sqrt{x}}\right)^{12}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{18!}{12!(18-12)!}(9x)^{6}\left(-\frac{1}{3\sqrt{x}}\right)^{12}$

$\Rightarrow 18564(531441x^{6})\left(\frac{1}{531441x^{6}}\right)$

$\Rightarrow 18564$

Q. 25. Find the coefficients of x^7 and x^8 in the expansion of $\left(2+\frac{x}{3}\right)^{n}$ **.**

Solution: To find : coefficients of x^7 and x^8

Formula : $t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^{r}$

Here, a=2, $b = \frac{x}{3}$

We have, $t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$

$\therefore t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} (2)^{n-r} \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^r$

$= \binom{n}{r} \frac{2^{n-r}}{3^r} x^r$

To get a coefficient of x^7, we must have,

$x^7 = x^r$

• r = 7

Therefore, the coefficient of $x^7 = \binom{n}{7} \frac{2^{n-7}}{3^7}$

And to get the coefficient of x^8 we must have,

$x^8 = x^r$

• r = 8

Therefore, the coefficient of $x^8 = \binom{n}{8} \frac{2^{n-8}}{3^8}$

Conclusion :

• Coefficient of $x^7 = \binom{n}{7} \frac{2^{n-7}}{3^7}$

• Coefficient of $x^8 = \binom{n}{8} \frac{2^{n-8}}{3^8}$

Q. 26. Find the ratio of the coefficient of x^{15} to the term independent of x in the expansion of $\left(x^2 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^{15}$.

Solution: To Find: the ratio of the coefficient of x^{15} to the term independent of x

Formula : $t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$

Here, $a=x^2$, $b = \frac{2}{x}$ and n=15

We have a formula,

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$$

$$= \binom{15}{r} (x^2)^{15-r} \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^r$$

$$= \binom{15}{r} (x)^{30-2r} (2)^r (x)^{-r}$$

$$= \binom{15}{r} (x)^{30-2r-r} (2)^r$$

$$= \binom{15}{r} (2)^r (x)^{30-3r}$$

To get coefficient of x^{15} we must have,

$(x)^{30-3r} = x^{15}$

• 30 - 3r = 15

• 3r = 15

• r = 5

Therefore, coefficient of $x^{15} = \binom{15}{5} (2)^5$

Now, to get coefficient of term independent of x that is coefficient of x^0 we must have,

$(x)^{30-3r} = x^0$

• 30 - 3r = 0

• 3r = 30

• r = 10

Therefore, coefficient of $x^0 = \binom{15}{10}(2)^{10}$

But $\binom{15}{10} = \binom{15}{5}$ ………. $[\because \binom{n}{r} = \binom{n}{n-r}]$

Therefore, the coefficient of $x^0 = \binom{15}{5}(2)^{10}$

Therefore,

$$\frac{\text{coefficient of } x^{15}}{\text{coefficient of } x^0} = \frac{\binom{15}{5}(2)^5}{\binom{15}{5}(2)^{10}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2)^5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{32}$$

Hence, coefficient of x^{15} : coefficient of x^0 = 1:32

Conclusion : The ratio of coefficient of x^{15} to coefficient of x^0 = 1:32

Q. 27. Show that the ratio of the coefficient of x^{10} in the expansion of $(1 – x2)^{10}$ and the term independent of x in the expansion of $\left(x - \frac{2}{x}\right)^{10}$ is 1 : 32.

Solution: To Prove : coefficient of x^{10} in $(1-x^2)^{10}$: coefficient of x^0 in $\left(x - \frac{2}{x}\right)^{10}$ = 1:32

For $(1-x^2)^{10}$,

Here, a=1, $b=-x^2$ and n=15

We have formula,

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$$

$$= \binom{10}{r} (1)^{10-r}(-x^2)^r$$

$= -\binom{10}{r}(1)(x)^{2r}$

To get coefficient of x^{10} we must have,

$(x)^{2r} = x^{10}$

• 2r = 10

• r = 5

Therefore, coefficient of $x^{10} = -\binom{10}{5}$

For $\left(x - \frac{2}{x}\right)^{10}$,

Here, a=x, $b = \frac{-2}{x}$ and n=10

We have a formula,

$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^{r}$

$= \binom{10}{r}(x)^{10-r}\left(\frac{-2}{x}\right)^{r}$

$= \binom{10}{r}(x)^{10-r}(-2)^{r}(x)^{-r}$

$= \binom{10}{r}(x)^{10-r-r}(-2)^{r}$

$= \binom{10}{r}(-2)^{r}(x)^{10-2r}$

Now, to get coefficient of term independent of x that is coefficient of x^0 we must have,

$(x)^{10-2r} = x^0$

• 10 - 2r = 0

• 2r = 10

• r = 5

Therefore, coefficient of $x^0 = -\binom{10}{5}(2)^5$

Therefore,

$$\frac{\text{coefficient of } x^{10} \text{ in } (1-x^2)^{10}}{\text{coefficient of } x^0 \text{ in } \left(x-\frac{2}{x}\right)^{10}} = \frac{-\binom{15}{5}}{-\binom{15}{5}(2)^5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2)^5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{32}$$

Hence,

Coefficient of x^{10} in $(1-x^2)^{10}$: coefficient of x^0 in $\left(x-\frac{2}{x}\right)^{10}$ = 1:32

Q. 28. Find the term independent of x in the expansion of $(91 + x + 2x^3)\left(\frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3x}\right)^9$.

Solution: <u>To Find</u> : term independent of x, i.e. coefficient of x^0

<u>Formula</u>: $t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$

We have a formula,

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$$

Therefore, the expansion of $\left(x-\frac{2}{x}\right)^{10}$ is given by,

$$\left(x-\frac{2}{x}\right)^{10}=\sum_{r=0}^{10}\binom{10}{r}(x)^{10-r}\left(\frac{-2}{x}\right)^{r}$$

$$=\binom{10}{0}(x)^{10}\left(\frac{-2}{x}\right)^{0}+\binom{10}{1}(x)^{9}\left(\frac{-2}{x}\right)^{1}+\binom{10}{2}(x)^{8}\left(\frac{-2}{x}\right)^{2}+\cdots\ldots\ldots+\binom{10}{10}(x)^{0}\left(\frac{-2}{x}\right)^{10}$$

$$=x^{10}+\binom{10}{1}(x)^{9}(-2)\frac{1}{x}+\binom{10}{2}(x)^{8}(-2)^{2}\frac{1}{x^{2}}+\cdots+\binom{10}{10}(x)^{0}(-2)^{10}\frac{1}{x^{10}}$$

$$=x^{10}-(2)\binom{10}{1}(x)^{8}+(2)^{2}\binom{10}{2}(x)^{6}+\cdots\ldots\ldots+(2)^{10}\binom{10}{10}\frac{1}{x^{10}}$$

Now,

$$(91+x+2x^{3})\left(x-\frac{2}{x}\right)^{10}$$

$$=(91+x+2x^{3})\left(x^{10}-(2)\binom{10}{1}(x)^{8}+(2)^{2}\binom{10}{2}(x)^{6}+\cdots\ldots\ldots+(2)^{10}\binom{10}{10}\frac{1}{x^{10}}\right)$$

Multiplying the second bracket by 91, x and $2x^3$

$$=\left\{91x^{10}-91(2)\binom{10}{1}(x)^{8}+91(2)^{2}\binom{10}{2}(x)^{6}+\cdots+91(2)^{10}\binom{10}{10}\frac{1}{x^{10}}\right\}+\left\{x.x^{10}-x.(2)\binom{10}{1}(x)^{8}+x.(2)^{2}\binom{10}{2}(x)^{6}+\cdots\ldots\ldots+x.(2)^{10}\binom{10}{10}\frac{1}{x^{10}}\right\}+\left\{2x^{3}.x^{10}-2x^{3}.(2)\binom{10}{1}(x)^{8}+2x^{3}.(2)^{2}\binom{10}{2}(x)^{6}+\cdots\ldots\ldots+2x^{3}.(2)^{10}\binom{10}{10}\frac{1}{x^{10}}\right\}$$

In the first bracket, there will be a 6th term of x^0 having coefficient $91(-2)^{5}\binom{10}{5}$

While in the second and third bracket, the constant term is absent.

Therefore, the coefficient of term independent of x, i.e. constant term in the above expansion

$$= 91(-2)^5 \binom{10}{5}$$

$$= -91.(2)^5 \frac{10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6}{5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}$$

$= - 91(2)^5 (252)$

Conclusion: coefficient of term independent of x $=-91(2)^5 (252)$

Q. 29. Find the coefficient of x in the expansion of $(1 - 3x + 7x^2)(1 - x)^{16}$.

Solution: To Find : coefficient of x

Formula : $t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$

We have a formula,

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$$

Therefore, expansion of $(1-x)^{16}$ is given by,

$$(1-x)^{16} = \sum_{r=0}^{16} \binom{16}{r} (1)^{16-r} (-x)^r$$

$$= \binom{16}{0} (1)^{16} (-x)^0 + \binom{16}{1} (1)^{15} (-x)^1 + \binom{16}{2} (1)^{14} (-x)^2 + \cdots \ldots \ldots + \binom{16}{16} (1)^0 (-x)^{16}$$

$$= 1 - \binom{16}{1} x + \binom{16}{2} x^2 + \cdots \ldots \ldots + \binom{16}{16} x^{16}$$

Now,

$(1-3x+7x^2)\,(1-x)^{16}$

$$= (1-3x+7x^2)\left(1-\binom{16}{1}x+\binom{16}{2}x^2+\cdots\ldots\ldots+\binom{16}{16}x^{16}\right)$$

Multiplying the second bracket by 1 , (-3x) and $7x^2$

$$=\left(1-\binom{16}{1}x+\binom{16}{2}x^2+\cdots\ldots\ldots+\binom{16}{16}x^{16}\right)$$
$$+\left(-3x+3x\binom{16}{1}x-3x\binom{16}{2}x^2+\cdots\ldots\ldots-3x\binom{16}{16}x^{16}\right)$$
$$+\left(7x^2-7x^2\binom{16}{1}x+7x^2\binom{16}{2}x^2+\cdots\ldots\ldots+7x^2\binom{16}{16}x^{16}\right)$$

In the above equation terms containing x are

$-\binom{16}{1}x$ and -3x

Therefore, the coefficient of x in the above expansion

$$=-\binom{16}{1}-3$$

=-16-3

=-19

Conclusion: coefficient of x = – 19

Q. 30. Find the coefficient of

(i)x^5 in the expansion of $(x + 3)^8$

(ii) x^6 in the expansion of $\left(3x^2-\frac{1}{3x}\right)^9$.

