

পদ্ধতি অধ্যায়

বিপদী বিস্তৃতি

Binomial Expansions



পাঠ্যবইয়ের কাজের সমাধান

► অনুচ্ছেদ-5.1 | পৃষ্ঠা-১৫৮

সমাধান: এখানে, $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$ (i)

$$n = 1 \text{ হলে } (i) \text{ এর বামপক্ষ} = 1^2 = 1$$

$$\text{এবং ডানপক্ষ} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 1$$

অতএব, $n = 1$ হলে, (i) নং উক্তিটি সত্য।

এখন, মনে করি, $n = m$ এর জন্য (i) নং উক্তিটি সত্য।

$$\text{অর্থাৎ } 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + m^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} m(m+1)(2m+1) \dots \dots \dots \text{ (ii)}$$

$n = m + 1$ এর জন্য (i) নং উক্তিটি সত্য হবে।

$$\text{অর্থাৎ } 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + (m+1)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (m+1)(m+1)(2m+3) \dots \dots \dots \text{ (iii) সত্য হয়।}$$

(ii) নং এর উভয়পক্ষে $(m+1)^2$ যোগ করে পাই,
 $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + m^2 + (m+1)^2$

$$= \frac{1}{6} m(m+1)(2m+1) + (m+1)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (m+1) \{m(2m+1) + 6(m+1)\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (m+1) (2m^2 + m + 6m + 6)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (m+1) (2m^2 + 7m + 6)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (m+1) (2m^2 + 4m + 3m + 6)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (m+1) \{2m(m+2) + 3(m+2)\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (m+1) (m+2) (2m+3)$$

অতএব, (iii) নং উক্তিটি সত্য প্রমাণিত হলো। অর্থাৎ, উক্তিটি $n = m$ এর জন্য সত্য হলে তা $n = m + 1$ এর জন্যও সত্য হবে।

অতএব, গাণিতিক আরোহ পদ্ধতি অনুসারে (i) নং উক্তিটি n এর সকল $n \in \mathbb{N}$ জন্য সত্য। (প্রমাণিত)

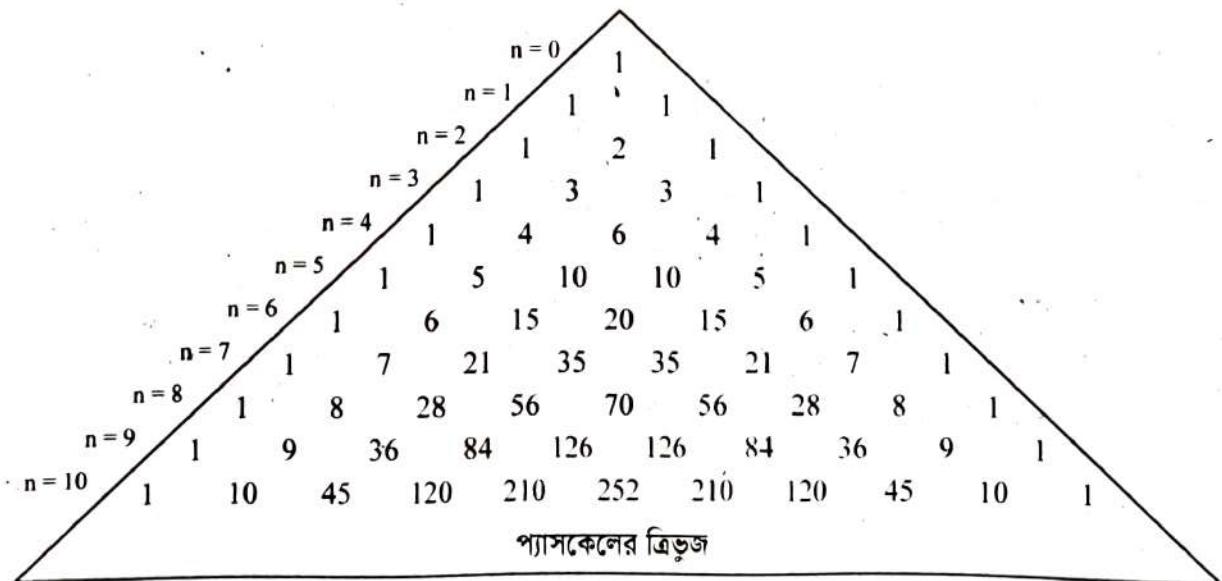
► অনুচ্ছেদ-5.2 | পৃষ্ঠা-১৫৯

সমাধান: $1 + 10x + 45x^2 + 120x^3 + 210x^4 + 252x^5 + 210x^6 + 120x^7 + 45x^8 + 10x^9 + x^{10}$

এখানে প্রথম হতে সহগ বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে পুনরায় হ্রাস পাচ্ছে এবং প্রথম হতে ১য়, ২য়, ৩য়, ৪র্থ ও ৫ম পদের সহগ শেষ হতে ১য়, ২য়, ৩য়, ৪র্থ ও ৫ম পদগুলির সহগের সমান।

► অনুচ্ছেদ-5.3 | পৃষ্ঠা-১৬১

সমাধান:



$$\therefore (a+x)^1 = a+x$$

$$(a+x)^2 = a^2 + 2ax + x^2$$

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

$$(a+x)^4 = a^4 + 4a^3x + 6a^2x^2 + 4ax^3 + x^4$$

$$(a+x)^5 = a^5 + 5a^4x + 10a^3x^2 + 10a^2x^3 + 5ax^4 + x^5$$

$$(a+x)^6 = a^6 + 6a^5x + 15a^4x^2 + 20a^3x^3 + 15a^2x^4 + 6ax^5 + x^6$$

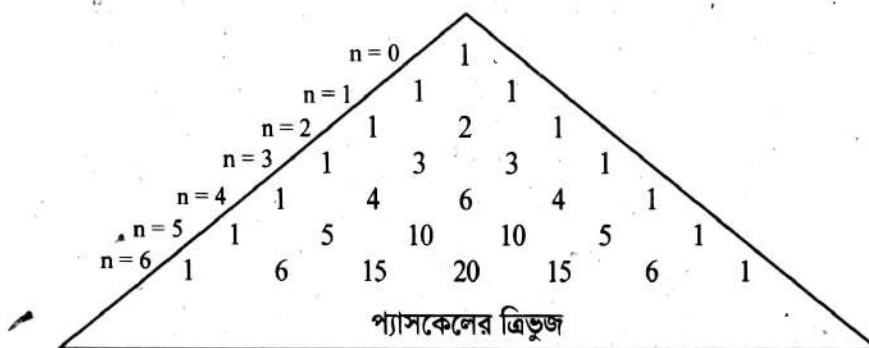
$$(a+x)^7 = a^7 + 7a^6x + 21a^5x^2 + 35a^4x^3 + 35a^3x^4 + 21a^2x^5 + 7ax^6 + x^7$$

$$(a+x)^8 = a^8 + 8a^7x + 28a^6x^2 + 56a^5x^3 + 70a^4x^4 + 56a^3x^5 + 28a^2x^6 + 8ax^7 + x^8$$

$$(a+x)^9 = a^9 + 9a^8x + 36a^7x^2 + 84a^6x^3 + 126a^5x^4 + 126a^4x^5 + 84a^3x^6 + 36a^2x^7 + 9ax^8 + x^9$$

$$(a+x)^{10} = a^{10} + 10a^9x + 45a^8x^2 + 120a^7x^3 + 210a^6x^4 + 252a^5x^5 + 210a^4x^6 + 120a^3x^7 + 45a^2x^8 + 10ax^9 + x^{10}$$

► অনুচ্ছেদ-5.4.3 | পৃষ্ঠা-১৬৩



এখন, ত্রিভুজটি হতে দেখা যায়, $n = 4$ হলে, প্রথম হতে দ্বিতীয় পদের সহগ = 4 = শেষ হতে দ্বিতীয় পদের সহগ।

$n = 5$ হলে, প্রথম হতে দ্বিতীয় পদের সহগ = 5 = শেষ হতে দ্বিতীয় পদের সহগ।

$n = 6$ হলে, প্রথম হতে দ্বিতীয় পদের সহগ = 6 = শেষ হতে দ্বিতীয় পদের সহগ।

2. $\left(\frac{a}{x} - bx^2\right)^n$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে,

$$\text{সাধারণ পদ অর্থাৎ } (r+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^n C_r \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^{n-r} (-bx^2)^r = (-1)^r {}^n C_r a^{n-r} b^r x^{-n+3r}$$

$$n = 7 \text{ হলে, } (r+1) \text{ তম পদ} = (-1)^r {}^7 C_r a^{7-r} b^r x^{-7+3r} \dots \dots \dots \text{(i)}$$

$$n = 8 \text{ হলে, } (r+1) \text{ তম পদ} = (-1)^r {}^8 C_r a^{8-r} b^r x^{-8+3r} \dots \dots \dots \text{(ii)}$$

আবার, $n = 7$ হলে, $\left(\frac{a}{x} - bx^2\right)^n = \left(\frac{a}{x} - bx^2\right)^7$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে পদসংখ্যা = $(7+1) = 8$; যা জোড় সংখ্যা।

সুতরাং বিস্তৃতিতে মধ্যপদ হবে দুইটি এবং এরা $\left(\frac{7-1}{2} + 1\right) = 4$ তম ও $\left(\frac{7+1}{2} + 1\right) = 5$ তম পদ।

$$\text{(i) নং এ } r = 3 \text{ বসিয়ে, } 4\text{-তম পদ} = (-1)^{3-7} {}^7 C_3 a^{7-3} b^3 x^{-7+9} = - {}^7 C_3 a^4 b^3 x^2 = - 35 a^4 b^3 x^2$$

$$\text{(i) নং এ } r = 4 \text{ বসিয়ে, } 5\text{-তম পদ} = (-1)^{4-7} {}^7 C_4 a^{7-4} b^4 x^{-7+12} = - 35 a^3 b^4 x^5$$

এখন, $n = 8$ হলে, $\left(\frac{a}{x} - bx^2\right)^n = \left(\frac{a}{x} - bx^2\right)^8$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে পদসংখ্যা $(8+1) = 9$; যা বিজোড় সংখ্যা।

সুতরাং বিস্তৃতিতে মধ্যপদ হবে একটি এবং এটি $\left(\frac{8}{2} + 1\right) = 5$ তম পদ।

$$\text{(ii) নং এ } r = 4 \text{ বসিয়ে, } 5\text{-তম পদ} = (-1)^{4-8} {}^8 C_4 a^{8-4} b^4 x^{-8+12} = 70 a^4 b^4 x^4$$



অনুশীলনী-5(A) এর সমাধান

1. (i) $(1 - ax)^6 = 1 + {}^6C_1(-ax) + {}^6C_2(-ax)^2 + {}^6C_3(-ax)^3 + {}^6C_4(-ax)^4 + {}^6C_5(-ax)^5 + (-ax)^6$
 $= 1 - 6ax + 15a^2x^2 - 20a^3x^3 + 15a^4x^4 - 6a^5x^5 + a^6x^6 \text{ (Ans.)}$
- (ii) $\left(\frac{x}{3} + \frac{2}{y}\right)^4 = \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^4 + {}^4C_1\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^{4-1}\left(\frac{2}{y}\right) + {}^4C_2\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^{4-2}\left(\frac{2}{y}\right)^2 + {}^4C_3\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^{4-3}\left(\frac{2}{y}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{2}{y}\right)^4$
 $= \frac{x^4}{81} + 4 \cdot \frac{x^3}{27} \cdot \frac{2}{y} + 6 \cdot \frac{x^2}{9} \cdot \frac{4}{y^2} + 4 \cdot \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{8}{y^3} + \frac{16}{y^4}$
 $= \frac{x^4}{81} + \frac{8x^3}{27y} + \frac{8x^2}{3y^2} + \frac{32x}{3y^3} + \frac{16}{y^4} \text{ (Ans.)}$
- (iii) $\left(\frac{a^2}{2} - 2b\right)^6 = \left(\frac{a^2}{2}\right)^6 + {}^6C_1\left(\frac{a^2}{2}\right)^{6-1}(-2b) + {}^6C_2\left(\frac{a^2}{2}\right)^{6-2}(-2b)^2 + {}^6C_3\left(\frac{a^2}{2}\right)^{6-3}(-2b)^3$
 $+ {}^6C_4\left(\frac{a^2}{2}\right)^{6-4}(-2b)^4 + {}^6C_5\left(\frac{a^2}{2}\right)^{6-5}(-2b)^5 + (-2b)^6$
 $= \frac{a^{12}}{64} - 6 \cdot \frac{a^{10}}{32} \cdot 2b + 15 \cdot \frac{a^8}{16} \cdot 4b^2 - 20 \cdot \frac{a^6}{8} \cdot 8b^3 + 15 \cdot \frac{a^4}{4} \cdot 16b^4 - 6 \cdot \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot 32b^5 + 64b^6$
 $= \frac{1}{64}a^{12} - \frac{3}{8}a^{10}b + \frac{15}{4}a^8b^2 - 20a^6b^3 + 60a^4b^4 - 96a^2b^5 + 64b^6 \text{ (Ans.)}$
- (iv) $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^6 = x^6 + {}^6C_1x^{6-1}\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) + {}^6C_2x^{6-2}\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + {}^6C_3x^{6-3}\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)^3 + {}^6C_4x^{6-4}\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)^4 + {}^6C_5x^{6-5}\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)^5 + \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)^6$
 $= x^6 - 6x^4 + 15x^2 - 20 + \frac{15}{x^2} - \frac{6}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^6} \text{ (Ans.)}$
- (v) $(1 - x + x^2)^4 = x^4 \left(x + \frac{1}{x} - 1\right)^4$
 $= x^4(-1)^4 \left\{1 - \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)\right\}^4$
 $= x^4 \left\{1 - {}^4C_1\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) + {}^4C_2\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - {}^4C_3\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 + \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^4\right\}$
 $= x^4 \left\{1 - 4x - \frac{4}{x} + 6\left(x^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) - 4\left(x^3 + 3x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + 3x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)$
 $+ \left(x^4 + {}^4C_1x^{4-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + {}^4C_2x^{4-2}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + {}^4C_3x^{4-3}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^4\right)\right\}$
 $= x^4 \left(1 - 4x - \frac{4}{x} + 6x^2 + 12 + \frac{6}{x^2} - 4x^3 - 12x - \frac{12}{x} - \frac{4}{x^3} + x^4 + 4x^2 + 6 + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^4}\right)$
 $= x^4 \left(\frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{4}{x^3} + \frac{10}{x^2} - \frac{16}{x} + 19 - 16x + 10x^2 - 4x^3 + x^4\right)$
 $= 1 - 4x + 10x^2 - 16x^3 + 19x^4 - 16x^5 + 10x^6 - 4x^7 + x^8 \text{ (Ans.)}$

2. (i) $(3 - x)^5 = -x^5 \left(1 - \frac{3}{x}\right)^5 = -x^5 \left\{1 + \left(-\frac{3}{x}\right)\right\}^5$

এখন সহগের জন্য প্যাসকেলের ত্রিভুজ (পঞ্চম সারি পর্যন্ত):

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} & & & & & & 1 \\ & & & & 1 & 1 & 1 & & \\ & & & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 & & \\ & 1 & 1 & 4 & 6 & 4 & 1 & & \\ 1 & 5 & 10 & 10 & 5 & 1 & & & \end{array}$$

$$\therefore (3 - x)^5 = -x^5 \left\{1 + 5\left(-\frac{3}{x}\right) + 10\left(-\frac{3}{x}\right)^2 + 10\left(-\frac{3}{x}\right)^3 + 5\left(-\frac{3}{x}\right)^4 + \left(-\frac{3}{x}\right)^5\right\}$$

$$= -x^5 + 15x^4 - 90x^3 + 270x^2 - 405x + 243$$

$$= 243 - 405x + 270x^2 - 90x^3 + 15x^4 - x^5 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

(ii) আমরা পাই, $(2 + x^2)^5 = x^{10} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x^2}\right)^5$

এখন সহগের জন্য প্যাসকেলের ত্রিভুজ (পঞ্চম সারি পর্যন্ত):

	1				
	1	1			
	1	2	1		
	1	3	3	1	
1	4	6	4	1	
1	5	10	10	5	1

$$\therefore (2 + x^2)^5 = x^{10} \left\{ 1 + 5 \cdot \frac{2}{x^2} + 10 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{x^2}\right)^2 + 10 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{x^2}\right)^3 + 5 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{x^2}\right)^4 + \left(\frac{2}{x^2}\right)^5 \right\}$$

$$= x^{10} + 10x^8 + 40x^6 + 80x^4 + 80x^2 + 32$$

$$= 32 + 80x^2 + 80x^4 + 40x^6 + 10x^8 + x^{10} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

(iii) $\left(3x - \frac{y}{4}\right)^4 = (3x)^4 \left\{ 1 + \left(-\frac{y}{12x}\right)^4 \right\}$

এখন সহগের জন্য প্যাসকেলের ত্রিভুজ (চতুর্থ সারি পর্যন্ত):

	1			
	1	1		
	1	2	1	
	1	3	3	1
1	4	6	4	1

$$\therefore \left(3x - \frac{y}{4}\right)^4 = (3x)^4 \left\{ 1 + 4\left(-\frac{y}{12x}\right) + 6\left(-\frac{y}{12x}\right)^2 + 4\left(-\frac{y}{12x}\right)^3 + \left(-\frac{y}{12x}\right)^4 \right\}$$

$$= 81x^4 \left(1 - \frac{y}{3x} + \frac{y^2}{24x^2} - \frac{y^3}{432x^3} + \frac{y^4}{20736x^4} \right)$$

$$= 81x^4 - 27x^3y + \frac{27}{8}x^2y^2 - \frac{3}{16}xy^3 + \frac{y^4}{256} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

3. বামপক্ষ = $(1 + \sqrt{x})^5 - (1 - \sqrt{x})^5$

$$= \left\{ 1 + {}^5C_1 \cdot \sqrt{x} + {}^5C_2 (\sqrt{x})^2 + {}^5C_3 (\sqrt{x})^3 + {}^5C_4 (\sqrt{x})^4 + (\sqrt{x})^5 \right\}$$

$$- \left\{ 1 - {}^5C_1 \sqrt{x} + {}^5C_2 (\sqrt{x})^2 - {}^5C_3 (\sqrt{x})^3 + {}^5C_4 (\sqrt{x})^4 - (\sqrt{x})^5 \right\}$$

$$= 2 \cdot {}^5C_1 \sqrt{x} + 2 \cdot {}^5C_3 (\sqrt{x})^3 + 2(\sqrt{x})^5$$

$$= 10\sqrt{x} + 20x\sqrt{x} + 2x^2\sqrt{x} = ডানপক্ষ (দেখানো হলো)$$

4. (i) $\left(\frac{4x}{5} - \frac{5}{2x}\right)^9$ এর বিস্তৃতির

$$7 \text{ তম পদ} = (6+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^9C_6 \left(\frac{4x}{5}\right)^{9-6} \left(-\frac{5}{2x}\right)^6 = 84 \cdot \frac{64x^3}{5^3} \cdot \frac{5^6}{64x^6} = \frac{10500}{x^3} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

(ii) $\left(\frac{3x}{4} + \frac{4}{3x}\right)^{12}$ এর বিস্তৃতির

$$5 \text{ তম পদ} = (4+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{12}C_4 \left(\frac{3x}{4}\right)^{12-4} \cdot \left(\frac{4}{3x}\right)^4 = 495 \cdot \frac{3^8 x^8}{4^8} \cdot \frac{4^4}{3^4 x^4} = \frac{40095}{256} x^4 \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

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

$$n \text{ তম পদ} = \{(n+1)+1\} \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{3n}C_{n-1} x^{3n-n+1} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{n-1} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(3n)!}{(3n-n+1)! (n-1)!} \cdot x^{2n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{2n-2}}$$

$$= (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(3n)!}{(n-1)! (2n+1)!} x^3 \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

(iv) $\left(\frac{4x}{5} - \frac{5}{2x}\right)^8$ ଏର ବିଜ୍ଞାତିତେ ପଦସଂଖ୍ୟା $(8+1)=9$ ଟି । ଶେଷ ଥେକେ ୩ୟ ପଦ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ୧ମ ହତେ $(9-2)=7$ ମ ପଦ ।

$$\text{ବିଜ୍ଞାତିର ଶେଷ ଥେକେ ୩ୟ ପଦଟି } (7\text{ ମ ପଦ}) = (6+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = {}^8C_6 \left(\frac{4x}{5}\right)^{8-6} \left(-\frac{5}{2x}\right)^6 = 28 \cdot \frac{2^4 x^2}{5^2} \cdot \frac{5^6}{2^6 x^6} = \frac{4375}{x^4} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

5. (i) ମନେ କରି, $\left(x^2 + \frac{2y}{x}\right)^{10}$ ଏର ବିଜ୍ଞାତିତେ $(r+1)$ ତମ ପଦେ x^8 ବିଦ୍ୟମାନ ।

$$\text{ଏଥିନ, } (r+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = {}^{10}C_r (x^2)^{10-r} \left(\frac{2y}{x}\right)^r = {}^{10}C_r x^{20-2r} 2^r y^r x^{-r} = {}^{10}C_r 2^r y^r x^{20-3r}$$

ଯେହେତୁ ପଦଟିତେ x^8 ଆଛେ,

$$\text{ସୁତରାଂ, } 20-3r=8 \text{ ବା, } 3r=12 \quad \therefore r=4$$

$$\therefore (4+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = {}^{10}C_4 2^4 y^4 x^{20-3\times 4} = {}^{10}C_4 2^4 y^4 x^8$$

$$\therefore x^8 \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} = {}^{10}C_4 2^4 y^4 = 3360 y^4 \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

(ii) ମନେ କରି, $\left(x^2 + \frac{3a}{x}\right)^{15}$ ଏର ବିଜ୍ଞାତିତେ $(r+1)$ ତମ ପଦେ x^{18} ବିଦ୍ୟମାନ ।

$$\text{ତାହାଲେ, } (r+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = {}^{15}C_r (x^2)^{15-r} \left(\frac{3a}{x}\right)^r = {}^{15}C_r x^{30-2r} (3a)^r x^{-r} = {}^{15}C_r (3a)^r x^{30-3r}$$

ଯେହେତୁ ପଦଟିତେ x^{18} ଆଛେ,

$$\text{ସୁତରାଂ } 30-3r=18 \text{ ବା, } 3r=12 \quad \therefore r=4$$

$$(4+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = {}^{15}C_4 (3a)^4 x^{30-3\times 4} = {}^{15}C_4 (3a)^4 x^{18}$$

$$\therefore x^{18} \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} = {}^{15}C_4 (3a)^4 = 110565a^4 \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

(iii) ମନେ କରି, $\left(x^3 - \frac{1}{x^4}\right)^{15}$ ଏର ବିଜ୍ଞାତିତେ $(r+1)$ ତମ ପଦେ x^{-18} ବିଦ୍ୟମାନ ।

$$\text{ଏଥିନ, } (r+1)-\text{ତମ ପଦ} = {}^{15}C_r (x^3)^{15-r} \left(-\frac{1}{x^4}\right)^r = {}^{15}C_r x^{45-3r} (-1)^r x^{-4r} = (-1)^r {}^{15}C_r x^{45-7r}$$

ଯେହେତୁ ପଦଟିତେ x^{-18} ବିଦ୍ୟମାନ,

$$\text{ସୁତରାଂ } 45-7r=-18$$

$$\text{ବା, } 7r=63$$

$$\therefore r=9$$

$$\therefore (9+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = (-1)^9 {}^{15}C_4 x^{45-7\times 9} = -{}^{15}C_4 x^{-18}$$

$$\therefore x^{-18} \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} = -{}^{15}C_9 = -5005 \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

(iv) ମନେ କରି, $\left(2x^2 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{20}$ ଏର ବିଜ୍ଞାତିତେ $(r+1)$ ତମ ପଦ x^{10} ବିଦ୍ୟମାନ ।

$$\therefore (r+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = {}^{20}C_r (2x^2)^{20-r} \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)^r = {}^{20}C_r 2^{20-r} x^{40-2r} (-1)^r \frac{1}{x^r} = (-1)^r {}^{20}C_r 2^{20-r} x^{40-3r}$$

ଯେହେତୁ ପଦଟିତେ x^{10} ବିଦ୍ୟମାନ ।

$$\therefore 40-3r=10 \text{ ବା, } 3r=30 \quad \therefore r=10$$

$$\therefore (10+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = (-1)^{10} {}^{20}C_{10} 2^{20-10} x^{40-30} = {}^{20}C_{10} 2^{10} x^{10}$$

$$\therefore x^{10} \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} = {}^{20}C_{10} 2^{10} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

(v) ମନେ କରି, $\left(2x - \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{3}}\right)^{10}$ ଏର ବିଜ୍ଞାତିତେ $(r+1)$ ତମ ପଦେ x^{-2} ବିଦ୍ୟମାନ ।

$$\therefore (r+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = {}^{10}C_r (2x)^{10-r} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{3}}\right)^r = {}^{10}C_r 2^{10-r} x^{10-r} (-1)^r \frac{1}{x^r} \cdot \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3})^r} = (-1)^r {}^{10}C_r 2^{10-r} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3})^r} x^{10-3r}$$

যেহেতু পদটিতে x^{-2} বিদ্যমান।

$$\text{সূতরাঙ্ক } 10 - 3r = -2 \text{ বা, } 3r = 12 \therefore r = 4$$

$$\therefore (4+1) \text{ তম পদ} = (-1)^4 {}^{10}C_4 2^{10-4} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3})^4} x^{10-3 \times 4} = 210 \times 64 \times \frac{1}{9} x^{-2}$$

$$\therefore x^{-2} \text{ এর সহগ} = 210 \times 64 \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{4480}{3} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

(vi) মনে করি, $\left(2x^3 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{20}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে $(r+1)$ তম পদে x^{12} বিদ্যমান।

$$\text{এখন, } (r+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{20}C_r (2x^3)^{20-r} \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)^r = {}^{20}C_r 2^{20-r} x^{60-3r} (-1)^r x^{-r} = {}^{20}C_r x^{60-4r} 2^{20-r} (-1)^r$$

যেহেতু পদটিতে x^{12} আছে।

$$\text{সূতরাঙ্ক } 60 - 4r = 12 \text{ বা, } 4r = 60 - 12 \text{ বা, } 4r = 48 \therefore r = 12$$

$$\therefore x^{12} \text{ এর সহগ} = {}^{20}C_{12} 2^{20-12} (-1)^{12} = 125970 \times 2^8 = 32248320 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$$(vii) (1+x+x^3)^9 = \{(1+x)+x^3\}^9$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (1+x)^9 + {}^9C_1 (1+x)^8 \cdot x^3 + {}^9C_2 (1+x)^7 x^6 + \dots \dots \\ &= (1 + {}^9C_1 x + \dots \dots + {}^9C_5 x^5 + \dots \dots + x^9) \\ &\quad + {}^9C_1 (1 + {}^8C_1 x + {}^8C_2 x^2 + \dots \dots + x^8). x^3 + \dots \dots \\ \therefore x^5 \text{ এর সহগ} &= {}^9C_5 + {}^9C_1 \cdot {}^8C_2 \\ &= 126 + 9 \times 28 \\ &= 126 + 252 = 378 \text{ (Ans.)} \end{aligned}$$

$$6. (i) (1+3x)^4 (1-x)^3 \text{ এর বিস্তৃতি} = \{1 + {}^4C_1 \cdot 3x + {}^4C_2 (3x)^2 + {}^4C_3 (3x)^3 + (3x)^4\} (1 - 3x + 3x^2 - x^3) \\ = (1 + 12x + 54x^2 + 108x^3 + 81x^4) (1 - 3x + 3x^2 - x^3)$$

$$\therefore x^5 \text{ এর সহগ} = -54 + 324 - 243 = 27 \text{ (দেখানো হলো)}$$

$$(ii) (1+x)^4 (1+x^2)^5 \text{ এর বিস্তৃতি}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (1 + {}^4C_1 x + {}^4C_2 x^2 + {}^4C_3 x^3 + x^4) (1 + {}^5C_1 x^2 + {}^5C_2 x^4 + {}^5C_3 x^6 + {}^5C_4 x^8 + x^{10}) \\ &= (1 + 4x + 6x^2 + 4x^3 + x^4) (1 + 5x^2 + 10x^4 + 10x^6 + 5x^8 + x^{10}) \\ \therefore x^5 \text{ এর সহগ} &= 40 + 20 = 60 \text{ (দেখানো হলো)} \end{aligned}$$

$$(iii) \text{প্রদত্ত রাশি} = (1-x)^8 (1+x)^7 = (1-x)(1-x)^7 (1+x)^7 = (1-x)(1-x^2)^7$$

$$= (1-x) \{1 + {}^7C_1 (-x^2) + {}^7C_2 (-x^2)^2 + {}^7C_3 (-x^2)^3 + {}^7C_4 (-x^2)^4 + \dots \dots + (-x^2)^7\}$$

$$\text{এ বিস্তৃতি হতে দেখা যায়, } x^7 \text{-এর সহগ} = {}^7C_3 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1)^3 = 35 \text{ (দেখানো হলো)}$$

$$(iv) (p+2x)^5 \text{ এর বিস্তৃতি} = p^5 + {}^5C_1 p^4 (2x) + {}^5C_2 p^3 (2x)^2 + {}^5C_3 p^2 (2x)^3 + \dots \dots + (2x)^5$$

$$x^3 \text{ এর সহগ} = {}^5C_3 \cdot p^2 \cdot 2^3 = 80p^2$$

$$\text{প্রশ্নানুসারে, } 80p^2 = 320 \text{ বা, } p^2 = 4 \therefore p = \pm 2 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$$(v) \text{ এখানে, } (1+x)(a-bx)^{12} = (1+x) \{a^{12} + {}^{12}C_1$$

$$a^{11}(-bx) + {}^{12}C_2 a^{10}(-bx)^2 + \dots \dots + {}^{12}C_7 a^5(-bx)^7 + {}^{12}C_8 a^4(-bx)^8 + \dots \dots + (-bx)^{12}\}$$

$$\therefore x^8 \text{ এর সহগ} = {}^{12}C_8 a^4(-b)^8 + {}^{12}C_7 a^5(-b)^7$$

$$= {}^{12}C_8 a^4 b^8 - {}^{12}C_7 a^5 b^7$$

$$\text{শর্তমতে, } {}^{12}C_8 a^4 b^8 - {}^{12}C_7 a^5 b^7 = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{12 \times 11 \times 10 \times 9}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4} a^4 b^8 = \frac{12 \times 11 \times 10 \times 9 \times 8}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5} a^5 b^7$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{b^8}{b^7} = \frac{8}{5} \cdot \frac{a^5}{a^4} \text{ বা, } b = \frac{8}{5} \cdot a \therefore \frac{a}{b} = \frac{5}{8} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$$(vi) (a+x)^4 = a^4 + 4a^3x + 6a^2x^2 + 4ax^3 + x^4$$

∴ $(a+x)^4$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে x^3 এর সহগ 4a.

প্রশ্নমতে, $4a = 16$

$$\text{বা, } a = \frac{16}{4}$$

∴ $a = 4$ (Ans.)

$$7. (i) \text{প্রদত্ত ছিপদী রাশি} = \left(x^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^6 = \left\{(x^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2\right\}^6 = \left\{\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2\right\}^6 = \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{12}$$

মনে করি, $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{12}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে $(r+1)$ তম পদ x-বর্জিত অর্থাৎ উক্ত পদে x^0 বিদ্যমান।

$$\text{এখন, } (r+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{12}C_r x^{12-r} \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{x}\right)^r = {}^{12}C_r x^{12-r} \cdot (-1)^r \cdot x^{-r} = (-1)^r \cdot {}^{12}C_r x^{12-2r}$$

যেহেতু পদটিতে x^0 আছে,

$$\text{সূতরাং } 12 - 2r = 0 \text{ বা, } 2r = 12 \therefore r = 6$$

$$\therefore x \text{-বর্জিত পদ অর্থাৎ } (6+1) \text{ তম পদের মান} = (-1)^6 {}^{12}C_6 = {}^{12}C_6 = 924 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$$(ii) \text{প্রদত্ত ছিপদী রাশি} = (1+x)^p \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^q = (1+x)^p \frac{(1+x)^q}{x^q} = \frac{1}{x^q} (1+x)^{p+q}$$

এখন, $(1+x)^{p+q}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে যে পদে x^q আছে, সেই পদটিই x-বর্জিত।

মনে করি, $(1+x)^{p+q}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে $(r+1)$ তম পদে x^q বিদ্যমান।

$$\therefore (r+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{p+q}C_r \cdot x^r$$

যেহেতু পদটিতে x^q বিদ্যমান।

$$\text{সূতরাং } r = q$$

$$\therefore x \text{-বর্জিত পদ অর্থাৎ } (q+1) \text{ তম পদের মান} = {}^{p+q}C_q = \frac{(p+q)!}{p!q!} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

বিকল্প সমাধান:

$$\begin{aligned} (1+x)^p \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^q &= (1+x)^p \frac{(1+x)^q}{x^q} \\ &= \frac{1}{x^q} (1+x)^{p+q} \\ &= \frac{1}{x^q} \{1 + {}^{(p+q)}C_1 x + {}^{(p+q)}C_2 x^2 + \dots + {}^{(p+q)}C_q x^q + \dots + x^{p+q}\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x \text{-বর্জিত পদ} = {}^{(p+q)}C_q$$

$$= \frac{(p+q)!}{p!q!}$$

$$(iii) \text{মনে করি, } \left(2x - \frac{1}{4x^2}\right)^{12} \text{ এর বিস্তৃতিতে } (r+1) \text{ তম পদটি } x \text{-বর্জিত। অর্থাৎ উক্ত পদে } x^0 \text{ বিদ্যমান।}$$

$$\therefore (r+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{12}C_r (2x)^{12-r} \left(-\frac{1}{4x^2}\right)^r = {}^{12}C_r \cdot 2^{12-r} \cdot x^{12-r} \cdot (-1)^r \cdot 4^{-r} \cdot x^{-2r} = (-1)^r {}^{12}C_r 2^{12-r} \cdot 4^{-r} \cdot x^{12-3r}$$

যেহেতু পদটিতে x^0 আছে, সূতরাং $12 - 3r = 0$

$$\therefore r = 4$$

$$\therefore x \text{-বর্জিত পদ অর্থাৎ } (4+1)-\text{তম পদ} = (-1)^4 {}^{12}C_4 2^{12-4} 4^{-4} x^{12-12} = (-1)^4 {}^{12}C_4 2^8 4^{-4} = 495 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$$(iv) \text{মনে করি, } \left(2x^3 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{12} \text{ এর বিস্তৃতিতে } (r+1) \text{ তম পদটি } x \text{-বর্জিত।}$$

$$\therefore (r+1) \text{ তম পদটি} = {}^{12}C_r (2x^3)^{12-r} \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)^r = (-1)^r {}^{12}C_r 2^{12-r} \cdot x^{36-3r} x^{-r} = (-1)^r {}^{12}C_r 2^{12-r} \cdot x^{36-4r}$$

২১০ উচ্চতর গণিত সমাধান দ্বিতীয় পত্র

যেহেতু $(r+1)$ তম পদটি x বর্জিত, অর্থাৎ x এর ঘাত শূন্য।

$$\text{সুতরাং, } 36 - 4r = 0$$

$$\therefore r = 9 \text{ অর্থাৎ } (9+1) = 10 \text{ তম পদ} = (-1)^9 {}^{12}C_9 2^{12-9} x^{36-36} = - {}^{12}C_9 2^3$$

$$\therefore x \text{ বর্জিত পদটির মান} = - {}^{12}C_9 2^3 = -1760 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

(v) মনে করি, $\left(3x - \frac{2}{x^2}\right)^{15}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে $(r+1)$ তম পদটি x বর্জিত।

$$\therefore (r+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{15}C_r (3x)^{15-r} \left(-\frac{2}{x^2}\right)^r = {}^{15}C_r 3^{15-r} x^{15-r} (-1)^r \cdot 2^r \cdot x^{-2r} = {}^{15}C_r (-1)^r \cdot 3^{15-r} \cdot 2^r x^{15-3r}$$

যেহেতু $(r+1)$ তম পদটি x বর্জিত অর্থাৎ x এর ঘাত শূন্য।

$$\text{সুতরাং } 15 - 3r = 0 \quad \therefore r = 5$$

$$\therefore (5+1) = 6 \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{15}C_5 (-1)^5 3^{15-5} 2^5 x^{15-5} = {}^{15}C_5 (-1)^5 3^{10} \cdot 2^5 = - {}^{15}C_5 2^5 3^{10}$$

$$\therefore x \text{ বর্জিত পদটির মান} = - {}^{15}C_5 2^5 3^{10} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

(vi) মনে করি, $\left(\frac{1}{x^2} - x\right)^{18}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে $(r+1)$ তম পদটি ধূব অর্থাৎ x বর্জিত।

$$\text{এখানে, } (r+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{18}C_r \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{18-r} (-x)^r = {}^{18}C_r (x^{-2})^{18-r} (-1)^r \cdot x^r = (-1)^r {}^{18}C_r x^{-36+2r} \cdot x^r = (-1)^r \cdot {}^{18}C_r x^{3r-36}$$

যেহেতু $(r+1)$ তম পদটি x বর্জিত, অর্থাৎ x এর ঘাত শূন্য।

$$\text{সুতরাং } 3r - 36 = 0 \quad \therefore r = 12$$

$$\therefore (12+1) \text{ তম পদ} = (-1)^{12} {}^{18}C_{12} x^0 = (-1)^{12} {}^{18}C_{12}$$

$$\text{সুতরাং, } 13 \text{ তম পদটি ধূব পদ এবং এই পদের মান} = (-1)^{12} \cdot {}^{18}C_{12} = 18564$$

Ans. 13 তম এবং 18564.

