

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{$$

(2)

$$= 8 \left[1 - \frac{9}{2} \times + \frac{27}{4} \times^{2} - \frac{27}{8} \times^{3} \right]$$

$$= 8 - 36 \times + 54 \times^{2} - 27 \times^{3}$$

$$= 8 - 36 \times + 54 \times^{2} - 27 \times^{3}$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{16} \left[\frac{1 - 8 \times + 40 \times^{3}}{2!} \right]$$

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$$= \frac{1}{16} \left[\frac{1 - 8 \times + 40 \times$$

Solution:
$$(/+x) = (1+x)$$
 $1 + \frac{-1}{1!} \times (-2) \times^{2} \times (-2) \times^{2} \times (-2) \times ($

$$| (/+X)^{-2} - /-2X + 3X^{2} - 4X^{3} + \dots + 2X + X^{2} + X^{3} + \dots + 2X + X^{2} + X^{3} + \dots + 2X + X^{2} + X^{3} + \dots + 2X +$$

* Lind The Expansion of if (1) 1x1>1 Solution: $\frac{1}{(1+X)^2} = (1+X)^2$ زلابر مسر کھینم اکر ط اکرا کا bo 1 |X|>1Técnis boly del gel 115 Dicx Man 131: 25 Je cut oréel or help es sime de の司是是11 Tolotelein des 8) epot X $(1+x)^{-2} = (x)^{-2} \left(\frac{1}{x} + 1\right)^{-2}$ $= \frac{1}{X^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{X} \right) = \frac{1}{X^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{X} \right) \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{X} \right)$

2) /X/</ - 30 de de perso priver $(1+x)^{2} = 1 + \frac{(-2)}{(-2)}x + \frac{(-2)(-3)}{2!}x^{2} + \frac{(-2)(-3)}{2!}x^{2}$ $=1-2\times +3\times^{2}--$ seles ale oute os کے ولو Lour elimentes sist · ejeur jul de réésu EX: EXPand $\sqrt[3]{2X+7}$ (1) XXXX orace X >>> "Logar"

elabar
$$z = -1$$
 $y = -1$ $y =$

3/x3+6 EXPand: X>>> "rogung Juin Jole X MFiptive Center Share $= \left(\frac{\chi^{3} + 6}{1} \right)^{1/3} - \left(\frac{\chi^{3} + 3}{1} \right)^{1/3}$ $= (x^3)^{1/3} \left(1 + \frac{6}{x^3}\right)^{1/3} - (x^3)^{1/3} \left(1 + \frac{3}{x^3}\right)^{1/3}$ $X \left[1 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{6}{x^3} \right) + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{6}{3} \right) \left(\frac{-2}{3} \right) \left(\frac{6}{x^3} \right) + \cdots \right]$ En X cup vich del ser à Tere billier Patz Depar

* EX. Expand (b) (1+x2) = a ccording to the Increasing Power of X (Stitizzix X) Juline in Live ise), then Prove that $\sqrt{3} = 2 - (\frac{1}{3}) + \frac{3}{4} (\frac{1}{3})^2 - (\frac{9}{8}) (\frac{1}{3})^3 + \cdots$

$$(1+\chi^{2})^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1-\frac{1}{2}\chi^{2} + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})}{2!}(\chi^{2})^{2} + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{5}{2})(-\frac{5}{2})}{3!}(\chi^{2})^{3} + \cdots$$

$$\frac{2}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} (x^{2}) + \frac{3}{48} (x^{2})^{\frac{3}{4}} + \cdots$$

$$\frac{15}{48} (x^{2})^{\frac{3}{4}} + \cdots$$

$$\frac{1}{48} (x^{2})^{\frac{3}{4}} + \cdots$$

$$= (1 + \frac{1}{3})^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{3}) + \frac{3}{8}(\frac{1}{3})^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{13}{48}(\frac{1}{3})^{\frac{3}{3}} + \cdots$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{3}{8} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2} - \frac{15}{48} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{3} + \cdots$$

$$(\frac{3}{4})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{13}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{3}) + \frac{3}{8}(\frac{1}{3})^2 - (\frac{1.5}{48})(\frac{1}{3})^3 + \dots$$

$$\sqrt{3} = 2 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{5}{8}\right) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 + \cdots$$