(iii) x^{-15} in the expansion of $\left(3x^2-\frac{a}{3x^3}\right)^{10}$.

(iv) a^7b^5 in the expansion of $(a – 2b)^{12}$.

Solution:(i) Here, a=x, b=3 and n=8

We have a formula,

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^{r}$$

$$= \binom{8}{r} (x)^{8-r}(3)^{r}$$

$$= \binom{8}{r} (3)^{r} (x)^{8-r}$$

To get coefficient of x^5 we must have,

$(x)^{8-r} = x^5$

• 8 - r = 5

• r = 3

Therefore, coefficient of $x^5 = \binom{8}{3}(3)^3$

$$= \frac{8 \times 7 \times 6}{3 \times 2 \times 1}.(27)$$

= 1512

(ii) Here, $a=3x^2$, $b = \frac{-1}{3x}$ and n=9

We have a formula,

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^{r}$$

$$= \binom{9}{r} (3x^2)^{9-r}\left(\frac{-1}{3x}\right)^{r}$$

$$= \binom{9}{r} (3)^{9-r} (x^2)^{9-r} \left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)^{r} (x)^{-r}$$

$$= \binom{9}{r} (3)^{9-r} (x)^{18-2r} \left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)^{r} (x)^{-r}$$

$$= \binom{9}{r} (3)^{9-r} (x)^{18-2r-r} \left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)^r$$

$$= \binom{9}{r} (3)^{9-r} \left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)^r (x)^{18-3r}$$

To get coefficient of x^6 we must have,

$(x)^{18-3r} = x^6$

• 18 - 3r = 6

• 3r = 12

• r = 4

Therefore, coefficient of $x^6 = \binom{9}{4} (3)^{9-4} \left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)^4$

$$= \frac{9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6}{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} . (3)^5 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^4$$

= 126 × 3

= 378

(iii) Here, $a=3x^2$, $b = \frac{-a}{3x^3}$ and n=10

We have a formula,

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$$

$$= \binom{10}{r} (3x^2)^{10-r} \left(\frac{-a}{3x^3}\right)^r$$

$$= \binom{10}{r} (3)^{10-r} (x^2)^{10-r} \left(\frac{-a}{3}\right)^r (x)^{-3r}$$

$$= \binom{10}{r} (3)^{10-r} (x)^{20-2r} \left(\frac{-a}{3}\right)^r (x)^{-3r}$$

$= \binom{10}{r} (3)^{10-r} (x)^{20-2r-3r} \left(\frac{-a}{3}\right)^r$

$= \binom{10}{r} (3)^{10-r} \left(\frac{-a}{3}\right)^r (x)^{20-5r}$

To get coefficient of x^{-15} we must have,

$(x)^{20-5r} = x^{-15}$

• 20 - 5r = -15

• 5r = 35

• r = 7

Therefore, coefficient of $x^{-15} = \binom{10}{7} (3)^{10-7} \left(\frac{-a}{3}\right)^7$

But $\binom{10}{7} = \binom{10}{3}$ ………. $\left[\because \binom{n}{r} = \binom{n}{n-r}\right]$

Therefore, the coefficient of $x^{-15} = \frac{10\times9\times8}{3\times2\times1} . (3)^3 \left(\frac{-a}{3}\right)^7$

$= 120 . (-a)^7 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^4$

$= (-a)^7 \frac{120}{3^4}$

$= (-a)^7 \frac{40}{27}$

(iv) Here, a=a, b=-2b and n=12

We have formula,

$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$

$= \binom{12}{r} (a)^{12-r}(-2b)^r$

$= \binom{12}{r} (-2)^r (a)^{12-r} (b)^r$

To get coefficient of a^7b^5 we must have,

$(a)^{12-r} (b)^r = a^7b^5$

• r = 5

Therefore, coefficient of $a^7b^5 = \binom{12}{5} (-2)^5$

$= \frac{12 \times 11 \times 10 \times 9 \times 8}{5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} . (-32)$

= 792. (-32)

= -25344

Q. 31. Show that the term containing x^3 does not exist in the expansion of $\left(3x - \frac{1}{2x}\right)^8$.

Solution: For $\left(3x - \frac{1}{2x}\right)^8$,

a=3x, $b = \frac{-1}{2x}$ and n=8

We have a formula,

$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$

$= \binom{8}{r} (3x)^{8-r} \left(\frac{-1}{2x}\right)^r$

$= \binom{8}{r} (3)^{8-r} (x)^{8-r} \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^r (x)^{-r}$

$$= \binom{8}{r} (3)^{8-r} (x)^{8-r-r} \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^r$$

$$= \binom{8}{r} (3)^{8-r} \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^r (x)^{8-2r}$$

To get coefficient of x^3 we must have,

$(x)^{8-2r} = (x)^3$

• 8 - 2r = 3

• 2r = 5

• r = 2.5

As $\binom{8}{r} = \binom{8}{2.5}$ is not possible

Therefore, the term containing x^3 does not exist in the expansion of $\left(3x - \frac{1}{2x}\right)^8$

Q. 32. Show that the expansion of $\left(2x^2 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{20}$ does not contain any term involving x^9.

Solution: For $\left(2x^2 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{20}$,

a=$2x^2$, $b = \frac{-1}{x}$ and n=20

We have a formula,

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$$

$$= \binom{20}{r} (3x^2)^{20-r} \left(\frac{-1}{x}\right)^r$$

$$= \binom{20}{r} (3)^{20-r} (x^2)^{20-r} (-1)^r (x)^{-r}$$

$$= \binom{20}{r} (3)^{20-r} (x)^{40-2r} (-1)^r (x)^{-r}$$

$$= \binom{20}{r} (3)^{20-r} (x)^{40-2r-r} (-1)^r$$

$$= \binom{20}{r} (3)^{20-r} (-1)^r (x)^{40-3r}$$

To get coefficient of x^9 we must have,

$(x)^{40-3r} = (x)^9$

• 40 - 3r = 9

• 3r = 31

• r = 10.3333

As $\binom{20}{r} = \binom{20}{10.3333}$ is not possible

Therefore, the term containing x^9 does not exist in the expansion of $\left(2x^2 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{20}$

Q. 33. Show that the expansion of $\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{12}$ does not contain any term involving x^{-1}.

Solution: For $\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{12}$,

$a=x^2$, $b = \frac{1}{x}$ and n=12

We have a formula,

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$$

$$= \binom{12}{r} (x^2)^{12-r} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^r$$

$= \binom{12}{r} (x)^{24-2r} (x)^{-r}$

$= \binom{12}{r} (x)^{24-2r-r}$

$= \binom{12}{r} (x)^{24-3r}$

To get coefficient of x^{-1} we must have,

$(x)^{24-3r} = (x)^{-1}$

• 24 - 3r = -1

• 3r = 25

• r = 8.3333

As $\binom{20}{r} = \binom{20}{8.3333}$ is not possible

Therefore, the term containing x^{-1} does not exist in the expansion of $\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{12}$

Q. 34. Write the general term in the expansion of

$(x^2 – y)^6$

Solution:<u>To Find</u> : General term, i.e. t_{r+1}

For $(x^2 - y)^6$

$a=x^2$, $b=-y$ and $n=6$

General term t_{r+1} is given by,

$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$

$= \binom{6}{r} (x^2)^{6-r}(-y)^r$

<u>Conclusion</u> : General term $= \binom{6}{r} (x^2)^{6-r}(-y)^r$

Q. 35. Find the 5th term from the end in the expansion of $\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)^{12}$ **.**

Solution: To Find : 5th term from the end

Formulae :

- $t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$
- $\binom{n}{r} = \binom{n}{n-r}$

For $\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)^{12}$,

a=x, $b = \frac{-1}{x}$ and n=12

As n=12 , therefore there will be total (12+1)=13 terms in the expansion

Therefore,

5th term from the end = (13-5+1)th i.e. 9th term from the starting.

We have a formula,

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$$

For t_9 , r=8

$$\therefore\ t_9 = t_{8+1}$$

$$= \binom{12}{8} (x)^{12-8} \left(\frac{-1}{x}\right)^8$$

$$= \binom{12}{4} (x)^4 (x)^{-8} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots \left[\because \binom{n}{r} = \binom{n}{n-r}\right]$$

$$= \frac{12 \times 11 \times 10 \times 9}{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} (x)^{4-8}$$

$= 495\ (x)^{-4}$

Therefore, a 5th term from the end $= 495\ (x)^{-4}$

Conclusion : 5th term from the end $= 495\ (x)^{-4}$

Q. 36. Find the 4th term from the end in the expansion of $\left(\frac{4x}{5} - \frac{5}{2x}\right)^9$ **.**

Solution: To Find : 4th term from the end

Formulae :

- $t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$
- $\binom{n}{r} = \binom{n}{n-r}$

For $\left(\frac{4x}{5} - \frac{5}{2x}\right)^9$,

$a = \frac{4x}{5}$, $b = \frac{-5}{2x}$ and n=9

As n=9, therefore there will be total (9+1)=10 terms in the expansion

Therefore,

4th term from the end = (10-4+1)th, i.e. 7th term from the starting.