(vii) $\left(2x^2 - \frac{1}{2x^3}\right)^{10}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে

$$(r+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{10}C_r (2x^2)^{10-r} \left(-\frac{1}{2x^3}\right)^r = {}^{10}C_r \cdot 2^{10-r} \cdot x^{20-2r} \cdot (-1)^r \cdot 2^{-r} \cdot x^{-3r} = (-1)^r {}^{10}C_r \cdot 2^{10-2r} \cdot x^{20-5r}$$

$$\text{যেহেতু } (r+1) \text{ তম পদটি } x \text{ বর্জিত সুতরাং } 20 - 5r = 0 \quad \therefore r = 4$$

$$(4+1) \text{ তম} = 5 \text{ তম পদ} = (-1)^4 {}^{10}C_4 2^2 \cdot x^0 = {}^{10}C_4 \times 2^2 = 4 \cdot \frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} = 4 \cdot 210 = 840$$

$$\therefore x \text{ বর্জিত পদটির মান} = 840$$

Ans. 5 তম পদ এবং 840

(viii) প্রদত্ত রাশি $= (1+4x)^p \left(1 + \frac{1}{4x}\right)^q = (1+4x)^p \left(\frac{1+4x}{4x}\right)^q = (4x)^{-q} (1+4x)^{p+q} = \frac{1}{x^q} \cdot 4^{-q} (1+4x)^{p+q}$

$\therefore (1+4x)^p \left(1 + \frac{1}{4x}\right)^q$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে x মুক্ত পদটি x^q এর সহগ।

মনে করি, পদটি $4^{-q} (1+4x)^{p+q}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে $(r+1)$ তম পদে x^q আছে।

$$\therefore (r+1) \text{ তম পদ} = 4^{-q} {}^{p+q}C_r (4x)^r = 4^{r-q} {}^{p+q}C_r x^r$$

যেহেতু $(r+1)$ তম পদটিতে x^q আছে, $\therefore r = q$

$$\therefore x \text{ বর্জিত পদ অর্থাৎ } (q+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{p+q}C_q 4^{q-q} = {}^{p+q}C_q 4^0 = {}^{p+q}C_q = \frac{(p+q)!}{q! (p+q-q)!} = \frac{(p+q)!}{q! p!} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

বিকল্প সমাধান:

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

$$= \frac{1}{4^q x^q} (1+4x)^{p+q}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4^q x^q} \{1 + {}^{(p+q)}C_1 4x + {}^{(p+q)}C_2 (4x)^2 + \dots + {}^{(p+q)}C_q (4x)^q + \dots + (4x)^{p+q}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore x \text{ ବର୍ଜିତ ପଦ} &= \frac{1}{4^q} \cdot {}^{(p+q)}C_q \cdot 4^q \\ &= {}^{(p+q)}C_q \\ &= \frac{(p+q)!}{p! q!}\end{aligned}$$

(ix) $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{2n}$ ଏର ବିସ୍ତୃତିତେ $(r+1)$ ତମ ପଦ $= {}^{2n}C_r x^{2n-r} \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)^r = {}^{2n}C_r x^{2n-r} (-1)^r \cdot x^{-r} = (-1)^r {}^{2n}C_r x^{2n-2r}$

ଯେହେତୁ $(r+1)$ ତମ ପଦଟି x ବର୍ଜିତ ।

$$\text{ସୂରାଃ } 2n - 2r = 0 \quad \therefore n = r$$

$\therefore (r+1)$ ତମ ପଦଟି x ବର୍ଜିତ ।

$$\therefore x \text{ ବର୍ଜିତ ପଦଟିର ମାନ} = (-1)^n \cdot {}^{2n}C_n = (-1)^n \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{n! n!}$$

$$\text{Ans. } (n+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ}, (-1)^n \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{n! n!}$$

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

ମନେ କରି, ବିସ୍ତୃତିତିର $(r+1)$ ତମ ପଦ x ବର୍ଜିତ ।

$$\therefore (r+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = {}^{15}C_r (2)^{15-r} \cdot \left(\frac{-3}{x}\right)^r = {}^{15}C_r 2^{15-r} (-3)^r \cdot x^{-r}$$

ଯେହେତୁ $(r+1)$ ତମ ପଦ x ବର୍ଜିତ

$$\therefore -r = 0$$

$$\therefore r = 0$$

$$\therefore (r+1) = (0+1) = 1 \text{ ବା } 1 \text{ମ ପଦ } x \text{ ବର୍ଜିତ ଏବଂ ଏର ମାନ} = {}^{15}C_0 2^{15-0} (-3)^0 = 32768 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

(xi) ଦେଓଯା ଆଛେ, $a = x^3$

$$\text{ଏବଂ } \left(2a - \frac{2}{a}\right)^{10} \text{ ବା, } \left(2x^3 - \frac{2}{x^3}\right)^{10}$$

ଥରି, $\left(2x^3 - \frac{2}{x^3}\right)^{10}$ ଏର ବିସ୍ତୃତିତେ $(r+1)$ ତମ ପଦ ଧ୍ୱବକ ଅର୍ଥାଣ, x ବର୍ଜିତ ।

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore (r+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} &= {}^{10}C_r (2x^3)^{10-r} \left(\frac{-2}{x^3}\right)^r \\ &= (-1)^r \cdot {}^{10}C_r \cdot 2^{10-r+r} \cdot x^{3(10-2r)} \\ &= (-1)^r \cdot {}^{10}C_r \cdot 2^{10} \cdot x^{3(10-2r)}\end{aligned}$$

$(r+1)$ ତମ ପଦ x ବର୍ଜିତ ହଲେ,

$$3(10-2r) = 0$$

$$\text{ବା, } 10-2r = 0$$

$$\text{ବା, } r = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

$\therefore (5+1)$ ବା 6-ତମ ପଦଟି ଧ୍ୱବକ ଏବଂ

$$\text{ତାର ମାନ} = (-1)^5 \cdot {}^{10}C_5 \cdot 2^{10} = -258048 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

8. (i) ଥରି, $\left(\sqrt{x} - \frac{k}{x^2}\right)^{10}$ ଏର ବିସ୍ତୃତିତେ $(r+1)$ ତମ ପଦ x ବର୍ଜିତ ।

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore (r+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} &= {}^{10}C_r \left(\sqrt{x}\right)^{10-r} \left(-\frac{k}{x^2}\right)^r = (-1)^r k^r \cdot {}^{10}C_r \cdot x^{\frac{10-r}{2} - 2r} \\ &= (-1)^r k^r \cdot {}^{10}C_r \cdot x^{\frac{10-r-4r}{2}} = (-1)^r k^r \cdot {}^{10}C_r \cdot x^{\frac{10-5r}{2}}\end{aligned}$$

২১২ উচ্চতর গণিত সমাধান প্রিতীয় পত্র

এখন, $(r+1)$ তম পদ x বর্জিত হলে $\frac{10-5r}{2} = 0$ বা, $10-5r=0 \quad \therefore r=2$

$\therefore x$ বর্জিত পদ $= (-1)^2 k^2 \cdot {}^{10}C_2 = k^2 {}^{10}C_2$

প্রশ্নমতে, $k^2 \cdot {}^{10}C_2 = 405$ বা, $k^2 = \frac{405}{{}^{10}C_2}$ বা, $k^2 = \frac{405}{45}$ বা, $k^2 = 9 \quad \therefore k = \pm 3$

\therefore নির্ণেয় মান $k = \pm 3$ (Ans.)

(ii) মনে করি, $\left(\frac{x^4}{y^3} + \frac{y^2}{2x}\right)^{10}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে $(r+1)$ তম পদটি y বর্জিত।

$$\therefore (r+1) \text{ তম পদটি} = {}^{10}C_r \left(\frac{x^4}{y^3}\right)^{10-r} \left(\frac{y^2}{2x}\right)^r = {}^{10}C_r x^{40-4r} y^{-30+3r} \cdot 2^{-r} \cdot y^{2r} \cdot x^{-r} = {}^{10}C_r x^{40-5r} 2^{-r} y^{-30+5r}$$

যেহেতু, $(r+1)$ তম পদটি y বর্জিত, অর্থাৎ y এর ঘাত শূন্য।

সুতরাং $-30+5r=0 \quad \therefore r=6$

$\therefore (6+1)$ তম পদ বা 7 তম পদ $= {}^{10}C_6 x^{40-30} 2^{-6} y^0$

$\therefore y$ বর্জিত পদটির মান $= {}^{10}C_6 x^{40-30} 2^{-6} = \frac{1}{2^6} \cdot {}^{10}C_6 x^{10} = \frac{105x^{10}}{32}$

Ans. 7 তম পদ এবং $\frac{105x^{10}}{32}$

(iii) ধরি,

$\left(x^p + \frac{1}{x^p}\right)^{2n}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে $(r+1)$ তম পদটি x বর্জিত।

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (r+1) \text{ তম পদ} &= {}^{2n}C_r (x^p)^{2n-r} \left(\frac{1}{x^p}\right)^r \\ &= {}^{2n}C_r x^{2pn-pr} \cdot x^{-pr} \\ &= {}^{2n}C_r x^{2pn-2pr} \\ &= {}^{2n}C_r x^{2p(n-r)} \end{aligned}$$

$n=r$ হলে $(r+1)$ তম পদ

$= {}^{2r}C_r x^{2p(r-r)} = {}^{2r}C_r$

$\therefore n=r$ হলে প্রদত্ত বিস্তৃতিতে সর্বদা একটি x বর্জিত পদ থাকবে।

$n=5$ হলে x বর্জিত পদের মান $= {}^{10}C_5 = 252$ (Ans.)

9. (i) $\left(3 + \frac{x}{2}\right)^n$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে সাধারণ পদ

অর্থাৎ, $(r+1)$ তম পদ $= {}^nC_r 3^{n-r} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^r = {}^nC_r (3)^{n-r} \cdot 2^{-r} \cdot x^r$

যদি $(r+1)$ তম পদে x^7 থাকে, তবে $r=7$

আবার, যদি $(r+1)$ তম পদে x^8 থাকে তবে $r=8$

সুতরাং x^7 এবং x^8 -এর সহগন্ধয় পরম্পর সমান হলে,

${}^nC_7 3^{n-7} 2^{-7} = {}^nC_8 3^{n-8} \cdot 2^{-8}$

বা, ${}^nC_7 \cdot 3^n \cdot 3^{-7} \cdot 2^{-7} = {}^nC_8 \cdot 3^n \cdot 3^{-8} \cdot 2^{-8}$

বা, ${}^nC_7 = {}^nC_8 \cdot 3^{-1} \cdot 2^{-1}$

বা, $\frac{n!}{7!(n-7)!} = \frac{n!}{8!(n-8)!} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{বা, } \frac{1}{7!(n-7)(n-8)!} = \frac{1}{8 \times 7!(n-8)!} \cdot \frac{1}{6}$

বা, $\frac{1}{n-7} = \frac{1}{48} \quad \text{বা, } n-7 = 48 \quad \text{বা, } n = 48+7$

$\therefore n = 55$ (Ans.)

(ii) $(1+x)^{2n+1}$ ଏର ବିସ୍ତୃତିତେ ସାଧାରଣ ପଦ

$$\text{ଅର୍ଥାତ୍}, (r+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = {}^{2n+1}C_r x^r$$

$$\therefore x^r \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} = {}^{2n+1}C_r$$

$$x^{r+1} \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} = {}^{2n+1}C_{r+1}$$

$$\text{ପ୍ରଶାନ୍ତିକାରେ, } {}^{2n+1}C_r = {}^{2n+1}C_{r+1}$$

$$\text{ବା, } r+r+1 = 2n+1 \quad [\text{ସୂଚି } {}^nC_x = {}^nC_y \text{ ହୁଲେ } x+y=n]$$

$$\text{ବା, } 2r = 2n \quad \therefore r = n \text{ (Ans.)}$$

(iii) $(1+x)^{18}$ ଏର ବିସ୍ତୃତିତେ

$$(2r+4) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = {}^{18}C_{2r+3} x^{2r+3} \text{ ଏବଂ } (r-2) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = {}^{18}C_{r-3} x^{r-3}$$

$$\text{ପ୍ରଶାନ୍ତିକାରେ, } {}^{18}C_{2r+3} = {}^{18}C_{r-3}$$

$$\text{ବା, } 2r+3+r-3 = 18 \quad [\text{ସୂଚି } {}^nC_x = {}^nC_y \text{ ହୁଲେ } x+y=n]$$

$$\text{ବା, } 3r = 18$$

$$\therefore r = 6 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

(iv) $(1+x)^n$ ଏର ବିସ୍ତୃତି = $1 + {}^nC_1 x + {}^nC_2 x^2 + \dots + {}^nC_r x^r + {}^nC_{r+1} x^{r+1} + {}^nC_{r+2} x^{r+2} + \dots + x^n$

ସୁତରାଂ ବିସ୍ତୃତି ହତେ, $(r+1)$ ତମ ପଦେର ସହଗ = nC_r ଏବଂ $(r+3)$ ବା $(r+2+1)$ ତମ ପଦେର ସହଗ = ${}^nC_{r+2}$

$$\text{ପ୍ରଶାନ୍ତିକାରେ, } {}^nC_{r+2} = {}^nC_r$$

$$\text{ବା, } r+2+r = n \quad [\text{ସୂଚି } {}^nC_x = {}^nC_y \text{ ହୁଲେ } x+y=n]$$

$$\therefore 2r = n - 2 \quad (\text{ଦେଖାନୋ ହୁଲୋ})$$

(v) $(1+x)^{14}$ -ଏର ବିସ୍ତୃତିତେ $(r+1)$ ତମ ପଦ = ${}^{14}C_r x^r$

$$\text{ଏବଂ } (3r-1) \text{ ବା } \{(3r-2)+1\} \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = {}^{14}C_{3r-2} x^{3r-2}$$

$$\text{ଶର୍ତ୍ତମତେ, } {}^{14}C_r = {}^{14}C_{3r-2}$$

$$\text{ବା, } r+3r-2 = 14 \quad [\text{ସୂଚି } {}^nC_x = {}^nC_y \text{ ହୁଲେ } x+y=n]$$

$$\text{ବା, } 4r = 16$$

$$\therefore r = 4 \text{ (Ans)}$$

(vi) ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ରାଶି = $(4x+3)^{34} = (3+4x)^{34}$

ମନେ କରି, କ୍ରମିକ ପଦ ଦୁଇଟି $(r+1)$ ଏବଂ $\{(r+1)+1\}$ ତମ ପଦ ।

$$\therefore (r+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = {}^{34}C_r 3^{34-r} (4x)^r = {}^{34}C_r 3^{34-r} \cdot 4^r \cdot x^r$$

$$\therefore x^r \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} = {}^{34}C_r 3^{34-r} \cdot 4^r$$

$$\text{ଆବାର, } (r+2) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = {}^{34}C_{r+1} 3^{34-r-1} (4x)^{r+1} = {}^{34}C_{r+1} 3^{33-r} \cdot 4^{r+1} \cdot x^{r+1}$$

$$\therefore x^{r+1} \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} = {}^{34}C_{r+1} 3^{33-r} \cdot 4^{r+1}$$

$$\text{ଶର୍ତ୍ତମତେ, } {}^{34}C_r \cdot 3^{34-r} \cdot 4^r = {}^{34}C_{r+1} \cdot 3^{33-r} \cdot 4^{r+1}$$

$$\text{ବା, } \frac{(34)! \cdot 3 \cdot 3^{33-r} \cdot 4^r}{r! (34-r)!} = \frac{(34)! \cdot 3^{33-r} \cdot 4 \cdot 4^r}{(r+1)! (34-r-1)!}$$

$$\text{ବା, } \frac{3}{34-r} = \frac{4}{r+1} \quad [\because n! = n(n-1)!]$$

$$\text{ବା, } 3r+3 = 136 - 4r \quad \text{ବା, } 7r = 133 \quad \therefore r = 19$$

$$\therefore r+1 = 19+1 = 20$$

$$\therefore 20 \text{ ତମ ପଦେ } x \text{ ଏର ଘାତ } 19, 21 \text{ ତମ ପଦେ } x \text{ ଏର ଘାତ } = 19+1 = 20$$

$$\text{Ans. } 19 \text{ ଏବଂ } 20$$

(vii) $(1+x)^n$ ଏର ବିସ୍ତୃତିତେ $(1+x)^n = 1 + {}^nC_1 x + {}^nC_2 x^2 + \dots + {}^nC_{r-1} x^{r-1} + {}^nC_r x^r + {}^nC_{r+1} x^{r+1} + \dots + x^n$

$$x^{r-1} \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} = {}^nC_{r-1}, x^r \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} = {}^nC_r, \text{ ଏବଂ } x^{r+1} \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} = {}^nC_{r+1}$$

ପ୍ରଶାନ୍ତିକାରେ, ସହଗଗୁଲୋ ସମାନତା ପ୍ରଗମନେ ଆଛେ ।

২১৮ উচ্চতর গণিত সমাধান দ্বিতীয় পত্র

$$\text{সুতরাং, } {}^nC_r - {}^nC_{r-1} = {}^nC_{r+1} - {}^nC_r$$

$$\text{বা, } {}^nC_{r+1} + {}^nC_{r-1} = 2 \cdot {}^nC_r$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{n!}{(r+1)!(n-r-1)!} + \frac{n!}{(r-1)!(n-r+1)!} = 2 \cdot \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{1}{(r+1)r(r-1)!(n-r-1)!} + \frac{1}{(r-1)!(n-r+1)(n-r)(n-r-1)!} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{r(r-1)!(n-r)(n-r-1)!}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{1}{r(r+1)} + \frac{1}{(n-r)(n-r+1)} = \frac{2}{r(n-r)}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{(n-r)(n-r+1) + r(r+1)}{r(r+1)(n-r)(n-r+1)} = \frac{2}{r(n-r)}$$

$$\text{বা, } (n-r)(n-r+1) + r(r+1) = \frac{2r(r+1)(n-r)(n-r+1)}{r(n-r)}$$

$$\text{বা, } (n-r)(n-r+1) + r(r+1) = 2(r+1)(n-r+1)$$

$$\text{বা, } (n-r)^2 + (n-r) + r(r+1) = 2(r+1)(n-r+1)$$

$$\text{বা, } n^2 - 2nr + r^2 + n - r + r^2 + r = 2(nr - r^2 + r + n - r + 1)$$

$$\text{বা, } n^2 - 2nr + 2r^2 + n = 2nr - 2r^2 + 2n + 2$$

$$\text{বা, } n^2 - 4nr + 4r^2 - n - 2 = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } n^2 - 4nr - n - 2 + 4r^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore n^2 - n(4r + 1) + 4r^2 - 2 = 0 \quad (\text{প্রমাণিত})$$

(viii) মনে করি, $(1+x)^n$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে ক্রমিক পদগ্রাম $(r+1)$ তম, $(r+2)$ তম এবং $(r+3)$ তম

$$\text{এখন, } (r+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^nC_r x^r$$

$$(r+2) \text{ বা } (r+1+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^nC_{r+1} x^{r+1} \text{ এবং}$$

$$(r+3) \text{ বা } (r+2+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^nC_{r+2} x^{r+2}$$

$\therefore x^r, x^{r+1} \text{ এবং } x^{r+2}$ পদগ্রামের সহগ যথাক্রমে ${}^nC_r, {}^nC_{r+1}$ ও ${}^nC_{r+2}$

$$\text{প্রশান্নসারে, } {}^nC_r : {}^nC_{r+1} : {}^nC_{r+2} = 1 : 7 : 42$$

$$\text{সুতরাং, } {}^nC_r : {}^nC_{r+1} = 1 : 7$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{{}^nC_r}{{}^nC_{r+1}} = \frac{1}{7} \quad \text{বা, } 7 \cdot {}^nC_r = {}^nC_{r+1} \quad \text{বা, } 7 \cdot \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} = \frac{n!}{(r+1)!(n-r-1)!}$$

$$\text{বা, } 7 \cdot \frac{1}{r!(n-r)(n-r-1)!} = \frac{1}{(r+1)r!(n-r-1)!} \quad \text{বা, } \frac{7}{n-r} = \frac{1}{r+1}$$

$$\text{বা, } 7(r+1) = n-r \quad \text{বা, } 7r+7+r = n \quad \therefore 8r = n-7 \dots \dots \dots \text{(i)}$$

$$\text{আবার, } {}^nC_{r+1} : {}^nC_{r+2} = 7 : 42$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{{}^nC_{r+1}}{{}^nC_{r+2}} = \frac{7}{42}$$

$$\text{বা, } 6 \cdot {}^nC_{r+1} = {}^nC_{r+2}$$

$$\text{বা, } 6 \cdot \frac{n!}{(r+1)!(n-r-1)!} = \frac{n!}{(r+2)!(n-r-2)!}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{6}{(r+1)!(n-r-1)(n-r-2)!} = \frac{1}{(r+2)(r+1)!(n-r-2)!}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{6}{n-r-1} = \frac{1}{r+2}$$

$$\text{ବା, } 6(r+2) = n - r - 1$$

$$\text{ବା, } 6r + 12 + r = n - 1$$

$$\therefore 7r = n - 13 \dots \dots \dots \text{(ii)}$$

ଏଥିର, (i) ନାହିଁ ହତେ (ii) ନାହିଁ ସମୀକରଣ ବିଯୋଗ କରେ ପାଇ,

$$8r - 7r = n - 7 - n + 13 \therefore r = 6$$

$$(ii) \text{ ଏ } r = 6 \text{ ବସିଯେ } 7 \times 6 = n - 13$$

$$\text{ବା, } n = 42 + 13 = 55 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

(ix) $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{12}$ ଏର ବିସ୍ତାରିତ ଶୈୟ ହତେ ୪ର୍ଥ ପଦ = ପ୍ରଥମ ହତେ ଡାନଦିକେ $(n - r + 2)$

$$= (12 - 4 + 2) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = 10 \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = (9 + 1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = {}^{12}C_9 x^{12-9} \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)^9$$

$$= {}^{12}C_9 x^3 (-1)^9 x^{-9} = - {}^{12}C_9 x^{-6} = - 220x^{-6} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

(x) $\beta = 0$ ହଲେ, $z = \alpha$

$$\text{ତାହଲେ, } \left(2z^2 + \frac{R}{z^3}\right)^{10} = \left(2\alpha^2 + \frac{R}{\alpha^3}\right)^{10}$$

$$\text{ଏଥିର, } \left(2\alpha^2 + \frac{R}{\alpha^3}\right)^{10} \text{ ଏର ବିସ୍ତାରିତ, } (r+1)\text{ତମ ପଦ} = {}^{10}C_r (2\alpha^2)^{10-r} \left(\frac{R}{\alpha^3}\right)^r$$

$$= {}^{10}C_r \cdot 2^{10-r} \alpha^{20-2r} \cdot R^r \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha^{3r}} = {}^{10}C_r \cdot 2^{10-r} \alpha^{20-2r-3r} \cdot R^r = {}^{10}C_r \cdot 2^{10-r} \alpha^{20-5r} \cdot R^r$$

$$\alpha^5 \text{ ଏର ସହଗର ଜନ୍ୟ } 20 - 5r = 5 \Rightarrow 5r = 20 - 5 \Rightarrow 5r = 15 \therefore r = 3$$

$$\therefore \alpha^5 \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} = {}^{10}C_3 2^{10-3} \cdot R^3 = {}^{10}C_3 2^7 \cdot R^3$$

$$\text{ଆବାର, } \alpha^{15} \text{ ଏର ସହଗର ଜନ୍ୟ, } 20 - 5r = 15 \Rightarrow 5r = 5 \therefore r = 1$$

$$\therefore \alpha^{15} \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} = {}^{10}C_1 2^{10-1} \cdot R = {}^{10}C_1 \cdot 2^9 R$$

$$\text{ପ୍ରଶ୍ନମତେ, } {}^{10}C_3 \cdot 2^7 \cdot R^3 = {}^{10}C_1 \cdot 2^9 \cdot R$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{R^3}{R} = \frac{{}^{10}C_1}{{}^{10}C_3} \cdot \frac{2^9}{2^7}$$

$$\Rightarrow R^2 = \frac{10}{120} \cdot 2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow R^2 = \frac{4}{12} \Rightarrow R^2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore R = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

(xi) $\left(x^2 + \frac{3}{x}\right)^{11}$ ଏର ବିସ୍ତାରିତ (r+1) ତମ ପଦ = ${}^{11}C_r (x^2)^{11-r} \left(\frac{3}{x}\right)^r = {}^{11}C_r x^{22-2r} \frac{3^r}{x^r} = {}^{11}C_r \cdot 3^r \cdot x^{22-3r}$

ଏଥିର (r+2) ତମ ପଦ = ${}^{11}C_{r+1} (x^2)^{11-r-1} \left(\frac{3}{x}\right)^{r+1} = {}^{11}C_{r+1} x^{22-2r-2} \frac{3^{r+1}}{x^{r+1}} = {}^{11}C_{r+1} \cdot 3^{r+1} \cdot x^{22-3r-3}$

ଯେହେତୁ (r+1) ତମ ପଦ ଓ (r+2) ତମ ପଦେର ସହଗ ସମାନ ।

$$\therefore {}^{11}C_r \cdot 3^r = {}^{11}C_{r+1} \cdot 3^{r+1}$$

$$\text{ବା, } \frac{11!}{r!(11-r)!} \cdot 3^r = \frac{11!}{(r+1)!(11-r-1)!} \cdot 3^{r+1}$$

$$\text{ବା, } \frac{1}{r!(11-r)(11-r-1)!} = \frac{3}{(r+1)r!(11-r-1)!}$$

$$\text{ବା, } \frac{1}{11-r} = \frac{3}{r+1}$$

$$\text{বা, } r+1 = 33 - 3r$$

$$\text{বা, } r+3r = 33 - 1$$

$$\text{বা, } 4r = 32 \therefore r = 8 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

(xii) ধরি, ক্রমিক পদ দুইটি T_{r+1} ও T_{r+2}

$$\therefore \frac{T_{r+1} \text{ এর সহগ}}{T_{r+2} \text{ এর সহগ}} = \frac{11}{20}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{^{20}C_r \cdot 2^r}{^{20}C_{r+1} \cdot 2^{r+1}} = \frac{11}{20}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{\frac{20}{r \cdot [20-r]}}{\frac{20}{[r+1 \cdot 19-r] \times 2}} = \frac{11}{20}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{r+1}{20-r} = \frac{22}{20}$$

$$\text{বা, } 20r + 20 = 440 - 22r$$

$$\text{বা, } 42r = 420 \therefore r = 10$$

\therefore 11 তম পদ ও 12 তম পদ

$$\therefore ^{20}C_{10}(2y)^{10} \text{ এবং } ^{20}C_{11}(2y)^{11}$$

(xiii) $(1+x)^{24}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে ধরি

$(r+1)$ তম ও $(r+2)$ তম পদ দুইটি ক্রমিক পদ।

$$\therefore (r+1) \text{ তম পদ} = ^{24}C_r x^r$$

$$\therefore \text{সহগ} = ^{24}C_r$$

$$\text{এবং } (r+2) \text{ তম পদ} = ^{24}C_{r+1} x^{r+1}$$

$$\therefore \text{সহগ} = ^{24}C_{r+1}$$

$$\text{শর্তমতে, } ^{24}C_r : ^{24}C_{r+1} = 4 : 1$$

$$\text{অথবা, } ^{24}C_{r+1} : ^{24}C_r = 4 : 1$$

$$\text{এখন, } ^{24}C_r : ^{24}C_{r+1} = 4 : 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{^{24}C_{r+1}}{^{24}C_r} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{24-r}{r+1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow r+1 = 96 - 4r$$

$$\Rightarrow 5r = 95 \therefore r = 19$$

$\therefore (19+1)$ এবং $(19+2)$ অর্থাৎ 20 তম এবং 21 তম পদ দুইটি ক্রমিক পদ।

$$\text{আবার, } ^{24}C_{r+1} : ^{24}C_r = 4 : 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{^{24}C_{r+1}}{^{24}C_r} = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{24-r}{r+1} = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 4r + 4 = 24 - r \Rightarrow 5r = 20 \therefore r = 4$$

$\therefore (4+1)$ এবং $(4+2)$ তম পদ অর্থাৎ 5-তম এবং 6-তম পদ দুইটি ক্রমিক পদ। (Ans.)

୧୦. (i) ଏখାନେ, ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ହିପଦୀ ରାଶି $(a + 3x)^n$ ଏଇ ବିସ୍ତରିତି $(a + 3x)^n = a^n + {}^nC_1 a^{n-1}(3x) + {}^nC_2 a^{n-2}(3x)^2 + \dots + (3x)^n$
ସୁତରାଂ, ପ୍ରଶ୍ନାନୁସାରେ, $a^n = b \dots \dots \dots \quad (i)$

$${}^nC_1 a^{n-1}(3x) = \frac{21}{2} bx \dots \dots \dots \quad (ii)$$

$$\text{ଏବଂ } {}^nC_2 a^{n-2}(3x)^2 = \frac{189}{4} bx^2 \dots \dots \dots \quad (iii)$$

$$\text{ଏଖନ, (ii) } n \text{ ହତେ ପାଇ, } n \cdot \frac{a^n}{a} \cdot 3x = \frac{21}{2} bx$$

$$\text{ବା, } n \cdot \frac{b}{a} = \frac{7}{2} b \quad [(i) \text{ ହତେ}]$$

$$\therefore n = \frac{7a}{2} \dots \dots \dots \quad (iv)$$

$$\text{ଆବାର (iii) } n \text{ ହତେ ପାଇ, } {}^nC_2 a^{n-2}(3x)^2 = \frac{189}{4} bx^2$$

$$\text{ବା, } \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} \cdot \frac{a^n}{a^2} \cdot 9x^2 = \frac{189}{4} bx^2$$

$$\text{ବା, } \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{b}{a^2} = \frac{21}{4} b \quad [(i) \text{ ନାହିଁ ହତେ } a^n = b]$$

$$\text{ବା, } n(n-1) \cdot \frac{1}{a^2} = \frac{21}{2}$$

$$\text{ବା, } 2n(n-1) = 21a^2$$

$$\text{ବା, } 2 \cdot \frac{7a}{2} \left(\frac{7a}{2} - 1 \right) = 21a^2 \quad [(iv) \text{ ନାହିଁ ହତେ}]$$

$$\text{ବା, } \frac{7a-2}{2} = 3a \quad [\text{ଉଭୟପକ୍ଷକେ } 7a \text{ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଭାଗ କରେ]$$

$$\text{ବା, } 7a - 2 = 6a \quad \therefore a = 2$$

$$(iv) \text{ ନାହିଁ ଏ } a = 2 \text{ ବସିଯେ, } n = \frac{7}{2} \times 2 = 7$$

$$(i) \text{ ନାହିଁ ଏ } a = 2, b = 7 \text{ ବସିଯେ, } b = 2^7$$

$\therefore a, b$ ଓ n ଏଇ ମାନ ଯଥାକ୍ରମେ 2, 128 ଓ 7. (Ans.)

$$(ii) (a + 2x)^n = a^n + {}^nC_1 a^{n-1} 2x + {}^nC_2 a^{n-2} (2x)^2 + \dots + (2x)^n$$

ସୁତରାଂ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନାନୁସାରେ,

$$a^n = b \dots \dots \dots \quad (i)$$

$${}^nC_1 a^{n-1} (2x) = \frac{10}{3} bx \dots \dots \dots \quad (ii)$$

$${}^nC_2 a^{n-2} (2x)^2 = \frac{40}{9} bx^2 \dots \dots \dots \quad (iii)$$

$$(ii) \text{ ନାହିଁ ହତେ, } n \cdot \frac{a^n}{a} \cdot 2x = \frac{10}{3} bx \quad \text{ବା, } n \cdot \frac{b}{a} = \frac{5}{3} b \quad \text{ବା, } \frac{n}{a} = \frac{5}{3} \quad \text{ବା, } 5a = 3n \quad \therefore a = \frac{3n}{5} \dots \dots \dots \quad (iv)$$

$$(iii) \text{ ନାହିଁ ହତେ, } \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} \cdot \frac{a^n}{a^2} \cdot 4x^2 = \frac{40}{9} bx^2$$

$$\text{ବା, } \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{b}{a^2} = \frac{10}{9} b \quad \text{ବା, } 9n(n-1) = 20a^2$$

$$\text{ବା, } 9n(n-1) = 20 \left(\frac{3n}{5} \right)^2 \quad \text{ବା, } 9n(n-1) = 20 \times \frac{9n^2}{25} \quad \text{ବା, } 25n(n-1) = 20n^2$$

$$\text{ବା, } 5(n-1) = 4n \quad \text{ବା, } 5n - 5 = 4n \quad \text{ବା, } 5n - 4n = 5 \quad \therefore n = 5$$

২১৮ উচ্চতর গণিত সমাধান বিভাগ পত্র

(iv) নং এ $n = 5$ বসিয়ে, $a = \frac{3}{5} \times 5 = 3$

(i) নং এ a ও n এর মান বসিয়ে, $3^5 = b$ বা, $b = 3^5$

$\therefore a = 3, b = 3^5$ ও $n = 5$

(iii) $(1+x)^n = 1 + {}^nC_1 x + {}^nC_2 x^2 + {}^nC_3 x^3 + {}^nC_4 x^4 + {}^nC_5 x^5 + {}^nC_6 x^6 + {}^nC_7 x^7 + {}^nC_8 x^8 + \dots + x^n$
প্রমাণিতে, ${}^nC_5 x^5 = a$; ${}^nC_6 x^6 = b$; ${}^nC_7 x^7 = c$ এবং ${}^nC_8 x^8 = d$

এখন, $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{{}^nC_5}{{}^nC_6} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{ax}{b} = \frac{6}{n-5} \left[\frac{{}^nC_{r+1}}{{}^nC_r} = \frac{n-r}{r+1} \right]$

$$\frac{b}{c} = \frac{{}^nC_6}{{}^nC_7} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{bx}{c} = \frac{7}{n-6}$$

$$\frac{c}{d} = \frac{{}^nC_7}{{}^nC_8} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{cx}{d} = \frac{8}{n-7}$$