Senter share

ألمو منوع الحسيفات الحسيفات الحسيفات الحسيفات الحسيفات المستعلق المواديد ا کای د فیم نفیس اخدار میسن :-Jews Tees De Dinner share EX: find an approximat Value(améi-cé) for the following and Calculate The max. Value for the error list sout Solution: $= (50)^2 = (1+49)^2$ $= (49)^2 (\frac{1}{49} + 1)^2$ $= (49)^2 (\frac{1}{49} + 1)^2$ = 7 (1+ 1/9)/2 reers 1-1/49/1 $=7(1+(2)(\frac{1}{49})+(\frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{49})^{2}+(\frac{1}{49})^{2}+\cdots)$ = 7.071

(12)

i du se tel au jabilo. $max \ error = \left[7 \left[\frac{(\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})}{3!} \left(\frac{1}{49} \right)^{3} \right] \right]$ Lever shap $\sqrt{60} - (60)^{1/2} = ($ 4) (1-4) /2 25 2000 mills 1-4 / 1 2 25 25 14 / 1 $8 \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{-4}{64} \right) + \frac{(1/2)(-1/2)}{2!} \left(\frac{-4}{64} \right) + \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{-4}{64} \right) \right]$ 7.746 $max error = \left| 8 \left[\frac{(1/2)(-1/2)(-3/2)}{3!} \left(\frac{-4}{64} \right)^3 \right] \right|$ ~ 1.5×10-5

$$= \left[1 + \frac{-23}{27} \right]^{1/6}, \quad \left| \frac{-23}{27} \right| < 1$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{-23}{27} \right) + \frac{(1/6)(-\frac{5}{6})}{2!} \left(\frac{-23}{27} \right)^{2}$$

$$= 0.808$$

$$= 0.808$$

$$= \frac{1}{343} \frac{1}{343} \frac{1}{343} = \frac{3}{343} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{343} = \frac{3}{343} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{343} = \frac{1}{343} \frac{1}{343} \frac{1}{343} =$$

Chiama En "Les res almo ab 131: boil replantant it is it is it is it 509 Dulinte sent est 75 (6) (2) ub els $\frac{3\sqrt{41}}{\sqrt{25}} = \left(\frac{41}{25}\right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{25+16}{05}\right)^{1/3}$ $= (1 + \frac{16}{25})^{1/3}$ 1/16/ $4/3(\frac{16}{25})+(\frac{1}{3})(\frac{-2}{3})(\frac{16}{25})^2 \simeq 1.168$ $= \left(\left(\frac{(2)^{1/3}}{(3)^{1/2}} \right)^6 \right)^{1/6}$ $\frac{(2)^{2}}{(3)^{3}} = \left(\frac{4}{27}\right)^{1/6}$

29

Very Important الم المعاد مفكل فوسمية الشر من مدين: Center Share FXPand: -xample:-1) XK Jusep at 21 X>>> $X^2 + 3X + 3$ $=(x^2+3x+3)$ Solution: X2+3X+3 محمد عدة سنتر شد المن إدر الحلقر عامل مسترك الذة كالم $= (3) \left(\left/ + \left(\frac{x^2 + 3x}{3} \right) \right) \right) \left(\frac{x^2 + 3x}{3} \right) \left(\frac{x^2 + 3x}{3} \right) \right)$ $=\frac{1}{3}\left[1+\frac{(-1)}{11}\left(\frac{x^{2}+3x}{3}\right)\right]$ $+\left(\frac{-1)(-2)}{2!}\left(\frac{\chi^{2}+3\chi}{3}\right)+\cdots$ Do do los X MP is ?

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

) at XX 3/1900 a) where (2) Felic (4)

$$\Rightarrow (x^{2}+6x+2) = (2)^{4} \left(1+\frac{x^{2}+6x}{2}\right)^{4}$$

$$= \frac{(2)^{4} \left(1+\frac{x^{2}+6x}{2}\right)^{4}}{1!} \left(\frac{x^{2}+6x}{2}\right)^{4}$$

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

$$= \frac{(2)^{4} \left(1+\frac{x^{2}+6x}{2}\right)^{2}}{1!} \left(\frac{x^{2}+6x}{2}\right)^{2}$$