We have a formula,

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$$

For t_7 , r=6

$\therefore\ t_7 = t_{6+1}$

$$= \binom{10}{6} \left(\frac{4x}{5}\right)^{10-6} \left(\frac{-5}{2x}\right)^6$$

$= \binom{10}{4}\left(\frac{4x}{5}\right)^4\left(\frac{-5}{2x}\right)^6$ .... $\left[\because \binom{n}{r} = \binom{n}{n-r}\right]$

$= \binom{10}{4}\frac{(4)^4}{(5)^4}(x)^4\frac{(-5)^6}{(2)^6}(x)^{-6}$

$= \frac{10\times 9\times 8\times 7}{4\times 3\times 2\times 1}(100)(x)^{-2}$

$= 21000\,(x)^{-2}$

Therefore, a 4th term from the end $= 21000\,(x)^{-2}$

Conclusion : 4th term from the end $= 21000\,(x)^{-2}$

Q. 37. Find the 4th term from the beginning and end in the expansion of $\left(\sqrt[3]{2}+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3}}\right)^n$.

Solution: To Find :

I. 4th term from the beginning

II. 4th term from the end

Formulae :

- $t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$
- $\binom{n}{r} = \binom{n}{n-r}$

For $\left(\sqrt[3]{2}+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3}}\right)^n$,

$a = \sqrt[3]{2}$, $b = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3}}$ and n=9

As n=n , therefore there will be total (n+1) terms in the expansion

Therefore,

I. For the 4th term from the starting.

We have a formula,

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$$

For t_4 , r=3

$$\therefore\ t_4 = t_{3+1}$$

$$= \binom{n}{3} (\sqrt[3]{2})^{n-3} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3}}\right)^3$$

$$= \binom{n}{3} (2)^{\frac{n-3}{3}} \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \binom{n}{3} . \frac{(2)^{\frac{n-3}{3}}}{3}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{(n-3)! \times 3!} . \frac{(2)^{\frac{n-3}{3}}}{3}$$

Therefore, a 4th term from the starting $= \frac{n!}{(n-3)! \times 3!} . \frac{(2)^{\frac{n-3}{3}}}{3}$

Now,

II. For the 4th term from the end

We have a formula,

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$$

For $t_{(n-2)}$, r = (n-2)-1 = (n-3)

$$\therefore\ t_{(n-2)} = t_{(n-3)+1}$$

$$= \binom{n}{n-3} \left(\sqrt[3]{2}\right)^{n-(n-3)} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3}}\right)^{(n-3)}$$

$$= \binom{n}{3} \left(\sqrt[3]{2}\right)^{3} (3)^{\frac{-(n-3)}{3}} \text{ ....} \left[\because \binom{n}{r} = \binom{n}{n-r}\right]$$

$$= \binom{n}{4} (2) (3)^{\frac{3-n}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{(n-4)! \times 4!} (2) (3)^{\frac{3-n}{3}}$$

Therefore, a 4th term from the end $= \frac{n!}{(n-4)! \times 4!} (2) (3)^{\frac{3-n}{3}}$

Conclusion :

I. 4th term from the beginning $= \frac{n!}{(n-3)! \times 3!} \cdot \frac{(2)^{\frac{n-3}{3}}}{3}$

II. 4th term from the end $= \frac{n!}{(n-4)! \times 4!} (2) (3)^{\frac{3-n}{3}}$

Q. 38. Find the middle term in the expansion of :

(i) $(3 + x)^6$

(ii) $\left(\frac{x}{3} + 3y\right)^8$

(iii) $\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{a}{x}\right)^{10}$

(iv) $\left(x^2 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^{10}$

Solution:(i) For $(3 + x)^6$,

a=3, b=x and n=6

As n is even, $\left(\frac{n+2}{2}\right)^{th}$ is the middle term

Therefore, the middle term $= \left(\frac{6+2}{2}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{8}{2}\right)^{th} = (4)^{th}$

General term t_{r+1} is given by,

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^{r}$$

Therefore, for 4^{th} , r=3

Therefore, the middle term is

$$t_4 = t_{3+1}$$

$$= \binom{6}{3} (3)^{6-3} (x)^3$$

$$= \frac{6 \times 5 \times 4}{3 \times 2 \times 1} . (3)^3 (x)^3$$

= (20). (27) x^3

= 540 x^3

(ii) For $\left(\frac{x}{3} + 3y\right)^8$,

$a = \frac{x}{3}$, b=3y and n=8

As n is even, $\left(\frac{n+2}{2}\right)^{th}$ is the middle term

Therefore, the middle term $= \left(\frac{8+2}{2}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{10}{2}\right)^{th} = (5)^{th}$

General term t_{r+1} is given by,

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^{r}$$

Therefore, for 5^{th}, r=4

Therefore, the middle term is

$$t_5 = t_{4+1}$$

$$= \binom{8}{4} \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^{8-4} (3y)^4$$

$$= \binom{8}{4} \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^{4} (3)^4 \ (y)^4$$

$$= \binom{8}{4} \frac{(x)^4}{(3)^4} (3)^4 \ (y)^4$$

$$= \frac{8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5}{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} . (x)^4 \ (y)^4$$

= (70). $x^4 y^4$

(iii) For $\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{a}{x}\right)^{10}$,

$a = \frac{x}{a}$, $b = \frac{-a}{x}$ and n=10

As n is even, $\left(\frac{n+2}{2}\right)^{th}$ is the middle term

Therefore, the middle term $= \left(\frac{10+2}{2}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{12}{2}\right)^{th} = (6)^{th}$

General term t_{r+1} is given by,

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$$

Therefore, for 6^{th}, r=5

Therefore, the middle term is

$$t_6 = t_{5+1}$$

$= \binom{10}{5}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{10-5}\left(\frac{-a}{x}\right)^{5}$

$= \binom{10}{5}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{5}(-a)^5\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{5}$

$= \binom{10}{5}\frac{(x)^5}{(a)^5}(-a)^5\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{5}$

$= \frac{10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6}{5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}.(-1)$

= -252

(iv) For $\left(x^2 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^{10}$,

$a=x^2$, $b = \frac{-2}{x}$ and n=10

As n is even, $\left(\frac{n+2}{2}\right)^{th}$ is the middle term

Therefore, the middle term $= \left(\frac{10+2}{2}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{12}{2}\right)^{th} = (6)^{th}$

General term t_{r+1} is given by,

$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$

Therefore, for the 6^{th} middle term, r=5

Therefore, the middle term is

$t_6 = t_{5+1}$

$= \binom{10}{5}(x^2)^{10-5}\left(\frac{-2}{x}\right)^{5}$

$$= \binom{10}{5} (x^2)^5 (-2)^5 \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^5$$

$$= \binom{10}{5} \frac{(x)^{10}}{(x)^5} (-32)$$

$$= \frac{10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6}{5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} . (-32)\ (x)^5$$

= -252 (32) x^5

= -8064 x^5

Q. 39. A. Find the two middle terms in the expansion of :

$(x^2 + a^2)^5$

Solution: For $(x^2 + a^2)^5$,

a= x^2, b= a^2 and n=5

As n is odd, there are two middle terms i.e.

I. $\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^{th}$ and II. $\left(\frac{n+3}{2}\right)^{th}$

General term t_{r+1} is given by,

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$$

I. The first, middle term is $\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{5+1}{2}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{6}{2}\right)^{th} = (3)^{rd}$

Therefore, for the 3^{rd} middle term, r=2

Therefore, the first middle term is

$$t_3 = t_{2+1}$$

$$= \binom{5}{2} (x^2)^{5-2} (a^2)^2$$

$= \binom{5}{2} (x^2)^3 (a)^4$

$= \binom{5}{2} (x)^6 (a)^4$

$= \frac{5 \times 4}{2 \times 1} . (x)^6 (a)^4$

= 10. a^4. x^6

II. The second middle term is $\left(\frac{n+3}{2}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{5+3}{2}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{8}{2}\right)^{th} = (4)^{th}$

Therefore, for the 4^{th} middle term, r=3

Therefore, the second middle term is

$t_4 = t_{3+1}$

$= \binom{5}{3} (x^2)^{5-3} (a^2)^3$

$= \binom{5}{3} (x^2)^2 (a)^6$

$= \binom{5}{2} (x)^4 (a)^6$ ……… $\left[\because \binom{n}{r} = \binom{n}{n-r}\right]$

$= \frac{5 \times 4}{2 \times 1} . (x)^4 (a)^6$

= 10. a^6. x^4

Q. 39. B. Find the two middle terms in the expansion of:

$\left(x^4 - \frac{1}{x^3}\right)^{11}$

Solution: For $\left(x^4 - \frac{1}{x^3}\right)^{11}$, a= x^4, $b = \frac{-1}{x^3}$ and n=11

As n is odd, there are two middle terms i.e.