এখন, $\frac{\frac{bx}{c}}{\frac{ax}{b}} = \frac{\frac{7}{n-6}}{\frac{6}{n-5}} \Rightarrow \frac{bx}{ac} = \frac{7(n-5)}{6(n-6)}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b^2 - ac}{ac} = \frac{7n - 35 - 6n + 36}{6(n-6)} = \frac{n+1}{6(n-6)} \dots (i)$$

আবার, $\frac{\frac{cx}{d}}{\frac{bx}{c}} = \frac{\frac{8}{n-7}}{\frac{7}{n-6}}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{c^2}{bd} = \frac{8(n-6)}{7(n-7)} \Rightarrow \frac{c^2}{c^2 - bd} = \frac{8(n-6)}{8n - 48 - 7n + 49} = \frac{c^2}{c^2 - bd} = \frac{8(n-6)}{n+1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{c^2 - bd}{c^2} = \frac{n+1}{8(n-6)} \dots (ii)$$

(i) ÷ (ii) করে পাই,

$$\frac{b^2 - ac}{ac} \times \frac{c^2}{c^2 - bd} = \frac{(n+1)}{6(n-6)} \times \frac{8(n-6)}{(n+1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b^2 - ac}{c^2 - bd} = \frac{4a}{3c} \text{ (প্রমাণিত)}$$

(iv) প্রদত্ত রাশি, $= (x+a)^n$

\therefore ১য় পদ, $T_1 = x^n = 729$

২য় পদ, $T_2 = {}^nC_1 x^{n-1} a = nx^{n-1} \cdot a = 7290$

৩য় পদ, $T_3 = {}^nC_2 x^{n-2} a^2 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} x^{n-2} a^2 = 30375$

এখন, $T_2 \div T_1 = \frac{nx^{n-1}a}{x^n} = 10$ বা, $\frac{nx^n \cdot x^{-1} \cdot a}{x^n} = 10$

বা, $\frac{na}{x} = 10 \dots \dots (i)$

$$\frac{n(n-1)}{2} x^n \cdot x^{-2} a^2$$

আবার, $T_3 \div T_2 = \frac{\frac{n(n-1)}{2} x^n \cdot x^{-2} a^2}{nx^n \cdot x^{-1} \cdot a} = \frac{30375}{7290}$

বা, $\frac{n-1}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{x} = \frac{25}{6} \dots \dots (ii)$

$$(i) \div (ii) \Rightarrow \frac{na}{x} \cdot \frac{2x}{(n-1)a} = 10 \times \frac{6}{25}$$

ବା, $12n - 12 = 10n$ ବା, $2n = 12 \therefore n = 6$

$$T_1 \text{ ହତେ, } x^6 = 729 \quad \text{ବା, } x^6 = 3^6 \quad \therefore x = 3$$

$$(i) \text{ ନଂ ହତେ, } \frac{6 \times a}{3} = 10 \quad \therefore a = 5 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

11. (i) $\left(3x^2 - \frac{1}{2x}\right)^8$ ଏର ବିସ୍ତାରିତ ମୋଟ ପଦର ସଂଖ୍ୟା = $8 + 1 = 9$, ଯା ବିଜୋଡ଼ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ।

ସୁତରାଂ, ଏର ମଧ୍ୟପଦ ହବେ ଏକଟି ଏବଂ ଏଟି $\left(\frac{8}{2} + 1\right)$ ବା $(4+1)$ ତମ ପଦ ।

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (4+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} &= {}^8C_4(3x^2)^{8-4} \left(-\frac{1}{2x}\right)^4 = {}^8C_4(3x^2)^4 \cdot (-1)^4 \cdot (2x)^{-4} = {}^8C_4 \cdot 3^4 \cdot x^8 \cdot 2^{-4} \cdot x^{-4} = {}^8C_4 \cdot \frac{3^4}{2^4} x^4 \\ &\equiv {}^8C_4 \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^4 x^4 = \frac{2835}{8} x^4 \text{ (Ans.)} \end{aligned}$$

(ii) $\left(\frac{a}{x} + \frac{x}{a}\right)^{2n+1}$ ଏର ବିସ୍ତାରିତ ମୋଟ ପଦର ସଂଖ୍ୟା = $2n + 1 + 1 = (2n + 2)$ ଟି, ଯା ଜୋଡ଼ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ।

ଅତେବେ, ଏର ମଧ୍ୟପଦ ହବେ ଦୁଇଟି ଅର୍ଥାଂ, ମଧ୍ୟପଦଦୟର $\left(\frac{2n+1-1}{2} + 1\right)$ ଏବଂ $\left(\frac{2n+1+1}{2} + 1\right)$

ଅର୍ଥାଂ $(n+1)$ ତମ ଏବଂ $(n+2)$ ତମ ପଦ ।

$$\text{ଏଥିନ୍, } (n+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = {}^{2n+1}C_n \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^{2n+1-n} \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^n = {}^{2n+1}C_n \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^{n+1} \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^n = {}^{2n+1}C_n \frac{a^{n+1}}{x^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{x^n}{a^n} = {}^{2n+1}C_n \frac{a}{x}$$

$$\text{ଏବଂ } (n+2) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = {}^{2n+1}C_{n+1} \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^{2n+1-n-1} \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{n+1} = {}^{2n+1}C_{n+1} \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^n \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{n+1} = {}^{2n+1}C_{n+1} \cdot \frac{x}{a}$$

$$\text{Ans. } {}^{2n+1}C_n \frac{a}{x} \text{ ଓ } {}^{2n+1}C_{n+1} \frac{x}{a}.$$

(iii) $\left(3x^2 - \frac{1}{2x}\right)^{10}$ ଏର ବିସ୍ତାରିତ ପଦର ସଂଖ୍ୟା = $10 + 1 = 11$; ଯା ବିଜୋଡ଼ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ।

ଅତେବେ ମଧ୍ୟପଦ ହବେ ଏକଟି । ଅର୍ଥାଂ ମଧ୍ୟପଦଟି $\left(\frac{10}{2} + 1\right)$ ତମ ବା 6 ତମ ।

$$\therefore 6 \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = {}^{10}C_5 (3x^2)^{10-5} \left(-\frac{1}{2x}\right)^5 = -{}^{10}C_5 \cdot 3^5 x^{10} \cdot \frac{1}{2^5 x^5} = -{}^{10}C_5 \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^5 x^5 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

(iv) $\left(\frac{x+y}{y} - \frac{y}{x}\right)^{17}$ ଏର ବିସ୍ତାରିତ ପଦର ସଂଖ୍ୟା = $17 + 1 = 18$, ଯା ଜୋଡ଼ । ସୁତରାଂ, ଏର ମଧ୍ୟପଦ ହବେ ଦୁଇଟି ।

ଅର୍ଥାଂ ମଧ୍ୟପଦଦୟର $\left(\frac{17-1}{2} + 1\right)$ ବା, $(8+1)$ ତମ ଏବଂ $\left(\frac{17+1}{2} + 1\right)$ ବା $(9+1)$ ତମ ।

$$\therefore (8+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = {}^{17}C_8 \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{17-8} \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^8 = {}^{17}C_8 \cdot \frac{x^9}{y^9} \cdot \frac{y^8}{x^8} = {}^{17}C_8 \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$$

$$\text{ଏବଂ } (9+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = {}^{17}C_9 \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{17-9} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^9 = {}^{17}C_9 \cdot \frac{y^8}{x^8} \cdot \frac{x^9}{y^9} = {}^{17}C_9 \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\text{Ans. } {}^{17}C_8 \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \text{ ଓ } {}^{17}C_9 \left(\frac{y}{x}\right).$$

$$(v) \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{17}$$

ହିପ୍ପନୀ ରାଶିର ଘାତେର ମୂଳକ $n = 17$ ଅର୍ଥାଂ ବିଜୋଡ଼ ସଂଖ୍ୟା । \therefore ପଦର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଜୋଡ଼ । ସୁତରାଂ ମଧ୍ୟପଦ ଥାକବେ ଦୁଇଟି ।

$$\text{ଏକଟି ମଧ୍ୟପଦ } \left(\frac{17+1}{2} + 1\right) = (9+1) = 10 \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = {}^{17}C_9 x^{17-9} (-x^{-1})^9 = -{}^{17}C_9 x^8 x^{-9} = -{}^{17}C_9 \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{-24310}{x}$$

$$\text{অপর মধ্যপদ} = \left(\frac{17-1}{2} + 1 \right) = (8+1) = 9 \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{17}C_8 x^{17-8} (-x^{-1})^8 = {}^{17}C_8 x^9 x^{-8} = {}^{17}C_8 x = 24310 x$$

$$\text{Ans. } \frac{-24310}{x}, 24310x$$

(vi) $\left(2 - \frac{3}{x}\right)^{12}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে পদ সংখ্যা $12+1=13$ টি যা একটি বিজোড় সংখ্যা।

\therefore মধ্যপদ হবে একটি অর্থাৎ, $\left(\frac{12}{2} + 1\right)$ তম পদ = 7 তম পদ

$$\therefore 7 \text{ বা } (6+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{12}C_6 2^{12-6} \cdot \left(\frac{-3}{x}\right)^6 = {}^{12}C_6 2^6 \cdot \frac{3^6}{x^6} = {}^{12}C_6 2^6 \cdot 3^6 \cdot x^{-6} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

(vii) $\left(2x^2 - \frac{3}{x}\right)^{12}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে পদ সংখ্যা $12+1=13$ টি যা একটি বিজোড় সংখ্যা।

সুতরাং এর মধ্যপদ হবে একটি অর্থাৎ $\left(\frac{12}{2} + 1\right)$ তম পদ = 7 তম পদ

$$\therefore 7 \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{12}C_6 (2x^2)^{12-6} \left(\frac{-3}{x}\right)^6$$

$$= {}^{12}C_6 2^6 x^{12} (-1)^6 3^6 \frac{1}{x^6}$$

$$= {}^{12}C_6 2^6 3^6 x^6 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

12. (i) $\left(\frac{k}{2} + 2\right)^8$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে পদসংখ্যা = $8+1=9$; যা বিজোড় সংখ্যা।

সুতরাং এর মধ্যপদ হবে একটি এবং মধ্যপদটি $\left(\frac{8}{2} + 1\right)$ তম বা 5 তম পদ।

$$\therefore 5 \text{ তম পদ} = {}^8C_4 \cdot \left(\frac{k}{2}\right)^{8-4} \cdot 2^4$$

$$\text{প্রশ্নানুসারে, } {}^8C_4 \left(\frac{k}{2}\right)^4 \cdot 2^4 = 1120 \text{ বা, } 70 \cdot \frac{k^4}{2^4} \cdot 2^4 = 1120 \text{ বা, } k^4 = 16$$

$$\text{বা, } k^2 = 4 \quad \therefore k = \pm 2 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

(ii) $(1+2y)^{2n}$; এখানে, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, কাজেই $2n$ জোড় সংখ্যা।

কাজেই, বিস্তৃতিতে একটি মাত্র মধ্যপদ আছে।

$$\text{মধ্যপদটি} = \left(\frac{2n}{2} + 1\right) \text{ তম পদ} = (n+1) \text{ তম পদ}$$

$$\therefore \text{মধ্যপদটির মান } T_{n+1} = {}^{2n}C_n \cdot (1)^{2n-n} \cdot (2y)^n = {}^{2n}C_n \cdot (1)^n \cdot (2y)^n = {}^{2n}C_n \cdot (2y)^n$$

$$\therefore {}^{2n}C_n (2y)^n = \frac{\underline{2n}}{\underline{n} \ \underline{2n-n}} \cdot (2y)^n$$

$$= \frac{\underline{2n} \cdot \underline{(2n-1)} \cdot \underline{(2n-2)} \cdot \underline{(2n-3)} \dots \underline{4.3.2.1}}{\underline{n} \cdot \underline{n}} (2y)^n$$

$$= \frac{\underline{2n} \cdot \underline{(2n-2)} \cdot \underline{(2n-4)} \dots \underline{4.2} \cdot \underline{(2n-1)} \cdot \underline{(2n-3)} \dots \underline{5.3.1}}{\underline{n} \cdot \underline{n}} (2y)^n$$

$$= \frac{\underline{2^n} \cdot \underline{(n-1)} \cdot \underline{(n-2)} \dots \underline{2.1} \cdot \underline{(1.3.5 \dots (2n-3)(2n-1))}}{\underline{n} \cdot \underline{n}} 2^n y^n$$

$$= \frac{\underline{1.2.3 \dots (n-2)(n-1)n} \cdot \underline{(1.3.5 \dots (2n-3)(2n-1))}}{\underline{n} \cdot \underline{n}} 2^n 2^n y^n$$

$$= \frac{\underline{n} \{1.3.5. \dots (2n-1)\}}{\underline{n} \cdot \underline{n}} 2^{2n} \cdot y^n$$

$$= \frac{1.3.5. \dots (2n-1)}{\underline{n}} 2^{2n} \cdot y^n \text{ (দেখানো হলো)}$$

(iii) $(1+x)^{2n}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে পদসংখ্যা $= 2n+1$; যা বিজোড় সংখ্যা।

সুতরাং এর মধ্যপদ হবে একটি এবং মধ্যপদটি $\left(\frac{2n}{2} + 1\right)$ বা $(n+1)$ তম পদ।

$$\therefore (n+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{2n}C_n x^n = \frac{(2n)!}{(2n-n)! n!} x^n = \frac{2n(2n-1)(2n-2)(2n-3) \dots 4.3.2.1}{n! n!} x^n$$

$$= \frac{\{1.3.5. \dots (2n-3)(2n-1)\} \{2.4.6. \dots (2n-2)2n\}}{n! n!} x^n$$

$$= \frac{\{1.3.5. \dots (2n-1)\} \cdot 2^n \{1.2.3. \dots (n-1)n\}}{n! n!} x^n$$

$$= \frac{\{1.3.5. \dots (2n-1)\} n!}{n! n!} 2^n x^n = \frac{1.3.5. \dots (2n-1)}{n!} 2^n x^n \text{ (দেখানো হলো)}$$

(iv) $\left(x + \frac{1}{2x}\right)^{2n}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে পদসংখ্যা $= (2n+1)$; যা বিজোড় সংখ্যা।

সুতরাং এর মধ্যপদ হবে একটি এবং মধ্যপদটি $\left(\frac{2n}{2} + 1\right)$ তম বা $(n+1)$ তম পদ

$$\therefore (n+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{2n}C_n x^{2n-n} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2x}\right)^n = \frac{(2n)!}{(2n-n)! n!} \cdot x^n \cdot \frac{1}{2^n x^n} = \frac{2n(2n-1)(2n-2)(2n-3) \dots 4.3.2.1}{n! n!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$= \frac{\{1.3.5. \dots (2n-3)(2n-1)\} \{2.4.6. \dots (2n-2)2n\}}{n! n!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$= \frac{\{1.3.5. \dots (2n-1)\} 2^n \{1.2.3. \dots (n-1)n\}}{n! n!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$= \frac{\{1.3.5. \dots (2n-1)\} n!}{n! n!} = \frac{1.3.5. \dots (2n-1)}{n!} \text{ (দেখানো হলো)}$$

(v) $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{2n}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে $(r+1)$ তম পদ $= {}^{2n}C_r x^{2n-r} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^r = {}^{2n}C_r x^{2n-2r}$ এই পদটি x বর্জিত হলে,

$$2n - 2r = 0 \text{ বা, } r = n$$

$\therefore (n+1)$ তম পদটি x বর্জিত।

$$\therefore (n+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{2n}C_n x^{2n-n} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^n = \frac{(2n)!}{(2n-n)! n!} \cdot x^n \cdot \frac{1}{x^n} = \frac{2n(2n-1)(2n-2)(2n-3) \dots 4.3.2.1}{n! n!}$$

$$= \frac{\{1.3.5. \dots (2n-3)(2n-1)\} \{2.4.6. \dots (2n-2)2n\}}{n! n!}$$

$$= \frac{2^n \{1.3.5. \dots (2n-3)(2n-1)\} \{1.2.3. \dots (n-1)n\}}{n! n!}$$

$$= \frac{\{1.3.5. \dots (2n-1)\} n!}{n! n!} 2^n = \frac{1.3.5. \dots (2n-1)}{n!} 2^n \text{ (দেখানো হলো)}$$

(vi) $\left(2 - \frac{3}{x}\right)^{15}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে পদসংখ্যা $= 15+1 = 16$ যা জোড় সংখ্যা।

সুতরাং বিস্তৃতির মধ্যপদ হবে 2টি।

$$\therefore \text{মধ্যপদ দুইটি} \left(\frac{15+1}{2}\right) = 8 \text{ তম পদ এবং} \left(\frac{15+3}{2}\right) = 9 \text{ তম পদ}$$

২২২ উচ্চতর গণিত সমাধান প্রতীয় পত্র

$$\begin{aligned} \text{এখন, } (7+1) \text{ বা } 8 \text{ তম পদ} &= {}^{15}C_7 \cdot 2^{15-7} \cdot (-3)^7 \cdot x^{-7} \\ &= {}^{15}C_7 \cdot 2^8 \cdot (-3)^7 \cdot x^{-7} \\ &= {}^{15}C_7 \cdot 2^8 \cdot (-3)^7 \quad [\text{যখন, } x = 1] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{আবার, } (8+1) \text{ বা } 9 \text{ তম পদ} &= {}^{15}C_8 \cdot 2^{15-8} \cdot (-3)^8 \cdot x^{-8} \\ &= {}^{15}C_8 \cdot 2^7 \cdot (-3)^8 \cdot x^{-8} \\ &= {}^{15}C_8 \cdot 2^7 \cdot (-3)^8 \quad [\text{যখন, } x = 1] \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{মধ্যপদ দুইটির মধ্যে পার্থক্য} = \{{}^{15}C_8 \cdot 2^7 \cdot (-3)^8\} - \{{}^{15}C_7 \cdot 2^8 \cdot (-3)^7\} = 9006940800$$

$$(\text{vii}) \text{ প্রদত্ত রাশি} = \left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{x}{2}\right)^n$$

n জোড় সংখ্যা হলে একটি মধ্যপদ থাকবে। (Ans.)

n = 21 হলে মধ্যপদ থাকবে দুইটি।

এগুলি হল $\left(\frac{21-1}{2} + 1\right)$ তম ও $\left(\frac{21+1}{2} + 1\right)$ তম পদদ্বয়

বা, 11 তম এবং 12 তম পদদ্বয়

$$11 \text{ তম পদ বা } (10+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{21}C_{10} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^{21-10} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{10} = {}^{21}C_{10} \cdot \frac{2^{11}}{x^{11}} \cdot \frac{x^{10}}{2^{10}} = {}^{21}C_{10} \cdot \frac{2}{x} = \frac{705432}{x} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

$$12 \text{ তম পদ বা } (11+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{21}C_{11} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^{21-11} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{11} = {}^{21}C_{11} \cdot \frac{2^{10}}{x^{10}} \cdot \frac{x^{11}}{2^{11}} = {}^{21}C_{11} \cdot \frac{x}{2} = 176358x \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

$$13. \text{ (i) প্রদত্ত দ্বিপদী রাশি, } (1+x)^n = C_0 + C_1x + C_2x^2 + \dots \dots \dots + C_nx^n \dots \dots \dots \quad (\text{i})$$

এখন (i) নং সমীকরণে $x = 1$ এবং $x = -1$ বিস্তার পাই,

$$(1+1)^n = C_0 + C_1 + C_2 + \dots \dots \dots + C_n$$

$$\text{বা, } 2^n = C_0 + C_1 + C_2 + \dots \dots \dots + C_n \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (\text{ii})$$

$$\text{এবং } (1-1)^n = C_0 - C_1 + C_2 - C_3 + \dots \dots \dots + (-1)^n C_n$$

$$\text{বা, } 0 = C_0 - C_1 + C_2 - C_3 + \dots \dots \dots + (-1)^n C_n \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (\text{iii})$$

এখন (ii) নং ও (iii) নং সমীকরণ যোগ করে 2 দ্বারা ভাগ করলে পাই,

$$\frac{2^n}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (2C_0 + 2C_2 + 2C_4 + \dots \dots \dots)$$

$$\therefore 2^{n-1} = C_0 + C_2 + C_4 + \dots \dots \dots$$

আবার, (ii) নং হতে (iii) নং বিয়োগ করে 2 দ্বারা ভাগ করলে পাওয়া যায়,

$$\frac{2^n}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (2C_1 + 2C_3 + 2C_5 + \dots \dots \dots)$$

$$\therefore 2^{n-1} = C_1 + C_3 + C_5 + \dots \dots \dots$$

$$\text{সুতরাং, } C_0 + C_2 + C_4 + \dots \dots \dots = C_1 + C_3 + C_5 + \dots \dots \dots = 2^{n-1} \quad (\text{প্রমাণিত})$$

$$(\text{ii) প্রদত্ত দ্বিপদী রাশি, } (1+x)^n = C_0 + C_1x + C_2x^2 + C_3x^3 + \dots \dots \dots + C_nx^n$$

$$\text{সুতরাং, } (1+x)^{2n} = (1+x)^n (1+x)^n = (1+x)^n (x+1)^n$$

$$= (C_0 + C_1x + C_2x^2 + \dots \dots \dots + C_nx^n)(C_nx^n + C_{n-1}x^{n-1} + C_{n-2}x^{n-2} + \dots \dots \dots + C_2x^2 + C_1x + C_0)$$

$$\text{অর্থাৎ, } (1+x)^{2n} = (C_0 + C_1x + C_2x^2 + \dots \dots \dots + C_nx^n)(C_nx^n + C_{n-1}x^{n-1} + C_{n-2}x^{n-2} + \dots \dots \dots + C_2x^2 + C_1x + C_0)$$

$$\text{এখন বামপক্ষে } (1+x)^{2n} - \text{এর বিস্তৃতিতে } x^n - \text{এর সহগ} = {}^{2n}C_n = \frac{(2n)!}{n!n!} \text{ এবং ডানপক্ষের গুণফলে } x^n \text{ এর সহগ} = C_0C_n$$

$$+ C_1C_{n-1} + C_2C_{n-2} + \dots + C_3C_0.$$

$$\text{সুতরাং, } C_0C_n + C_1C_{n-1} + C_2C_{n-2} + \dots \dots \dots + C_nC_0 = \frac{(2n)!}{n!n!} \quad (\text{প্রমাণিত})$$

(iii) প্রদত্ত ছিপদী রাশি, $(1+x)^n = C_0 + C_1x + C_2x^2 + \dots \dots \dots + C_nx^n$

এখন, $x = 1$ বসিয়ে পাই, $2^n = C_0 + C_1 + C_2 + \dots \dots \dots + C_n$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{এখন, বামপক্ষ} &= C_0 + 2C_1 + 3C_2 + \dots \dots + (n+1)C_n \\ &= (C_0 + C_1 + C_2 + \dots \dots + C_n) + (C_1 + 2C_2 + 3C_3 + \dots \dots + nC_n) \\ &= 2^n + \left\{ n + \frac{2n(n-1)}{2!} + \frac{3n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!} + \dots \dots + n \right\} \quad [\because C_n = 1] \\ &= 2^n + n\left\{ 1 + (n-1) + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2!} + \dots \dots + 1 \right\} \\ &= 2^n + n\left\{ 1 + {}^{n-1}C_1 + {}^{n-1}C_2 + {}^{n-1}C_3 + {}^{n-1}C_4 + \dots \dots + 1 \right\} \\ &= 2^n + n(1+1)^{n-1} = 2^n + n \cdot 2^{n-1} = 2^{n-1} \cdot 2 + n \cdot 2^{n-1} = 2^{n-1}(2+n) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore C_0 + 2C_1 + 3C_2 + \dots \dots + (n+1)C_n = 2^{n-1}(2+n)$ (প্রমাণিত)

(iv) এখানে, বামপক্ষ $= C_1 + 2C_2 + 3C_3 + \dots \dots + nC_n$

$$\begin{aligned} &= n + 2 \cdot \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} + 3 \cdot \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!} + \dots \dots + nC_n \\ &= n\left\{ 1 + \frac{n-1}{1!} + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2!} + \dots \dots + C_n \right\} \\ &= n\left\{ 1 + {}^{n-1}C_1 + {}^{n-1}C_2 + \dots \dots + 1 \right\} \\ &= n(1+1)^{n-1} = n \cdot 2^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore C_1 + 2C_2 + 3C_3 + \dots \dots + nC_n = n \cdot 2^{n-1}$ (প্রমাণিত)

14. $(1+x)^n = {}^nC_0 + {}^nC_1x + {}^nC_2x^2 + {}^nC_3x^3 + \dots \dots + {}^nC_nx^n$

এবং $(1-x)^n = {}^nC_0 - {}^nC_1x + {}^nC_2x^2 - {}^nC_3x^3 + \dots \dots + (-1)^n {}^nC_nx^n$.

প্রশ্নমতে, ${}^nC_0 + {}^nC_2x^2 + {}^nC_4x^4 + \dots \dots = S_1$

এবং ${}^nC_1x + {}^nC_3x^3 + {}^nC_5x^5 + \dots \dots = S_2$

$\therefore (1+x)^n = S_1 + S_2 \dots \dots \dots$ (i)

এবং $(1-x)^n = S_1 - S_2 \dots \dots \dots$ (ii)

(i) \times (ii) করে পাই, $(1+x)^n (1-x)^n = (S_1 + S_2)(S_1 - S_2)$

$\Rightarrow (1-x^2)^n = S_1^2 - S_2^2$ (দেখানো হলো)



পাঠ্যবইয়ের কাজের সমাধান

► অনুচ্ছেদ-5.6 | পৃষ্ঠা-১৭১

সমস্যা: প্রদত্ত (i) নং বিস্তৃতিটি নিম্নরূপ:

$$(i) (1-x)^{-1} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots \dots + x^r + \dots \dots$$

$$x = 2 \text{ হলে, } (i) \text{ নং এর বামপক্ষ} = (1-2)^2 = (-1)^{-1} = -1 \text{ এবং ডানপক্ষ} = 1 + 2 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots \dots$$

\therefore বামপক্ষ \neq ডানপক্ষ অর্থাৎ $x = 2$ এর জন্য বিস্তৃতিটি খাটে না।

$x = 2$ হলে, বিস্তৃতির ডানপক্ষের জন্য সাধারণ অনুপাত, $\pi = \frac{2}{1} = 2 > 1$ এটি একটি অসীম ধারা হওয়ায় উক্ত অনুপাতের জন্য ধারাটির কোন অসীমতক সমষ্টি নেই।

$$\text{আবার, } x = 0.5 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ হলে, } (i) \text{ নং এর বামপক্ষ} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-1} = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{এবং ডানপক্ষ} &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \dots \dots = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \quad [S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r} \text{ এখানে } r = \frac{1}{2}] \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore বামপক্ষ = ডানপক্ষ অর্থাৎ বিস্তৃতিটি সত্য।

$$\text{এবং } x = -0.5 = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ হলে, } (i) \text{ নং এর বামপক্ষ} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{-1} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ এবং}$$

২২৪ উচ্চতর গণিত সমাধান বিজ্ঞান পত্র

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ডানপক্ষ} &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{2^4} \dots \dots = \frac{1}{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} [S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r}, \text{ এখানে } r = -\frac{1}{2}] \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

∴ বামপক্ষ = ডানপক্ষ অর্থাৎ বিস্তৃতিটি সত্য।

► অনুচ্ছেদ-5.6.1 | পৃষ্ঠা-১৭২

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

$$\therefore \text{বিস্তৃতিতে } r\text{-তম পদ, } u_r = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-2\right) \dots \dots \dots \left\{-\frac{1}{2}-(r-2)\right\}}{(r-1)!} x^{r-1}$$

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

$$(r+1) \text{ তম পদ, } u_{r+1} = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-2\right) \dots \dots \dots \left\{-\frac{1}{2}-(r-2)\right\} \left\{-\frac{1}{2}-(r-1)\right\}}{r!} x^r$$

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

$$\therefore \frac{u_{r+1}}{u_r} = - \frac{\left\{\frac{1}{2}+(r-1)\right\}(r-1)!}{r!} = - \frac{\left(r-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{r} x = - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2r}\right) x$$

$$\therefore \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{r+1}}{u_r} = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2r}\right) x = -x < 1 \text{ যেহেতু দেওয়া আছে, } |x| > 1$$

∴ D'Alembert অনুপাত পরীক্ষার সাহায্যে বলা যায় ধারাটি অভিস্তৃত।

► অনুচ্ছেদ-5.7 | পৃষ্ঠা-১৭৩

$$\frac{2x-3}{(x+1)(x-3)} = \frac{-2-3}{(x+1)(-1-3)} + \frac{6-3}{(3+1)(x-3)} [\text{Cover-up Rule এর সাহায্যে}]$$

$$= \frac{5}{4(x+1)} + \frac{3}{4(x-3)}$$

$$= \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+x)} + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{-3\left(1-\frac{x}{3}\right)}$$

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

$$= \frac{5}{4} (1-x+x^2-x^3+\dots\dots+(-1)^n x^n+\dots\dots)$$

$$- \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + \frac{x}{3} + \frac{x^2}{3^2} + \frac{x^3}{3^3} + \dots\dots + \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^n + \dots\dots\right)$$

$$\therefore x^n \text{ এর সহগ} = \frac{5}{4} (-1)^n - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3^n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \{5(-1)^n - 3^{-n}\} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

► অনুচ্ছেদ-5.7 | পৃষ্ঠা-১৭৮

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

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

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{x^3}{16} - \dots \dots$$

বিস্তৃতিটি বৈধ হবে যদি $|x| < 1$ অর্থাৎ $-1 < x < 1$ সুতরাং, $x = 0.08$ এর জন্য বিস্তৃতিটি বৈধ।

$$\therefore (1+0.08)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.08 - \frac{(0.08)^2}{8} + \frac{(0.08)^3}{16} - \dots \dots$$

$$\text{বা, } \left(1 + \frac{8}{100}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + 0.04 - 0.0008000 + 0.0000320 - \dots \dots$$

$$\text{বা, } \sqrt{\frac{108}{100}} = 1.039232$$

$$\text{বা, } \sqrt{\frac{36 \times 3}{10^2}} = 1.039232$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{6}{10} \sqrt{3} = 1.039232$$

$$\text{বা, } \sqrt{3} = \frac{10 \times 1.039232}{6} = 1.7320$$

আবার, ক্যালকুলেটরের সাহায্যে, $\sqrt{3} = 1.7320$

\therefore সত্যতা প্রমাণিত হলো।



অনুশীলনী-5(B) এর সমাধান

$$1. \quad \text{(i)} (1-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} = 1 + \frac{3}{2}(-x) + \frac{\frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{3}{2}-1\right)}{2!}(-x)^2 + \frac{\frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{3}{2}-1\right)\left(\frac{3}{2}-2\right)}{3!}(-x)^3 + \dots \dots \dots \infty$$

$$= 1 - \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 \quad (\text{চতুর্থ পদ পর্যন্ত}) \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

$$\text{(ii)} (2+3x)^{-4} = 2^{-4} \left(1 + \frac{3}{2}x\right)^{-4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \left\{ 1 + (-4) \frac{3}{2}(x) + \frac{-4(-4-1)}{2!} \left(\frac{3}{2}x\right)^2 + \frac{-4(-4-1)(-4-2)}{3!} \left(\frac{3}{2}x\right)^3 \right\} + \dots \dots \dots \infty$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \left(1 - 6x + \frac{45}{2}x^2 - \frac{135}{2}x^3 \right) \quad (\text{চতুর্থ পদ পর্যন্ত}) \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

$$\text{(iii)} (1-nx)^{-\frac{1}{n}} = 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{n}\right)(-nx) + \frac{-\frac{1}{n}\left(-\frac{1}{n}-1\right)}{2!}(-nx)^2 + \frac{-\frac{1}{n}\left(-\frac{1}{n}-1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{n}-2\right)}{3!}(-nx)^3 + \dots \dots \infty$$

$$= 1 + x + \frac{n+1}{2}x^2 + \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}x^3 \quad (\text{চতুর্থ পদ পর্যন্ত}) \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

$$2. \quad \text{(i)} (1-3x)^{-1} = 1 + 3x + (3x)^2 + (3x)^3 + \dots \dots$$

$$= 1 + 3x + 9x^2 + 27x^3 + \dots \dots \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(ii)} \quad & (4+3x)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)^{-2} = (4)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{3}{4}x\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)^{-2} \\
 & = 2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)}{2!} \left(\frac{3}{4}x\right)^2 + \dots \dots \dots \infty\right) - \left(1 + (-2)\left(\frac{-x}{2}\right) + \frac{-2(-2-1)}{2!} \left(\frac{-x}{2}\right)^2 + \dots \dots \dots \infty\right) \\
 & = \left(2 + \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{9}{64}x^2 + \dots \dots \dots \infty\right) - \left(1 + x + \frac{3}{4}x^2 + \dots \dots \dots \infty\right) = 1 - \frac{x}{4} - \frac{57}{64}x^2 + \dots \dots \dots \infty \\
 & = 1 - \frac{x}{4} - \frac{57}{64}x^2 \quad (\text{x^2 সম্বলিত পদ পর্যন্ত}) \quad (\text{Ans.})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(iii)} \quad & (1-x+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left\{ \frac{(1+x)(1-x+x^2)}{(1+x)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{1+x^3}{1+x} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (1+x^3)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\
 & \therefore (1-x+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (1+x^3)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\
 & = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \dots \dots \dots \infty\right) \left\{ 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)x + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2}-1)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2}-1)(-\frac{1}{2}-2)}{3!} x^3 + \dots \dots \dots \infty \right\} \\
 & = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \dots \dots \infty\right) \left(1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{3}{8}x^2 - \frac{5}{16}x^3 + \dots \dots \infty\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{8}x^2 - \frac{5}{16}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 - \dots \dots \infty \\
 & \therefore (1-x+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{8}x^2 + \frac{3}{16}x^3 \quad (\text{চতুর্থ পদ পর্যন্ত}) \quad (\text{Ans.})
 \end{aligned}$$

(iv) মনে করি, $(1-x)^{-3}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে সাধারণ পদ অর্থাৎ $(r+1)$ তম।

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore (r+1) \text{ তম পদ} &= \frac{-3(-3-1)(-3-2) \dots \dots (-3-r+1)}{r!} (-x)^r = \frac{3.4.5. \dots \dots \dots (r+2)}{r!} (-1)^r \cdot (-1)^r \cdot x^r \\
 &= \frac{1.2.3.4.5. \dots \dots \dots (r+2)}{1.2.r!} x^r \quad [\text{লব ও হরকে } 1.2 \text{ দ্বারা গুণ করে}] \\
 &= \frac{(r+2)!}{2.r!} x^r \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \therefore \text{প্রথম পদ} = \frac{(0+1)(0+2)}{2} x^0 = 1 \\ \therefore \text{দ্বিতীয় পদ} = \frac{(1+1)(1+2)}{2} x^1 = 3x \\ \therefore \text{তৃতীয় পদ} = \frac{(2+1)(2+2)}{2} x^2 = 6x^2 \end{array} \right. \\
 &= \frac{(r+2)(r+1)r!}{2.r!} x^r \\
 &= \frac{(r+1)(r+2)}{2} x^r
 \end{aligned}$$

Ans. $\frac{(r+1)(r+2)}{2} x^r; 1, 3x, 6x^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(v) প্রদত্ত রাশি} &= \left(1 - \frac{x}{8}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left\{1 + \left(-\frac{x}{8}\right)\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x}{8}\right) + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)}{2!} \left(-\frac{x}{8}\right)^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac{1}{2}-2)}{3!} \left(-\frac{x}{8}\right)^3 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac{1}{2}-2)(\frac{1}{2}-3)}{4!} \left(-\frac{x}{8}\right)^4 + \dots \dots \dots \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{8} - \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{2 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{8^2} - \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{x^3}{8^3} - \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2}}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{x^4}{8^4} - \dots \dots \dots \\
 &= 1 - \frac{x}{2^4} - \frac{x^2}{2^9} - \frac{x^3}{2^{13}} - \frac{5x^4}{2^{19}} - \dots \dots \dots \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2^2} - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{3}{24} \cdot \frac{x^3}{2^3} - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{3}{24} \cdot \frac{5}{32} \cdot \frac{x^4}{2^4} \quad (5 \text{ তম পদ পর্যন্ত}) \quad (\text{Ans.})
 \end{aligned}$$