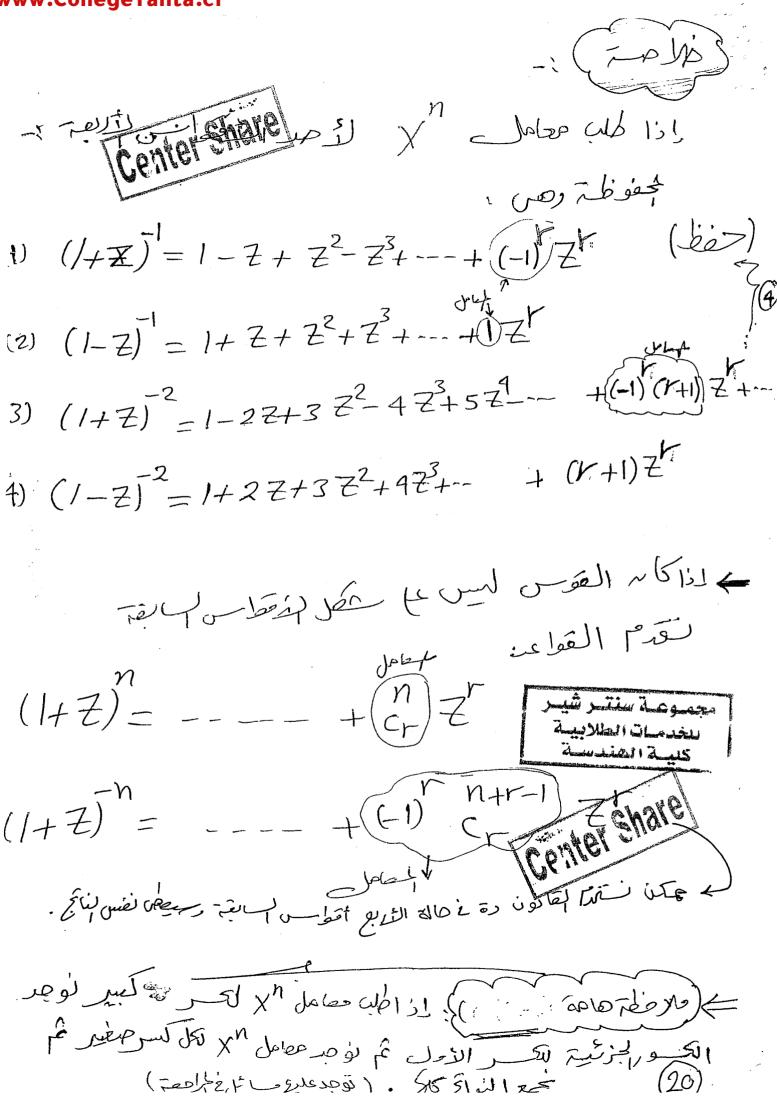
$$= \frac{(2)^{4} \left(1+\frac{x^{2}+6x}{2}\right)^{4}}{1!} \left(\frac{x^{2}+6x}{2}\right)^{2}$$

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$$= \frac{(2)^{4} \left(1+\frac{x^{2}+6x}{2}\right)^{4}}{1!} \left(\frac{x^{2}+6x}{2}\right)^{4}$$

$$=$$

very very ... Important: Filist X = 550 = 5 Jala 3.) * Calculation of Coeffecient share In General Tidel X 1 is usured for all the Office $(1+Z)=1+c_1^2Z+c_2^2Z+\cdots+c_r^2Z^2+\cdots$ n = Zt (John -) coeffecient Center share $n = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$ $(1+Z) = 1-2Z+\cdots$ Ist Zuzup Freinschaft $||coeff||_{Z} = (-1)^r n+r-1$



=Xamples: find coeffecient of (1+X Expansion of: Solution: JOINTION: (1+X) = 1+C, X+---+C, X is Coeff X = C عفلوب عوامل 5-56-1- N Ceither Chare Coeff. of X8 from! $(3-5x^2)^{10}$ Solution $(3)^{10}(1+\frac{-5}{3}x^{2})=\frac{10}{3}[---+\frac{10}{3}(\frac{-5}{3}x^{2})]$