II. $\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^{th}$ and II. $\left(\frac{n+3}{2}\right)^{th}$

General term t_{r+1} is given by,

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$$

I. The first middle term is $\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{11+1}{2}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{12}{2}\right)^{th} = (6)^{th}$

Therefore, for the 6^{th} middle term, r=5

Therefore, the first middle term is

$$t_6 = t_{5+1}$$

$$= \binom{11}{5} (x^4)^{11-5} \left(\frac{-1}{x^3}\right)^5$$

$$= \binom{11}{5} (x^4)^6 (-1)^5 \left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right)^5$$

$$= \binom{11}{5} (x)^{24} (-1) \frac{1}{x^{15}}$$

$$= \frac{11 \times 10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7}{5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} . (x)^9 (-1)$$

= - 462. x^9

II. The second middle term is $\left(\frac{n+3}{2}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{11+3}{2}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{14}{2}\right)^{th} = (7)^{th}$

Therefore, for the 7^{th} middle term, r=6

Therefore, the second middle term is

$t_7 = t_{6+1}$

$= \binom{11}{6} (x^4)^{11-6} \left(\frac{-1}{x^3}\right)^6$

$= \binom{11}{5} (x^4)^5 (-1)^6 \left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right)^6$ ……… $\left[\because \binom{n}{r} = \binom{n}{n-r}\right]$

$= \binom{11}{5} (x)^{20} (1) \frac{1}{x^{18}}$

$= \frac{11 \times 10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7}{5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} . (x)^2$

= 462. x^2

Q. 39. C. Find the two middle terms in the expansion of :

$\left(\frac{p}{x} + \frac{x}{p}\right)^9$

Solution: For $\left(\frac{p}{x} + \frac{x}{p}\right)^9$,

$a = \frac{p}{x}$, $b = \frac{x}{p}$ and n=9

As n is odd, there are two middle terms i.e.

I. $\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^{th}$ and II. $\left(\frac{n+3}{2}\right)^{th}$

General term t_{r+1} is given by,

$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$

I. The first middle term is $\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{9+1}{2}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{10}{2}\right)^{th} = (5)^{th}$

Therefore, for 5^{th} middle term, r=4

Therefore, the first middle term is

$t_5 = t_{4+1}$

$= \binom{9}{4}\left(\frac{p}{x}\right)^{9-4}\left(\frac{x}{p}\right)^{4}$

$= \binom{9}{4}\left(\frac{p}{x}\right)^{5}(x)^4\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^{4}$

$= \binom{9}{4}\left(\frac{p}{x}\right)$

$= \frac{9\times8\times7\times6}{4\times3\times2\times1}.(p).(x)^{-1}$

= 126p. x^{-1}

II. The second middle term is $\left(\frac{n+3}{2}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{9+3}{2}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{12}{2}\right)^{th} = (6)^{th}$

Therefore, for the 6^{th} middle term, r=5

Therefore, the second middle term is

$t_6 = t_{5+1}$

$= \binom{9}{5}\left(\frac{p}{x}\right)^{9-5}\left(\frac{x}{p}\right)^{5}$

$= \binom{9}{4}\left(\frac{p}{x}\right)^{4}(x)^5\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^{5}$ .... $\left[\because \binom{n}{r} = \binom{n}{n-r}\right]$

$= \binom{9}{4}\left(\frac{x}{p}\right)$

$= \frac{9\times8\times7\times6}{4\times3\times2\times1}.\left(\frac{1}{p}\right).(x)$

$= 126\left(\frac{1}{p}\right).(x)$

Q. 39. D. Find the two middle terms in the expansion of :

$$\left(3x - \frac{x^3}{6}\right)^9$$

Solution: For $\left(3x - \frac{x^3}{6}\right)^9$,

a=3x, $b = \frac{-x^3}{6}$ and n=9

As n is odd, there are two middle terms i.e.

I. $\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^{th}$ and II. $\left(\frac{n+3}{2}\right)^{th}$

General term t_{r+1} is given by,

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$$

I. The first middle term is $\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{9+1}{2}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{10}{2}\right)^{th} = (5)^{th}$

Therefore, for 5^{th} middle term, r=4

Therefore, the first middle term is

$$t_5 = t_{4+1}$$

$$= \binom{9}{4} (3x)^{9-4} \left(\frac{-x^3}{6}\right)^4$$

$$= \binom{9}{4} (3x)^5 (x^3)^4 \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^4$$

$$= \binom{9}{4} (3)^5 (x)^5 (x)^{12} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^4$$

$$= \frac{9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6}{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} \cdot \frac{243}{1296} (x)^{17}$$

$$= \frac{189}{8} (x)^{17}$$

II. The second middle term is $\left(\frac{n+3}{2}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{9+3}{2}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{12}{2}\right)^{th} = (6)^{th}$

Therefore, for the 6th middle term, r=5

Therefore, the second middle term is

$$t_6 = t_{5+1}$$

$$= \binom{9}{5} (3x)^{9-5} \left(\frac{-x^3}{6}\right)^5$$

$$= \binom{9}{4} (3x)^4 (-x^3)^5 \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^5 \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots \left[\because \binom{n}{r} = \binom{n}{n-r}\right]$$

$$= \binom{9}{4} (3)^4 (x)^4 (-x)^{15} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^5$$

$$= \frac{9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6}{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} \cdot \frac{81}{7776} (-x)^{19}$$

$$= -\frac{21}{16} (x)^{19}$$

Q. 40. A. Find the term independent of x in the expansion of :

$$\left(2x + \frac{1}{3x^2}\right)^9$$

Solution: To Find : term independent of x, i.e. x^0

For $\left(2x+\frac{1}{3x^2}\right)^9$

$a=2x,\ b=\frac{1}{3x^2}$ and $n=9$

We have a formula,

$$t_{r+1}=\binom{n}{r}\,a^{n-r}\,b^{r}$$

$$=\binom{9}{r}\,(2x)^{9-r}\left(\frac{1}{3x^2}\right)^{r}$$

$$=\binom{9}{r}\,(x)^{9-r}\,(2)^{9-r}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{r}\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{r}$$

$$=\binom{9}{r}\,(x)^{9-r}\,\frac{(2)^{9-r}}{(3)^{r}}\,(x)^{-2r}$$

$$=\binom{9}{r}\,\frac{(2)^{9-r}}{(3)^{r}}\,(x)^{9-r-2r}$$

$$=\binom{9}{r}\,\frac{(2)^{9-r}}{(3)^{r}}\,(x)^{9-3r}$$

Now, to get coefficient of term independent of x that is coefficient of x^0 we must have,

$(x)^{9-3r} = x^0$

- 9 - 3r = 0
- 3r = 9
- r = 3

Therefore, coefficient of $x^0 = \binom{9}{3}\,\frac{(2)^{9-3}}{(3)^{3}}$

$$= \frac{9 \times 8 \times 7}{3 \times 2 \times 1} \frac{(2)^6}{(3)^3}$$

$$= \frac{1792}{3}$$

Conclusion : coefficient of $x^0 = \frac{1792}{3}$

Q. 40. B. Find the term independent of x in the expansion of :

$$\left(\frac{3x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{3x}\right)^6$$

Solution: To Find : term independent of x, i.e. x^0

For $\left(\frac{3x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{3x}\right)^6$

$a = \frac{3x^2}{2}$, $b = -\frac{1}{3x}$ and n=6

We have a formula,

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$$

$$= \binom{6}{r} \left(\frac{3x^2}{2}\right)^{6-r} \left(-\frac{1}{3x}\right)^r$$

$$= \binom{6}{r} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{6-r} (x^2)^{6-r} \left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)^r \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^r$$

$$= \binom{6}{r} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{6-r} \left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)^r (x)^{12-2r} (x)^{-r}$$

$$= \binom{6}{r} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{6-r} \left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)^r (x)^{12-2r-r}$$

$$= \binom{6}{r}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{6-r}\left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)^{r}(x)^{12-3r}$$

Now, to get coefficient of term independent of x that is coefficient of x^0 we must have,

$(x)^{12-3r} = x^0$

- 12 - 3r = 0
- 3r = 12
- r = 4

Therefore, coefficient of $x^0 = \binom{6}{4}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{6-4}\left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)^{4}$

$$= \binom{6}{2}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2}\frac{1}{81} \;\ldots\ldots\ldots \left[\because \binom{n}{r} = \binom{n}{n-r}\right]$$

$$= \frac{6 \times 5}{2 \times 1}\cdot\frac{9}{4}\cdot\frac{1}{81}$$

$$= \frac{15}{36}$$

Conclusion : coefficient of $x^0 = \frac{15}{36}$

Q. 40. C. Find the term independent of x in the expansion of :

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{3n}$$

Solution: To Find : term independent of x, i.e. x^0

For $\left(x - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{3n}$

$a = x,\ b = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ and $N = 3n$

We have a formula,

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{N}{r} a^{N-r} b^{r}$$

$$= \binom{3n}{r} (x)^{3n-r} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{r}$$

$$= \binom{3n}{r} (x)^{3n-r}(-1)^{r} \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{r}$$

$$= \binom{3n}{r} (x)^{3n-r}(-1)^{r} (x)^{-2r}$$

$$= \binom{3n}{r} (-1)^{r} (x)^{3n-r-2r}$$

$$= \binom{3n}{r} (-1)^{r} (x)^{3n-3r}$$

Now, to get coefficient of term independent of x that is coefficient of x^0 we must have,