$x = 2$ বসিয়ে আমরা পাই,

$$\left(1 - \frac{2}{8}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{3}{24} - \dots \dots \dots$$

$$\text{বা, } \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{3}{24} - \dots \dots \dots$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{3}{24} - \dots \dots \dots$$

$$\therefore 1 - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{3}{24} - \dots \dots \dots = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ (প্রমাণিত)}$$

$$(vi) \text{ প্রদত্ত রাশি} = \left(1 - \frac{x}{6}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{x}{6}\right) + \frac{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)}{2!}\left(-\frac{x}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}-2\right)}{3!}\left(-\frac{x}{6}\right)^3 \\ + \frac{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}-2\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}-3\right)}{4!}\left(-\frac{x}{6}\right)^4 + \dots \dots$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{6} - \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{2!} \cdot \frac{x^2}{6^2} - \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}}{3!} \cdot \frac{x^3}{6^3} - \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2}}{4!} \cdot \frac{x^4}{6^4} - \dots \dots$$

$$\therefore \left(1 - \frac{x}{6}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{6} \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2^2} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{3}{18} \cdot \frac{x^3}{2^3} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{3}{18} \cdot \frac{5}{24} \cdot \frac{x^4}{2^4} \text{ (৫ তম পদ পর্যন্ত) (Ans.)}$$

$$x = 2 \text{ বসিয়ে আমরা পাই, } \left(1 - \frac{2}{6}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{3}{18} - \dots \dots$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = 1 - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{3}{18} - \dots \dots \text{ (দেখানো হলো)}$$

$$3. (i) \text{ প্রদত্ত হিপদী রাশি} = (1-x)^{-1} - 2(1-2x)^{-2} \\ = (1+x+x^2+\dots\dots+x^r+\dots\dots) - 2\{1+2(2x)+3(2x)^2+\dots\dots+(r+1)(2x)^r+\dots\}$$

$$\therefore \text{সাধারণ পদ} = x^r - 2(r+1)(2x)^r = x^r - (r+1)2^r \cdot 2x^r = \{1-(r+1)2^{r+1}\}x^r \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$$(ii) \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{1-2x}} = (1+x)(1-2x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= (1+x) \left\{ 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(-2x) + \frac{\frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)}{2!}(-2x)^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-2\right)}{3!}(-2x)^3 + \dots \dots \right\} \\ = (1+x) \left\{ 1 + x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x^3 + \dots \dots \right\} \\ = \left\{ 1 + x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x^3 + x + x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x^3 + \dots \dots \right\} = \left\{ 1 + 2x + \frac{5}{2}x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots \dots \right\}$$

\therefore প্রদত্ত রাশিটির বিস্তৃতি হতে পাই, x^3 এর সহগ 4 (Ans.)

$$(iii) \frac{x}{(1-4x)(1-5x)} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{(1-4x)\left(1-\frac{5}{4}\right)} + \frac{\frac{1}{5}}{(1-5x)\left(1-\frac{4}{5}\right)} \text{ [cover-up rule এর সাহায্যে]}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4(1-4x)\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)} + \frac{1}{5(1-5x)\cdot\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{1}{1-5x} - \frac{1}{1-4x} = (1-5x)^{-1} - (1-4x)^{-1}$$

$$= \{1+5x+(5x)^2+\dots\dots+(5x)^n+\dots\dots\} - \{1+4x+(4x)^2+\dots\dots+(4x)^n+\dots\dots\}$$

$$\therefore x^n \text{ এর সহগ} = 5^n - 4^n \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(iv)} \frac{x}{1-4x+3x^2} &= \frac{x}{1-3x-x+3x^2} = \frac{x}{(1-3x)(1-x)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{(1-3x)\left(1-\frac{1}{3}\right)} + \frac{1}{(1-x)(1-3)} \quad [\text{cover-up rule এর সাহায্যে}] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2(1-3x)} - \frac{1}{2(1-x)} = \frac{1}{2} \{(1-3x)^{-1} - (1-x)^{-1}\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [\{1+3x+(3x)^2+\dots+(3x)^r+\dots\} - \{1+x+x^2+\dots+x^r+\dots\}] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [1+3x+9x^2+\dots+3^r x^r+\dots-1-x-x^2-\dots-x^r-\dots] \\
 \therefore x^r \text{-এর সহগ} &= \frac{1}{2}(3^r-1) \quad (\text{Ans.})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(v)} \frac{1}{(1-x)(1-2x)} &= \frac{1}{(1-x)(1-2)} + \frac{1}{\left(1-\frac{1}{2}\right)(1-2x)} \quad [\text{cover-up rule এর সাহায্যে}] \\
 &= -\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{2}{1-2x} = 2(1-2x)^{-1} - (1-x)^{-1} \\
 &= 2\{1+2x+(2x)^2+\dots+\dots+(2x)^n+\dots+\dots\} - (1+x+x^2+\dots+\dots+x^n+\dots+\dots) \\
 &= 2\{1+2x+4x^2+\dots+\dots+2^n x^n+\dots+\dots\} - (1+x+x^2+\dots+\dots+x^n+\dots+\dots)
 \end{aligned}$$

অতএব, x^n -এর সহগ = $2.2^n - 1 = 2^{n+1} - 1$ (Ans.)

$$\text{(vi)} (42x^2 - 13x + 1)^{-1} = \frac{1}{42x^2 - 13x + 1} = \frac{1}{1-7x-6x+42x^2} = \frac{1}{(1-7x)(1-6x)}$$

$$\text{ধরি, } \frac{1}{(1-7x)(1-6x)} = \frac{A}{1-7x} + \frac{B}{1-6x}$$

$$\text{বা, } 1 = A(1-6x) + B(1-7x)$$

$$\text{যখন } x = \frac{1}{7}, \text{ তখন } A = 7$$

$$\text{যখন } x = \frac{1}{6}, \text{ তখন } B = -6$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \frac{1}{(1-7x)(1-6x)} &= \frac{7}{1-7x} - \frac{6}{1-6x} \\
 &= 7(1-7x)^{-1} - 6(1-6x)^{-1} \\
 &= 7\{1+7x+(7x)^2+\dots+\dots+(7x)^n+\dots+\dots\} - 6\{1+6x+(6x)^2+\dots+\dots+(6x)^n+\dots+\dots\} \\
 \therefore x^n \text{-এর সহগ} &= 7.7^n - 6.6^n = 7^{n+1} - 6^{n+1} \quad (\text{Ans.})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(vii) প্রদত্ত রাশি} = (1-5x+6x^2)^{-1} = \{1-3x-2x+6x^2\}^{-1} = \{(1-3x)-2x(1-3x)\}^{-1}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{(1-3x)\left(1-\frac{2}{3}\right)} + \frac{1}{\left(1-\frac{3}{2}\right)(1-2x)} \quad [\text{cover-up rule এর সাহায্যে}]$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \frac{1}{(1-3x)(1-2x)} &= \frac{3}{1-3x} - \frac{2}{1-2x} = 3(1-3x)^{-1} - 2(1-2x)^{-1} \\
 &= 3(1+3x+3^2x^2+\dots+3^r x^r+\dots) - 2(1+2x+2^2x^2+\dots+2^r x^r+\dots)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore x^r \text{-এর সহগ} &= 3.3^r - 2.2^r = 3^{r+1} - 2^{r+1} \\
 \text{সূতরাং, } x^r \text{-এর সহগ} & 3^{r+1} - 2^{r+1} \quad (\text{দেখানো হলো})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(viii) (1 - 9x + 20x^2)^{-1} = \frac{1}{20x^2 - 9x + 1} = \frac{1}{20x^2 - 4x - 5x + 1} = \frac{1}{4x(5x - 1) - 1(5x - 1)} = \frac{1}{(4x - 1)(5x - 1)}$$

$$\text{ଧୂରି, } \frac{1}{(4x - 1)(5x - 1)} = \frac{A}{4x - 1} + \frac{B}{5x - 1}$$

(4x - 1)(5x - 1) ଦ୍ୱାରା ଉଭୟପରକକେ ଗୁଣ କରେ ପାଇ,

$$1 \equiv A(5x - 1) + B(4x - 1)$$

$$x = \frac{1}{5} \text{ ହେଲେ, } 1 = A\left(5 \times \frac{1}{5} - 1\right) + B\left(\frac{4}{5} - 1\right)$$

$$\text{ବା, } 1 = A \times 0 + B\left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) \therefore B = -5$$

$$x = \frac{1}{4} \text{ ହେଲେ, } 1 = A\left(\frac{5}{4} - 1\right) + B\left(4 \times \frac{1}{4} - 1\right)$$

$$\text{ବା, } 1 = A \times \frac{1}{4} + B \times 0 \therefore A = 4$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{(4x - 1)(5x - 1)} = \frac{4}{4x - 1} - \frac{5}{5x - 1} = \frac{4}{-(1 - 4x)} - \frac{5}{-(1 - 5x)} = \frac{5}{1 - 5x} - \frac{4}{1 - 4x}$$

$$= 5(1 - 5x)^{-1} - 4(1 - 4x)^{-1}$$

$$= 5\{1 + 5x + (5x)^2 + \dots \dots + 5^r \cdot x^r + \dots \dots\} - 4\{1 + 4x + (4x)^2 + \dots \dots + 4^r \cdot x^r + \dots \dots\}$$

$$\therefore x^r \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} = 5 \cdot 5^r - 4 \cdot 4^r$$

$$= 5^{r+1} - 4^{r+1}$$

$$r = 9 \text{ ହେଲେ, } x^9 \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} = 5^{10} - 4^{10} \text{ (ଅମାଣିତ)}$$

$$(ix) \text{ ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ରାଶି} = \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)^2 = \frac{(1+x)^2}{(1-x)^2} = (1+2x+x^2)(1-x)^{-2}$$

$$\text{ଏଥିନ୍, } (1+2x+x^2)(1-x)^{-2} = (1+2x+x^2)\{1+2x+3x^2+\dots \dots + (n-1)x^{n-2}+nx^{n-1}+(n+1)x^n+\dots \dots\}$$

$$\therefore \text{ବିସ୍ତାରିତ ରାଶି} x^n \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} = n+1+2n+n-1=4n \text{ (ଦେଖାନୋ ହେଲୋ)}$$

$$(x) (1-8x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \text{ ଏର ବିସ୍ତାରିତ ରାଶି } (r+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ}$$

$$\frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\dots\left(-\frac{1}{2}-r+1\right)}{r!} (-8x)^r$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^r \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}+1\right) \dots \left(r-1+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{r!} (-1)^r \cdot 8^r \cdot x^r$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^{2r} 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2r-1)}{2^r \cdot r!} \cdot 2^{3r} \cdot x^r$$

$$= \frac{\{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2r-1)\} \{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots 2r\}}{r! \{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots 2r\}} 2^{2r} \cdot x^r$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \dots 2r}{r! 2^r (1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \dots r)} \cdot 2^{2r} \cdot x^r$$

$$= \frac{(2r)!}{r! r!} \cdot 2^r \cdot x^r = \frac{(2r)! 2^r}{(r!)^2} x^r$$

$$\therefore (1-8x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \text{ ଏର ବିସ୍ତାରିତ } x^r \text{ ଏର ସହଗ } \frac{(2r)! 2^r}{(r!)^2} \text{ (ଦେଖାନୋ ହେଲୋ)}$$

$$(xi) \text{ ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ହିନ୍ଦୀ ରାଶି } (1-4x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \text{ ଏର ବିସ୍ତାରିତ ରାଶି }$$

$$(r+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-2\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-3\right)\dots\left(-\frac{1}{2}-r+1\right)}{r!} (-4x)^r$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^r \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}+1\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}+2\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}+3\right) \dots \left(r+\frac{1}{2}-1\right)}{r!} (-1)^r \cdot 4^r \cdot x^r = \frac{(-1)^{2r} \{1.3.5\dots(2r-1)\} \frac{1}{2^r}}{r!} \cdot 2^{2r} \cdot x^r$$

$\therefore x^r$ এর সহগ $= \frac{1.3.5\dots(2r-1)}{2^r r!} 2^{2r} = \frac{\{1.3.5\dots(2r-1)\} \{2.4.6\dots2r\}}{r! \{2.4.6\dots2r\}} 2^r$

 $= \frac{1.2.3.4\dots(2r-1).2r}{r!(1.2.3.4\dots.r)2^r} \cdot 2^r = \frac{(2r)!}{r! r!} = \frac{(2r)!}{(r!)^2}$ (দেখানো হলো)

(xii) $(1 - 12x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ রাশিটির বিস্তৃতিতে $(r+1)$ তম পদ,

$$= \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right) \left(-\frac{1}{2}-2\right) \dots \left(-\frac{1}{2}-r+1\right)}{r!} (-12x)^r$$
 $= \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) \dots \left\{-\left(\frac{2r-1}{2}\right)\right\}}{r!} (-12)^r \cdot x^r$
 $= \frac{(-1)^r \cdot \{1.3.5\dots(2r-1)\}}{2^r \cdot r!} (-1)^r \cdot (3.4)^r \cdot x^r$
 $= \frac{(-1)^{2r} \cdot \{1.3.5\dots(2r-1)\} \{2.4.6\dots2r\}}{2^r \cdot r! (2.4.6\dots2r)} \cdot 3^r \cdot 4^r \cdot x^r$
 $= \frac{1.2.3.4.5.6\dots(2r-1).2r}{2^r \cdot r! \cdot 2^r (1.2.3\dots.r)} \cdot 3^r \cdot (2.2)^r \cdot x^r$
 $= \frac{(2r)!}{2^r \cdot 2^r \cdot r! \cdot r!} 3^r \cdot 2^r \cdot 2^r \cdot x^r$
 $= \frac{(2r)! 3^r}{(r!)^2} x^r$

\therefore প্রদত্ত রাশিটির বিস্তৃতিতে x^r এর সহগ $= \frac{(2r)! \cdot 3^r}{(r!)^2}$ (দেখানো হলো)

(xiii) $(4x + 3)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 3^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{4}{3}x\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\text{প্রদত্ত বিস্তৃতির } (r+1) \text{ তম পদ} = 3^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}-2\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}-3\right) \dots \left(\frac{1}{2}-r+1\right)}{r!} \left(\frac{4}{3}x\right)^r$$
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (-1)^r \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}+1\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}+2\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}+3\right) \dots \left(r+\frac{1}{2}-1\right)}{r!} \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^r x^r$
 $= \frac{(-1)^r}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1.3.5.7\dots(2r-1)}{2^r r!} 2^{2r} \frac{1}{3^r} x^r$
 $= \frac{(-1)^r}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\{1.3.5\dots(2r-1)\} \{2.4.6\dots2r\}}{r! (2.4.6\dots2r)} 2^r \frac{1}{3^r} x^r$
 $= \frac{(-1)^r}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1.2.3.4\dots2r}{r! 2^r (1.2.3\dots.r)} 2^r \frac{1}{3^r} x^r$
 $= \frac{(-1)^r}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{(2r)!}{r! r!} \frac{1}{3^r} x^r$

$\therefore x^r$ এর সহগ $= \frac{(-1)^r (2r)!}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{(r!)^2} \frac{1}{3^r}$ (Ans.)

$r=4$ ହେଲେ,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{ପତ୍ରମ ପଦ} &= \frac{(-1)^4}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{8!}{(4!)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3^4} x^4 \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{8.7.6.5}{1.2.3.4} \cdot \frac{x^4}{81} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{70}{81} x^4 \quad (\text{Ans.})\end{aligned}$$

$$(\text{xiv}) \text{ ଅନୁତ ରାଶି } = (1+x)^n / (1-x), n \in \mathbb{N} = (1+x)^n (1-x)^{-1}$$

$$= (1 + {}^n C_1 x + {}^n C_2 x^2 + {}^n C_3 x^3 + \dots \dots + {}^n C_n x^n) (1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots \dots + x^{n-2} + x^{n-1} + x^n + \dots \dots)$$

$$\therefore \text{ବିସ୍ତିତ ରାଶି } x^n \text{ ଏର ସହଗ } = 1 + {}^n C_1 + {}^n C_2 + \dots + {}^n C_n = 1 + {}^n C_1 \cdot 1 + {}^n C_2 \cdot 1^2 + \dots + {}^n C_n \cdot 1^n = (1+1)^n \\ = 2^n \quad (\text{ଦେଖାନୋ ହେଲୋ})$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{xv}) \text{ ଅନୁତ ରାଶି } &= (1-x+x^2)^{-3} = \frac{1}{(1-x+x^2)^3} = \left\{ \frac{1+x}{(1+x)(1-x+x^2)} \right\}^3 = \frac{(1+x)^3}{(1+x^3)^3} = (1+x)^3 (1+x^3)^{-3} \\ &= (1+3x+3x^2+x^3) (1-3x^3+6x^6-\dots\dots)\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x^7 \text{ ଏର ସହଗ } = 18 \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{xvi}) \text{ ଅନୁତ ରାଶି } &= \frac{3x^2-2}{x+x^2} = \frac{3x^2-2}{x(1+x)} = x^{-1}(3x^2-2)(1+x)^{-1} \\ &= (3x-2x^{-1})(1-x+x^2-x^3+x^4-x^5+x^6-x^7+x^8-x^9+\dots\dots)\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x^8 \text{ ଏର ସହଗ } = -3+2=-1 \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{xvii}) (1+2x+3x^2+4x^3+\dots\dots)^{\frac{1}{2}} &= [(1-x)^{-2}]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= (1-x)^{-1} \\ &= 1+x+x^2+\dots\dots+x^r+\dots\dots \\ \therefore x^r \text{ ଏର ସହଗ } &= 1 \quad (\text{Ans.})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{xviii}) (1+x+x^2+\dots\dots)^{\frac{2}{3}} &= \{(1-x)^{-1}\}^{\frac{2}{3}} = (1-x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \dots\dots\dots \\ &= 1 + \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)(-x) + \frac{-\frac{2}{3}\left(-\frac{2}{3}-1\right)}{2!} (-x)^2 + \frac{-\frac{2}{3}\left(-\frac{2}{3}-1\right)\left(-\frac{2}{3}-2\right)}{3!} (-x)^3 \\ &\quad + \dots\dots + \frac{-\frac{2}{3}\left(-\frac{2}{3}-1\right)\left(-\frac{2}{3}-2\right)\dots\dots\left(-\frac{2}{3}-n+1\right)}{n!} (-x)^n \\ &= 1 + \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{2.5}{2! \cdot 3^2} x^2 + \frac{2.5.8}{3! \cdot 3^3} x^3 + \dots\dots + \frac{2.5.8.\dots\dots(3n-1)}{n! \cdot 3^n} x^n + \dots\dots\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x^n \text{ ଏର ସହଗ } = \frac{2.5.8 \dots (3n-1)}{3^n n!} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

$$(\text{xix}) \text{ ଦେଉୟା ଆଛେ, } g(p) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} p$$

$$\therefore g(4x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4x = 1 - 2x$$

২৩২ উচ্চতর গণিত সমাধান দ্বিতীয় পত্র

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \therefore \{g(4x)\}^{-\frac{1}{2}} = (1 - 2x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \text{ এর বিস্তৃতিতে } (n+1) \text{ তম পদ} \\
 & = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right) \cdots \cdots \left(-\frac{1}{2}-n+1\right)}{n!} (-2x)^n \\
 & = \frac{(-1)^n \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}+1\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}+2\right) \cdots \cdots \left(n-1+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{n!} (-1)^n \cdot 2^n \cdot x^n \\
 & = (-1)^{2n} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdots \cdots (2n-1)}{2^n \cdot n!} \cdot 2^n \cdot x^n \\
 & = \frac{\{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdots \cdots (2n-1)\} \{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdots \cdots 2n\}}{n!(2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots \cdots 2n)} x^n \\
 & = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdots \cdots 2n}{n! 2^n (1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots \cdots n)} x^n = \frac{(2n)!}{2^n \cdot n! \cdot n!} x^n = \frac{(2n)!}{2^n (n!)^2} x^n \\
 & \therefore (n+1) \text{ তম পদের সহগ} = \frac{(2n)!}{2^n (n!)^2} \text{ (দেখানো হলো)}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. (i) দেওয়া আছে, $y = x + x^2 + x^3 + \cdots \cdots$

$$\text{বা, } 1+y = 1+x+x^2+x^3+\cdots \cdots$$

$$\text{বা, } 1+y = (1-x)^{-1} = \frac{1}{1-x} \text{ বা, } 1+y = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$\text{বা, } 1-x = \frac{1}{1+y} \text{ বা, } 1-x = (1+y)^{-1}$$

$$\text{বা, } 1-x = 1-y+y^2-y^3+\cdots \cdots \text{ বা, } -x = -y+y^2-y^3+\cdots \cdots$$

$$\therefore x = y - y^2 + y^3 - y^4 + \cdots \cdots \text{ (দেখানো হলো)}$$

(ii) দেওয়া আছে, $y = 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \cdots \cdots$

$$\text{বা, } 1+y = 1+2x+3x^2+4x^3+\cdots \cdots$$

$$\text{বা, } 1+y = (1-x)^{-2} \text{ বা, } 1+y = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \text{ বা, } (1-x)^2 = \frac{1}{1+y}$$

$$\text{বা, } (1-x)^2 = (1+y)^{-1} \text{ বা, } 1-x = (1+y)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{বা, } 1-x = 1-\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)}{2!} y^2 + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-2\right)}{3!} y^3 + \cdots \cdots \infty$$

$$\text{বা, } 1-x = 1-\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{4 \cdot 2} y^2 - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{8 \cdot 6} y^3 + \cdots \cdots \text{ বা, } 1-x = 1-\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{8} y^2 - \frac{5}{16} y^3 + \cdots \cdots$$

$$\text{বা, } -x = -\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{8}y^2 - \frac{5}{16}y^3 + \cdots \cdots$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{2}y - \frac{3}{8}y^2 + \frac{5}{16}y^3 - \cdots \cdots \text{ (দেখানো হলো)}$$

$$(iii) \text{ বামপক্ষ} = (1+x+x^2+\cdots \cdots)^2 = \{(1-x)^{-1}\}^2 = (1-x)^{-2}$$

$$= 1+2x+3x^2+4x^3+\cdots \cdots + nx^{n-1}+\cdots \cdots = \text{ডানপক্ষ} \text{ (দেখানো হলো)}$$

$$(iv) \text{ বামপক্ষ} = (1+x+x^2+x^3+\cdots \cdots)(1+2x+3x^2+4x^3+\cdots \cdots)$$

$$= (1-x)^{-1}(1-x)^{-2}$$

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

$$= 1+3x+6x^2+10x^3+\cdots \cdots = \frac{1}{2}(1.2+2.3x+2.6x^2+2.10x^3+\cdots \cdots)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(1.2+2.3x+3.4x^2+4.5x^3+\cdots \cdots) = \text{ডানপক্ষ (প্রমাণিত)}$$

$$5. \text{ (i)} (1+x)^{\frac{21}{2}} \text{ ଏର ବିଜ୍ଞାତିତେ } (r+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ } T_{r+1} = \frac{\frac{21}{2} \left(\frac{21}{2} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{21}{2} - 2 \right) \dots \left(\frac{21}{2} - r + 1 \right)}{1.2.3 \dots r} \cdot x^r$$

$$\text{ଏବଂ } r\text{-ତମ ପଦ } T_r = \frac{\frac{21}{2} \left(\frac{21}{2} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{21}{2} - 2 \right) \dots \left\{ \frac{21}{2} - (r-1) + 1 \right\}}{1.2.3 \dots (r-1)} x^{r-1}$$

$$\frac{T_{r+1}}{T_r} = \frac{\frac{21}{2} - r + 1}{r} \cdot x = \frac{23 - 2r}{2r} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{23 - 2r}{3r}$$

$$T_{r+1} >= < T_r \text{ ବା, } \frac{T_{r+1}}{T_r} >= < 1 \text{ ବା, } \frac{23 - 2r}{3r} >= < 1 \text{ ବା, } 23 - 2r >= < 3r \text{ ବା, } 23 >= < 5r \text{ ବା, } 5r <= > 23 \text{ ବା, } r <= > \frac{23}{5} \text{ ବା, } r <= > 4\frac{3}{5}$$

r ଏର ମାନ ସର୍ବଦାଇ ଯୋଗବୋଧକ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣସଂଖ୍ୟା । କାଜେଇ $r = 4$ ହବେ ।

$\therefore 5$ -ତମ ପଦଟି ହବେ ବୃଦ୍ଧତମ ପଦ । (Ans.)

$$\text{ବୃଦ୍ଧତମ ପଦ} = T_{4+1} = T_5 = \frac{\frac{21}{2} \left(\frac{21}{2} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{21}{2} - 3 \right)}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^4 = \frac{21 \cdot 19 \cdot 17 \cdot 15}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} \cdot \frac{2^4}{3^4} = \frac{11305}{216} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$$(ii) \frac{T_{r+1}}{T_r} = \frac{\frac{2}{r(r+1)} x^r}{\frac{2}{2} x^{r-1}} = \frac{r+2}{r} x = \frac{r+2}{r} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{6+3r}{4r}$$

$$\text{ସଂଖ୍ୟାସୂଚକ ଭାବେ, } T_{r+1} >= < T_r \text{ ବା, } \frac{T_{r+1}}{T_r} >= < 1$$

$$\text{ବା, } \frac{6+3r}{4r} >= < 1 \text{ ବା, } 6+3r >= < 4r$$

$$\text{ବା, } 6 >= < r$$

$$\text{ବା, } r <= > 6$$

ଅତଏବ, 6 -ତମ ଏବଂ 7 -ତମ ପଦଟି ବୃଦ୍ଧତମ ପଦ ଏବଂ ଏରା ପରମପର ସମାନ ।

$$\therefore T_6 = T_{5+1} = \left(\frac{6.7}{2} \right) \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^5 = \frac{7.3^6}{4^5}$$

$$T_7 = T_{6+1} = \frac{7.8}{2} \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^6 = \frac{7.3^6}{4^5}$$

$$\therefore \text{ବୃଦ୍ଧତମ ପଦଟି} = \frac{7.3^6}{4^5}$$

$$6. \text{ (i)} \sqrt[3]{126} = (125+1)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 5 \left(1 + \frac{1}{125} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 5 \left(1 + \frac{1}{5^3} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= 5 \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{5^3} + \frac{\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1 \right)}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{5^6} + \dots \dots \dots \right\} = 5 \left(1 + \frac{1}{375} - \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{15625} + \dots \dots \dots \right)$$

$$= 5 + \frac{1}{75} - \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{3125} + \dots \dots \dots = 5 + 0.01333 - 0.1111 \times 0.00032 = 5 + 0.01333 - 0.00003552$$

$$= 5.01329 = 5.0133 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$$(ii) \sqrt[3]{1.03} = (1+0.03)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot (0.03) + \frac{\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1 \right)}{2!} \cdot (0.03)^2 + \dots \dots = 1 + 0.01 - \frac{1}{9} \times 0.0009$$

$$= 1.0099 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(iii)} \quad & \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{128}} = (128)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = (125+3)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = (5^3+3)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{5} \left(1 + \frac{3}{125}\right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \\
 & = \frac{1}{5} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{125} + \frac{-\frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{3}-1\right)}{2!} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{125}\right)^2 + \dots \dots \dots \right) \\
 & = \frac{1}{5} \left(1 - \frac{1}{125} + \frac{2}{9} \times \frac{9}{(125)^2} + \dots \dots \dots \right) = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{625} + \frac{2}{5 \times (125)^2} + \dots \dots \\
 & = 0.2 - 0.0016 + 0.0000256 = 0.1984256 = 0.1984 \text{ (Ans.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(iv)} \quad & \sqrt{4.004} = (4.004)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (4 + 0.004)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \left(1 + \frac{0.004}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2(1 + 0.001)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 & = 2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.001 + \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)}{2!} \times (0.001)^2 + \dots \dots \dots \right) \\
 & = 2 \left(1 + 0.0005 - \frac{1}{8} \times 0.000001 + \dots \dots \dots \right) = 2(1 + 0.0005 - 0.000000125 + \dots \dots) \\
 & = 2 + 0.001 - 0.00000025 = 2.00099975 = 2.0010 \text{ (Ans.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

7. (i) দেওয়া আছে, $1 + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3.5}{4.8} + \frac{3.5.7}{4.8.12} + \dots \dots \infty$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{প্রদত্ত ধারা} &= 1 + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\frac{3.5}{2 \cdot 2}}{2!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{\frac{3.5.7}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}}{3!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \dots \dots \dots \\
 &= 1 + \left(\frac{-3}{2}\right)\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) + \frac{\left(\frac{-3}{2}\right)\left(\frac{-3}{2}-1\right)}{2!} \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{\left(\frac{-3}{2}\right)\left(\frac{-3}{2}-1\right)\left(\frac{-3}{2}-2\right)}{3!} \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^3 + \dots \dots \\
 &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \left(\frac{2}{1}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} = 2^{\frac{3}{2}} = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ (Ans.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

বিকল্প সমাধান:

প্রদত্ত ধারাকে $(1+x)^n = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} x^2 + \dots \dots \infty$ এর সাথে তুলনা করে পাই,

$$nx = \frac{3}{4} \dots \dots \text{(i)}, \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} x^2 = \frac{3.5}{4.8} \dots \dots \text{(ii)}$$

সমীকরণ (ii) কে (i) দ্বারা ভাগ করে পাই,

$$\frac{(n-1)}{2!} \cdot x = \frac{15}{32} \times \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{nx - x}{2!} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{3}{4} - x = \frac{5}{8} \times 2; \text{ [মান বসিয়ে]}$$

$$\text{বা, } x = -\frac{1}{2}; \therefore n = \frac{3}{4} \times \left(\frac{-2}{1}\right) = \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$\therefore (1+x)^n = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$$(ii) \text{ প্রদত্ত ধারা} = 1 - \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3.5}{4.8} - \frac{3.5.7}{4.8.12} + \dots \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 + \left(\frac{-3}{2}\right)\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\left(\frac{-3}{2}\right)\left(\frac{-5}{2}\right)}{2!}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{\left(\frac{-3}{2}\right)\left(\frac{-5}{2}\right)\left(\frac{-7}{2}\right)}{3!}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \dots \dots \\ &= 1 + \left(\frac{-3}{2}\right)\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\left(\frac{-3}{2}\right)\left(\frac{-3}{2}-1\right)}{2!}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{\left(\frac{-3}{2}\right)\left(\frac{-3}{2}-1\right)\left(\frac{-3}{2}-2\right)}{3!}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \dots \dots \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{-3}{2}} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{\frac{-3}{2}} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{3}} \text{ (Ans.)} \end{aligned}$$

$$(iii) \text{ প্রদত্ত ধারা} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 + \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)\frac{1}{3} + \frac{\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{-1}{2}-1\right)}{2!}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{-1}{2}-1\right)\left(\frac{-1}{2}-2\right)}{3!}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 + \dots \dots \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{-1}{2}} = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{\frac{-1}{2}} = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ (Ans.)} \end{aligned}$$

$$(iv) \text{ প্রদত্ত ধারা} = 1 + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1.4}{6.12} + \frac{1.4.7}{6.12.18} + \dots \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}}{2!}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{7}{3}}{3!}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \dots \dots \\ &= 1 + \left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) + \frac{\left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)\left(\frac{-1}{3}-1\right)}{2!}\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{\left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)\left(\frac{-1}{3}-1\right)\left(\frac{-1}{3}-2\right)}{3!}\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^3 + \dots \dots \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{-1}{3}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{-1}{3}} = 2^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{2} \text{ (Ans.)} \end{aligned}$$

$$(v) \text{ প্রদত্ত ধারা} = 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{2.5}{1.2} \cdot \frac{1}{3^4} + \frac{2.5.8}{1.2.3} \cdot \frac{1}{3^6} + \dots \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{3}}{2!}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{8}{3}}{3!}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 + \dots \dots \\ &= 1 + \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{-1}{3}\right) + \frac{\left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{-2}{3}-1\right)}{2!}\left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{\left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{-2}{3}-1\right)\left(\frac{-2}{3}-2\right)}{3!}\left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)^3 + \dots \dots \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{-2}{3}} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{\frac{-2}{3}} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = \left\{ \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &= \left(\frac{9}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{9}{4}} \text{ (Ans.)} \end{aligned}$$

(vi) এখন,

$$p = e^{\ln p} = 1 + \frac{(\ln p)^2}{1!} + \frac{(\ln p)^3}{2!} + \dots \dots \dots \infty \dots \dots \quad (i)$$

আবার,

$$\frac{1}{p} = e^{\ln \frac{1}{p}} = e^{\ln p^{-1}} = 1 + \frac{(-\ln p)}{1!} + \frac{(-\ln p)^2}{2!} + \frac{(-\ln p)^3}{3!} + \dots \dots \dots \infty$$

২৩৬ উচ্চতর গণিত সমাধান ছিতীয় পত্র

$$\text{বা, } \frac{1}{p} = 1 - \frac{\ln p}{1!} + \frac{(\ln p)^2}{2!} - \frac{(\ln p)^3}{3!} + \dots \dots \dots \infty \dots \dots \text{(ii)}$$

সমীকরণ (i) ও (ii) যোগ করে পাই,

$$p + \frac{1}{p} = 2 \left[1 + \frac{(\ln p)^2}{2!} + \frac{(\ln p)^4}{4!} + \dots \dots \infty \right] \text{ (প্রমাণিত)}$$

8. (i) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$

ধরি, $u_n = \frac{1}{n!}$

$$u_{n+1} = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} = \frac{1}{(n+1)n!}$$

$$\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \frac{\frac{1}{(n+1)n!}}{\frac{1}{n!}} = \frac{1}{(n+1)n!} \times n! = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{1}{\infty+1} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0 < 1$$

D' Alembert অনুপাত পরীক্ষার সাহায্যে বলা যায় ধারাটি অভিসৃত।

(ii) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$

ধরি, $u_n = \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$

$$u_{n+1} = \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \times n(n+1) = \frac{n}{(n+2)} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{n}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{\infty}} = \frac{1}{1 + 0} = 1$$

∴ কোন সিদ্ধান্তে উপনীত হওয়া গেল না।

ধরি, $v_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$, যা অভিসৃত।

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{v_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n(n+1)}}{\frac{1}{n^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^2+n}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\infty}} = 1 \text{ যা, একটি অশূন্য সৌম সংখ্যা।}$$

সুতরাং তুলনামূলক পরীক্ষণ (comparision) এর সাহায্যে বলা যায় যে, ধারাটি অভিসৃত।

(iii) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$

আমরা জানি, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ ধারাটি অভিসৃত হবে যদি $p > 1$ হয়।

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ এখনে, $P = 2 > 1$ । সুতরাং ধারাটি অভিসৃত।

(iv) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+n^2}$

ধরি, $u_n = \frac{1}{1+n^2}$ এবং $v_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$; যা অভিসৃত।

$$\therefore \frac{u_n}{v_n} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+n^2}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{n^2} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + 1 \right)}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n^2} + 1}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{v_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n^2} + 1} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\infty^2} + 1} = 1; \text{ যা একটি}$$

অশূন্য সৌম সংখ্যা।

সুতরাং তুলনামূলক পরীক্ষণ এর সাহায্যে বলা যায় যে, ধারাটি অভিসৃত।

(v) $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2-1}$

ধরি, $u_n = \frac{1}{n^2-1}$ এবং $v_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$; যা অভিসৃত।

$$\therefore \frac{u_n}{v_n} = \frac{\frac{1}{n^2-1}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{n^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2} \right)}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{n^2}}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{v_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{\infty}} = \frac{1}{1 - 0} = 1;$$

যা একটি অশূন্য সৌম সংখ্যা।

সুতরাং তুলনামূলক পরীক্ষণ এর সাহায্যে বলা যায় যে, ধারাটি অভিসৃত।

$$(vi) \frac{1}{1.3} + \frac{1}{2.4} + \frac{1}{3.5} + \dots \dots$$

$$n \text{ ତମ ପଦ } = u_n = \frac{1}{n(n+2)} = \frac{1}{n^2(1+\frac{1}{n})}$$

ଏବଂ $v_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$; ଯା ଅଭିସୃତ ।

$$\therefore \frac{u_n}{v_n} = \frac{\frac{1}{n^2}(1+\frac{2}{n})}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{n}}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{v_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{n}} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{\infty}} = \frac{1}{1+0}$$