 $\frac{1}{8=2r} + \frac{10}{(7-4)} \times \frac{10}{(7-5)^{2}} \times \frac{2r}{(7-4)} \times \frac{10}{(7-5)^{2}} \times \frac{2r}{(7-4)} \times \frac{10}{(7-5)^{2}} \times \frac{10}{(7-5)^{2}} \times \frac{2r}{(7-4)} \times \frac{10}{(7-5)^{2}} \times \frac{10}{(7-5)^{2}} \times \frac{2r}{(7-4)^{2}} \times \frac{10}{(7-5)^{2}} \times \frac{10}{(7-5)^{2$

* Find The EXPansion of College (1/2) Then Find Coeff. of 1/2 $\frac{\text{Solution:}}{\text{Solution:}} \left(\frac{1-x}{1-x}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)^2$ $= \frac{(1+2x+x^2)(1+2x+3x^2+-4(41))}{(2+2x+2x^2)(1+2x+3x^2+-4(41))}$ = 1+2X+3X²+--- (r+1) x^r + 2 X+4 X2+6 x3+ 21X+2(r+1) Xr+1 $+ \chi^{2} + 2\chi^{3} + - - - (r-1)\chi + r\chi^{+1} + r\chi^{+1} \chi^{-1} \chi^{-1}$ A Geff X' = (r+1)+(r-1) + 2r48 Put r=8 = X plesupd 4 + 8 = 32.

Find coefficient of Xn in the Expansion of, Conter Chare $\frac{(1+2x)^5}{(1-x)^2}$ Solution $= \frac{(1+2x)^{5} \cdot (1-x)^{-2}}{\sqrt{1-x}}$ $= \left[1 + 5(2x) + \frac{(5)(4)}{2!}(2x) + \frac{5 + 4 + 3}{3!}(2x) + \frac{5 + 3 + 4 + 2}{4!}(2x) \right]$ + (2x) [----+ (1+r) x + --] $= [1+10x + 40x^{2} + 80x^{3} + 80x^{4} + 32x^{5}]$ $\star [--+(1+r)X^r+-J$ Center Share (Prese) Y John -(1) (1+r) +10(r) +40(r-1) +80(r-2) +8(r-3) +32 (r-4) مجموعة للنبدر للب Juil (Plens) Xn John s. H->n = 1+n+1 on + 4 o(n-1) + 80(n-3) + 32(n-4) + 32(n-4)report find colf of an for: $x^{3} - x^{2} - x + 1$

find seffecient of Xn for: $\frac{(1+\chi)}{(1+\chi+\chi^2)^2}$ Solution $1-\chi^3=(1-\chi)(2+\chi)$ solution $1-\chi^3=(1-\chi)(2+\chi)$ solution $1-\chi^3=(1-\chi)(2+\chi)$ solution $1-\chi^3=(1-\chi)(2+\chi)$ $(1+x)(1-2x+x^2)$ $\mathcal{L}_{3} = (1+x)(1-x)^{2}$ $(1-x^3)^2$ $[(1-x)(1+x+x^2)]^2$ $= \left[l - 2x + x^{2} + x - 2x^{2} + x^{3} \right] \left(l - x^{3} \right)^{-2}$ $\frac{-2}{(1-t)} = \frac{3}{95}$ $\frac{-2}{95}$ $\frac{$ Kered X coso red Coeffecient X = (r+1)+(r) The Civil x x y John State X Joles X = (-1)(t-1)€ X Jole X X Jole $\chi^{3r+2} = (-1)(r+1)$ · FOR THE SAL JES X" NE NOTO

CollegeTanta.cf Solve the following Inequalities. $\frac{3x-4}{2} > 5x-7$ Solution 3X-4>10X-14 X<10, = 7x<10 7 X - 10 < 0 Center Share Solution 1 X-11 يقلب العرصة وتغيير Conton Stay 1X-11 < x - 1 > -1X-1-X - X < 2 X €]0,2[

$$|X| - 3| > 1$$

$$|X| - 3| - 1$$

$$|X| - 3| > 1$$

$$|X| - 3| - 3|$$

$$|X| - 3|$$

$$|X| - 3| - 3|$$

$$|X| -$$

$$= (1+2x) (1-4x^{2}) \xrightarrow{2} \Rightarrow n = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2 = -4x^{2}$$

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

*Www.College anta.cr

* find Geffeciat of
$$X^n$$
 for $(x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5)^s$, find