$(x)^{3n-3r} = x^0$

- $3n - 3r = 0$
- $3r = 3n$
- $r = n$

Therefore, coefficient of $x^0 = \binom{3n}{n} (-1)^{n}$

Conclusion : coefficient of $x^0 = \binom{3n}{n} (-1)^{n}$

Q. 40. D. Find the term independent of x in the expansion of :

$$\left(3x - \frac{2}{x^2}\right)^{15}$$

Solution: To Find : term independent of x, i.e. x^0

For $\left(3x-\frac{2}{x^2}\right)^{15}$

a=3x, $b=\frac{-2}{x^2}$ and n=15

We have a formula,

$$t_{r+1}=\binom{n}{r}a^{n-r}b^r$$

$$=\binom{15}{r}(3x)^{15-r}\left(\frac{-2}{x^2}\right)^r$$

$$=\binom{15}{r}(3)^{15-r}(x)^{15-r}(-2)^r\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^r$$

$$=\binom{15}{r}(3)^{15-r}(x)^{15-r}(-2)^r(x)^{-2r}$$

$$=\binom{15}{r}(3)^{15-r}(-2)^r(x)^{15-r-2r}$$

$$=\binom{15}{r}(3)^{15-r}(-2)^r(x)^{15-3r}$$

Now, to get coefficient of term independent of x that is coefficient of x^0 we must have,

$(x)^{15-3r}=x^0$

- 15 - 3r = 0
- 3r = 15
- r = 5

Therefore, coefficient of $x^0=\binom{15}{5}(3)^{15-5}(-2)^5$

$$=\frac{15\times14\times13\times12\times11}{5\times4\times3\times2\times1}.(3)^{10}.(-32)$$

$$=-3003.(3)^{10}.(32)$$

Conclusion : coefficient of $x^0 = -3003.(3)^{10}.(32)$

Q. 41. Find the coefficient of x^5 in the expansion of $(1 + x)^3 (1 – x)^6$.

Solution: To Find : coefficient of x^5

For $(1+x)^3$

a=1, b=x and n=3

We have a formula,

$$(1+x)^3 = \sum_{r=0}^{3} \binom{3}{r} (1)^{3-r} x^r$$

$$= \binom{3}{0} (1)^3 x^0 + \binom{3}{1} (1)^2 x^1 + \binom{3}{2} (1)^1 x^2 + \binom{3}{3} (1)^0 x^3$$

$$= 1 + 3x + 3x^2 + x^3$$

For $(1-x)^6$

a=1, b=-x and n=6

We have formula,

$$(1-x)^6 = \sum_{r=0}^{6} \binom{6}{r} (1)^{6-r} (-x)^r$$

$$= \binom{6}{0} (1)^6 (-x)^0 + \binom{6}{1} (1)^5 (-x)^1 + \binom{6}{2} (1)^4 (-x)^2 + \binom{6}{3} (1)^3 (-x)^3 + \binom{6}{4} (1)^2 (-x)^4 + \binom{6}{5} (1)^1 (-x)^5 + \binom{6}{6} (1)^0 (-x)^6$$

We have a formula,

$$\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)! \times r!}$$

By using this formula, we get, ×

$(1-x)^6 = 1 - 6x + 15x^2 - 20x^3 + 15x^4 - 6x^5 + x^6$

$\therefore (1+x)^3(1-x)^6$

$= (1 + 3x + 3x^2 + x^3)(1 - 6x + 15x^2 - 20x^3 + 15x^4 - 6x^5 + x^6)$

Coefficients of x^5 are

$x^0.x^5 = 1\times(-6) = -6$

$x^1.x^4 = 3\times15 = 45$

$x^2.x^3 = 3\times(-20) = -60$

$x^3.x^2 = 1\times15 = 15$

Therefore, Coefficients of x^5 = -6+45-60+15 = -6

Conclusion : Coefficients of x^5 = -6

Q. 42. Find numerically the greatest term in the expansion of $(2 + 3x)^9$, where $x = \frac{3}{2}$.

Solution: To Find : numerically greatest term

For $(2+3x)^9$,

a=2, b=3x and n=9

We have relation,

$t_{r+1} \geq t_r$ or $\frac{t_{r+1}}{t_r} \geq 1$

We have a formula,

$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$

$= \binom{9}{r} 2^{9-r} (3x)^r$

$$= \frac{9!}{(9-r)! \times r!} \; 2^{9-r} \, (3)^r (x)^r$$

$$\therefore t_r = \binom{n}{r-1} \; a^{n-r+1} \, b^{r-1}$$

$$= \binom{9}{r-1} \; 2^{9-r+1} \, (3x)^{r-1}$$

$$= \frac{9!}{(9-r+1)! \times (r-1)!} \; 2^{10-r} \, (3)^{r-1} (x)^{r-1}$$

$$= \frac{9!}{(10-r)! \times (r-1)!} \; 2^{10-r} \, (3)^{r-1} (x)^{r-1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{t_{r+1}}{t_r} \geq 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{\frac{9!}{(9-r)! \times r!} \; 2^{9-r} \, (3)^r (x)^r}{\frac{9!}{(10-r)! \times (r-1)!} \; 2^{10-r} \, (3)^{r-1} (x)^{r-1}} \geq 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{9!}{(9-r)! \times r!} \; 2^{9-r} \, (3)^r (x)^r \geq \frac{9!}{(10-r)! \times (r-1)!} \; 2^{10-r} \, (3)^{r-1} (x)^{r-1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{9!}{(9-r)! \times r(r-1)!} \; 2^{9-r} \, (3)(3)^{r-1} (x)(x)^{r-1} \geq \frac{9!}{(10-r)(9-r)! \times (r-1)!} \; (2) 2^{9-r} \, (3)^{r-1} (x)^{r-1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{r} \, (3)(x) \geq \frac{1}{(10-r)} \; (2)$$

At x = 3/2

$$\therefore \frac{1}{r} \, (3) \frac{3}{2} \geq \frac{1}{(10-r)} \; (2)$$

$\therefore \frac{9}{4} \geq \frac{r}{(10-r)}$

$\therefore 9(10-r) \geq 4r$

$\therefore 90 - 9r \geq 4r$

• 90 ≥ 13r

• r ≤ 6.923

Therefore, r=6 and hence the 7th term is numerically greater.

By using formula,

$t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$

$t_7 = \binom{9}{7} 2^{9-7} (3x)^7$

$= \binom{9}{2} 2^2 (3)^7 (x)^7$

Conclusion : the 7th term is numerically greater with value $\binom{9}{2} 2^2 (3)^7 (x)^7$

Q. 43. If the coefficients of 2nd, 3rd and 4th terms in the expansion of $(1 + x)^{2n}$ are in AP, show that $2n^2 - 9n + 7 = 0$.

Solution: For $(1 + x)^{2n}$

a=1, b=x and N=2n

We have, $t_{r+1} = \binom{N}{r} a^{N-r} b^r$

For the 2nd term, r=1

$\therefore t_2 = t_{1+1}$

$= \binom{2n}{1} (1)^{2n-1} (x)^1$

$= (2n)\ x$ ……… $\left[\because \binom{n}{1} = n\right]$

Therefore, the coefficient of 2nd term = (2n)

For the 3rd term, r=2

$\therefore t_3 = t_{2+1}$

$= \binom{2n}{2} (1)^{2n-2} (x)^2$

$= \frac{(2n)!}{(2n-2)! \times 2!} x^2$

$= \frac{(2n)(2n-1)(2n-2)!}{(2n-2)! \times 2} x^2$ ……….(n! = n. (n-1)!)

$= (n)(2n-1)\ x^2$

Therefore, the coefficient of 3rd term = (n)(2n-1)

For the 4th term, r=3

$\therefore t_4 = t_{3+1}$

$= \binom{2n}{3} (1)^{2n-3} (x)^3$

$= \frac{(2n)!}{(2n-3)! \times 3!} x^3$

$= \frac{(2n)(2n-1)(2n-2)(2n-3)!}{(2n-3)! \times 6} x^3$ ……….(n! = n. (n-1)!)

$= \frac{(n)(2n-1).2(n-1)}{3} x^3$

$= \frac{2(n)(2n-1).(n-1)}{3} x^3$

Therefore, the coefficient of 3rd term $= \frac{2(n)(2n-1).(n-1)}{3}$

As the coefficients of 2nd, 3rd and 4th terms are in A.P.

Therefore,

2×coefficient of 3rd term = coefficient of 2nd term + coefficient of the 4th term

$$\therefore 2 \times (n)(2n-1) = (2n) + \frac{2(n)(2n-1).(n-1)}{3}$$

Dividing throughout by (2n),

$$\therefore 2n - 1 = 1 + \frac{(2n-1)(n-1)}{3}$$

$$\therefore 2n - 1 = \frac{3 + (2n-1)(n-1)}{3}$$

- 3 (2n-1) = 3 + (2n-1)(n-1)
- 6n – 3 = 3 + ($2n^2$ - 2n – n + 1)
- 6n – 3 = 3 + $2n^2$ - 3n + 1
- 3 + $2n^2$ - 3n + 1 - 6n + 3 = 0
- $2n^2$ - 9n + 7 = 0

Conclusion : If the coefficients of 2nd, 3rd and 4th terms of $(1 + x)^{2n}$ are in A.P. then $2n^2$ - 9n + 7 = 0

Q. 44. Find the 6th term of the expansion $(y^{1/2} + x^{1/3})^n$, if the binomial coefficient of the 3rd term from the end is 45.

Solution: Given : 3rd term from the end = 45

To Find : 6th term

For $(y^{1/2} + x^{1/3})^n$,

a= $y^{1/2}$, b= $x^{1/3}$

We have, $t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$

As n=n, therefore there will be total (n+1) terms in the expansion.