= 1; ଯା ଏକଟି ଅଶୂନ୍ୟ ସ୍ମୀମ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ।

ସୁତରାଂ ତୁଳନାମୂଳକ ପରୀକ୍ଷଣ ଏର ସାହାଯ୍ୟେ ବଲା ଯାଇ ଯେ,
ଧାରାଟି ଅଭିସୃତ ।

$$(vii) \frac{6}{1.3.5} + \frac{8}{3.5.7} + \frac{10}{5.7.9} + \dots \dots$$

$$n \text{ ତମ ପଦ } = u_n = \frac{2n+4}{(2n-1)(2n+1)(2n+3)}$$

ଧରି, $v_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$; ଯା ଅଭିସୃତ ।

$$\therefore \frac{u_n}{v_n} = \frac{(2n+4)n^2}{(2n-1)(2n+1)(2n+3)}$$

$$= \frac{n^3 \left(2 + \frac{4}{n}\right)}{n^3 \left(2 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(2 + \frac{3}{n}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{2 + \frac{4}{n}}{\left(2 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(2 + \frac{3}{n}\right)}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{v_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{4}{n}}{\left(2 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(2 + \frac{3}{n}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{2 + \frac{4}{\infty}}{\left(2 - \frac{1}{\infty}\right) \left(2 + \frac{1}{\infty}\right) \left(2 + \frac{3}{\infty}\right)} \\ = \frac{2 + 0}{(2-0)(2+0)(2+0)} = \frac{2}{8} \\ = \frac{1}{4}; \text{ ଯା ଏକଟି ଅଶୂନ୍ୟ ସ୍ମୀମ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ।}$$

ସୁତରାଂ ତୁଳନାମୂଳକ ପରୀକ୍ଷଣର ସାହାଯ୍ୟେ ବଲା ଯାଇ ଯେ,
ଧାରାଟି ଅଭିସୃତ ।

$$(viii) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n! n}{(n-1)! 3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n.(n-1)! n}{(n-1)! 3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{3^n}$$

ମନେ କରି, $U_n = \frac{n^2}{3^n}$

$$\therefore U_{n+1} = \frac{(n+1)^2}{3^{n+1}}$$

$$\text{ଏଥାନ୍}, \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} = \frac{\frac{(n+1)^2}{3^{n+1}}}{\frac{n^2}{3^n}}$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)^2}{3^{n+1}} \times \frac{3^n}{n^2}$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} \times \frac{3^n}{3^{n+1}}$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \cdot 3^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\infty}\right)^2$$

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

D' Alembert ଅନୁପାତ ପରୀକ୍ଷାର ସାହାଯ୍ୟେ ବଲା ଯାଇ
ଧାରାଟି ଅଭିସୃତ ।

► ବତ୍ତନିର୍ବାଚନି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର

1. କ;

2. କ;

3. କ;

4. କ; ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା: $T_{4+1} = {}^{11}C_4 \cdot m^4 \cdot x^4$

$$T_{5+1} = {}^{11}C_5 \cdot m^5 \cdot x^5$$

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନମତେ, ${}^{11}C_4 m^4 = {}^{11}C_5 m^5$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m^5}{m^4} = \frac{{}^{11}C_4}{{}^{11}C_5} = \frac{330}{462}$$

$$\therefore m = \frac{5}{7}$$

5. ଖ; ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା: $a = -3, n = 12, r = 6$

$$\therefore x = a \frac{r}{(n-r+1)}$$

$$\text{ବା, } x = (-3) \frac{6}{(12-6+1)} = \frac{-18}{7}$$

6. ଖ; ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା: $(1-x)^7$ ଏର ବିସ୍ତାରିତେ $(5+1)$ ତମ ପଦ

$$= {}^7C_5 \cdot 1^{7-5} \cdot (-x)^5$$

$$= {}^7C_5 \cdot (-1)^5 \cdot x^5$$

$$= -21x^5$$

৭. খ; ব্যাখ্যা: $(2-x)^9$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে $(5+1)$ তম পদ
 $= {}^9C_5 \cdot 2^{9-5} \cdot (-x)^5$
 $= {}^9C_5 \cdot 2^4 \cdot (-1)^5 \cdot x^5$
 $= -2016x^5$

৮. ক; ব্যাখ্যা: $(1+2x)^{-1}$
 $= \{1-(-2x)\}^{-1}$
 $= 1 + (-2x) + (-2x)^2 + \dots + (-2x)^n + \dots$
 $= 1 - 2x + 4x^2 + \dots + (-2)^n x^n + \dots$
 $\therefore x^n$ এর সহগ $= (-2)^n$

৯. খ; ব্যাখ্যা: $(1-3x)^{-2} = 1 + 2(3x) + 3.(3x)^2 + 4(3x)^3 + \dots + (n+1)(3)^n x^n + \dots$
 $\therefore x^n$ এর সহগ $= (n+1)3^n$

১০. ক; ব্যাখ্যা: $(1-x)^8(1+x)^7 = (1-x)(1-x^2)^7$
 $= (1-x)\{1 + {}^7C_1(-x^2) + {}^7C_2(-x^2)^2 + \dots + {}^7C_4(-x^2)^4 + \dots + (-x^2)^7\}$
 x^9 এর সহগ $= {}^7C_4 = 35$

১১. গ;

১২. খ; ব্যাখ্যা: $y = 2x - 3x^2 + 4x^3 - 5x^4 + \dots$
 $\Rightarrow -y = -2x + 3x^2 - 4x^3 + 5x^4 - \dots$
 $\Rightarrow 1-y = 1-2x + 3x^2 - 4x^3 + 5x^4 \dots$
 $\Rightarrow 1-y = (1+x)^{-2}$
 $\therefore (1+x) = (1-y)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

১৩. খ; ব্যাখ্যা: $y = x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots$
বা, $(1+y) = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots$
বা, $(1+y) = (1-x)^{-1}$
 $\therefore (1-x) = (1+y)^{-1}$

১৪. ঘ;

১৫. ক; ব্যাখ্যা: $\left(1-\frac{x}{5}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $= 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{-x}{5}\right) + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)}{2} \left(\frac{-x}{5}\right)^2 + \dots$
 $= 1 - \frac{1}{10}x - \frac{1}{200}x^2 + \dots$
 $\therefore x$ এর সহগ $= -\frac{1}{10}$

১৬. ক; ব্যাখ্যা: $\left(1-\frac{x}{8}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{8} + \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)}{2!} \left(\frac{x}{8}\right)^2 - \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}-2\right)}{3!} \left(\frac{x}{8}\right)^3 + \dots$
 x^3 এর সহগ $= \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}-2\right)}{3!} \times \frac{1}{8^3} = \frac{-1}{8192}$

১৭. খ; ব্যাখ্যা: $\left(x^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^3 = \left(\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2\right)^3 = \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^6$
 \therefore পদসংখ্যা $= 6+1=7$

১৮. ক; ব্যাখ্যা: x^n এর সহগ $= {}^{m+n}C_n$
 $= \frac{(m+n)!}{(m+n-n)! n!} = \frac{(m+n)!}{m! n!}$

১৯. ক; ব্যাখ্যা: $T_{(r+1)} = {}^{11}C_r \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{11-2r} \cdot x^{11-r} \cdot \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)^r \cdot x^{-2r}$
 $= {}^{11}C_r \cdot 3^{11-2r} \cdot 2^{-11+2r} \cdot (-1)^r \cdot x^{11-3r}$
প্রশ্নমতে, $11-3r=5 \therefore r=2$
 $\therefore T_{(2+1)} = {}^{11}C_2 \cdot 3^{11-4} \cdot 2^{-11+2.2} \cdot x^5$
 $= \frac{120285}{128} x^5$

২০. ঘ; ব্যাখ্যা: $(a+x)^n$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে মোট পদসংখ্যা $n+1$.
শেষ দিক থেকে r তম পদ প্রথম দিক থেকে $(n+1-r)$ তম পদ হবে।

$$\therefore T_{(n-r)+1} = {}^nC_{(n-r)} \cdot a^r \cdot x^{n-r} \mid$$

২১. ক; ব্যাখ্যা: $n=18$, সুতরাং পদসংখ্যা 19 এবং মধ্যপদ
 10 তম পদ x বর্জিত।

২২. ক;

২৩. ক; ব্যাখ্যা: $5(1-2x)^{-1} = 5(1+2x+2^2x^2+\dots+2^mx^m+\dots)$
 $\therefore x^m$ এর সহগ $= 5 \cdot 2^m$

২৪. খ; ব্যাখ্যা: $y = 3x + 6x^2 + 10x^3 + \dots$
 $\therefore 1+y = 1+3x+6x^2+10x^3+\dots$
বা, $(1+y) = (1-x)^{-3}$

২৫. খ; ব্যাখ্যা: $nx = -\frac{1}{5} \therefore x = -\frac{1}{5n}$
এবং $\frac{n(n-1)}{2} \times x^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5^2}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \times \frac{1}{25 \cdot n^2} = \frac{-1}{25 \cdot 2}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{n(n-1)}{n^2} = -1$
 $\Rightarrow n^2 - n = -n^2$
 $\Rightarrow 2n^2 - n = 0$
 $\Rightarrow n(2n-1) = 0$
 $\therefore n = \frac{1}{2} [n \neq 0]$
 $\therefore x = -\frac{1}{5} \times 2 = -\frac{2}{5}$

$$\therefore (1+x)^n = \left(1 - \frac{2}{5}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$$

২৬. খ; ২৭. ঘ;

28. କ; ସ୍ଥାନ୍ୟା: (iii) ସଠିକ ନୟ । କାରଣ, $(1 + 5x)^{13}$ ଏଇ ବିନ୍ଦୁତିତେ x^7 ଏର ସହଗ $(7+1)$ ତମ ପଦେ ବିଦ୍ୟମାନ ।
 $\therefore x^7$ ଏର ସହଗ = ${}^{13}C_7 \cdot 5^7$ ।

29. ଘ; ସ୍ଥାନ୍ୟା: (iii) $\frac{r \text{ ତମ ପଦ}}{(r+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ}} = \frac{T_{(r-1+1)}}{T_{(r+1)}}$

$$= \frac{\frac{n!}{(n-r+1)! (r-1)!} \times x^{r-1} \times a^{n-r+1}}{\frac{n!}{(n-r)! \cdot r!} \times x^r \times a^{n-r}}$$

$$= \frac{ar}{(n-r+1)x}$$

30. ଘ; 31. କ;

32. ଖ; ସ୍ଥାନ୍ୟା: (i) $\left(x^3 - \frac{1}{x^6}\right)^{15}$ ଏର ବିନ୍ଦୁତିତେ $(5+1)$ ତମ
 ପଦ = ${}^{15}C_5 \cdot (x^3)^{10} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^6}\right)^5 = -{}^{15}C_5$
 (ii) ମଧ୍ୟପଦ $\frac{15-1}{2} + 1$
 ବା, 8ମ ଏବଂ $\frac{15+1}{2} + 1$ ବା 9ମ ପଦ ।

33. ଗ;

34. କ; ସ୍ଥାନ୍ୟା: $(5+1)$ ତମ ପଦ = ${}^{13}C_5 \cdot x^{13-5} \cdot (-1)^5 \cdot x^{-15}$
 $= -{}^{13}C_5 \cdot x^{-7}$

35. ଖ;

36. ଘ; ସ୍ଥାନ୍ୟା: $t = \frac{(n+1)3x}{a+3x} = \frac{(9+1)3.3}{1+3.3} = 9$

$\therefore t$ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣସଂଖ୍ୟା । ସୁତରାଙ୍ଗ ବୃକ୍ଷମ ପଦ ହବେ ଦୁଇଟି । 9-ତମ
 ପଦ ଏବଂ $(9+1)$ ବା 10-ତମ ପଦ ।

37. ଗ; 38. ଖ; 39. କ;

40. ଖ; ସ୍ଥାନ୍ୟା: ଏଥାନେ, $a = 1, r = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2}{\frac{1}{1-3}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} < 1$

$$\therefore S = \frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

41. ଘ; ସ୍ଥାନ୍ୟା: $1 + \frac{1}{1.2} - \frac{1}{2.3} + \frac{1}{3.4} - \frac{1}{4.5} + \dots \dots$
 $= 1 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5}\right) + \dots$
 $= 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots \dots, \dots \infty\right) = 2 \ln 2$

42. ଘ;

43. କ; ସ୍ଥାନ୍ୟା: $\left(x + \frac{2}{x}\right)^8$ ଏର ବିନ୍ଦୁତିତେ ମଧ୍ୟପଦ = $\left(\frac{8}{2} + 1\right)$ ତମ
 $= (4+1)$ ତମ = ${}^8C_4 x^{8-4} \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^4 = 1120$

44. କ; 45. କ;

46. ଘ; ସ୍ଥାନ୍ୟା: $\left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}\right)^{10}$ ମଧ୍ୟପଦ = $\left(\frac{10}{2} + 1\right)$
 $= (5+1)$ ତମ ପଦ
 $= {}^{10}C_5 \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^5 \cdot \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^5 = {}^{10}C_5 = 252$

47. କ; ସ୍ଥାନ୍ୟା: $1 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{2.5}{1.2 \cdot 3^4} + \frac{2.5.8}{1.2.3 \cdot 3^6} + \dots \dots$

ଏଥାନେ, $a = 2, d = 5 - 2 = 8 - 5 = 3$

\therefore ଘାତ $n = -\frac{2}{3}, x = -\frac{1}{3}$

[କାରଣ, $nx = 2 \frac{1}{3^2}$ ବା, $\frac{-2}{3} x = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{3}$ ବା, $x = -\frac{1}{3}$]

\therefore ଯୋଗଫଳ = $\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{9}{4}}$

48. ଖ; ସ୍ଥାନ୍ୟା: $(3+kx)^9$ ଏର ବିନ୍ଦୁତିତେ

$$x^3 \text{-ଏର ସହଗ} = {}^9C_3 \cdot 3^{9-3} \cdot k^3$$

$$\text{ଏବଂ } x^4 \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} = {}^9C_4 \cdot 3^{9-4} \cdot k^4$$

$$\text{ପ୍ରଶ୍ନମତେ, } {}^9C_4 \cdot 3^{9-4} \cdot k^4 = {}^9C_3 \cdot 3^{9-3} \cdot k^3$$

$$\text{ବା, } k = \frac{{}^9C_3}{{}^9C_4} \cdot \frac{3^6}{3^5} = 2$$

49. ଗ; ସ୍ଥାନ୍ୟା: $(1+x)^4 (1+x^2)^5 = (1+2x+x^2)^2 (1+x^2)^5$
 $= (1+4x^2+x^4+4x+2x^2+4x^3)(1+{}^5C_1 x^2 +$
 ${}^5C_2 x^4 + {}^5C_3 x^6 + {}^5C_4 x^8 + x^{10})$
 $= (1+4x+6x^2+4x^3+x^4)(1+{}^5C_1 x^2 + {}^5C_2 x^4 +$
 ${}^5C_3 x^6 + {}^5C_4 x^8 + x^{10})$

ବିନ୍ଦୁତିତେ x^{12} ଆହେ ଏମନ ପଦମୂହେର ସମାନି

$$= 6x^2 \times x^{10} + x^4 \times {}^5C_4 x^8$$

$$= 6x^{12} + {}^5C_4 x^{12} = (6 + {}^5C_4) x^{12}$$

$$\therefore x^{12} \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} = 6 + {}^5C_4 = 6 + 5 = 11$$

50. ଘ; ସ୍ଥାନ୍ୟା: $(1+x)^{17}$ ଏର $(r+2)$ ବା $(r+1+1)$ ତମ ପଦ

$$(r+1+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦର ସହଗ} = {}^{17}C_{r+1}$$

ଏବଂ $(2r-1)$ ତମ ପଦ = $\{(2r-2)+1\}$ ତମ ପଦର
 ସହଗ = ${}^{17}C_{2r-2}$

$$\text{ପ୍ରଶ୍ନମତେ, } {}^{17}C_{r+1} = {}^{17}C_{2r-2}$$

$$\text{ବା, } r+1+2r-2 = 17 \text{ ବା, } 3r = 18 \text{ ବା, } r = 6$$

51. ଘ; ସ୍ଥାନ୍ୟା: $\left(x - \frac{k}{x}\right)^5$, ଏଥାନେ $r = \frac{5-1}{1-(-1)} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$

$$\therefore x \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} = {}^5C_2 (-k)^2 = 10k^2$$

$$\text{ପ୍ରଶ୍ନମତେ, } 10k^2 = 120 \text{ ବା, } k^2 = 12 \text{ ବା, } k = \pm \sqrt{12}$$

৫২. ষ; ব্যাখ্যা: $\frac{(-4)(-4-1)(-4-2)}{3!} (-x)^3$
 $= \frac{(-4) \times (-5)(-6)(-1)}{6} x^3 = 20x^3$

৫৩. গ; ব্যাখ্যা: $(1-x)^{-2}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে r তম
 বা $\{(r-1)+1\}$ তম পদের মান
 $= \frac{(-2-1)(-2-2) \dots \dots (-2-r+1+1)}{(r-1)!} (-x)^{r-1}$
 $= \{(-1)^{r-1}\}^2 \cdot \frac{2.3.4.5 \dots \dots r}{(r-1)!} \cdot x^{r-1}$
 $= \frac{r!}{(r-1)!} x^{r-1}$
 $= \frac{r(r-1)!}{(r-1)!} x^{r-1} = rx^{r-1}$

৫৪. ষ; ব্যাখ্যা: $y = x - x^2 + x^3 - x^4 + \dots \dots$
 বা, $-1 + y = -1 + x - x^2 + x^3 - x^4 + \dots \dots$
 বা, $1 - y = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 - \dots \dots$
 বা, $1 - y = (1+x)^{-1}$
 বা, $1 - y = \frac{1}{1+x}$
 $\therefore 1 + x = (1-y)^{-1}$

৫৫. ষ; ব্যাখ্যা: $\left(2x^2 - \frac{1}{2x^3}\right)^{10}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে $(r+1)$ তম
 পদ $= {}^{10}C_r \cdot (-1)^r \cdot 2^{10-2r} \cdot x^{20-5r}$
 শর্তমতে, $20-5r=0 \therefore r=4$
 $\therefore x$ বর্জিত পদের মান $= {}^{10}C_4 (-1)^4 \cdot 2^{10-8} = 840$

৫৬. ষ; ব্যাখ্যা: $\frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x})$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots - 1 + \frac{x}{1!} - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} - \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots \right)$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left(2 \frac{x}{1!} + 2 \frac{x^3}{3!} + 2 \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots \right)$
 $= x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots$

৫৭. ষ;

৫৮. ষ; ব্যাখ্যা: $\frac{1}{2}(e + e^{-1}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{5!} + \frac{1}{6!} + \dots + 1 - \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} - \frac{1}{5!} + \frac{1}{6!} - \dots \right)$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left(2 + \frac{2}{2!} + \frac{2}{4!} + \frac{2}{6!} + \dots \right)$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left(e + \frac{1}{e} \right) = 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{6!} + \dots \dots \infty$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{6!} + \dots \infty = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{e^2 + 1}{e} \right) = \frac{e^2 + 1}{2e}$$

৫৯. ষ; ব্যাখ্যা: $\left(2x + \frac{1}{6x}\right)^{10}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে $(r+1)$ তম পদ

$$= {}^{10}C_r 2^{10-r} \cdot x^{10-2r} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^r$$

$$\text{শর্তমতে, } 10-2r=0 \quad \therefore r=5$$

$$x$$
 বর্জিত পদের মান $= {}^{10}C_5 (2)^{10-5} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^5 = \frac{28}{27}$

৬০. ষ; ব্যাখ্যা: $\frac{1+2x}{1-x}$

$$= (1+2x)(1-x)^{-1} = (1-x)^{-1} + 2x(1-x)^{-1}$$

$$= (1+x+x^2+x^3+\dots+x^r+\dots \infty)$$

$$+ 2x(1+x+x^2+x^3+\dots+x^r+\dots \infty)$$

$$\therefore x^9 \text{ এর সহগ} = 1+2=3$$

৬১. ষ; ব্যাখ্যা: $r = \frac{np-m}{p-q} = \frac{18.1-8}{1-(-1)} = 5$

$$a^8 \text{ এর সহগ} = {}^{18}C_5 = 8568$$

৬২. ক; ব্যাখ্যা: $(r+1)$ তম পদ $= {}^9C_r \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{9-r} (x^2)^{9-r} \left(\frac{-1}{3x}\right)^r$
 $= {}^9C_r \frac{2^{9-r}}{3^{9-r}} \frac{(-1)^r}{3^r} x^{18-3r}$

$$\therefore 18-3r=0 \text{ বা, } r=6$$

$$\text{সুতরাং } x \text{ বর্জিত পদ} = {}^9C_6 \frac{2^3}{3^3} \frac{(-1)^6}{3^6} = \frac{224}{3^8}$$

৬৩. ষ; ব্যাখ্যা: $T_{r+1} = {}^6C_r (x^2)^{6-r} \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^r$

$$= {}^6C_r x^{12-2r} \cdot 2^r \cdot x^{-r}$$

$$= {}^6C_r 2^r x^{12-3r}$$

$$x \text{ বর্জিত পদের জন্য, } 12-3r=0$$

$$\text{বা, } r=4$$

$$\therefore x \text{ বর্জিত পদ} = {}^6C_4 2^4 = 240$$

৬৪. ষ; ব্যাখ্যা: $(1+ax)^8$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে $(r+1)$ তম পদ $= {}^8C_r (ax)^r = {}^8C_r a^r x^r$

$$\text{শর্তমতে, } {}^8C_3 a^3 = {}^8C_4 a^4 \quad \therefore a = \frac{4}{5}$$

৬৫. ষ; ব্যাখ্যা: $\frac{1}{(1-x)(3-x)} = \frac{1}{(1-x)(3-1)} + \frac{1}{(1-3)(3-x)}$

$$= \frac{1}{2(1-x)} - \frac{1}{2(3-x)}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2}(1-x)^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3^{-1} \left(1 - \frac{x}{3}\right)^{-1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}(1-x)^{-1} - \frac{1}{6} \left(1 - \frac{x}{3}\right)^{-1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^{10} + \dots] \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{6} \left[1 + \frac{x}{3} + \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^{10} + \dots\right] \\
 \therefore x^{10} \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{3^{10}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3^{10}}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^{11}}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

66. ସ୍ବାକ୍ଷରୀ: $x \times \left(\frac{-1}{x}\right) = -1 \quad \therefore r = \frac{n}{2} = \frac{16}{2} = 8$
 \therefore ମଧ୍ୟପଦ = ${}^{16}C_8 (-1)^8 = 12870$

67. କ;

68. କ; ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା: $\log_e(1 - 3x + 2x^2)^{-1}$
 $= \log_e(1 - 2x - x + 2x^2)^{-1}$
 $= \log_e\{(1 - 2x) - x(1 - 2x)\}^{-1}$
 $= \log_e\{(1 - x)(1 - 2x)\}^{-1}$
 $= \log_e\left\{\frac{1}{(1 - x)(1 - 2x)}\right\}$
 $= \log_e 1 - \log_e\{(1 - x)(1 - 2x)\}$
 $= 0 - \log_e(1 - x) - \log_e(1 - 2x)$
 $= - \left[-x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots - \frac{x^n}{n} - \dots \right]$
 $= - \left[-2x - \frac{(2x)^2}{2} - \dots - \frac{(2x)^n}{n} - \dots \right]$
 $\therefore x^n \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{2^n}{n} = \frac{1+2^n}{n}$

69. ଖ; 70. ସ;

71. କ; ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା: $\ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$
 $= \ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x)$
 $= \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots\right)$
 $\quad - \left(-x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots\right)$
 $= x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3}$
 $\quad + \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots$
 $= 2x + 2\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^5}{5} + \dots$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2x \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{x^4}{5} + \dots\right) \\
 \therefore \text{ସାଧାରଣ ପଦ} &= 2x \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2n-2}}{2n-1}\right) = \frac{2x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

72. ସ; ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା: $(1 + 3x)^{10}$ ଏର ବିସ୍ତରିତେ $(r+1)$ ତମ ପଦ
 $= {}^{10}C_r (3x)^r$
ଶର୍ତ୍ତମତେ, ${}^{10}C_4 (3x)^4 = {}^{10}C_5 (3x)^5$
ବା, $17010x^4 = 61236x^5$
 $\therefore x = \frac{5}{18}$

73. କ; ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା: $\left(2x^2 - \frac{1}{4x}\right)^{11}$ ଏର ବିସ୍ତରିତେ

$$r = \frac{np - m}{p - q} = \frac{11 \times 2 - 7}{2 - (-1)} = \frac{22 - 7}{3} = \frac{15}{3} = 5$$

$$x^7 \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} = {}^{11}C_5 2^{11-5} \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^5$$

$$= 462 \times 2^6 \times \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^5 = -\frac{231}{8}$$

74. କ; ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା: $\left(3x^2 - \frac{1}{3x}\right)^5$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (3x^2)^5 - {}^5C_1 (3x^2)^4 \left(\frac{1}{3x}\right) + {}^5C_2 (3x^2)^3 \left(\frac{1}{3x}\right)^2 \\
 &\quad - {}^5C_3 (3x^2)^2 \left(\frac{1}{3x}\right)^3 + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} = - {}^5C_3 \times 3^2 \frac{1}{3^3} = -\frac{10}{3}$$

75. ଗ

76. ସ; ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା: $\frac{1+2x}{(1-2x)^2}$
 $= (1+2x)(1-2x)^{-2}$
 $= (1+2x)\{1+2.2x+3.(2x)^2+\dots\}$
 $+ 10(2x)^9 + 11(2x)^{10} + \dots\}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore x^{10} \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} &= (11 \times 2^{10}) + (2 \times 10 \times 2^9) \\
 &= 21504
 \end{aligned}$$

77. ଗ; ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା: $\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \left\{1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right\}^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

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

$$\therefore \sqrt{2} = 1 + 1\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1.3}{2!2^4} + \frac{1.3.5}{3!2^6} + \dots \infty$$

78. ସ;

► সূজনশীল প্রশ্নের সমাধান

1. **ক** দেওয়া আছে, $f(x) = 1 - 2x - 15x^2$

$$\text{এখন, } f(x) = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } 1 - 2x - 15x^2 = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } 15x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{সমীকরণের নিশ্চায়ক} &= 2^2 - 4 \cdot 15(-1) \\ &= 4 + 60 = 64 = 8^2 \end{aligned}$$

নিশ্চায়ক পূর্ণবর্গ

\therefore মূলদ্বয় বাস্তব, অসমান ও মূলদ।

খ দেওয়া আছে, $g(x) = \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{14}$

ধরি, $g(x)$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে $(r+1)$ তম পদ x বর্জিত।

$$\begin{aligned} (r+1) \text{ তম পদ} &= {}^{14}C_r (x^2)^{14-r} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^r \\ &= {}^{14}C_r x^{28-2r} (-1)^r x^{-2r} \\ &= {}^{14}C_r (-1)^r x^{28-4r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 28 - 4r = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } 4r = 28$$

$$\therefore r = 7$$

$$\therefore x \text{ বর্জিত পদ} = {}^{14}C_7 (-1)^7 = -{}^{14}C_7 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

গ দেওয়া আছে, $f(x) = 1 - 2x - 15x^2$

$$= 1 - 5x + 3x - 15x^2$$

$$= 1(1 - 5x) + 3x(1 - 5x)$$

$$= (1 - 5x)(1 + 3x)$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{f(x)} = \frac{x}{(1 - 5x)(1 + 3x)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{5}}{(1 - 5x)\left(1 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{5}\right)} + \frac{-\frac{1}{3}}{\left\{1 - 5\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)\right\}(1 + 3x)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{5}}{(1 - 5x)\left(\frac{8}{5}\right)} + \frac{-\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{8}{3}(1 + 3x)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8(1 - 5x)} - \frac{1}{8(1 + 3x)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left[\frac{1}{(1 - 5x)} - \frac{1}{(1 + 3x)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} [(1 - 5x)^{-1} - (1 + 3x)^{-1}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \{(1 + 5x + 5^2x^2 + \dots + 5^r x^r + \dots) - (1 - 3x + 3^2x^2 - 3^3x^3 + \dots + (-3)^r x^r + \dots)\}$$

$$\therefore x^r \text{ এর সহগ } \frac{1}{8} \{5^r + (-3)^r\} \text{ (দেখানো হলো)}$$

2. **ক** দেওয়া আছে, $g(x) = px^2 + qx + r$

প্রশ্নমতে, $g(x) = 0$

$$\therefore px^2 + qx + r = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } 4p^2x^2 + 4pqx + 4pr = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } (2px)^2 + 2(2px) \cdot q + q^2 - q^2 + 4pr = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } (2px + q)^2 = q^2 - 4pr$$

$$\text{বা, } 2px + q = \pm \sqrt{q^2 - 4pr}$$

$$\text{বা, } 2px = -q \pm \sqrt{q^2 - 4pr}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{-q \pm \sqrt{q^2 - 4pr}}{2p} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

খ দেওয়া আছে, $\varphi(x) = 3 + x$

$$\therefore \varphi\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 3 + \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\therefore \left\{\varphi\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right\}^n = \left(3 + \frac{x}{2}\right)^n \text{ এর বিস্তৃতিতে সাধারণ পদ}$$

$$\text{অর্থাৎ, } (r+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^nC_r 3^{n-r} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^r = {}^nC_r 3^{n-r} 2^{-r} x^r$$

$$\therefore x^4 \text{ এর সহগ} = {}^nC_4 3^{n-4} 2^{-4}$$

$$x^5 \text{ এর সহগ} = {}^nC_5 3^{n-5} 2^{-5}$$

$$\text{প্রশ্নমতে, } {}^nC_4 3^{n-4} 2^{-4} = {}^nC_5 3^{n-5} 2^{-5}$$

$$\text{বা, } {}^nC_4 = {}^nC_5 2^{-1} 3^{-1}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{n!}{4!(n-4)!} = \frac{n!}{5!(n-5)!} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{1}{4!(n-4)(n-5)!} = \frac{n!}{5 \cdot 4!(n-5)!} \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{1}{n-4} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{1}{n-4} = \frac{1}{30}$$

$$\text{বা, } n-4 = 30$$

$$\therefore n = 34 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

গ দেওয়া আছে, $g(x) = px^2 + qx + r, p = 9$

$$q = -\frac{2}{3x}, r = \frac{1}{81x^2}$$

$$\therefore g(x) = 9x^2 - \frac{2}{3x} \cdot x + \frac{1}{81x^2}$$

$$= 9x^2 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{81x^2}$$

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

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

$$\therefore \{g(x)\}^7 = \left\{\left(3x - \frac{1}{9x}\right)^2\right\}^7 = \left(3x - \frac{1}{9x}\right)^{14}$$

ମନେ କରି, $\left(3x - \frac{1}{9x}\right)^{14}$ ଏର ବିସ୍ତୃତିତେ $(r+1)$ ତମ ପଦ
x ବର୍ଜିତ ।

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (r+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} &= {}^{14}C_r (3x)^{14-r} \left(-\frac{1}{9x}\right)^r \\ &= {}^{14}C_r 3^{14-r} x^{14-r} (-1)^r 9^{-r} x^{-r} \\ &= {}^{14}C_r (-1)^r 3^{14-r} 3^{-2r} x^{14-2r} \\ &= {}^{14}C_r (-1)^r 3^{14-3r} x^{14-2r} \end{aligned}$$

ଯେହେତୁ $(r+1)$ ତମ ପଦ x ବର୍ଜିତ,

ସେହେତୁ $14-2r=0$

ବା, $2r=14$

$\therefore r=7$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore x \text{ ବର୍ଜିତ ପଦର ମାନ} &= {}^{14}C_7 (-1)^7 3^{14-21} \\ &= -{}^{14}C_7 3^{-7} \text{ (Ans.)} \end{aligned}$$

3. କ ଦେଓଯା ଆଛେ, $R(x)=1+x$

$$\text{ଏଥନ, } \left| R\left(\frac{4x}{3}\right) \right| < 5$$

$$\text{ବା, } \left| 1 + \frac{4x}{3} \right| < 5$$

$$\text{ବା, } -5 < 1 + \frac{4x}{3} < 5$$

$$\text{ବା, } -5-1 < \frac{4x}{3} < 5-1$$

$$\text{ବା, } -6 < \frac{4x}{3} < 4$$

$$\text{ବା, } -6 \cdot \frac{3}{4} < x < 4 \cdot \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{ବା, } -\frac{9}{2} < x < 3$$

$$\therefore \text{ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ ସମାଧାନ: } -\frac{9}{2} < x < 3 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

4. ଦେଓଯା ଆଛେ, $R(x)=1+x$, $R\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)=1+\frac{1}{x}$

$$\begin{aligned} R(x) - R\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) &= 1+x - \left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right) \\ &= 1+x - 1 - \frac{1}{x} = x - \frac{1}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \left\{ R(x) - R\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right\}^{2n} = \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{2n}$$

$\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{2n}$ ଏର ବିସ୍ତୃତିତେ ପଦ ସଂଖ୍ୟା $(2n+1)$ ଟି ଯା
ବିଜୋଡ଼ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ।

$$\text{ସୁତରାଂ, ଏର ମଧ୍ୟପଦ ହବେ ଏକଟି ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ } \left(\frac{2n}{2} + 1\right)$$

ବା $(n+1)$ ତମ ପଦ ।

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (n+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} &= {}^{2n}C_n x^{2n-n} \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)^n \\ &= {}^{2n}C_n x^n \cdot (-1)^n \cdot x^{-n} = (-1)^n \cdot {}^{2n}C_n \\ &= (-1)^n \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{(2n-n)! n!} \\ &= (-1)^n \cdot \frac{2n \cdot (2n-1) \cdot (2n-2) \cdot (2n-3) \dots 4.3.2.1}{n! n!} \\ &= (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1.2.3.4 \dots (2n-3)(2n-2)(2n-1) 2n}{n! n!} \\ &= (-1)^n \cdot \frac{\{1.3.5 \dots (2n-3)(2n-1)\} \{2.4.6 \dots (2n-2) 2n\}}{n! n!} \\ &= (-1)^n \cdot \frac{\{1.3.5 \dots (2n-3)(2n-1)\} 2^n \{1.2.3.4 \dots (n-1).n\}}{n! n!} \\ &= \frac{\{1.3.5 \dots (2n-1)\}}{n! n!} (-1)^n 2^n \\ &= \frac{\{1.3.5 \dots (2n-1)\} n!}{n! n!} (-2)^n \\ &= \frac{1.3.5 \dots (2n-1)}{n!} (-2)^n \text{ (ଦେଖାନ୍ତ ହଲୋ)} \end{aligned}$$

g ଦେଓଯା ଆଛେ, $R(x)=1+x$

$$\therefore \{R(x)\}^n = (1+x)^n$$

ମନେ କରି, $(1+x)^n$ ଏର ବିସ୍ତୃତିତେ ତ୍ରମିକ ପଦଗ୍ରହ୍ୟ

$(r+1)$ ତମ, $(r+2)$ ତମ ଏବଂ $(r+3)$ ତମ

ଏଥନ, $(r+1)$ ତମ ପଦ = ${}^nC_r x^r$

$(r+2)$ ବା $(r+1+1)$ ତମ ପଦ = ${}^nC_{r+1} x^{r+1}$ ଏବଂ

$(r+3)$ ବା $(r+2+1)$ ତମ ପଦ = ${}^nC_{r+2} x^{r+2}$

$\therefore x^r, x^{r+1}$ ଏବଂ x^{r+2} ପଦଗ୍ରହ୍ୟର ସହଗ ଯଥାକ୍ରମେ nC_r ,
 ${}^nC_{r+1}$ ଓ ${}^nC_{r+2}$

ପ୍ରଶାନ୍ତରୀଳରେ, ${}^nC_r : {}^nC_{r+1} : {}^nC_{r+2} = 1 : 7 : 42$

ସୁତରାଂ, ${}^nC_r : {}^nC_{r+1} = 1 : 7$

$$\text{ବା, } \frac{{}^nC_r}{{}^nC_{r+1}} = \frac{1}{7} \quad \text{ବା, } 7 \cdot {}^nC_r = {}^nC_{r+1}$$

$$\text{ବା, } 7 \cdot \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} = \frac{n!}{(r+1)!(n-r-1)!}$$

$$\text{ବା, } 7 \cdot \frac{1}{r!(n-r)(n-r-1)!} = \frac{1}{(r+1)r!(n-r-1)!}$$

$$\text{ବା, } \frac{7}{n-r} = \frac{1}{r+1}$$

$$\text{ବା, } 7(r+1) = n-r$$

$$\text{ବା, } 7r+7+r=n$$

$$\therefore 8r=n-7 \dots \dots \dots \text{(i)}$$

$$\text{ଆବାର, } {}^nC_{r+1} : {}^nC_{r+2} = 7 : 42$$

$$\text{ବା, } \frac{{}^nC_{r+1}}{{}^nC_{r+2}} = \frac{7}{42}$$

বা, $6 \cdot {}^n C_{r+1} = {}^n C_{r+2}$

বা, $6 \cdot \frac{n!}{(r+1)!(n-r-1)!} = \frac{n!}{(r+2)!(n-r-2)!}$

বা, $\frac{6}{(r+1)!(n-r-1)(n-r-2)!} = \frac{1}{(r+2)(r+1)!(n-r-2)!}$

বা, $\frac{6}{n-r-1} = \frac{1}{r+2}$

বা, $6(r+2) = n-r-1$

বা, $6r+12+r = n-1$

$\therefore 7r = n - 13 \dots \dots \dots \text{(ii)}$

এখন, (i) নং হতে (ii) নং সমীকরণ বিয়োগ করে পাই,

$$8r - 7r = n - 7 - n + 13 \quad \therefore r = 6$$

(ii) এ $r = 6$ বসিয়ে $7 \times 6 = n - 13$

বা, $n = 42 + 13 = 55$ (Ans.)