Geffect of X^2 . Solution

$$(x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5)^5 = (x^2)^5 \left[1 + x + x^2 + x^3 \right]^5 \text{ eigenvestive put}$$

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

$$= x^0 \left[\frac{(1 + x + x^2)(1 - x)}{(1 - x)} + \frac{(1 - x)}{(1 - x)} \right]^5$$

$$= x^0 \left[\frac{(1 + x + x^2)(1 - x)}{(1 - x)} + \frac{(1 - x)}{(1 - x)} \right]^5$$

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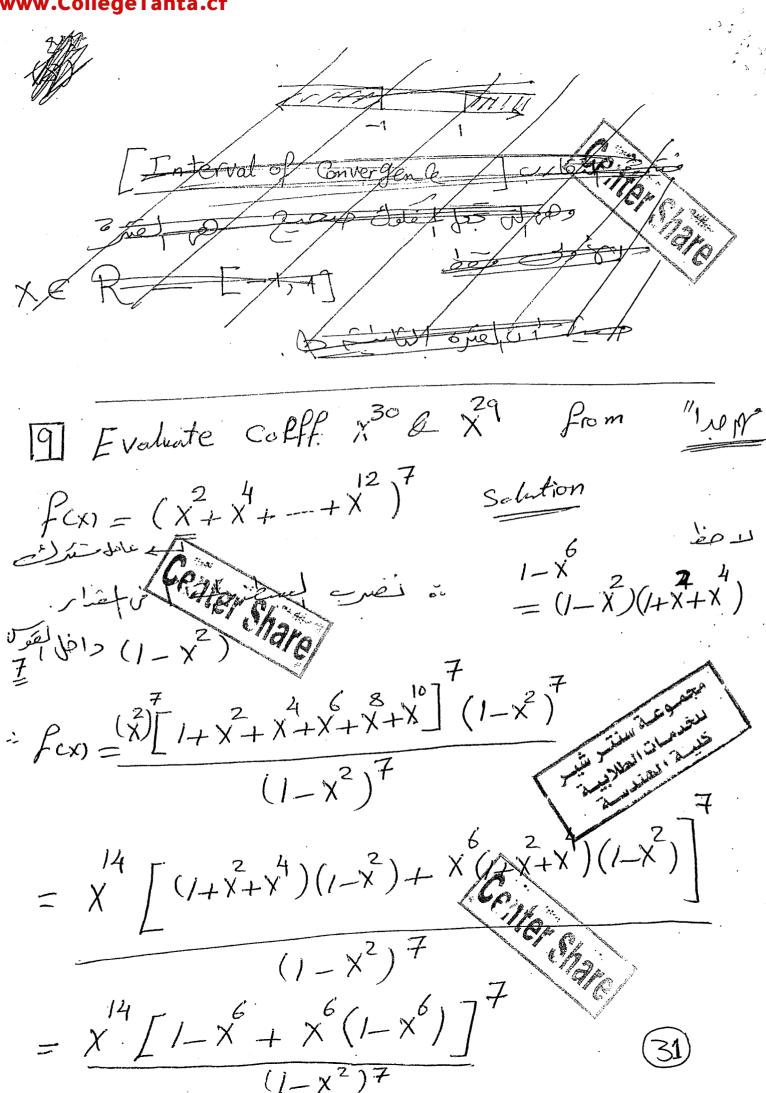
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$$= x^0 \left[\frac{(1 + x + x^2)(1 - x)}{(1 - x + x^2)} + \frac{(1 + x + x^2)(1 - x)}{(1 - x + x^2)} \right$$



$$= \frac{14}{x^{2}} \left[\frac{1-x^{2}}{x^{2}} + \frac{12}{x^{2}} \right]^{\frac{7}{4}} = \frac{14}{x^{2}} \left[\frac{1-x^{2}}{x^{2}} \right]^{\frac{7}{4}} \left[\frac{1-x^{2}}{x^{2}} \right]^{\frac{7}{4}} \left[\frac{1-x^{2}}{x^{2}} \right]^{\frac{7}{4}} \left[\frac{1-x^{2}}{x^{2}} \right]^{\frac{7}{4}} = \frac{14}{x^{2}} \left[\frac{1-x^{2}}{x^{2}} \right]^{\frac{7}{4}} + \frac{14}{x^{2}} \left$$