3rd term from the end = (n+1-3+1)th i.e. (n-1)th term from the starting

For (n-1)th term, r = (n-1-1) = (n-2)

$t_{(n-1)} = t_{(n-2)+1}$

$= \binom{n}{n-2} \left(y^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{n-(n-2)} \left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{(n-2)}$

$= \binom{n}{2} \left(y^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^2 (x)^{\frac{n-2}{3}}$ ………. $\because \binom{n}{n-r} = \binom{n}{r}$

$= \frac{n(n-1)}{2} (y) (x)^{\frac{n-2}{3}}$

Therefore 3rd term from the end $= \frac{n(n-1)}{2} (y) (x)^{\frac{n-2}{3}}$

Therefore coefficient 3rd term from the end $= \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

$\therefore 45 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

• 90 = n (n-1)

• 10 (9) = n (n-1)

Comparing both sides, n=10

For 6th term, r=5

$t_6 = t_{5+1}$

$= \binom{10}{5} \left(y^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{10-5} \left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^5$

$= \binom{10}{5} (y)^{\frac{5}{2}} (x)^{\frac{5}{3}}$

$= \frac{10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6}{5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} (y)^{\frac{5}{2}} (x)^{\frac{5}{3}}$

$= 252 (y)^{\frac{5}{2}} (x)^{\frac{5}{3}}$

Conclusion : 6^{th} term $= 252 (y)^{\frac{5}{2}} (x)^{\frac{5}{3}}$

Q. 45. If the 17^{th} and 18^{th} terms in the expansion of $(2 + a)^{50}$ are equal, find the value of a.

Solution: Given : $t_{17} = t_{18}$

To Find : value of a

For $(2 + a)^{50}$

A=2, b=a and n=50

We have, $t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} A^{n-r} b^r$

For the 17^{th} term, r=16

$\therefore t_{17} = t_{16+1}$

$= \binom{50}{16} (2)^{50-16} (a)^{16}$

$= \binom{50}{16} (2)^{34} (a)^{16}$

For the 18^{th} term, r=17

$\therefore t_{18} = t_{17+1}$

$= \binom{50}{17} (2)^{50-17} (a)^{17}$

$= \binom{50}{17} (2)^{33} (a)^{17}$

As 17th and 18th terms are equal

$\therefore t_{18} = t_{17}$

$\therefore \binom{50}{17} (2)^{33} (a)^{17} = \binom{50}{16} (2)^{34} (a)^{16}$

$\therefore \binom{50}{17} (2)^{33} (a)^{17} = \binom{50}{16} (2)^{34} (a)^{16}$

$\therefore \frac{50!}{(50-17)! \times (17)!} (2)^{33} (a)^{17} = \frac{50!}{(50-16)! \times (16)!} (2)^{34} (a)^{16}$

.... $\left[\because \binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)! \times (r)!}\right]$

$\therefore \frac{(a)^{17}}{(a)^{16}} = \frac{50!}{(50-16)! \times (16)!} \cdot \frac{(50-17)! \times (17)!}{50!} \cdot \frac{(2)^{34}}{(2)^{33}}$

$\therefore a = \frac{(50-17) \times (50-16)! \times 17 \times (16)!}{(50-16)! \times (16)!} \cdot (2)$

.... $[\because n! = n(n-1)!]$

$\therefore a = (50-17) \times 17 \cdot (2)$

• a = 1122

Conclusion : value of a = 1122

Q. 46. Find the coefficient of x^4 in the expansion of $(1 + x)^n (1 – x)^n$. Deduce that $C_2 = C_0C_4 – C_1C_3 + C_2C_2 – C_3C_1 + C_4C_0$, where C_r stands for ^nC_r.

Solution: To Find : Coefficients of x^4

For $(1+x)^n$

a=1, b=x

We have a formula,

$$(1+x)^n = \sum_{r=0}^{n} \binom{n}{r} (1)^{n-r} x^r$$

$$= \binom{n}{0} (1)^n x^0 + \binom{n}{1} (1)^{n-1} x^1 + \binom{n}{2} (1)^{n-2} x^2 + \cdots + \binom{n}{n} (1)^{n-n} x^n$$

$$= \binom{n}{0} x^0 + \binom{n}{1} x + \binom{n}{2} x^2 + \cdots + \binom{n}{n} x^n$$

For $(1-x)^n$

a=1, b=-x and n=n

We have formula,

$$(1-x)^n = \sum_{r=0}^{n} \binom{n}{r} (1)^{n-r} (-x)^r$$

$$= \binom{n}{0} (1)^n (-x)^0 + \binom{n}{1} (1)^{n-1} (-x)^1 + \binom{n}{2} (1)^{n-2} (-x)^2 + \cdots + \binom{n}{n} (1)^{n-n} (-x)^n$$

$$= \binom{n}{0} (-x)^0 - \binom{n}{1} (x)^1 + \binom{n}{2} (x)^2 + \cdots + \binom{n}{n} (-x)^n$$

$$\therefore (1+x)^3 (1-x)^6$$

$$= \left\{\binom{n}{0} x^0 + \binom{n}{1} x + \binom{n}{2} x^2 + \cdots + \binom{n}{n} x^n\right\}\left\{\binom{n}{0} (-x)^0 - \binom{n}{1} (x)^1 + \binom{n}{2} (x)^2 + \cdots + \binom{n}{n} (-x)^n\right\}$$

Coefficients of x^4 are

$x^0.x^4 = \binom{n}{0} \times \binom{n}{4} = C_0C_4$

$x^1.x^3 = \binom{n}{1} \times (-1)\binom{n}{3} = -\binom{n}{1}\binom{n}{3} = -C_1C_3$

$x^2.x^2 = \binom{n}{2} \times \binom{n}{2}$ = C_2C_2

$x^3.x^1 = \binom{n}{3} \times (-1)\binom{n}{1} = -\binom{n}{3}\binom{n}{1}$ = $-C_3C_1$

$x^4.x^0 = \binom{n}{4} \times \binom{n}{0}$ = C_4C_0

Therefore, Coefficient of x^4

= $C_4C_0 - C_1C_3 + C_2C_2 - C_3C_1 + C_4C_0$

Let us assume, n=4, it becomes

${}^4C_4\, {}^4C_0 - {}^4C_1\, {}^4C_3 + {}^4C_2\, {}^4C_2 - {}^4C_3\, {}^4C_1 + {}^4C_4\, {}^4C_0$

We know that,

$$\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!\ \times r!}$$

By using above formula, we get,

${}^4C_4\, {}^4C_0 - {}^4C_1\, {}^4C_3 + {}^4C_2\, {}^4C_2 - {}^4C_3\, {}^4C_1 + {}^4C_4\, {}^4C_0$

= (1)(1) – (4)(4) + (6)(6) – (4)(4) + (1)(1)

= 1 – 16 + 36 – 16 + 1

= 6

= ${}^4C_2$

Therefore, in general,

$C_4C_0 - C_1C_3 + C_2C_2 - C_3C_1 + C_4C_0 = C_2$

Therefore, Coefficient of $x^4 = C_2$

Conclusion :

- Coefficient of $x^4 = C_2$
- $C_4C_0 - C_1C_3 + C_2C_2 - C_3C_1 + C_4C_0 = C_2$

Q. 47. Prove that the coefficient of xn in the binomial expansion of $(1 + x)^{2n}$ is twice the coefficient of x^n in the binomial expansion of $(1 + x)^{2n-1}$.

Solution: To Prove : coefficient of x^n in $(1+x)^{2n}$ = 2 × coefficient of x^n in $(1+x)^{2n-1}$

For $(1+x)^{2n}$,

a=1, b=x and m=2n

We have a formula,

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{m}{r} a^{m-r} b^r$$

$$= \binom{2n}{r} (1)^{2n-r} (x)^r$$

$$= \binom{2n}{r} (x)^r$$

To get the coefficient of x^n, we must have,

$x^n = x^r$

• r = n

Therefore, the coefficient of $x^n = \binom{2n}{n}$

$= \frac{(2n)!}{n! \times (2n-n)!}$ ……… $\left(\because \binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{r! \times (n-r)!}\right)$

$$= \frac{(2n)!}{n! \times n!}$$

$= \frac{2n \times (2n-1)!}{n! \times n(n-1)!}$ ………..$(\because n! = n(n-1)!)$

$= \frac{2 \times (2n-1)!}{n! \times (n-1)!}$ ………cancelling n

Therefore, the coefficient of x^n in $(1+x)^{2n} = \frac{2 \times (2n-1)!}{n! \times (n-1)!}$ ………eq(1)

Now for $(1+x)^{2n-1}$,

a=1, b=x and m=2n-1

We have formula,

$$t_{r+1} = \binom{m}{r} a^{m-r} b^r$$

$$= \binom{2n-1}{r} (1)^{2n-1-r} (x)^r$$

$$= \binom{2n-1}{r} (x)^r$$

To get the coefficient of x^n, we must have,

$x^n = x^r$

• r = n

Therefore, the coefficient of x^n in $(1+x)^{2n-1} = \binom{2n-1}{n}$

$$= \frac{(2n-1)!}{n! \times (2n-1-n)!}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2 \times (2n-1)!}{n! \times (n-1)!}$$

…..multiplying and dividing by 2

Therefore,

Coefficient of x^n in $(1+x)^{2n-1}$ = � × coefficient of x^n in $(1+x)^{2n}$

Or coefficient of x^n in $(1+x)^{2n}$ = 2 × coefficient of x^n in $(1+x)^{2n-1}$

Hence proved.

Q. 48. Find the middle term in the expansion of $\left(\frac{p}{2}+2\right)^8$

Solution: Given : $a = \frac{p}{2}$, b=2 and n=8

To find : middle term

Formula :

• The middle term $= \left(\frac{n+2}{2}\right)$

• $t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^{r}$

Here, n is even.

Hence,

$$\left(\frac{n+2}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{8+2}{2}\right) = 5$$

Therefore, 5^{th} the term is the middle term.