4. ক দেওয়া আছে, $N = 3 + \frac{1}{x}$

$\therefore N^8 = \left(3 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^8$

$\therefore N^8$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে মোট পদসংখ্যা $= 8 + 1 = 9$, যা একটি বিজোড় সংখ্যা।

সুতরাং বিস্তৃতিতে একটি মধ্যপদ আছে এটি $\left(\frac{8}{2} + 1\right)$ তম

পদ বা, 5 তম পদ

$$\begin{aligned} \text{মধ্যপদ} &= {}^8 C_4 3^{8-4} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^4 = {}^8 C_4 3^4 \frac{1}{x^4} \\ &= 70 \times 81 \times \frac{1}{x^4} = \frac{5670}{x^4} \text{ (Ans.)} \end{aligned}$$

খ দেওয়া আছে, $M = 1 + 3x$, $N = 3 + \frac{1}{x}$

$$\begin{aligned} M^p N^q &= (1 + 3x)^p \left(3 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^q \\ &= (1 + 3x)^p \left(\frac{1 + 3x}{x}\right)^q = \frac{(1 + 3x)^{p+q}}{x^q} \end{aligned}$$

মনে করি, $M^p N^q$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে $(r+1)$ তম পদ ধূরক পদ।

$$\therefore (r+1) \text{ তম পদ} = \frac{1}{x^q} \cdot {}^{p+q} C_r (3x)^r = {}^{p+q} C_r 3^r x^{r-q}$$

$$\therefore r-q=0$$

বা, $r=q$

$\therefore (q+1) \text{ তম পদ ধূরক পদ এবং ধূরক পদের মান} = {}^{p+q} C_q 3^q$ (Ans.)

গ দেওয়া আছে, $P(x) = 3x - 6x^2 + 10x^3 - \dots$

এবং $y = P(x)$

বা, $y = 3x - 6x^2 + 10x^3 - \dots$

বা, $1-y = 1 - 3x + 6x^2 - 10x^3 + \dots$

বা, $1-y = (1+x)^{-3}$

বা, $1+x = (1-y)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$

বা, $1+x = 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)y + \frac{-\frac{1}{3}(-\frac{1}{3}-1)}{2!}$

$$y^2 - \frac{-\frac{1}{3}(-\frac{1}{3}-1)(-\frac{1}{3}-2)}{3!} y^3 + \dots \dots \infty$$

বা, $1+x = 1 + \frac{1}{3}y + \frac{2}{9}y^2 + \frac{14}{81}y^3 + \dots \dots \infty$

$\therefore x = \frac{1}{3}y + \frac{2}{9}y^2 + \frac{14}{81}y^3 + \dots \dots \infty$ (দেখানো হলো)

5. ক দেওয়া আছে, $F = b - cx$, $b = 7$, $x = \frac{30\sqrt{-2}}{c}$

$$\therefore \sqrt{F} = \sqrt{b - cx} = \sqrt{7 - c \cdot \frac{30\sqrt{-2}}{c}}$$

$$= \sqrt{7 - 30\sqrt{-2}} = \sqrt{7 - 30\sqrt{2}i}$$

$$= \sqrt{25 - 2 \cdot 15\sqrt{2}i - 18}$$

$$= \sqrt{5^2 - 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 3\sqrt{2}i + (3\sqrt{2}i)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(5 - 3\sqrt{2}i)^2} = \pm (5 - 3\sqrt{2}i) \text{ (Ans.)}$$

খ দেওয়া আছে, $F = b - cx$, $b = 1$, $c = 2$

$\therefore F = 1 - 2x$

$\therefore F^{-\frac{1}{2}} = (1 - 2x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

$(1 - 2x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে $(r+1)$ তম পদ

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

$$= \frac{(-1)^r \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}+1\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}+2\right) \dots \dots \left(r-1+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{r!} (-1)^r \cdot 2^r \cdot x^r$$

$$= (-1)^{2r} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \dots \dots (2r-1)}{2^r \cdot r!} \cdot 2^r \cdot x^r$$

$$= \frac{\{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \dots \dots (2r-1)\} \{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots \dots 2r\}}{r! (2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots \dots 2r)} x^r$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \dots \dots 2r}{r! 2^r (1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \dots \dots r)} x^r$$

$$= \frac{(2r)!}{2^r \cdot r! \cdot r!} x^r = \frac{(2r)!}{2^r (r!)^2} x^r$$

$$\therefore (r+1) \text{ তম পদের সহগ} = \frac{(2r)!}{2^r (r!)^2} \text{ (দেখানো হলো)}$$

গ) দেওয়া আছে, $F = b - cx$, $c = -3$

$$\therefore F = b + 3x$$

$$\therefore F^m = (b + 3x)^m$$

এখনে, প্রদত্ত দ্বিপদী রাশি $= (b + 3x)^m$ এর বিস্তৃতি

$$(b + 3x)^m = b^m + {}^m C_1 b^{m-1} (3x) + {}^m C_2 b^{m-2} (3x)^2 + \dots \dots \dots + (3x)^m$$

সুতরাং, প্রশ্নানুসারে, $b^m = p$ (i)

$${}^m C_1 b^{m-1} (3x) = \frac{21}{2} px \quad \dots \dots \dots \text{(ii)}$$

$$\text{এবং } {}^m C_2 b^{m-2} (3x)^2 = \frac{189}{4} px^2 \quad \dots \dots \dots \text{(iii)}$$

$$\text{এখন, (ii) নং হতে পাই, } m \cdot \frac{b^m}{b} \cdot 3x = \frac{21}{2} px$$

$$\text{বা, } m \cdot \frac{p}{b} = \frac{7}{2} p \quad [\text{(i) হতে}]$$

$$\therefore m = \frac{7b}{2} \quad \dots \dots \dots \text{(iv)}$$

আবার (iii) নং হতে পাই, ${}^m C_2 b^{m-2} (3x)^2 = \frac{189}{4} px^2$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{m(m-1)}{2!} \cdot \frac{b^m}{b^2} \cdot 9x^2 = \frac{189}{4} px^2$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{m(m-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{p}{b^2} = \frac{21}{4} p \quad [\text{(i) নং হতে } b^m = p]$$

$$\text{বা, } m(m-1) \cdot \frac{1}{b^2} = \frac{21}{2}$$

$$\text{বা, } 2m(m-1) = 21b^2$$

$$\text{বা, } 2 \cdot \frac{7b}{2} \left(\frac{7b}{2} - 1 \right) = 21b^2 \quad [\text{(iv) নং হতে}]$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{7b-2}{2} = 3b \quad [\text{উভয়পক্ষকে } 7b \text{ দ্বারা ভাগ করে}]$$

$$\text{বা, } 7b - 2 = 6b \quad \therefore b = 2$$

$$\text{(iv) নং এ } b = 2 \text{ বসিয়ে, } m = \frac{7}{2} \times 2 = 7$$

$$\text{(i) নং এ } b = 2, p = 7 \text{ বসিয়ে, } p = 2^7$$

$\therefore b, p$ ও m এর মান যথাক্রমে 2, 128 ও 7. (Ans.)

৬. ক) দেওয়া আছে, $P = 1 - 4x$

$$\frac{1}{|P|} \geq 3$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{1}{|1 - 4x|} \geq 3$$

$$\frac{1}{|1 - 4x|} \geq 3, \quad x \neq \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{বা, } |1 - 4x| \leq \frac{1}{3}, \quad x \neq \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{বা, } -\frac{1}{3} \leq 4x - 1 \leq \frac{1}{3}, \quad x \neq \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{2}{3} \leq 4x \leq \frac{4}{3}, \quad [1 \text{ যোগ করে}] \quad x \neq \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{6} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{3}, \quad x \neq \frac{1}{4} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

খ) দেওয়া আছে, $g(x) = 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots \infty$

ধরি, $y = g(x)$

$$\therefore x = g^{-1}(y)$$

$$\text{এখন, } y = 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots \infty$$

$$\text{বা, } 1 + y = 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots \dots \dots$$

$$\text{বা, } 1 + y = (1 - x)^{-2}$$

$$\text{বা, } 1 + y = \frac{1}{(1 - x)^2}$$

$$\text{বা, } (1 - x)^2 = \frac{1}{1 + y}$$

$$\text{বা, } (1 - x)^2 = (1 + y)^{-1}$$

$$\text{বা, } 1 - x = (1 + y)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{বা, } 1 - x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2}-1)}{2!}y^2$$

$$+ \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2}-1)(-\frac{1}{2}-2)}{3!}y^3 + \dots \dots \infty$$

$$\text{বা, } 1 - x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1.3}{4.2}y^2 - \frac{1.3.5}{8.6}y^3 \dots \dots \infty$$

$$\text{বা, } 1 - x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{8}y^2 - \frac{5}{16}y^3 \dots \dots \infty$$

$$\text{বা, } -x = -\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{8}y^2 - \frac{5}{16}y^3 + \dots \dots \infty$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{2}y - \frac{3}{8}y^2 + \frac{5}{16}y^3 - \dots \dots \infty$$

$$\therefore g^{-1}(y) = \frac{1}{2}y - \frac{3}{8}y^2 + \frac{5}{16}y^3 - \dots \dots \infty$$

$$\therefore g^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{8}x^2 + \frac{5}{16}x^3 - \dots \dots \infty \quad (\text{প্রমাণিত})$$

গ) দেওয়া আছে, $P = 1 - 4x$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{P}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-4x}} = (1-4x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{প্রদত্ত দ্বিপদী রাশি } (1-4x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \text{ এর বিস্তৃতিতে সাধারণ পদ} \\ = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-2\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-3\right) \dots \left(-\frac{1}{2}-r+1\right)}{r!} (-4x)^r$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^r \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}+1\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}+2\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}+3\right) \dots \left(r+\frac{1}{2}-1\right)}{r!} (-1)^r 4^r x^r$$

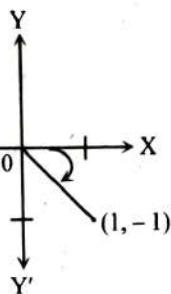
২৪৬ উচ্চতর গণিত সমাধান দ্বিতীয় পত্র

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{(-1)^{2r} \{1.3.5\dots(2r-1)\} \frac{1}{2^r}}{r!} . 2^{2r} x^r \\
 \therefore x^r \text{ এর সহগ} &= \frac{1.3.5\dots(2r-1)}{2^r r!} 2^{2r} \\
 &= \frac{\{1.3.5\dots(2r-1)\} \{2.4.6\dots2r\}}{r! \{2.4.6\dots2r\}} 2^r \\
 &= \frac{1.2.3.4\dots(2r-1).2r}{r!(1.2.3.4\dots r)2^r} 2^r \\
 &= \frac{(2r)!}{r!r!} = \frac{(2r)!}{(r!)^2} \text{ (দেখানো হলো)}
 \end{aligned}$$

7. **ক** দেওয়া আছে,

$$h(x) = 1 - x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{এখন, } z &= h(i) \\
 &= 1 - i
 \end{aligned}$$



যেহেতু z এর প্রতিরূপী বিন্দু চতুর্থ চতুর্ভাগে অবস্থিত;

$$\therefore \arg z = -\tan^{-1} \left| \frac{-1}{1} \right| = -\tan^{-1}(1) = -\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

খ দেওয়া আছে, $h(x) = 1 - x$

$$\therefore \sqrt{h\left(\frac{x}{6}\right)} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{x}{6}} = \left(1 - \frac{x}{6}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{প্রদত্ত রাশি} = \left(1 - \frac{x}{6}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x}{6}\right) + \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)}{2!} \left(-\frac{x}{6}\right)^2 \\
 &\quad + \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}-2\right)}{3!} \left(-\frac{x}{6}\right)^3 + \\
 &\quad \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}-2\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}-3\right)}{4!} \left(-\frac{x}{6}\right)^4 + \dots \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{6} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{6^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{2} \frac{x^3}{6^3} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{2} \frac{5}{2} \frac{x^4}{6^4} - \dots$$

...

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \left(1 - \frac{x}{6}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} &= 1 - \frac{1}{6} \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{12} \frac{x^2}{2^2} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{12} \frac{3}{18} \frac{x^3}{2^3} \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{18} \frac{5}{24} \frac{x^4}{2^4} (5 \text{ তম পদ পর্যন্ত}) \text{ (Ans.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$x = 4$ বসিয়ে পাই,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(1 - \frac{4}{6}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} &= 1 - \frac{1}{6} \frac{4}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{12} \frac{16}{4} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{12} \frac{3}{18} \frac{64}{8} - \dots \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{18} \frac{5}{24} \frac{256}{16} - \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{বা, } \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{18} - \frac{1}{54} - \frac{5}{648} - \dots \dots$$

$$\therefore 1 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{18} - \frac{1}{54} - \frac{5}{648} - \dots \dots = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ (দেখানো হলো)}$$

গ দেওয়া আছে, $h(x) = 1 - x$

$$\therefore h\left(\frac{x^2 - 8x + 9}{x^2 - 3x + 2}\right) = 1 - \frac{x^2 - 8x + 9}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2 - x^2 + 8x - 9}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$$

$$= \frac{5x - 7}{x^2 - 2x - x + 2}$$

$$= \frac{5x - 7}{x(x-2) - 1(x-2)}$$

$$= \frac{5x - 7}{(x-2)(x-1)}$$

$$= \frac{5.27}{(x-2)(2-1)} + \frac{5.1-7}{(1-2)(x-1)}$$

$$= \frac{3}{x-2} + \frac{2}{x-1}$$

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

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

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

$$\therefore x^n \text{ এর সহগ} = -\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} - 2 \cdot 1 = -\frac{3}{2^{n+1}} - 2 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

ঘ $(a+x)^8 = a^8 + {}^8C_1 a^7 x + {}^8C_2 a^6 x^2 + {}^8C_3 a^5 x^3$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\quad + {}^8C_4 a^4 x^4 + {}^8C_5 a^3 x^5 + {}^8C_6 a^2 x^6 + {}^8C_7 a x^7 + x^8 \\
 &= a^8 + 8a^7 x + 28a^6 x^2 + 56a^5 x^3 + 70a^4 x^4 + 56a^3 x^5 \\
 &\quad + 28a^2 x^6 + 8ax^7 + x^8 \text{ (Ans.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

ঙ $\left(\frac{a}{x} - bx^2\right)^n$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে,

সাধারণ পদ অর্থাৎ $(r+1)$ তম পদ

$$= {}^nC_r \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^{n-r} (-bx^2)^r$$

$$= (-1)^r {}^nC_r a^{n-r} b^r x^{-n+3r}$$

$n = 7$ হলে, $(r+1)$ তম পদ

$$= (-1)^r {}^7C_r a^{7-r} b^r x^{-7+3r} \dots (i)$$

ଆବାର, $n = 7$ ହେଲେ, $\left(\frac{a}{x} - bx^2\right)^n = \left(\frac{a}{x} - bx^2\right)^7$ ଏର
ବିନ୍ଦୁତିତେ ପଦସଂଖ୍ୟା $= (7+1) = 8$; ଯା ଜୋଡ଼ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ।
ସୁତରାଂ ବିନ୍ଦୁତିତେ ମଧ୍ୟପଦ ହବେ ଦୁଇଟି ଏବଂ ଏରା
 $\left(\frac{7-1}{2} + 1\right) = 4$ ତମ ଓ $\left(\frac{7+1}{2} + 1\right) = 5$ ତମ ପଦ ।

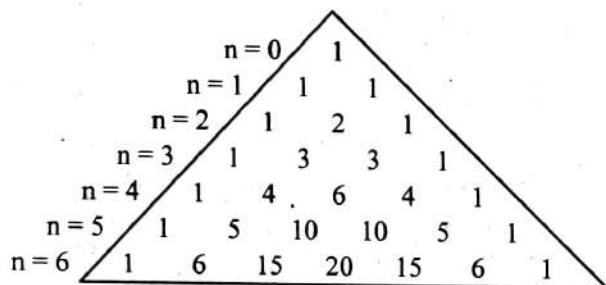
(i) $n=3$ ଏ $r=3$ ବସିଯେ, 4-ତମ ପଦ

$$= (-1)^3 {}^7C_3 a^{7-3} b^3 x^{-7+9} \\ = - {}^7C_3 a^4 b^3 x^2 = - 35 a^4 b^3 x^2$$

(ii) $n=4$ ଏ $r=4$ ବସିଯେ,

$$5\text{-ତମ ପଦ} = (-1)^4 {}^7C_4 a^{7-4} b^4 x^{-7+12} \\ = 35 a^3 b^4 x^5$$

୩



ପ୍ରୟାସକେଳେର ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ

ଏଥନ, ତ୍ରିଭୁଜଟି ହତେ ଦେଖା ଯାଇ, $n = 4$ ହେଲେ, ପ୍ରଥମ
ହତେ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପଦେର ସହଗ $= 4$ = ଶେଷ ହତେ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପଦେର
ସହଗ ।

$n = 5$ ହେଲେ, ପ୍ରଥମ ହତେ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପଦେର ସହଗ $= 5$ = ଶେଷ
ହତେ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପଦେର ସହଗ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଥମ ହତେ ତୃତୀୟ ପଦେର
ସହଗ $= 10$ = ଶେଷ ହତେ ତୃତୀୟ ପଦେର ସହଗ ।

$n = 6$ ହେଲେ, ପ୍ରଥମ ହତେ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପଦେର ସହଗ $= 6$ = ଶେଷ
ହତେ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପଦେର ସହଗ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଥମ ହତେ ତୃତୀୟ ପଦେର
ସହଗ $= 15$ = ଶେଷ ହତେ ତୃତୀୟ ପଦେର ସହଗ ।

(ଦେଖାନୋ ହଲୋ)

9. **୩** $\frac{1}{x-1} = -(1-x)^{-1}$ ଏର ବିନ୍ଦୁତି ବୈଧ ହବେ ଯଦି
 $|x| < 1$
ବା $-1 < x < 1$ ହୟ ।

ଆବାର, $\frac{1}{x-2} = -\frac{1}{2}\left(1-\frac{x}{2}\right)^{-1}$ ଏର ବିନ୍ଦୁତି ବୈଧ ହବେ ଯଦି

$\left|\frac{x}{2}\right| < 1$ ବା $|x| < 2$ ବା $-2 < x < 2$ ହୟ ।

x ଏର ବୈଧ ବ୍ୟାବ୍ଧି $= \{-1 < x < 1\} \cap \{-2 < x < 2\}$
 $= -1 < x < 1$
 $= |x| < 1$ (Ans.)

୩ $\frac{5x-7}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \frac{5-7}{(x-1)(1-2)} + \frac{10-7}{(x-2)(2-1)}$
[Cover-up Rule ଏର ସାହାଯ୍ୟେ]
 $= \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{3}{x-2}$
 $= \frac{2}{-(1-x)} + \frac{3}{-2\left(1-\frac{x}{2}\right)}$
 $= -2(1-x)^{-1} - \frac{3}{2}\left(1-\frac{x}{2}\right)^{-1}$

ଏଥନ, $-2(1-x)^{-1} = -2(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^n+\dots)$

x^n ଏର ସହଗ $= -2$

$$\text{ଏବଂ } -\frac{3}{2}\left(1-\frac{x}{2}\right)^{-1} = -\frac{3}{2}\left(1+\frac{x}{2}+\frac{x^2}{2^2}+\dots+\frac{x^n}{2^n}+\dots\right)$$

$$x^n \text{ ଏର ସହଗ } = -\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{-3}{2^{n+1}}$$

$\therefore \frac{5x-7}{(x-1)(x-2)}$ ଏର ବିନ୍ଦୁତିତେ x^n ଏର ସହଗ

$$= -2 - \frac{3}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$= -\left(2 + \frac{3}{2^{n+1}}\right) \text{(Ans.)}$$

୩ $(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)}{2!} x^2$
 $+ \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-2\right)}{3!} x^3 + \dots \dots$

ବିନ୍ଦୁତିତେ r -ତମ ପଦ,

$$u_r = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-2\right)\dots\left(-\frac{1}{2}-(r-2)\right)}{(r-1)!} x^{r-1}$$

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

($r+1$) ତମ ପଦ, u_{r+1}

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

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

$$\therefore \frac{u_{r+1}}{u_r} = -\frac{\left\{\frac{1}{2}+(r-1)\right\}(r-1)!}{r!} \frac{x^r}{x^{r-1}}$$

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

২৪৮ উচ্চতর গণিত সমাধান দ্বিতীয় পত্র

$$\therefore \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{r+1}}{u_r} = - \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2r}\right)x = -x < 1$$

যেহেতু দেওয়া আছে, $|x| < 1$

∴ D'Alembert অনুপাত পরীক্ষার সাহায্যে বলা যায় ধারাটি অভিসৃত।

$$10. \blacksquare (2+3x)^{-4} = \left\{2\left(1+\frac{3x}{2}\right)\right\}^{-4}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{16} \left\{1 + (-4) \left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) + \frac{(-4)(-4-1)}{2!} \left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^2 + \dots \dots \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \left\{1 - 6x + \frac{45x^2}{2} - \dots \dots \right\} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

বল এখানে, $P = \frac{\text{বল}}{\text{ক্ষেত্রফল (A)}} = \frac{\pi}{\pi r^2}$

$$= \frac{1}{\left(\theta^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{\theta^2}\right)^2} \quad [\text{উদ্বীপক হতে}]$$

$$= \left(\theta^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{\theta^2}\right)^6 = \left\{\left(\theta - \frac{1}{\theta}\right)^2\right\}^6$$

$$\therefore P = \left(\theta - \frac{1}{\theta}\right)^{12}.$$

এখন, ধরি $\left(\theta - \frac{1}{\theta}\right)^{12}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে θ বর্জিত পদ $(r+1)$ তম পদ

$$\therefore (r+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{12}C_r \cdot \theta^{12-r} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\theta}\right)^r$$

$$= {}^{12}C_r (-1)^r \theta^{12-2r}$$

শর্ত অনুসারে, $(r+1)$ তম পদে θ এর ঘাত 0 হবে।
 $\therefore 2r - 12 = 0, \therefore r = 6$

$$\therefore \theta \text{ বর্জিত পদ} = {}^{12}C_6 \cdot (-1)^6 = 924 \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

গ এখানে, $r = \left(\theta^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{\theta^2}\right)^{-3}$

বা, $r^{-1} = \left(\theta^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{\theta^2}\right)^3$ বা, $r^{-\frac{n}{3}} = \left(\theta^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{\theta^2}\right)^n$

বা, $r^{-\frac{n}{3}} = \left\{\left(\theta - \frac{1}{\theta}\right)^2\right\}^n \therefore r^{-\frac{n}{3}} = \left(\theta - \frac{1}{\theta}\right)^{2n}$

$$\left(\theta - \frac{1}{\theta}\right)^{2n} \text{ এর বিস্তৃতিতে পদ সংখ্যা } (2n+1) \text{ টি যা বিজোড় সংখ্যা।}$$

সুতরাং, এর মধ্যপদ হবে একটি অর্থাৎ $\left(\frac{2n}{2} + 1\right)$ বা $(n+1)$ তম পদ।

$$\therefore (n+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{2n}C_n \theta^{2n-n} \left(-\frac{1}{\theta}\right)^n$$

$$= {}^{2n}C_n \theta^n \cdot (-1)^n \theta^{-n}$$

$$= (-1)^n \cdot {}^{2n}C_n = (-1)^n \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{(2n-n)! n!}$$

$$= (-1)^n \cdot \frac{2n(2n-1)(2n-2)(2n-3) \dots 4.3.2.1}{n! n!}$$

$$= (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1.2.3.4 \dots (2n-3)(2n-2)(2n-1) 2n}{n! n!}$$

$$= (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1.3.5 \dots (2n-3)(2n-1)}{n! n!} \{2.4.6 \dots (2n-2) 2n\}$$

$$= (-1)^n \frac{1.3.5 \dots (2n-3)(2n-1)}{n! n!} 2^n \{1.2.3.4 \dots (n-1).n\}$$

$$= \frac{1.3.5 \dots (2n-1)}{n! n!} (-1)^n 2^n$$

$$= \frac{1.3.5 \dots (2n-1)}{n! n!} \frac{n!}{(-2)^n} \quad (\text{গুরুত্বপূর্ণ})$$

$$11. \blacksquare \left(x^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^6 = \left\{\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2\right\}^6 = \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{12}$$

যেহেতু, $(1+x)^n$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে $n+1$ সংখ্যক পদ আছে।

$$\therefore \text{পদের সংখ্যা} = 12 + 1 = 13 \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

খ দেওয়া আছে, $q_1 = q_2 = 10^{-4}$ কুলমূল
এবং $C = 9 \times 10^9$

উদ্বীপক অনুসারে, $y \propto \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$ বা, $y = C \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \dots \dots \text{(i)}$

এখন বিন্দুস্থিতির মধ্যবর্তী দূরত্ব 0.25 মিটার পরিবর্তন করলে আমরা পাই, $r = 1 + 0.25 = 1.25$ মিটার
সমীকরণ (i) হতে পাই,

$$y = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 10^{-4} \times 10^{-4}}{(1.25)^2} = 57.6 \text{ নিউটন} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

গ প্রদত্ত শর্ত অনুসারে, $y \propto \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$ বা, $y = C \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$

এখানে, $r = 1+x$

$$q_1 = q_2 = 10^{-4}$$

$$c = 9 \times 10^9$$

$$\therefore y = 9 \times 10^9 \times \frac{10^{-4} \times 10^{-4}}{(1+x)^2}$$

$$\text{বা, } y = 90 (1+x)^{-2}$$

$$\therefore y = 90 (1 - 2x + 3x^2 - 4x^3 + \dots \dots)$$

দ্বিপদীটির ১ম তিন পদ নিয়ে পাই,

$$y = 90 (1 - 2x + 3x^2)$$

আবার, $y = 180$

$$\therefore 90 (1 - 2x + 3x^2) = 180$$

$$\text{বা, } 3x^2 - 2x + 1 = 2$$

$$\text{বা, } 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

বা, $3x^2 - 3x + x - 1 = 0$

বা, $3x(x-1) + (x-1) = 0$

বা, $(x-1)(3x+1) = 0$

হয়, $x = 1$ অথবা $x = -\frac{1}{3}$

যেহেতু দূরত্ব ঋণাত্মক হবে না

সুতরাং, $x = 1$ (Ans.)

12. **ক** $S = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots + (-1)^r x^r + \dots$
 $\therefore x^r$ এর সহগ $= (-1)^r$. (Ans.)

খ $S = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots = (1+x)^{-1}$

বা, $S^{\frac{3}{2}} = (1+x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 - \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}-1\right)}{2!}x^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}-1\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}-2\right)}{3!}x^3 + \dots \\ &= 1 - \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3.5}{8}x^2 - \frac{3.5.7}{8.6}x^3 + \dots \\ &= 1 - \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{15}{8}x^2 - \frac{35}{16}x^3 + \dots \text{ (Ans.)} \end{aligned}$$

গ $S = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots$
 $= (1+x)^{-1}$

$\therefore \frac{1}{S^n} = \frac{1}{(1+x)^{-n}} = (1+x)^n$

$(1+x)^n$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে $(r+1)$ তম পদ $= {}^n C_r x^r$ এবং
 $(r+3)$ তম পদ $= {}^{n+2} C_{r+2} x^{r+2}$

প্রশ্নানুসারে,

${}^n C_r = {}^{n+2} C_{r+2}$ বা, $r+r+2=n$

$\therefore 2r=n-2$ (দেখানো হলো)

13. **ক** দেওয়া আছে, $f(x) = \left(x + \frac{1}{3x}\right)^{2n}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$\therefore f(x)$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে $(r+1)$ তম পদ এবং $(2n-r+1)$ তম পদব্যয় সমদূরবর্তী।

$\therefore (r+1)$ তম পদ $= {}^{2n} C_r x^{2n-r} \left(\frac{1}{3x}\right)^r = \frac{1}{3^r} \cdot {}^{2n} C_r x^{2n-2r}$ (Ans.)

আবার, $(2n-r+1)$ তম পদ $= {}^{2n} C_{2n-r} x^{2n-2n+r} \left(\frac{1}{3x}\right)^{2n-r}$
 $= {}^{2n} C_r x^{-2n+r+r} \cdot \frac{1}{3^{2n-r}}$
 $= \frac{{}^{2n} C_r}{3^{2n-r}} \cdot x^{2r-2n}$ (Ans.)

খ মনে করি, $f(x)$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে $(r+1)$ তম পদ x বর্জিত।

$\therefore (r+1)$ তম পদ $= \frac{1}{3^r} {}^{2n} C_r x^{2n-2r}$ ['ক' হতে]

যেহেতু পদটি x বর্জিত,

$\therefore 2n-2r=0$ অর্থাৎ $n=r$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore x \text{ বর্জিত পদটি} &= \frac{1}{3^n} \cdot {}^{2n} C_n = \frac{1}{3^n} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{n!(2n-n)!} \\ &= \frac{1}{3^n} \cdot \frac{2n(2n-1)(2n-2) \dots 4.3.2.1}{n! n!} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3^n} \cdot \frac{\{1.3.5\dots(2n-3)(2n-1)\} \{2.4.6\dots(2n-2)2n\}}{n! n!}$$

$$= \frac{2^n}{3^n} \cdot \frac{\{1.3.5\dots(2n-3)(2n-1)\} \{1.2.3\dots(n-1)(n)\}}{n! n!}$$

$$= \frac{1.3.5\dots(2n-3)(2n-1)}{n!} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \text{ (Ans.)}$$

গ দেওয়া আছে, $f(x) = \left(x + \frac{1}{3x}\right)^{2n}$

এখানে, $2n$ জোড় সংখ্যা। সুতরাং মধ্যপদ হবে $\left(\frac{2n}{2} + 1\right)$ তম

বা $(n+1)$ তম পদ।

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(x) \text{ এর বিস্তৃতির মধ্যপদ} &= {}^{2n} C_n \cdot x^n \left(\frac{1}{3x}\right)^{2n-n} \\ &= {}^{2n} C_n \cdot x^n \cdot \frac{1}{3^n x^n} \\ &= {}^{2n} C_n \cdot \frac{1}{3^n} \end{aligned}$$

আবার, $f(x) = \left(x + \frac{1}{3x}\right)^{2n}$; $n \in \mathbb{N}$

বা, $f(2x) = \left(2x + \frac{1}{6x}\right)^{2n}$

বা, $[f(2x)]^{\frac{3}{n}} = \left(2x + \frac{1}{6x}\right)^{2n \cdot \frac{3}{n}}$

$\therefore [f(2x)]^{\frac{3}{n}} = \left(2x + \frac{1}{6x}\right)^6$

$[f(2x)]^{\frac{3}{n}}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে মোট পদসংখ্যা $(6+1)$ বা, 7
যা একটি বিজোড় সংখ্যা। এক্ষেত্রে $\left(\frac{6}{2} + 1\right)$ বা, 4 তম
পদটি মধ্যপদ।

$$\therefore 4 \text{ তম পদ} = {}^6 C_3 (2x)^3 \left(\frac{1}{6x}\right)^3 = {}^6 C_3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3$$

$f(x)$ এর বিস্তৃতির মধ্যপদ ${}^{2n} C_n \cdot \frac{1}{3^n}$

শর্তমতে, $\frac{1}{3^n} {}^{2n} C_n = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 \cdot {}^6 C_3$

বা, $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n {}^{2n} C_n = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 \cdot {}^6 C_3$

$\therefore n=3$ (দেখানো হলো)

14. **ক** দেওয়া আছে,

$$f(x) = 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots \dots$$

$$= (1+1)x + (2+1)x^2 + (3+1)x^3 + \dots \dots$$

$$\therefore \text{সাধারণ পদ} = (n+1)x^n \text{ যেখানে } n = 1, 2, 3 \dots \dots$$

$$\text{যখন } n = 10 \text{ তখন } 10\text{ম পদ} = (10+1)x^{10}$$

$$= 11x^{10} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

খ দেওয়া আছে,

$$f(x) = 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots \dots$$

$$\therefore 1 + f(x) = 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots \dots + (n+1)x^n + \dots \dots$$

[উভয়পক্ষে 1 যোগ করে]

$$\text{বা, } 1 + f(x) = (1-x)^{-2}$$

$$\text{বা, } 1 + f(0.5) = (1-0.5)^{-2}$$

$$\text{বা, } 1 + f(0.5) = (0.5)^{-2}$$

$$\text{বা, } 1 + f(0.5) = 4$$

$$\text{বা, } f(0.5) = 4 - 1$$

$$\therefore f(0.5) = 3$$

গ নির্ণয় মান 3 (Ans.)