For t_5, r=4

We have, $t_{r+1} = \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^{r}$

$$\therefore\ t_5 = \binom{8}{4}\left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^{8-4} 2^4$$

$$\therefore\ t_5 = \frac{8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5}{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} . \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^4 . (16)$$

$$\therefore\ t_5 = 70. \left(\frac{p^4}{16}\right). (16)$$

$$\therefore\ t_5 = 70\, p^4$$

Conclusion : The middle term is $70\, p^4$.

Q. 1. Show that the term independent of x in the expansion of $\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)^{10}$ is -252.

Solution: To show: the term independent of x in the expansion of $\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)^{10}$ is -252.

Formula Used:

General term, T_{r+1} of binomial expansion $(x+y)^n$ is given by,

$T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r\, x^{n-r}\, y^r$ where

$${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

Now, finding the general term of the expression, $\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)^{10}$, we get

$$T_{r+1} = {}^{10}C_r \times x^{10-r} \times \left(\frac{-1}{x}\right)^r$$

For finding the term which is independent of x,

10 – 2r=5

r=5

Thus, the term which would be independent of x is T_6

$$T_6 = {}^{10}C_5 \times x^{10-5} \times \left(\frac{-1}{x}\right)^5$$

$$T_6 = {}^{10}C_5 \times x^{10-5} \times \left(\frac{-1}{x}\right)^5$$

$$T_6 = -\,{}^{10}C_5$$

$$T_6 = -\frac{10!}{5!(10-5)!}$$

$$T_6 = -\frac{10!}{5! \times 5!}$$

$$T_6 = -\frac{10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5!}{5! \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2}$$

$$T_6 = -\frac{10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5!}{5! \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2}$$

$$T_6 = 252$$

Thus, the term independent of x in the expansion of $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{10}$ is -252.

Q. 2. If the coefficients of x^2 and x^3 in the expansion of $(3 + px)^9$ are the same then prove that $P = \frac{9}{7}$.

Solution: To prove: that. If the coefficients of x^2 and x^3 in the expansion of $(3 + px)^9$ are the same then $P = \frac{9}{7}$

Formula Used:

General term, T_{r+1} of binomial expansion $(x + y)^n$ is given by,

$T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r\, x^{n-r}\, y^r$ where

${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$

Now, finding the general term of the expression, $(3 + px)^9$, we get

$T_{r+1} = {}^9C_r \times 3^{9-r} \times (px)^r$

For finding the term which has x^2 in it, is given by

r=2

Thus, the coefficients of x^2 are given by,

$T_3 = {}^9C_2 \times 3^{9-2} \times (px)^2$

$T_3 = {}^9C_2 \times 3^7 \times p^2 \times x^2$

For finding the term which has x^2 in it, is given by

r=3

Thus, the coefficients of x^3 are given by,

$T_3 = {}^9C_3 \times 3^{9-3} \times (px)^3$

$T_3 = {}^9C_3 \times 3^6 \times p^3 \times x^3$

As the coefficients of x^2 and x^3 in the expansion of $(3 + px)^9$ are the same.

${}^9C_3 \times 3^6 \times p^3 = {}^9C_2 \times 3^7 \times p^2$

${}^9C_3 \times p = {}^9C_2 \times 3$

$$\frac{9!}{3! \times 6!} \times p = \frac{9!}{2! \times 7!} \times 3$$

$$\frac{9!}{3 \times 2! \times 6!} \times p = \frac{9!}{2! \times 7 \times 6!} \times 3$$

$$p = \frac{9}{7}$$

Thus, the value of p for which coefficients of x^2 and x^3 in the expansion of $(3 + px)^9$ are the same is $\frac{9}{7}$

Q. 3. Show that the coefficient of x^{-3} in the expansion of $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{11}$ is -330.

Solution: To show: that the coefficient of x^{-3} in the expansion of $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{11}$ is -330.

Formula Used:

General term, T_{r+1} of binomial expansion $(x + y)^n$ is given by,

$T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r\, x^{n-r}\, y^r$ where

${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$

Now, finding the general term of the expression, $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{11}$, we get

$T_{r+1} = {}^{11}C_r \times x^{11-r} \times \left(\frac{-1}{x}\right)^r$

For finding the term which has x^{-3} in it , is given by

11 – 2r=3

2r = 14

R = 7

Thus, the term which the term which has x^{-3} in it is T_8

$T_8 = {}^{11}C_7 \times x^{11-7} \times \left(\frac{-1}{x}\right)^7$

$T_8 = -{}^{11}C_7 \times x^{-3}$

$T_8 = -\frac{11!}{7!(11-7)!}$

$T_6 = -\frac{11\times10\times9\times8\times7!}{7!\times4\times3\times2}$

$T_6 = -330$

Thus, the coefficient of x^{-3} in the expansion of $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{11}$ is -330.

Q. 4. Show that the middle term in the expansion of $\left(\frac{2x^2}{3} + \frac{3}{2x^2}\right)^{10}$ is 252.

Solution: To show: that the middle term in the expansion of $\left(\frac{2x^2}{3} + \frac{3}{2x^2}\right)^{10}$ is 252.

Formula Used:

General term, T_{r+1} of binomial expansion $(x+y)^n$ is given by,

$T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r\, x^{n-r}\, y^r$ where

${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$

Total number of terms in the expansion is 11

Thus, the middle term of the expansion is T_6 and is given by,

$T_6 = {}^{10}C_5 \times \left(\frac{2x^2}{3}\right)^5 \times \left(\frac{3}{2x^2}\right)^5$

$T_6 = {}^{10}C_5$

$T_6 = \frac{10\times9\times8\times7\times6\times5!}{5!\times5\times4\times3\times2}$

$T_6 = 252$

Thus, the middle term in the expansion of $\left(\frac{2x^2}{3}+\frac{3}{2x^2}\right)^{10}$ is 252.

Q. 5. Show that the coefficient of x^4 in the expansion of $\left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{3}{x^2}\right)^{10}$ is $\frac{405}{256}$.

Solution: To show: that the coefficient of x^4 in the expansion of $\left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{3}{x^2}\right)^{10}$ is -330.

Formula Used:

General term, T_{r+1} of binomial expansion $(x+y)^n$ is given by,

$T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r\, x^{n-r}\, y^r$ where

${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$

Now, finding the general term of the expression, $\left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{3}{x^2}\right)^{10}$, we get

$T_{r+1} = {}^{10}C_r \times \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{10-r} \times \left(\frac{-3}{x^2}\right)^r$

For finding the term which has x^4 in it, is given by

10 – 3r = 4

3r = 6

R = 2

Thus, the term which has x^4 in it is T_3

$$T_3 = {}^{10}C_2 \times \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^8 \times \left(\frac{-3}{x^2}\right)^2$$

$$T_3 = \frac{10! \times 9}{2! \times 8! \times 2^8}$$

$$T_3 = \frac{10 \times 9 \times 8! \times 9}{2 \times 8! \times 2^8}$$

$$T_3 = \frac{405}{256}$$

Thus, the coefficient of x^4 in the expansion of $\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{3}{x^2}\right)^{10}$ is $\frac{405}{256}$

Q. 6. Prove that there is no term involving x^6 in the expansion of $\left(2x^2 - \frac{3}{x}\right)^{11}$.

Solution: To prove: that there is no term involving x^6 in the expansion of $\left(2x^2 - \frac{3}{x}\right)^{11}$

Formula Used:

General term, T_{r+1} of binomial expansion $(x + y)^n$ is given by,

$$T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r \, x^{n-r} \, y^r \text{ where}$$

$${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

Now, finding the general term of the expression, $\left(2x^2 - \frac{3}{x}\right)^{11}$, we get

$$T_{r+1} = {}^{11}C_r \times (2x^2)^{11-r} \times \left(\frac{-3}{x}\right)^r$$

For finding the term which has x^6 in it, is given by

22 – 2 r – r = 6

3r = 16

$$r = \frac{16}{3}$$

Since, $r = \frac{16}{3}$ is not possible as r needs to be a whole number

Thus, there is no term involving x^6 in the expansion of $\left(2x^2 - \frac{3}{x}\right)^{11}$.

Q. 7. Show that the coefficient of x^4 in the expansion of $(1 + 2x + x^2)^5$ is 212.

Solution: To show: that the coefficient of x^4 in the expansion of $(1 + 2x + x^2)^5$ is 212.

Formula Used:

We have,

$(1 + 2x + x^2)^5 = (1 + x + x + x^2)^5$

$= (1 + x + x(1+x))^5$

$= (1 + x)^5(1 + x)^5$

$= (1 + x)^{10}$

General term, T_{r+1} of binomial expansion $(x + y)^n$ is given by,

$T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r\, x^{n-r}\, y^r$ where s

$^nC_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$

Now, finding the general term,

$T_{r+1} = {}^{10}C_r \times x^{10-r} \times (1)^r$

10-r=4

r=6

Thus, the coefficient of x^4 in the expansion of $(1 + 2x + x^2)^5$ is given by,

$^{10}C_4 = \frac{10!}{4!6!}$

$^{10}C_4 = \frac{10\times9\times8\times7\times6!}{24\times6!}$

$^{10}C_4=210$

Thus, the coefficient of x^4 in the expansion of $(1 + 2x + x^2)^5$ is 210

Q. 8. Write the number of terms in the expansion of $\left(\sqrt{2}+1\right)^5 + \left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)^5$

Solution: To find: the number of terms in the expansion of $\left(\sqrt{2}+1\right)^5 + \left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)^5$

Formula Used:

Binomial expansion of $(x + y)^n$ is given by,

$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{r=0}^{n} \binom{n}{r} x^{n-r} \times y^r$$

Thus,

$$(\sqrt{2}+1)^5+(\sqrt{2}-1)^5$$
$$=\left((\sqrt{2})^5+(\sqrt{2})^4\binom{5}{1}+\cdots+\binom{5}{5}\right)$$
$$+\left((\sqrt{2})^5-(\sqrt{2})^4\binom{5}{1}+\cdots-\binom{5}{5}\right)$$

So, the no. of terms left would be 6

Thus, the number of terms in the expansion of $(\sqrt{2}+1)^5+(\sqrt{2}-1)^5$ is 6

Q. 9. Which term is independent of x in the expansion of $\left(x-\frac{1}{3x^2}\right)^9$?

Solution: To find: the term independent of x in the expansion of $\left(x-\frac{1}{3x^2}\right)^9$?
Formula Used:

A general term, T_{r+1} of binomial expansion $(x+y)^n$ is given by,

$T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r\, x^{n-r}\, y^r$ where

${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$

Now, finding the general term of the expression, $\left(x-\frac{1}{3x^2}\right)^9$, we get

$$T_{r+1} = {}^{9}C_r \times x^{9-r} \times \left(\frac{-1}{3x^2}\right)^r$$

$$T_{r+1} = {}^{9}C_r \times x^{9-r} \times (-1) \times 3x^{-2r}$$

$$T_{r+1} = {}^{9}C_r \times (-1) \times 3x^{9-3r}$$

For finding the term which is independent of x,

9-3r=0

r=3

Thus, the term which would be independent of x is T_4

Thus, the term independent of x in the expansion of $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{10}$ is T_4 i.e 4^{th} term

Q. 10. Write the coefficient of the middle term in the expansion of $(1 + x)^{2n}$.

Solution: To find: that the middle term in the expansion of $\left(\frac{2x^2}{3} + \frac{3}{2x^2}\right)^{10}$ is 252.
Formula Used:

A general term, T_{r+1} of binomial expansion $(x + y)^n$ is given by,

$T_{r+1} = {}^{n}C_r \, x^{n-r} \, y^r$ where

$${}^{n}C_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

Total number of terms in the expansion is 11

Thus, the middle term of the expansion is T_6 and is given by,

$$T_6 = {}^{10}C_5 \times \left(\frac{2x^2}{3}\right)^5 \times \left(\frac{3}{2x^2}\right)^5$$

$$T_6 = {}^{10}C_5$$

$$T_6 = \frac{10\times9\times8\times7\times6\times5!}{5!\times5\times4\times3\times2}$$

$$T_6 = 252$$

Thus, the middle term in the expansion of $\left(\frac{2x^2}{3} + \frac{3}{2x^2}\right)^{10}$ is 252.

Q. 11. Write the coefficient of x^7y^2 in the expansion of $(x + 2y)^9$

Solution: To find: the coefficient of x^7y^2 in the expansion of $(x + 2y)^9$

Formula Used:

A general term, T_{r+1} of binomial expansion $(x + y)^n$ is given by,

$$T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r\, x^{n-r}\, y^r \text{ where}$$

$${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

Now, finding the general term of the expression, $(x + 2y)^9$, we get

$$T_{r+1} = {}^9C_r \times x^{9-r} \times (2y)^r$$

The value of r for which coefficient of x^7y^2 is defined

R = 2

Hence, the coefficient of x^7y^2 in the expansion of $(x + 2y)^9$ is given by:

$T_3 = {}^9C_3 \times x^{9-2} \times (2y)^2$

$T_3 = {}^9C_3 \times 4 \times x^7 \times (y)^2$

$T_3 = \frac{9!}{3! \times 6!} \times 4 \times x^7 \times (y)^2$

$T_3 = \frac{9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6!}{6 \times 6!} \times 4 \times x^7 \times (y)^2$

$T_3 = 336$

Thus, the coefficient of x^7y^2 in the expansion of $(x + 2y)^9$ is 336.

Q. 12. If the coefficients of (r – 5)th and (2r – 1)th terms in the expansion of $(1 + x)^{34}$ are equal, find the value of r.

Solution: To find: the value of r with respect to the binomial expansion of $(1 + x)^{34}$ where the coefficients of the (r – 5)th and (2r – 1)th terms are equal to each other

Formula Used:

The general term, T_{r+1} of binomial expansion $(x + y)^n$ is given by,

$T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r \, x^{n-r} \, y^r$ where

${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$

Now, finding the (r – 5)th term, we get

$T_{r-5} = {}^{34}C_{r-6} \times x^{r-6}$

Thus, the coefficient of (r – 5)th term is ${}^{34}C_{r-6}$

Now, finding the (2r – 1)th term, we get

$$T_{2r-1} = {}^{34}C_{2r-2} \times (x)^{2r-2}$$

Thus, coefficient of (2r – 1)th term is ${}^{34}C_{2r-2}$

As the coefficients are equal, we get

$${}^{34}C_{2r-2} = {}^{34}C_{r-6}$$

2r – 2 = r – 6

R = – 4

Value of r=-4 is not possible

2r – 2 + r – 6 = 34

3r = 42

R = 14

Thus, value of r is 14

Q. 13. Write the 4th term from the end in the expansion of $\left(\frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{x^3}{6}\right)^7$

Solution: To find: 4th term from the end in the expansion of $\left(\frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{x^3}{6}\right)^7$

Formula Used:

A general term, T_{r+1} of binomial expansion $(x + y)^n$ is given by,

$$T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r\, x^{n-r}\, y^r \text{ where}$$

$${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

Total number of terms in the expansion is 8

Thus, the 4^{th} term of the expansion is T_5 and is given by,

$$T_5 = {}^7C_5 \times \left(\frac{3}{x^2}\right)^3 \times \left(\frac{-x^3}{6}\right)^4$$

$$T_5 = \frac{7\times6\times5!}{2\times5!} \times \frac{3\times3\times3}{6\times6\times6\times6} \times x^{-18}$$

$$T_5 = \frac{7\times6\times5!}{2\times5!} \times \frac{3\times3\times3}{6\times6\times6\times6} \times x^{-18}$$

$$T_5 = \frac{7}{16}x^{-18}$$

Thus, a 4^{th} term from the end in the expansion of $\left(\frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{x^3}{6}\right)^7$ is $T_5 = \frac{7}{16}x^{-18}$

Q. 14. Find the coefficient of x^n in the expansion of $(1 + x)(1 – x)^n$.

Solution: To find: the coefficient of x^n in the expansion of $(1 + x)(1 – x)^n$.

Formula Used:

Binomial expansion of $(x + y)^n$ is given by,

$$(x + y)^n = \sum_{r=0}^{n} \binom{n}{r} x^{n-r} \times y^r$$

Thus,

$(1 + x)(1 - x)^n$.

$$= (1 + x)\left(\binom{n}{0}(-x) + \binom{n}{1}(-x)^1 + \binom{n}{2}(-x)^2 + .. + \binom{n}{n-1}(-x)^{n-1} + \binom{n}{n}(-x)^n\right)$$

Thus, the coefficient of $(x)^n$ is,

${}^nC_n - {}^nC_{n-1}$ (If n is even)

$-{}^nC_n + {}^nC_{n-1}$ (If n is odd)

Thus, the coefficient of $(x)^n$ is, ${}^nC_n - {}^nC_{n-1}$ (If n is even) and $-{}^nC_n + {}^nC_{n-1}$ (If n is odd)

Q. 15. In the binomial expansion of (a + b)^n, the coefficients of the 4th and 13th terms are equal to each other. Find the value of n.

Solution: To find: the value of n with respect to the binomial expansion of $(a + b)^n$ where the coefficients of the 4th and 13th terms are equal to each other

Formula Used:

A general term, T_{r+1} of binomial expansion $(x + y)^n$ is given by,

$T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r\, x^{n-r} y^r$ where

${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$

Now, finding the 4th term, we get

$T_4 = {}^nC_3 \times a^{n-3} \times (b)^3$

Thus, the coefficient of a 4th term is ${}^nC_3$

Now, finding the 13th term, we get

$T_{13} = {}^nC_{12} \times a^{n-12} \times (b)^{12}$

Thus, coefficient of 4th term is ${}^nC_{12}$

As the coefficients are equal, we get

${}^nC_{12} = {}^nC_3$

Also, ${}^nC_r = {}^nC_{n-r}$

${}^nC_{n-12} = {}^nC_3$

n-12=3

n=15

Thus, value of n is 15

Q. 16. Find the positive value of m for which the coefficient of x^2 in the expansion of $(1 + x)^m$ is 6.

Solution: To find: the positive value of m for which the coefficient of x^2 in the expansion of $(1 + x)^m$ is 6.

Formula Used:

General term, T_{r+1} of binomial expansion $(x + y)^n$ is given by,

$T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r\, x^{n-r}\, y^r$ where

${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$

Now, finding the general term of the expression, $(1 + x)^m$, we get

$T_{r+1} = {}^mC_r \times 1^{m-r} \times (x)^r$

$T_{r+1} = {}^mC_r \times (x)^r$

The coefficient of $(x)^2$ is ${}^mC_2$

${}^mC_2 = 6$

$\frac{m!}{2(m-2)!} = 6$

$$\frac{m(m-1)(m-2)!}{2(m-2)!} = 6$$

$$m^2 - m - 6 = 0$$

$$(m-3)(m+2) = 0$$

m=3,-2

Since m cannot be negative. Therefore,

m=3

Thus, positive value of m is 3 for which the coefficient of x2 in the expansion of (1 + x)^{m} is 6