গ দেওয়া আছে,

$$f(x) = 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots \dots + (n+1)x^4 + \dots \dots$$

$$\text{ধরি, } f(x) = y \Rightarrow x = f^{-1}(y)$$

$$\therefore y = 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots \dots$$

$$\text{বা, } 1 + y = 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots \dots$$

$$\text{বা, } 1 + y = (1-x)^{-2}$$

$$\text{বা, } 1 + y = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$\text{বা, } (1-x)^2 = \frac{1}{1+y}$$

$$\text{বা, } (1-x)^2 = (1+y)^{-1}$$

$$\text{বা, } 1-x = (1+y)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{বা, } 1-x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)}{2!}y^2$$

$$+ \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-2\right)}{3!}y^3 + \dots \dots \infty$$

$$\text{বা, } 1-x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1.3}{4.2}y^2 - \frac{1.3.5}{8.6}y^3 + \dots \dots$$

$$\text{বা, } 1-x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{8}y^2 - \frac{5}{16}y^3 + \dots \dots$$

$$\text{বা, } -x = -\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{8}y^2 - \frac{5}{16}y^3 + \dots \dots$$

$$\text{বা, } x = \frac{1}{2}y - \frac{3}{8}y^2 + \frac{5}{16}y^3 - \dots \dots$$

$$\text{বা, } f^{-1}(y) = \frac{1}{2}y - \frac{3}{8}y^2 + \frac{5}{16}y^3 - \dots \dots$$

এখন y কে x দ্বারা প্রতিস্থাপন করে পাই,

$$\therefore f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{8}x^2 + \frac{5}{16}x^3 - \dots \dots \text{ (দেখানো হলো)}$$

15. ক $g(x) = (1-x)^{-1} (1-2x)^{-1}$

$$x \text{ এর বৈধ ব্যবধি} = \{x : -1 < x < 1\} \cap \{x : -1 < 2x < 1\}$$

$$= \{x : -1 < x < 1\} \cap \{x : -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}\}$$

$$= (-1, 1) \cap \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore \text{ব্যবধি: } -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

খ $g(x) = (1-x)^{-1} (1-2x)^{-1}$

$$= \{(1-x)(1-2x)\}^{-1} = \frac{1}{(1-x)(1-2x)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1-x)(1-2)} + \frac{1}{(1-\frac{1}{2})(1-2x)}$$

[cover-up rule এর সাহায্যে]

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

$$= 2\{1 + 2x + (2x)^2 + \dots \dots + (2x)^n + \dots \dots\} -$$

$$(1+x+x^2+\dots \dots + x^n+\dots \dots)$$

$$= 2\{1 + 2x + 4x^2 + \dots \dots + 2^n x^n + \dots \dots\} -$$

$$(1+x+x^2+\dots \dots + x^n+\dots \dots)$$

অতএব, x^n -এর সহগ $= 2.2^n - 1$ (দেখানো হলো)

গ উদ্ধীপক থেকে পাই,

$$f(x) = (1+x)^p, p \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\therefore f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right)^p$$

ধরি, $\left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right)^p$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে $(r+1)$ তম পদে x^2 আছে।

$$\therefore (r+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^p C_r (1)^{p-r} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^r = {}^p C_r \frac{x^r}{2^r}$$

যেহেতু এই পদটিতে x^2 আছে;

$$\text{সেহেতু } x^2 = x^r \therefore r = 2$$

$\therefore 2+1$ বা, 3 তম পদে x^2 আছে;

$$\therefore x^2 \text{ এর সহগ} = {}^p C_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2^2}$$

$$\text{বা, } 7 = \frac{p!}{2!(p-2)!} \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{বা, } 28 = \frac{p(p-1)(p-2)!}{2.1.(p-2)!}$$

ବା, $p^2 - p = 56$ ବା, $p^2 - p - 56 = 0$

ବା, $p^2 - 8p + 7p - 56 = 0$

ବା, $p(p - 8) + 7(p - 8) = 0$

ବା, $(p + 7)(p - 8) = 0$

ବା, $p = 8$ କିନ୍ତୁ $p + 7 \neq 0$.

$\therefore p = 8$ (Ans.)

16. **କ** ମନେ କରି, $\left(2x + \frac{1}{6x}\right)^{10}$ ଏର ବିସ୍ତାରିତ ରୀତରେ $(r+1)$ ତମ ପଦ x ବର୍ଜିତ ଅର୍ଥାଂ ଉଚ୍ଚ ପଦେ x^0 ବିଦ୍ୟମାନ ।

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (r+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} &= {}^{10}C_r (2x)^{10-r} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6x}\right)^r \\ &= {}^{10}C_r 2^{10-r} \cdot x^{10-r} \cdot 6^{-r} \cdot x^{-r} \\ &= {}^{10}C_r 2^{10-r} \cdot (3.2)^{-r} \cdot x^{10-2r} \\ &= {}^{10}C_r 2^{10-2r} \cdot 3^{-r} \cdot x^{10-2r} \end{aligned}$$

ଯେହେତୁ, ପଦଟିତେ x^0 ଆଛେ । ସୁତରାଂ $10 - 2r = 0$

ବା, $2r = 10 \therefore r = 5$

$\therefore 6$ ତମ ପଦଟି x ବର୍ଜିତ । (Ans.)

ଖ $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ ସମୀକରଣର ମୂଳ ଓ ସହଗେର ସମ୍ପର୍କ ହତେ ପାଇ, $\alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} \dots \dots$ (i) ଏବଂ $\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a}$

(i) ହତେ, $a\alpha + a\beta = -b$ ବା, $a\alpha + b = -\alpha\beta$

$\alpha\beta + b = -a\alpha$

ତାହାଲେ, $(a\alpha + b)^{-2} + (a\beta + b)^{-2}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{(a\alpha + b)^2} + \frac{1}{(a\beta + b)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{(-a\beta)^2} + \frac{1}{(-a\alpha)^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{\beta^2} + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right\} = \frac{1}{a^2} \left\{ \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha^2 \beta^2} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{a^2} \left\{ \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta}{(\alpha\beta)^2} \right\} = \frac{1}{a^2} \left\{ \frac{\left(\frac{-b}{a}\right)^2 - \frac{2c}{a}}{\left(\frac{c}{a}\right)^2} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{a^2} \left\{ \frac{b^2 - 2ac}{a^2} \times \frac{a^2}{c^2} \right\} = \frac{b^2 - 2ac}{a^2 c^2} \end{aligned}$$

ସୁତରାଂ $(a\alpha + b)^{-2} + (a\beta + b)^{-2} = \frac{b^2 - 2ac}{a^2 c^2}$ (ପ୍ରମାଣିତ)

ଗ ଦେଉୟା ଆଛେ, $y = 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots \dots$

ବା, $1 + y = 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots \dots$

ବା, $1 + y = (1 - x)^{-2}$ ବା, $1 + y = \frac{1}{(1 - x)^2}$

ବା, $(1 - x)^2 = \frac{1}{1 + y}$

ବା, $(1 - x)^2 = (1 + y)^{-1}$ ବା, $1 - x = (1 + y)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

ବା, $1 - x =$

$$1 - \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)}{2!} y^2 + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-2\right)}{3!} y^3 + \dots \dots$$

ବା, $1 - x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1.3}{4.2} y^2 - \frac{1.3.5}{8.6} y^3 + \dots \dots$

ବା, $1 - x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{8} y^2 - \frac{5}{16} y^3 + \dots \dots$

ବା, $-x = -\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{8} y^2 - \frac{5}{16} y^3 + \dots \dots$

$\therefore x = \frac{1}{2}y - \frac{3}{8} y^2 + \frac{5}{16} y^3 - \dots \dots$ (ଦେଖାନୋ ହଲେ)

17. **କ** $2x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x - 6 = 0$ ସମୀକରଣର ମୂଳଗୁଲି a, b ଓ c ହଲେ $a + b + c = \frac{-(-2)}{2} = 1$

ଏବଂ $abc = \frac{-(-6)}{2} = 3$

$\therefore a + b + c + abc = 1 + 3 = 4$ (Ans.)

ଖ ଦେଉୟା ଆଛେ, $g(x) = (1 - x)^n$

$n = \frac{1}{2}$ ହଲେ, $g(x) = (1 - x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

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

$$= 1 - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} - \frac{x^3}{16} - \dots \dots$$

ଏ ବିସ୍ତାରିତ ବୈଧ ହବେ ଯଦି $|x| < 1$ ଅର୍ଥାଂ $-1 < x < 1$ ହୁଏ ।
କାଜେଇ $x = 0.02$ ଏର ଜନ୍ୟା ବିସ୍ତାରିତ ବୈଧ ।

$$\therefore (1 - 0.02)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{0.02}{2} - \frac{(0.02)^2}{8} - \frac{(0.02)^3}{16} - \dots \dots$$

ବା, $\sqrt{\frac{98}{100}} = 1 - 0.01 - 0.00005 - 0.0000005 - \dots \dots$

ବା, $\frac{7}{10}\sqrt{2} = 0.9899495 \dots \dots$

ବା, $\sqrt{2} = \frac{9.899495}{7} \dots \dots = 1.4142136 \dots \dots$

$\therefore \sqrt{2} = 1.41421$ (ପ୍ରାଚୀ ଦଶମିକ ସ୍ଥାନ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ) (Ans.)

ଗ ଦେଉୟା ଆଛେ,

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(1 - px)(1 - qx)}$$

$p = 1$ ଏବଂ $q = 2$ ହଲେ, $f(x) = \frac{1}{(1 - x)(1 - 2x)}$

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

[cover-up rule ଏର ସାହାଯ୍ୟେ]

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

$$= 2\{1 + 2x + (2x)^2 + \dots \dots + (2x)^n + \dots \dots\}$$

$$- (1 + x + x^2 + \dots \dots + x^n + \dots \dots)$$

২৫২ উচ্চতর গণিত সমাধান বিভাগ পত্র

$$= 2 \{ 1 + 2x + 4x^2 + \dots \dots + 2^n x^n + \dots \dots \} \\ - (1 + x + x^2 + \dots \dots + x^n + \dots \dots)$$

অতএব, x^n -এর সহগ $= 2.2^n - 1 = 2^{n+1} - 1$ (Ans.)

18. **ক** দেওয়া আছে, $\frac{-1}{2} \leq x \leq 4$

$$\text{এখন, } \frac{-\frac{1}{2} + 4}{2} = \frac{\frac{7}{2}}{2} = \frac{7}{4}$$

উভয় পক্ষে $\frac{7}{4}$ বিয়োগ করে পাই,

$$-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{7}{4} \leq x - \frac{7}{4} < 4 - \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{-2 - 7}{4} \leq x - \frac{7}{4} \leq \frac{16 - 7}{4} \quad \text{বা, } \frac{-9}{4} \leq x - \frac{7}{4} \leq \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\therefore \left| x - \frac{7}{4} \right| \leq \frac{9}{4} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

খ দেওয়া আছে, $f(x) = p + x$

$$p = 2 \text{ এবং } x = -2i \text{ হলে } f(x) = 2 - 2i$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{f(x)} = \sqrt{2 - 2i}$$

$$\text{ধরি, } \sqrt{2 - 2i} = a + ib \text{(i)}$$

$$\text{বা, } 2 - 2i = (a + ib)^2 \text{ [বর্গ করে]}$$

$$\text{বা, } 2 - 2i = a^2 - b^2 + i 2ab$$

বাস্তব ও অবাস্তব অংশ সমীকৃত করে পাই,

$$a^2 - b^2 = 2 \text{(ii)}$$

$$2ab = -2 \text{(iii)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{এখন, } (a^2 + b^2)^2 &= (a^2 - b^2)^2 + 4a^2b^2 \\ &= (a^2 - b^2)^2 + (2ab)^2 \\ &= 2^2 + (-2)^2 = 4 + 4 = 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 = 2\sqrt{2} \text{(iv)}$$

$$(ii) + (iv) \Rightarrow 2a^2 = 2\sqrt{2} + 2$$

$$\text{বা, } a^2 = \sqrt{2} + 1 \quad \therefore a = \pm (\sqrt{2} + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(iv) - (ii) \Rightarrow 2b^2 = 2\sqrt{2} - 2$$

$$\text{বা, } b^2 = \sqrt{2} - 1 \quad \therefore b = \pm (\sqrt{2} - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

a ও b এর মান (i) নং সমীকরণে বসিয়ে পাই,

$$\sqrt{2 - 2i} = \pm \left\{ (\sqrt{2} + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} - i (\sqrt{2} - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{f(x)} = \pm \left[(\sqrt{2} + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} - i (\sqrt{2} - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] \text{ (Ans)}$$

গ দেওয়া আছে, $f(x) = p + x$

$$\therefore \{f(x)\}^n = (p + x)^n$$

এখন, $(p + x)^n$ এর বিস্তৃতি

$$\text{তৃতীয় পদ} = (2 + 1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^n C_2 p^{n-2} x^2$$

$$\text{চতুর্থ পদ} = (3 + 1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^n C_3 p^{n-3} x^3$$

$$\text{পঞ্চম পদ} = (4 + 1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^n C_4 p^{n-4} x^4$$

$$\text{শর্তমতে, } {}^n C_2 p^{n-2} x^2 = 240 x^2$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{n(n-1)}{2} p^{n-2} = 240$$

$$\text{বা, } n(n-1) p^{n-2} = 480 \dots \dots \text{(i)}$$

$$\text{আবার, } {}^n C_3 p^{n-3} x^3 = 160 x^3$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6} p^{n-3} = 160$$

$$\text{বা, } n(n-1)(n-2) p^{n-3} = 960 \dots \dots \text{(ii)}$$

$$\text{এবং } {}^n C_4 p^{n-4} x^4 = 60 x^4$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)p^{n-4}}{24} x^4 = 60x^4$$

$$\text{বা, } n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3) p^{n-4} = 1440 \dots \dots \text{(iii)}$$

$$\text{এখন (iii) } \div \text{ (ii) } \Rightarrow (n-3) p^{n-4-n+3} = \frac{1440}{960}$$

$$\text{বা, } (n-3) p^{-1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{n-3}{p} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{বা, } 3p = 2n - 6$$

$$\text{বা, } p = \frac{2n-6}{3} \dots \dots \text{(iv)}$$

$$\text{আবার, (ii) } \div \text{ (i) } \Rightarrow (n-2) p^{n-3-n+2} = \frac{960}{480}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{n-2}{p} = 2$$

$$\text{বা, } n-2 = 2p$$

$$\text{বা, } n-2 = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{2n-6}{3} \right)$$

$$\text{বা, } 3n-6 = 4n-12$$

$$\text{বা, } 4n-3n = 12-6 \quad \therefore n = 6$$

n এর মান (iv) এ বসিয়ে পাই,

$$p = \frac{2.6-6}{3} = \frac{12-6}{3} = \frac{6}{3} = 2$$

$$\therefore np = 6.2 = 12 \text{ (প্রমাণিত)}$$

$$19. \text{ **ক**} (3-y)^5 = -y^5 \left(1 - \frac{3}{y} \right)^5 = -y^5 \left\{ 1 + \left(-\frac{3}{y} \right) \right\}^5$$

এখন সহগের জন্য প্যাসকেলের ত্রিভুজ (পঞ্চম সারি পর্যন্ত):

1						
1	1					
1	2	1				
1	3	3	1			
1	4	6	4	1		
1	5	10	10	5	1	

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (3-y)^5 &= -y^5 \left\{ 1 + 5\left(\frac{-3}{y}\right) + 10\left(\frac{-3}{y}\right)^2 + 10\left(\frac{-3}{y}\right)^3 + 5\left(\frac{-3}{y}\right)^4 + \left(\frac{-3}{y}\right)^5 \right\} \\ &= -y^5 + 15y^4 - 90y^3 + 270y^2 - 405y + 243 \\ &= 243 - 405y + 270y^2 - 90y^3 + 15y^4 - y^5 \quad (\text{Ans.}) \end{aligned}$$

খ দেওয়া আছে, $f(x) = 3 + \frac{x}{2}$

$$\therefore \{f(x)\}^n = \left(3 + \frac{x}{2}\right)^n \text{ এর বিস্তৃতিতে সাধারণ পদ}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{অর্থাৎ } (r+1) \text{ তম পদ} &= {}^n C_r 3^{n-r} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^r \\ &= {}^n C_r (3)^{n-r} \cdot 2^{-r} \cdot x^r \end{aligned}$$

যদি $(r+1)$ তম পদে x^7 থাকে, তবে $r = 7$

আবার, যদি $(r+1)$ তম পদে x^8 থাকে তবে $r = 8$

সূতরাং x^7 এবং x^8 -এর সহগসম্মত পরম্পর সমান হলে,

$${}^n C_7 \cdot 3^{n-7} \cdot 2^{-7} = {}^n C_8 \cdot 3^{n-8} \cdot 2^{-8}$$

$$\text{বা, } {}^n C_7 \cdot 3^n \cdot 3^{-7} \cdot 2^{-7} = {}^n C_8 \cdot 3^n \cdot 3^{-8} \cdot 2^{-8}$$

$$\text{বা, } {}^n C_7 = {}^n C_8 \cdot 3^{-1} \cdot 2^{-1}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{n!}{7!(n-7)!} = \frac{n!}{8!(n-8)!} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{1}{7!(n-7)(n-8)!} = \frac{1}{8 \times 7!(n-8)!} \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{1}{n-7} = \frac{1}{48} \text{ বা, } n-7 = 48$$

$$\text{বা, } n = 48 + 7 \therefore n = 55 \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

গ দেওয়া আছে, $g(p) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} p$

$$\therefore g(4x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4x = 1 - 2x$$

$$\therefore \{g(4x)\}^{-\frac{1}{2}} = (1-2x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \text{ এর বিস্তৃতিতে } (n+1) \text{ তম পদ}$$

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

$$= \frac{(-1)^n \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}+1\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}+2\right) \cdots \left(n-1+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{n!} (-1)^n \cdot 2^n \cdot x^n$$

$$= (-1)^{2n} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdots (2n-1)}{2^n \cdot n!} \cdot 2^n \cdot x^n$$

$$= \frac{\{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdots (2n-1)\} \{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdots 2n\}}{n! (2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots 2n)} x^n$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdots 2n}{n! 2^n (1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots n)} x^n = \frac{(2n)!}{2^n \cdot n! \cdot n!} x^n = \frac{(2n)!}{2^n (n!)^2} x^n$$

$$\therefore (n+1) \text{ তম পদের সহগ} = \frac{(2n)!}{2^n (n!)^2} \quad (\text{দেখানো হলো})$$

$$20. \blacksquare (a+x)^4 = a^4 + 4a^3x + 6a^2x^2 + 4ax^3 + x^4$$

$\therefore (a+x)^4$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে x^3 এর সহগ 4a.

$$\text{প্রশ্নমতে, } 4a = 16 \text{ বা, } a = \frac{16}{4}$$

$$\therefore a = 4 \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

ঘ দেওয়া আছে, $z = 2x + 3y$

$$\therefore y = \frac{-1}{x^2} \text{ হলে, } z = 2x - \frac{3}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore z^{12} \text{ বা } \left(2x - \frac{3}{x^2}\right)^{12} \text{ এর বিস্তৃতিতে}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (r+1)-\text{তম পদ} &= {}^{12} C_r (2x)^{12-r} \left(\frac{-3}{x^2}\right)^r \\ &= {}^{12} C_r 2^{12-r} x^{12-r} (-3)^r x^{-2r} \\ &= {}^{12} C_r 2^{12-r} (-3)^r x^{12-3r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{প্রশ্নমতে, } x^{12-3r} = x^0$$

$$\text{বা, } 12-3r = 0 \text{ বা, } 12 = 3r$$

$$\text{বা, } r = \frac{12}{3} \therefore r = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore x \text{ বর্জিত পদটির মান} &= {}^{12} C_r 2^{12-r} (-3)^r \\ &= {}^{12} C_4 2^{12-4} \cdot (-3)^4 \quad [\because r = 4] \\ &= 495 \times 256 \times 81 \\ &= 10264320 \quad (\text{Ans.}) \end{aligned}$$

ঙ দেওয়া আছে, অভীষ্ট ফাংশন $z = 2x + 3y$ এবং

সীমাবদ্ধতার শর্তসমূহ: $x+2y \leq 8, x+y \leq 6, x, y \geq 0$

প্রদত্ত অসমতাগুলোকে সমতা ধরে প্রাপ্ত সমীকরণগুলোর লেখচিত্র অঙ্কন করি এবং সমাধানের সম্ভাব্য অনুকূল এলাকা নির্ণয় করি।

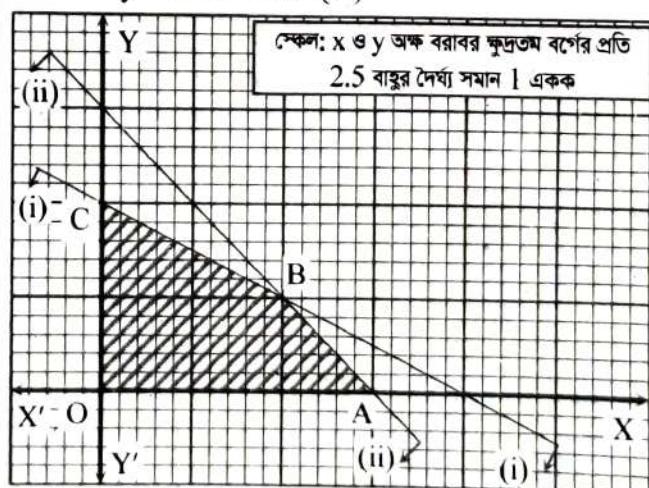
অতএব আমরা পাই,

$$x+2y = 8 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{8} + \frac{y}{4} = 1 \dots \dots \text{(i)}$$

$$x+y = 6 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{6} + \frac{y}{6} = 1 \dots \dots \text{(ii)}$$

$$x = 0 \dots \dots \dots \text{(iii)}$$

$$y = 0 \dots \dots \dots \text{(iv)}$$



লেখচিত্রে দেখা যায় যে, সমীকরণ (i) ও (ii) এর সকল বিন্দু এবং এদের যে পাশে মূল বিন্দু অবস্থিত সেই পাশের সকল বিন্দুর জন্য প্রদত্ত অসমতাগুলো সত্য। যেখানে $O(0, 0)$ হচ্ছে মূল বিন্দু।

চিত্রানুসারে, A, B ও C যথাক্রমে (ii) ও (iv); (i) ও (ii) এবং (i) ও (iii) এর ছেদ বিন্দু।

তাহলে, সম্ভাব্য সমাধান এলাকা হচ্ছে OABCO যা চিত্রে ছায়া ঘেরা এলাকা হিসাবে চিহ্নিত করা আছে এবং সম্ভাব্য সমাধান এলাকার কৌণিক বা প্রাণ্টিক বিন্দুগুলো যথাক্রমে-

$$O(0, 0), A(6, 0), B(4, 2) \text{ এবং } C(0, 4)$$

$$\text{এখন } O(0, 0) \text{ বিন্দুতে } z = 2 \times 0 + 3 \times 0 = 0$$

$$A(6, 0) \text{ বিন্দুতে } z = 2 \times 6 + 3 \times 0 = 12$$

$$B(4, 2) \text{ বিন্দুতে } z = 2 \times 4 + 3 \times 2 = 14$$

$$C(0, 4) \text{ বিন্দুতে } z = 2 \times 0 + 3 \times 4 = 12$$

স্পষ্টত: B(4, 2) বিন্দুতে z এর সর্বোচ্চমান পাওয়া যায়।

$$\therefore \text{সর্বোচ্চ মান } z_{\max} = 14 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

21. **ক** ধরি, $\sqrt{bi} = x$

$$\text{বা, } x^2 = bi \text{ বা, } x^2 = 8i \text{ [দেওয়া আছে, } b = 8]$$

$$\text{বা, } x^2 = 4 + 8i - 4 \text{ বা, } x^2 = 2^2 + 2.2.2i + (2i)^2$$

$$\text{বা, } x^2 = (2 + 2i)^2 \text{ বা, } x = \pm(2 + 2i)$$

$$\text{বা, } x = \pm 2(1 + i)$$

\therefore নির্ণেয় বর্গমূল $\pm 2(1 + i)$

খ দেওয়া আছে, $a = x^3$ এবং $\left(2a - \frac{2}{a}\right)^{10}$ বা, $\left(2x^3 - \frac{2}{x^3}\right)^{10}$

ধরি, $\left(2x^3 - \frac{2}{x^3}\right)^{10}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে $(r+1)$ তম পদ ধুবক

অর্থাৎ, x বর্জিত।

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (r+1) \text{ তম পদ} &= {}^{10}C_r \left(2x^3\right)^{10-r} \left(-\frac{2}{x^3}\right)^r \\ &= (-1)^r {}^{10}C_r \cdot 2^{10-r+r} \cdot x^{3(10-2r)} \\ &= (-1)^r {}^{10}C_r \cdot 2^{10} \cdot x^{3(10-2r)} \end{aligned}$$

$$(r+1) \text{ তম পদ } x \text{ বর্জিত হলে, } 3(10-2r) = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } 10 - 2r = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } r = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

$\therefore (5+1)$ বা 6-তম পদটি ধুবক এবং

$$\text{তার মান} = (-1)^5 \cdot {}^{10}C_5 \cdot 2^{10} = -258048 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

গ দেওয়া আছে, $a = x^3$, $b = 8$

$$\text{এবং } a - b = 0 \text{ বা, } x^3 - 8 = 0 \text{ বা, } x^3 - 2^3 = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } (x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4) = 0$$

$$\text{হয়, } x-2 = 0 \text{ অথবা, } x^2 + 2x + 4 = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } x = 2 \quad \therefore x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{(2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 4}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 16}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-12}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 \times (-3)}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

$$= -1 \pm \sqrt{3}i$$

$$\therefore z_1 = -1 + \sqrt{3}i \text{ এবং } z_2 = -1 - \sqrt{3}i$$

$$\text{এবং, } z_1 z_2 = (-1 + \sqrt{3}i)(-1 - \sqrt{3}i)$$

$$= 1 + \sqrt{3}i - \sqrt{3}i - 3i^2 = 1 - 3(-1) = 1 + 3 = 4$$

$$\therefore \arg(z_1 z_2) = \tan^{-1} \frac{0}{4} = 0$$

$$\arg(z_1) = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{-1} \right) = \pi - \tan^{-1} \sqrt{3} = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\arg(z_2) = \tan^{-1} \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{-1} = -\pi + \tan^{-1} \sqrt{3} = -\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\arg(z_1) + \arg(z_2) = \frac{2\pi}{3} + \left(-\frac{2\pi}{3} \right) = 0$$

$$\therefore \arg(z_1 z_2) = \arg(z_1) + \arg(z_2) \text{ (দেখানো হলো)}$$

22. **ক** দেওয়া আছে, $x = i$

$$\text{এবং } h(x) = \frac{-8x}{1-x^2} = \frac{-8(i)}{1-i^2} = \frac{-8i}{1-(-1)} = -4i$$

$$\therefore h(x) \text{ এর বর্গমূল} = \sqrt{-4i} = \sqrt{2-4i-2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^2 - 2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}i + (\sqrt{2}i)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}i)^2} = \pm(\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}i) \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$$\text{খ} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n! n}{(n-1)! 3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \cdot (n-1)! n}{(n-1)! 3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{3^n}$$

$$\text{মনে করি, } U_n = \frac{n^2}{3^n} \quad \therefore U_{n+1} = \frac{(n+1)^2}{3^{n+1}}$$

$$\frac{(n+1)^2}{3^{n+1}}$$

$$\text{এখন, } \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} = \frac{3^{n+1}}{\frac{n^2}{3^n}} = \frac{(n+1)^2}{3^{n+1}} \times \frac{3^n}{n^2} = \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} \times \frac{3^n}{3^{n+1}}$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \cdot 3^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\infty}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{3} < 1$$

D' Alembert অনুপাত পরীক্ষার সাহায্যে বলা যায় ধারাটি অভিসৃত।

গ) $h(x) = \frac{-8x}{1-x^2} = \frac{-8x}{(1+x)(1-x)}$
 $= \frac{-4}{1-x} + \frac{4}{1+x} = -4(1-x)^{-1} + 4(1+x)^{-1}$
 $= -4(1+x+x^2+x^3+\dots+x^r+\dots) +$
 $4(1-x+x^2-x^3+\dots+(-1)^r \cdot x^r+\dots)$
 $\therefore x^r \text{ এর সহগ} = -4 + 4 \cdot (-1)^r \text{ (Ans.)}$

23. ক) জটিল সংখ্যাটি: $-4 - 4i$

আর্গুমেন্ট, $\theta = \tan^{-1} \left| \frac{-4}{-4} \right| = \tan^{-1} 1$

যেহেতু বিন্দুটি তৃতীয় চতুর্ভাগে অবস্থিত।

\therefore নির্ণেয় আর্গুমেন্ট $= \tan^{-1} 1 - \pi = \frac{\pi}{4} - \pi = -\frac{3\pi}{4}$ (Ans.)

খ) প্রদত্ত বিস্তৃতি, $g(x) = \frac{1}{1-9x+20x^2}$
 $= \frac{1}{1-5x-4x+20x^2} = \frac{1}{1-5x-4x(1-5x)}$
 $= \frac{1}{(1-5x)(1-4x)}$
 $= \frac{1}{(1-5x)\left(1-\frac{4}{5}\right)} + \frac{1}{(1-4x)\left(1-\frac{5}{4}\right)}$ [‘cover-up rule’ অনুসারে]
 $= \frac{5}{1-5x} - \frac{4}{1-4x}$
 $= 5[1+5x+(5x)^2+\dots+(5x)^n+\dots] - 4[1+4x+\dots+(4x)^n+\dots]$ (Ans.)
 $\therefore x^n \text{ এর সহগ} = 5 \cdot 5^n - 4 \cdot 4^n = 5^{n+1} - 4^{n+1}$ (Ans.)

গ) দেওয়া আছে, দ্বিঘাত সমীকরণ, $mx^2 + nx + s = 0$

এখন, $m = 9, n = 2, s = -\frac{1}{3}(p+2)$ হলে,

সমীকরণটি

$$9x^2 + 2x - \frac{(p+2)}{3} = 0 \dots \dots \dots \text{(i)}$$

$$\therefore 27x^2 + 6x - (p+2) = 0$$

মনে করি, প্রদত্ত সমীকরণের মূলদ্বয় α ও α^2

তাহলে, $\alpha + \alpha^2 = -\frac{6}{27}$ এবং $\alpha \cdot \alpha^2 = \alpha^3$
 $= \frac{-(p+2)}{27} \dots \dots \dots \text{(i)}$

$$\therefore \alpha + \alpha^2 = \frac{-2}{9} \text{ বা, } 9\alpha + 9\alpha^2 = -2$$

$$\text{বা, } 9\alpha^2 + 9\alpha + 2 = 0 \text{ বা, } 9\alpha^2 + 6\alpha + 3\alpha + 2 = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } 3\alpha(3\alpha + 2) + 1(3\alpha + 2) = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } (3\alpha + 2)(3\alpha + 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore \alpha = -\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$(i) \text{ নং এ } \alpha = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ বসিয়ে,$$

$$\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 = -\frac{(p+2)}{27}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{-8}{27} = -\frac{(p+2)}{27}$$

$$\text{বা, } p+2 = 8$$

$$\text{বা, } p = 6$$

$$\text{আবার, (i) নং এ } \alpha = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ বসিয়ে,$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 = -\frac{(p+2)}{27}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{-1}{27} = -\frac{(p+2)}{27}$$

$$\text{বা, } p+2 = 1$$

$$\text{বা, } p = -1$$

$$\therefore p = 6, -1 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

24. ক) মনে করি, $x = \sqrt[3]{i}$

$$\text{বা, } x^3 = i \text{ [ঘন করে]$$

$$\text{বা, } x^3 - i = 0 \text{ বা, } x^3 + i^3 = 0 \quad [\because i^2 = -1]$$

$$\text{বা, } (x+i)(x^2 - ix + i^2) = 0$$

$$\text{হয় } x+i=0$$

$$\therefore x = -i$$

$$\text{অথবা, } x^2 - ix + i^2 = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } x^2 - ix - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } x = \frac{i \pm \sqrt{i^2 - 4(-1)}}{2} = \frac{i \pm \sqrt{-1+4}}{2}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{i \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt[3]{i} = -i, \frac{i \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

খ) দেওয়া আছে,

$$8x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0 \text{ সমীকরণের মূলদ্বয় } a \text{ ও } b.$$

$$\therefore a+b = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4} \text{ এবং } ab = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\text{এখন, } a + \frac{1}{b} + b + \frac{1}{a} = a + b + \frac{a+b}{ab} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{1} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \times 8 = \frac{3+24}{4} = \frac{27}{4}$$

$$\text{এবং } \left(a + \frac{1}{b}\right) \left(b + \frac{1}{a}\right) = ab + 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{ab} = \frac{1}{8} + 2 +$$

$$8 = \frac{1+80}{8} = \frac{81}{8}$$

$$\therefore \text{নির্ণেয় সমীকরণ: } x^2 - \left(\frac{27}{4}\right)x + \frac{81}{8} = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } 8x^2 - 54x + 81 = 0 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

গ. প্রদত্ত উদ্দীপক $= (1 + 3y)^{2n}$; এখানে, n এর যে কোন মানের জন্য $2n$ জোড় সংখ্যা।
কাজেই, বিস্তৃতিটিতে একটি মাত্র মধ্যপদ আছে।
মধ্যপদটি $= \left(\frac{2n}{2} + 1\right)$ তম পদ $= (n + 1)$ তম পদ
 \therefore মধ্যপদটির মান $T_{n+1} = {}^{2n}C_n \cdot (1)^{2n-n} \cdot (3y)^n$
 $= {}^{2n}C_n \cdot (1)^n \cdot (3y)^n = {}^{2n}C_n \cdot (3y)^n$
 $= \frac{\underline{2n}}{\underline{n} \ \underline{2n-n}} \cdot (3y)^n$
 $= \frac{\underline{2n} \cdot (2n-1) \cdot (2n-2) \cdot (2n-3) \dots 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{\underline{n} \cdot \underline{n}} (3y)^n$
 $= \frac{\underline{[2n(2n-2)(2n-4) \dots 4 \cdot 2] \ {[2n-1(2n-3) \dots 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1]}}}{\underline{n} \cdot \underline{n}} (3y)^n$
 $= \frac{\underline{2^n \{n(n-1)(n-2) \dots 2\} \ {1.3.5 \dots (2n-3)(2n-1)}}}{\underline{n} \cdot \underline{n}} 3^ny^n$
 $= \frac{\underline{[1.2.3 \dots (n-2)(n-1)n] \ {[1.3.5 \dots (2n-3)(2n-1)}}}{\underline{n} \cdot \underline{n}} 2^n \cdot 3^ny^n$
 $= \frac{\underline{n} \ \{1.3.5. \dots (2n-1)\}}{\underline{n} \cdot \underline{n}} 6^n \cdot y^n$
 $\therefore \frac{1.3.5. \dots (2n-1)}{\underline{n}} 6^n \cdot y^n$ (দেখানো হলো)

২৫. ক. $x^3 + x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0$ সমীকরণের একটি মূল $2i$ বা একটি জটিল সংখ্যা। কিন্তু জটিল মূল জোড়ায় থাকে; সুতরাং দ্বিতীয় মূলটি $-2i$ ।
ধরি, তৃতীয় মূল α
প্রদত্ত সমীকরণ হতে পাই,

$$2i + (-2i) + \alpha = -1$$

$$\text{বা, } \alpha = -1$$

$$\therefore \text{মূলগ্রাম, যথাক্রমে } \pm 2i, -1 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

খ. $lx^2 + mx + n = 0$ সমীকরণটির মূলদ্বয় a ও b হলে,
 $a + b = \frac{-m}{l}$ এবং $ab = \frac{n}{l}$
 এখন, $n/l(x^2 + 1) + (2nl - m^2)x = 0$
 $\text{বা, } l/n(x^2 + 1) - (m^2 - 2nl)x = 0$
 $\text{বা, } \frac{l/n(x^2 + 1)}{l^2} - \frac{1}{l^2}(m^2 - 2nl)x = 0$ [l^2 দ্বারা ভাগ করে]
 $\text{বা, } \frac{n}{l}(x^2 + 1) - \left(\frac{m^2}{l^2} - 2 \frac{n}{l}\right)x = 0$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{n}{l}(x^2 + 1) - \left\{ \left(\frac{-m}{l}\right)^2 - 2 \frac{n}{l} \right\} x = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } ab(x^2 + 1) - \{(a + b)^2 - 2ab\}x = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } abx^2 + ab - a^2x - b^2x = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } abx^2 - a^2x + ab - b^2x = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } ax(bx - a) - b(bx - a) = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } (bx - a)(ax - b) = 0$$

$$\therefore bx - a = 0 \quad \text{অথবা, } ax - b = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } x = \frac{a}{b} \quad \text{বা, } x = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\therefore \text{মূল দুইটি } \frac{a}{b} \text{ এবং } \frac{b}{a} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

গ. দেওয়া আছে, $l = 42$, $m = -13$, $n = 1$
 $\therefore \{\phi(x)\}^{-1} = (42x^2 - 13x + 1)^{-1}$
 $= (42x^2 - 7x - 6x + 1)^{-1}$
 $= \{7x(6x - 1) - 1(6x - 1)\}^{-1}$
 $= \{(6x - 1)(7x - 1)\}^{-1}$
 $= \frac{1}{(6x - 1)(7x - 1)}$
 ধরি, $\frac{1}{(6x - 1)(7x - 1)} \equiv \frac{A}{6x - 1} + \frac{B}{7x - 1}$
 উভয় পক্ষকে $(6x - 1)(7x - 1)$ দ্বারা গুণ করে পাই,
 $1 \equiv A(7x - 1) + B(6x - 1)$
 $x = \frac{1}{7}$ হলে, $1 = A\left(7 \times \frac{1}{7} - 1\right) + B\left(6 \times \frac{1}{7} - 1\right)$
 $\text{বা, } 1 = A \times 0 + B\left(-\frac{1}{7}\right) \quad \therefore B = -7$
 আবার, $x = \frac{1}{6}$ হলে, $1 = A\left(7 \times \frac{1}{6} - 1\right) + B\left(6 \times \frac{1}{6} - 1\right)$
 $\text{বা, } 1 = A \times \frac{1}{6} + B \times 0 \quad \therefore A = 6$
 $\therefore \frac{1}{(6x - 1)(7x - 1)}$
 $= \frac{6}{6x - 1} - \frac{7}{7x - 1}$
 $= \frac{6}{-(1 - 6x)} - \frac{7}{-(1 - 7x)}$
 $= \frac{7}{1 - 7x} - \frac{6}{1 - 6x}$
 $= 7(1 - 7x)^{-1} - 6(1 - 6x)^{-1}$
 $= 7\{1 + 7x + 49x^2 + \dots + 7^r \cdot x^r + \dots\}$
 $- 6\{1 + 6x + 36x^2 + \dots + 6^r \cdot x^r + \dots\}$
 $\therefore r = 99$ হলে, আমরা পাই,
 $7(1 + 7x + 49x^2 + \dots + 7^{99} \cdot x^{99})$
 $- 6(1 + 6x + 36x^2 + \dots + 6^{99} \cdot x^{99})$
 $\therefore x^{99}$ এর সহগ $= 7^{100} - 6^{100}$ (Ans.)

$$\begin{aligned}
 26. \quad & \left(y^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{y^2}\right)^8 = \left(y^2 - 2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{y^2}\right)^8 \\
 & = \left\{\left(y - \frac{1}{y}\right)^2\right\}^8 = \left(y - \frac{1}{y}\right)^{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

রাশিটির বিস্তৃতিতে পদসংখ্যা = $(16 + 1) = 17$ (Ans.)

ব) দেওয়া আছে, $f(x) = a + bx$
 $a = 1, b = -2$ হলে, $f(x) = 1 - 2x$
 $\{f(x)\}^{2m} = (1 - 2x)^{2m}$ রাশিটির ঘাত $2m$ যা জোড় সংখ্যা। সুতরাং মধ্যপদ ১টি। যা $\left(\frac{2m}{2} + 1\right)$
 বা, $(m + 1)$ -তম পদ।

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (1 - 2x)^{2m} \text{ এর বিস্তৃতিতে } (m + 1) \text{ তম পদ} \\
 & = {}^{2m}C_m 1^{2m-m} (-2x)^m = \frac{(2m)!}{m!(2m-m)!} (-2)^m x^m \\
 & = \frac{2m(2m-1) \dots \dots 6.5.4.3.2.1}{m!m!} (-2)^m x^m \\
 & = \frac{1.2.3.4.5.6 \dots \dots (2m-1)(2m)}{m!m!} (-2)^m x^m \\
 & = \frac{1.3.5 \dots \dots (2m-1)}{m!} \cdot \frac{2.4.6 \dots \dots 2m}{m!} (-2)^m x^m \\
 & = \frac{1.3.5 \dots \dots (2m-1)}{m!} \cdot \frac{2^m(1.2.3 \dots \dots m)}{m!} (-2)^m x^m \\
 & = \frac{1.3.5 \dots \dots (2m-1)}{m!} \cdot \frac{m!}{m!} (-4)^m x^m \\
 & = \frac{1.3.5 \dots \dots (2m-1)}{m!} (-4)^m x^m; m \in \mathbb{N} \text{ (Ans.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

গ) $f(x) = a + bx$
 $b = 2$ হলে, $f(x) = a + 2x$
 $\{f(x)\}^m = (a + 2x)^m$
 $(a + 2x)^m = a^m + {}^mC_1 a^{m-1} 2x + {}^mC_2 a^{m-2} (2x)^2 + \dots \dots + (2x)^m$
 সুতরাং প্রশ্নানুসারে, $a^m = k$ (i)
 ${}^mC_1 a^{m-1} (2x) = \frac{10}{3} kx$ (ii)
 ${}^mC_2 a^{m-2} (2x)^2 = \frac{40}{9} kx^2$ (iii)
(ii) নং হতে, $m \frac{a^m}{a} \cdot 2x = \frac{10}{3} kx$
 বা, $m \cdot \frac{k}{a} = \frac{5}{3} k$ বা, $\frac{m}{a} = \frac{5}{3}$
 বা, $5a = 3m$ ∴ $a = \frac{3m}{5}$ (iv)
(iii) নং হতে, $\frac{m(m-1)}{2!} \frac{a^m}{a^2} 4x^2 = \frac{40}{9} kx^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{বা, } \frac{m(m-1)}{2} \frac{k}{a^2} = \frac{10}{9} k \\
 & \text{বা, } 9m(m-1) = 20a^2 \\
 & \text{বা, } 9m(m-1) = 20 \left(\frac{3m}{5}\right)^2 \\
 & \text{বা, } 9m(m-1) = 20 \times \frac{9m^2}{25} \\
 & \text{বা, } 25m(m-1) = 20m^2 \\
 & \text{বা, } 5(m-1) = 4m \\
 & \text{বা, } 5m - 5 = 4m \\
 & \text{বা, } 5m - 4m = 5 \\
 & \therefore m = 5
 \end{aligned}$$

(iv) নং এ $m = 5$ বসিয়ে, $a = \frac{3}{5} \times 5 = 3$

(i) নং এ a ও m এর মান বসিয়ে, $3^5 = k$ বা, $k = 3^5$
 $\therefore a = 3, k = 3^5$ ও $m = 5$ (Ans.)

27. $4x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$

নিচায়ক $= (2)^2 - 4 \cdot (-1) \cdot 4 = 4 + 16 = 20$

যেহেতু সমীকরণটির নিচায়ক ধনাত্মক কিন্তু পূর্ণবর্গ নয়। অতএব সমীকরণটির মূলস্বয়, বাস্তব অসমান ও অমূলদ।

খ) $px^2 + qx + r = 0$ এর জন্য প্রশ্নটি সমাধান করা সম্ভব নয়। r এর স্থলে q হলে তা প্রমাণ করা সম্ভব।

মনে করি, $px^2 + qx + q = 0$

প্রদত্ত সমীকরণের মূলস্বয় $u\alpha$ এবং $v\alpha$

$$u\alpha + v\alpha = -\frac{q}{p} \text{ এবং } u\alpha \cdot v\alpha = \frac{q}{p}$$

$$\therefore u + v = -\frac{q}{p\alpha} \dots \dots \dots \text{(i)}$$

$$\therefore uv = \frac{q}{p\alpha^2} \dots \dots \dots \text{(ii)}$$

এখন, $\sqrt{\frac{u}{v}} + \sqrt{\frac{v}{u}} + \sqrt{\frac{q}{p}} = \frac{u+v}{\sqrt{uv}} + \sqrt{\frac{q}{p}}$

$$= -\frac{q}{p\alpha} + \sqrt{\frac{q}{p}} \quad [\text{(i) ও (ii) নং হতে}]$$

$$= -\frac{q}{p\alpha} \frac{\sqrt{p}\cdot\alpha}{\sqrt{q}} + \frac{\sqrt{q}}{\sqrt{p}}$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{q}}{\sqrt{p}} + \frac{\sqrt{q}}{\sqrt{p}} = 0$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{\frac{u}{v}} + \sqrt{\frac{v}{u}} + \sqrt{\frac{q}{p}} = 0 \text{ (প্রমাণিত)}$$

৭. প্রদত্ত রাশি $= \left(3x^2 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^n$

$n = 9$ হলে, $\left(3x^2 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^9$ এর মধ্যপদ হবে ২টি এবং তা হবে,

$$\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right) \text{ তম পদ} = \left(\frac{9+1}{2}\right) \text{ তম পদ} = 5 \text{ তম পদ}$$

$$\text{এবং } \left(\frac{n+1}{2} + 1\right) \text{ তম পদ} = \left(\frac{9+1}{2} + 1\right) \text{ তম পদ} = 6 \text{ তম পদ।}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \text{ তম পদ} &= (4+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^9C_4 (3x^2)^{9-4} : \left(\frac{-1}{x}\right)^4 \\ &= 126 \cdot 3^5 \cdot x^{10} \cdot \frac{1}{x^4} \\ &= 30618 x^6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6 \text{ তম পদ} &= (5+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^9C_5 (3x^2)^{9-5} : \left(\frac{-1}{x}\right)^5 \\ &= 126 \cdot 3^4 \cdot x^8 \cdot \frac{1}{x^5} \\ &= -10206 x^3 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore n = 9$ হলে মধ্যপদস্বয় $30618 x^6 - 10206 x^3$ (Ans.)

$n = 12$ হলে, $\left(3x^2 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{12}$ এর মধ্যপদ হবে একটি

$$\text{এবং তা হবে, } \left(\frac{n}{2} + 1\right) \text{ তম পদ} = \left(\frac{12}{2} + 1\right) \text{ তম পদ} = 7 \text{ তম পদ।}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7 \text{ তম পদ} &= (6+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{12}C_6 (3x^2)^{12-6} : \left(\frac{-1}{x}\right)^6 \\ &= 924 \cdot 3^6 \cdot x^{12} \cdot \frac{1}{x^6} \\ &= 673596 x^6 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore n = 12$ হলে মধ্যপদ $673596 x^6$ (Ans.)

28. **ক.** দেওয়া আছে,

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{p-x} = \frac{1}{q}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{p-x+x}{x(p-x)} = \frac{1}{q}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{p}{px-x^2} = \frac{1}{q}$$

$$\text{বা, } pq = px - x^2$$

$$\text{বা, } x^2 - px + pq = 0$$

এখন, $p = q = 1$ হলে আমরা পাই,

$$x^2 - x + 1 = 0 \dots \dots \text{(i)}$$

$$(i) \text{ নং এর পৃথায়ক} = (-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1 - 4 = -3 < 0$$

পৃথায়ক খণ্ডায়ক হওয়ায় প্রদত্ত সমীকরণটির মূলস্বয় জাতিল ও অসমান হবে।

দেওয়া আছে, $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{p-x} = \frac{1}{q}$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{p-x+x}{x(p-x)} = \frac{1}{q}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{p}{x(p-x)} = \frac{1}{q}$$

$$\text{বা, } x(p-x) = pq$$

$$\text{বা, } px - x^2 = pq$$

$$\therefore x^2 - px + pq = 0 \dots \dots \text{(i)}$$

মনে করি, (i) নং সমীকরণের মূলস্বয় α, β .

$$\alpha + \beta = p$$

$$\text{এবং } \alpha\beta = pq$$

প্রশ্নানুসারে, $\alpha - \beta = \pm r$

$$\text{বা, } (\alpha - \beta)^2 = r^2$$

$$\text{বা, } (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta = r^2$$

$$\text{বা, } p^2 - 4pq = r^2$$

$$\text{বা, } p^2 - 2 \cdot p \cdot 2q + (2q)^2 - 4q^2 = r^2$$

$$\text{বা, } (p - 2q)^2 = r^2 + 4q^2$$

$$\text{বা, } p - 2q = \pm \sqrt{r^2 + 4q^2}$$

$$\therefore p = 2q \pm \sqrt{r^2 + 4q^2} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

মনে করি, $\left(2x^3 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{20}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে $(r+1)$ তম পদে x^{12} এর সহগ বিদ্যমান।

$$\text{এখন, } (r+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{20}C_r (2x^3)^{20-r} \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)^r$$

$$= {}^{20}C_r 2^{20-r} x^{60-3r} (-1)^r x^{-r}$$

$$= {}^{20}C_r x^{60-4r} 2^{20-r} (-1)^r$$

যেহেতু পদটিতে x^{12} আছে।

$$\text{সুতরাং, } 60 - 4r = 12$$

$$\text{বা, } 4r = 60 - 12$$

$$\text{বা, } 4r = 48 \quad \therefore r = 12$$

$$\therefore x^{12} \text{ এর সহগ} = {}^{20}C_{12} 2^{20-12} (-1)^{12}$$

$$= 125970 \times 2^8$$

$$= 32248320 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

29. **ক.** $\left(2 - \frac{3}{x}\right)^{12}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে পদ সংখ্যা $12+1$

$= 13$ টি যা একটি বিজোড় সংখ্যা।

মধ্যপদ হবে একটি অর্থাৎ $\left(\frac{12}{2} + 1\right)$ তম পদ $= 7$ তম পদ

$$\therefore 7 \text{ বা } (6+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{12}C_6 2^{12-6} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{x}\right)^6$$

$$= {}^{12}C_6 2^6 \cdot \frac{3^6}{x^6}$$

$$= {}^{12}C_6 2^6 \cdot 3^6 \cdot x^{-6} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

ব) দেওয়া আছে, $a = -12, b = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (1+ax)^b &= (1-12x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ \text{রাশিটির বিস্তৃতিতে } (r+1) \text{ তম পদ,} \\ &= \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-2\right)\dots\left(-\frac{1}{2}-r+1\right)}{r!} (-12x)^r \\ &= \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)\dots\left\{-\left(\frac{2r-1}{2}\right)\right\}}{r!} (-12)^r \cdot x^r \\ &= \frac{(-1)^r \cdot \{1.3.5.\dots.(2r-1)\}}{2^r \cdot r!} (-1)^r \cdot (3.4)^r \cdot x^r \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{2r} \cdot \{1.3.5.\dots.(2r-1)\} \cdot \{2.4.6.\dots.2r\}}{2^r \cdot r! \cdot (2.4.6.\dots.2r)} \cdot 3^r \cdot 4^r \cdot x^r \\ &= \frac{1.2.3.4.5.6.\dots.(2r-1).2r}{2^r \cdot r! \cdot 2^r (1.2.3.\dots.r)} \cdot 3^r \cdot (2.2)^r \cdot x^r \\ &= \frac{(2r)!}{2^r \cdot 2^r \cdot r! \cdot r!} 3^r \cdot 2^r \cdot x^r = \frac{(2r)! \cdot 3^r}{(r!)^2} x^r \\ \therefore \text{বিস্তৃতিতে } x^r \text{ এর সহগ} &= \frac{(2r)! \cdot 3^r}{(r!)^2} \quad (\text{দেখানো হলো}) \end{aligned}$$

গ) প্রদত্ত সমীকরণ, $x^2 + (-1)^n px + q = 0$

$n = 2$ হলে,

$$x^2 + (-1)^2 px + q = 0$$

$$\therefore x^2 + px + q = 0$$

ধরি, $x^2 + px + q = 0$ সমীকরণের মূল দুইটি α ও β

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = -p \dots \dots \text{(i)}$$

$$\alpha\beta = q \dots \dots \text{(ii)}$$

এবং প্রদত্ত শর্তানুসারে

$$\alpha - \beta = \pm 1 \dots \dots \text{(iii)}$$

(i) নং এর উভয়পক্ষকে বর্গ করে পাই,

$$(\alpha + \beta)^2 = p^2$$

$$\text{বা, } (\alpha - \beta)^2 + 4\alpha\beta = p^2$$

বা, $1 + 4q = p^2$ [(ii) ও (iii) নং হতে মান বসিয়ে]

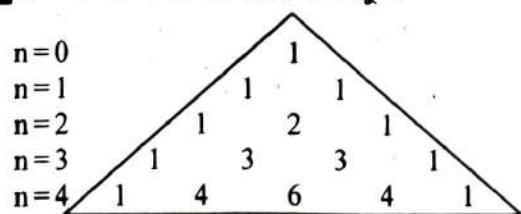
$$\text{বা, } p^2 + 4q^2 = 1 + 4q + 4q^2$$

[উভয়পক্ষে $4q^2$ (একটি ধূবক) যোগ করে]

$$\therefore p^2 + 4q^2 = (1 + 2q)^2 \quad (\text{দেখানো হলো})$$

বিস্তৃত প্রশ্নে তুল আছে। $2q^2$ এর স্থলে $2q$ হবে।

30. ক) $n = 4$ এর জন্য প্যাসকেলের ত্রিভুজ—



খ) দেওয়া আছে, $f(x) = \left(2 - \frac{3}{x}\right)^{15}$

মনে করি, বিস্তৃতির $(r+1)$ তম পদ x বর্জিত।

$$\therefore (r+1)\text{তম পদ} = {}^{15}C_r (2)^{15-r} \cdot \left(\frac{-3}{x}\right)^r \\ = {}^{15}C_r 2^{15-r} (-3)^r \cdot x^{-r}$$

যেহেতু $(r+1)$ তম পদ x বর্জিত

$$\therefore -r = 0$$

$$\therefore r = 0$$

এবং $(r+1) = (0+1) = 1$ বা ১ম পদ x বর্জিত এবং
এর মান $= {}^{15}C_0 2^{15-0} (-3)^0 = 32768$ (Ans.)

গ) দেওয়া আছে, $f(x) = \left(2 - \frac{3}{x}\right)^{15}$

যেহেতু $f(x)$ এর বিস্তৃতির ঘাত 15, যা বিজোড়।

সুতরাং বিস্তৃতির মধ্যপদ হবে 2টি।

$$\therefore \text{মধ্যপদ দুইটি } \left(\frac{15+1}{2}\right) = 8 \text{ তম পদ}$$

$$\text{এবং } \left(\frac{15+3}{2}\right) = 9 \text{ তম পদ}$$

এখন, $(7+1)$ বা 8 তম পদ $= {}^{15}C_7 2^{15-7} \cdot (-3)^7 \cdot x^{-7}$

$$= {}^{15}C_7 \cdot 2^8 \cdot (-3)^7 \cdot x^{-7}$$

$$= {}^{15}C_7 \cdot 2^8 \cdot (-3)^7 [\text{যখন } x = 1]$$

আবার, $(8+1)$ বা 9 তম পদ $= {}^{15}C_8 \cdot 2^{15-8} \cdot (-3)^8 \cdot x^{-8}$

$$= {}^{15}C_8 \cdot 2^7 \cdot (-3)^8 \cdot x^{-8}$$

$$= {}^{15}C_8 \cdot 2^7 \cdot (-3)^8 [\text{যখন, } x = 1]$$

∴ মধ্যপদ দুইটির মধ্যে পার্শ্বক্য

$$= \{{}^{15}C_8 \cdot 2^7 \cdot (-3)^8\} - \{{}^{15}C_7 \cdot 2^8 \cdot (-3)^7\}$$

$$= 9006940800 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

31. ক) প্রদত্ত সমীকরণ, $6x^2 - 5x - 1 = 0$

$$\text{সমীকরণটির নিশ্চায়ক} = (-5)^2 - 4 \times 6 \times (-1) = 25 + 24 \\ = 49 = 7^2 \text{ যা একটি পূর্ণবর্গ সংখ্যা।}$$

∴ মূলব্রহ্ম মূলদ ও অসমান হবে।

খ) দেওয়া আছে, $A = \left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{x}{2}\right)^n$

n জোড় সংখ্যা হলে একটি মধ্যপদ থাকবে। (Ans.)

$n = 21$ হলে মধ্যপদ থাকবে দুইটি।

$$\text{এগুলি হল } \left(\frac{21-1}{2} + 1\right) \text{ তম ও } \left(\frac{21+1}{2} + 1\right) \text{ তম পদব্রহ্ম}$$

বা, 11 তম এবং 12 তম পদব্রহ্ম

$$11 \text{ তম পদ বা } (10+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{21}C_{10} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^{21-10} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{10}$$

$$= {}^{21}C_{10} \cdot \frac{2^{11}}{x^{11}} \cdot \frac{x^{10}}{2^{10}}$$

$$= {}^{21}C_{10} \cdot \frac{2}{x} = \frac{705432}{x} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$$12 \text{ তম পদ বা } (11+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{21}C_{11} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^{21-11} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{11}$$

$$= {}^{21}C_{11} \cdot \frac{2^{10}}{x^{10}} \cdot \frac{x^{11}}{2^{11}} = {}^{21}C_{11} \cdot \frac{x}{2} = 176358x \text{ (Ans.)}$$

বিলো আছে, $B = (1 - 9x + 20x^2)^{-1}$

$$= \frac{1}{20x^2 - 9x + 1} = \frac{1}{20x^2 - 4x - 5x + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4x(5x - 1) - 1(5x - 1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(4x - 1)(5x - 1)}$$

$$\text{ধরি, } \frac{1}{(4x - 1)(5x - 1)} = \frac{A}{4x - 1} + \frac{B}{5x - 1}$$

$$(4x - 1)(5x - 1) \text{ দ্বারা উভয়পক্ষকে গুণ করে পাই,}$$

$$1 = A(5x - 1) + B(4x - 1)$$

$$x = \frac{1}{5} \text{ হলে, } 1 = A\left(5 \times \frac{1}{5} - 1\right) + B\left(\frac{4}{5} - 1\right)$$

$$\text{বা, } 1 = A \times 0 + B\left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)$$

$$\therefore B = -5$$

$$x = \frac{1}{4} \text{ হলে, } 1 = A\left(\frac{5}{4} - 1\right) + B\left(4 \times \frac{1}{4} - 1\right)$$

$$\text{বা, } 1 = A \times \frac{1}{4} + B \times 0$$

$$\therefore A = 4$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{(4x - 1)(5x - 1)} = \frac{4}{4x - 1} - \frac{5}{5x - 1}$$

$$= \frac{4}{-(1 - 4x)} - \frac{5}{-(1 - 5x)} = \frac{5}{1 - 5x} - \frac{4}{1 - 4x}$$

$$= 5(1 - 5x)^{-1} - 4(1 - 4x)^{-1}$$

$$= 5\{1 + 5x + 25x^2 + \dots + 5^r \cdot x^r + \dots\} - 4\{1 + 4x + 16x^2 + \dots + 4^r \cdot x^r + \dots\}$$

$$r = 9 \text{ হলে, আমরা পাই, } 5\{1 + 5x + 25x^2 + \dots + 5^9 x^9\} - 4\{1 + 4x + \dots + 4^9 x^9\}$$

$$\therefore x^9 \text{ এর সহগ} = 5^{10} - 4^{10} \text{ (প্রমাণিত)}$$

32. $\left(2x^2 - \frac{3}{x}\right)^{12}$ এর বিস্তৃতিতে পদ সংখ্যা $12 + 1 = 13$ টি যা একটি বিজোড় সংখ্যা।

সুতরাং এর মধ্যপদ হবে একটি অর্থাৎ $\left(\frac{12}{2} + 1\right)$ তম পদ
 $= 7$ তম পদ

$$\therefore 7 \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{12}C_6 (2x^2)^{12-6} \left(\frac{-3}{x}\right)^6$$

$$= {}^{12}C_6 2^6 x^{12} (-1)^6 3^6 \frac{1}{x^6}$$

$$= {}^{12}C_6 2^6 3^6 x^6 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

বিলো আছে, $P = 4x + 3$

এখন, $(4x + 3)^{34}$ এর বিস্তৃতির দুইটি ত্রিমিক পদের সহগ সমান

মনে করি,

ত্রিমিক পদসমূহ $(r+1)$ তম পদ ও $(r+2)$ তম পদ

$$(r+1) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{34}C_r (3)^{34-r} (4x)^r = {}^{34}C_r 3^{34-r} 4^r x^r$$

$$(r+2) \text{ তম পদ} = {}^{34}C_{r+1} (3)^{34-r-1} (4x)^{r+1}$$

$$= {}^{34}C_{r+1} 3^{33-r} 4^{r+1} x^{r+1}$$

$$\text{শর্তমতে, } {}^{34}C_r 3^{34-r} 4^r = {}^{34}C_{r+1} 3^{33-r} 4^{r+1}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{\frac{34}{r} \frac{34-r}{34-r}}{\frac{3}{r+1} \frac{33-r}{33-r}} = \frac{4}{4}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{3}{r(34-r)} \frac{33-r}{(r+1)r} = \frac{4}{4}$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{3}{34-r} = \frac{4}{r+1}$$

$$\text{বা, } 3r + 3 = 136 - 4r$$

$$\text{বা, } 7r = 133$$

$$\therefore r = 19$$

\therefore এ পদ দুইটির x এর ঘাত 19 এবং 20 (Ans.)

বিলো আছে, $P = 4x + 3$

$$\text{এখন, } P^{-\frac{1}{2}} = (4x + 3)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 3^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{4}{3}x\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

প্রদত্ত বিস্তৃতির সাধারণ পদ

$$= 3^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right) \left(-\frac{1}{2}-2\right) \left(-\frac{1}{2}-3\right) \dots \left(-\frac{1}{2}-r+1\right) \left(\frac{4}{3}x\right)^r}{r!}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}+1\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}+2\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}+3\right) \dots \left(r+\frac{1}{2}-1\right)}{r!} \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^r x^r$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^r}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \dots (2r-1)}{2^r r!} 2^{2r} \frac{1}{3^r} x^r$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^r}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2r-1)\} \{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots 2r\}}{r! (2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots 2r)} 2^r \frac{1}{3^r} x^r$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^r}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \dots 2r}{r! 2^r (1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \dots r)} 2^r \frac{1}{3^r} x^r$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^r}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{(2r)!}{r! r!} \frac{1}{3^r} x^r$$

$$\therefore x^r \text{ এর সহগ} = \frac{(-1)^r}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{(2r)!}{(r!)^2} \frac{1}{3^r} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$$\text{পঞ্চম পদ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (-1)^4 \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}+1\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}+2\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}+3\right)}{4!} \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^4 x^4$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{2}}{24} \cdot \frac{256}{81} x^4 \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{105}{16 \times 24} \frac{256}{81} x^4 \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{70}{81} x^4 \quad (\text{Ans.})
 \end{aligned}$$

33. \boxed{a} $\frac{x^3 - 8}{x - 2} = \frac{x^3 - 2^3}{x - 2} = \frac{(x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)}{x - 2}$
 $= x^2 + 2x + 4$, ଏଥାନେ x ଏର ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ଘାତ 2 (Ans.)

b ଦେଓଯା ଆଛେ, $z = \alpha + \beta i$
 ଯଥିବା, $\alpha = 2$, $\beta = \sqrt{3}$ ହୁଏ
 ତଥିବା, $z = 2 + i\sqrt{3}$

ଆମରା ଜାନି, କୋଣୋ ବାସ୍ତବ ସହଗ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଦ୍ଵିଘାତ ସମୀକରଣରେ ଜଟିଲ ମୂଳଗୁଲି ଯୁଗଳେ ଥାକେ । ଏକଟି ମୂଳ $2 + i\sqrt{3}$ ହୁଲେ ଅପର ମୂଳଟି ହବେ $2 - i\sqrt{3}$ ଏବଂ ସମୀକରଣଟି ହବେ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 &x^2 - (2 + i\sqrt{3} + 2 - i\sqrt{3})x + (2 + i\sqrt{3})(2 - i\sqrt{3}) = 0 \\
 \Rightarrow &x^2 - 4x + (4 - i^2 3) = 0 \\
 \Rightarrow &x^2 - 4x + (4 + 3) = 0 \\
 \Rightarrow &x^2 - 4x + 7 = 0, \text{ ଇହାଇ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ ସମୀକରଣ (Ans.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

c $\beta = 0$ ହୁଲେ, $z = \alpha$
 ତାହାଲେ, $\left(2z^2 + \frac{R}{z^3}\right)^{10} = \left(2\alpha^2 + \frac{R}{\alpha^3}\right)^{10}$
 ଏଥିବା, $\left(2\alpha^2 + \frac{R}{\alpha^3}\right)$ ଏର ବିଷ୍ଟତିତେ, $(r+1)$ ତମ ପଦ
 $= {}^{10}C_r (2\alpha^2)^{10-r} \left(\frac{R}{\alpha^3}\right)^r$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= {}^{10}C_r \cdot 2^{10-r} \alpha^{20-2r} \cdot R^r \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha^{3r}} \\
 &= {}^{10}C_r \cdot 2^{10-r} \alpha^{20-2r-3r} \cdot R^r \\
 &= {}^{10}C_r \cdot 2^{10-r} \alpha^{20-5r} \cdot R^r
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\alpha^5 \text{ ଏର ସହଗର ଜନ୍ୟ}, 20 - 5r = 5 \\
 \Rightarrow &5r = 20 - 5 \Rightarrow 5r = 15 \therefore r = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \alpha^5 \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} = {}^{10}C_3 2^{10-3} \cdot R^3 = {}^{10}C_3 2^7 \cdot R^3$$

$$\text{ଆବାର, } \alpha^{15} \text{ ଏର ସହଗର ଜନ୍ୟ}, 20 - 5r = 15$$

$$\Rightarrow 5r = 5 \therefore r = 1$$

$$\therefore \alpha^{15} \text{ ଏର ସହଗ} = {}^{10}C_1 2^{10-1} \cdot R = {}^{10}C_1 \cdot 2^9 R$$

$$\text{ଫଳମତେ, } {}^{10}C_3 2^7 \cdot R^3 = {}^{10}C_1 \cdot 2^9 \cdot R$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{R^3}{R} = \frac{{}^{10}C_1}{{}^{10}C_3} \cdot \frac{2^9}{2^7} \Rightarrow R^2 = \frac{10}{120} \cdot 2^2 \Rightarrow R^2 = \frac{4}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow R^2 = \frac{1}{3} \therefore R = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

34. **a** $(1 - 3x)^{-1} = 1 + (-1)(-3x) + \frac{(-1)(-1-1)}{2!} (-3x)^2 + \frac{(-1)(-1-1)(-1-2)}{3!} (-3x)^3 + \dots \dots$
 $= 1 + 3x + \frac{2}{2} (9x^2) + \frac{(-1)(-2)(-3)}{6} (-27x^3) + \dots$
 $= 1 + 3x + 9x^2 + 27x^3 + \dots \dots \quad (\text{Ans.})$

b $f(x) = \left(x^2 + \frac{3}{x}\right)^{11}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) \text{ ଏର ବିଷ୍ଟତିତେ } (r+1) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} &= {}^{11}C_r (x^2)^{11-r} \left(\frac{3}{x}\right)^r \\
 &= {}^{11}C_r x^{22-2r} \frac{3^r}{x^r} \\
 &= {}^{11}C_r \cdot 3^r \cdot x^{22-3r}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ଏବଂ } (r+2) \text{ ତମ ପଦ} = {}^{11}C_{r+1} (x^2)^{11-r-1} \left(\frac{3}{x}\right)^{r+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= {}^{11}C_{r+1} x^{22-2r-2} \frac{3^{r+1}}{x^{r+1}} \\
 &= {}^{11}C_{r+1} \cdot 3^{r+1} \cdot x^{22-3r-3}
 \end{aligned}$$

ଯେହେତୁ $(r+1)$ ତମ ପଦ ଓ $(r+2)$ ତମ ପଦର ସହଗ ସମାନ ।

$$\therefore {}^{11}C_r \cdot 3^r = {}^{11}C_{r+1} \cdot 3^{r+1}$$

$$\text{ବା, } \frac{11!}{r!(11-r)!} \cdot 3^r = \frac{11!}{(r+1)!(11-r-1)!} \cdot 3^{r+1}$$

$$\text{ବା, } \frac{1}{r!(11-r)(11-r-1)!} = \frac{3}{(r+1)!(11-r-1)!}$$

$$\text{ବା, } \frac{1}{11-r} = \frac{3}{r+1} \text{ ବା, } r+1 = 33 - 3r$$

$$\text{ବା, } r+3r = 33 - 1 \text{ ବା, } 4r = 32 \therefore r = 8 \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

d $g(x) = (1 + Px)^m$

$$p = -8 \text{ ଏବଂ } m = \frac{-1}{2} \text{ ହୁଲେ } g(x) = (1 - 8x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

ଏଥିବା, $g(x)$ ଏର ବିଷ୍ଟତିତେ $(r+1)$ ତମ ପଦ

$$\frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right) \dots \left(-\frac{1}{2}-r+1\right)}{r!} (-8x)^r$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^r \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}+1\right) \dots \left(r-1+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{r!} (-1)^r \cdot 8^r x^r$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^{2r} 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2r-1)}{2^r \cdot r!} 2^{2r} \cdot x^r$$

$$= \frac{\{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2r-1)\} \{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots 2r\}}{r! \{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots 2r\}} 2^{2r} \cdot x^r$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \dots 2r}{r! 2^r (1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \dots r)} 2^{2r} \cdot x^r = \frac{(2r)!}{r! r!} 2^r \cdot x^r = \frac{(2r)! 2^r}{(r!)^2} x^r$$

$$\therefore g(x) \text{ ଏର ବିଷ୍ଟତିତେ } x^r \text{ ଏର ସହଗ } \frac{(2r)! 2^r}{(r!)^2} \text{ (ଦେଖାନୋ ହୁଲୋ)}$$

35. **ক** অনুশীলনী-5(B) এর 3(vi) নং সমাধান দ্রষ্টব্য। পৃষ্ঠা-২২৮
খ অনুশীলনী-5(A) এর 12(ii) নং সমাধান দ্রষ্টব্য। পৃষ্ঠা-২২০
গ অনুশীলনী-5(A) এর 9(xii) নং সমাধান দ্রষ্টব্য। পৃষ্ঠা-২১৬

36. **ক** প্রদত্ত রাশি $(3 - 2x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left\{ 3 \left(1 - \frac{2}{3}x \right) \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$

\therefore প্রদত্ত রাশির বিস্তৃতি বৈধ হবে যদি

$$\left| \frac{2}{3}x \right| < 1 \text{ বা, } |x| < \frac{3}{2} \text{ হয়। (Ans.)}$$

খ দৃশ্যকল-১ হতে পাই,

$$x^2 - 5x + 3 \text{ এর মূলসম্পর্ক } \alpha \text{ ও } \beta$$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = 5 \text{ এবং } \alpha\beta = 3$$

এখন $\frac{3}{5-\alpha}$ ও $\frac{3}{5-\beta}$ মূলবিশিষ্ট সমীকরণ,

$$x^2 - \left(\frac{3}{5-\alpha} + \frac{3}{5-\beta} \right)x + \frac{3}{5-\alpha} \cdot \frac{3}{5-\beta} = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } x^2 - \frac{15 - 3\beta + 15 - 3\alpha}{25 - 5\alpha - 5\beta + \alpha\beta} x + \frac{9}{25 - 5\alpha - 5\beta + \alpha\beta} = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } x^2 - \frac{30 - 3(\alpha + \beta)}{25 - 5(\alpha + \beta) + \alpha\beta} x + \frac{9}{25 - 5(\alpha + \beta) + \alpha\beta} = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } x^2 - \frac{30 - 3 \times 5}{25 - 5 \times 5 + 3} x + \frac{9}{25 - 5 \times 5 + 3} = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } x^2 - \frac{15}{3} x + \frac{9}{3} = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0$$

যা নির্ণেয় সমীকরণ। (Ans.)

গ অনুশীলনী-5(B) এর 3(ii) নং সমাধান দ্রষ্টব্য। পৃষ্ঠা-২২৭

37. **ক** পৃথায়ক: $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ একটি বিস্তৃত সমীকরণ। এর মূলসম্পর্ক, $\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

যেখানে, a, b, c বাস্তব সংখ্যা।

এখানে, ' $\sqrt{\cdot}$ ' এর ভিতরের রাশি $b^2 - 4ac$ এর মানের উপর ভিত্তি করে মূলসম্পর্কের প্রকৃতি পরিবর্তিত হয়। এর মান পর্যালোচনা করে মূলের প্রকৃতি নিশ্চিত ভাবে নিরূপণ করা যায়। এ কারণে একে পৃথায়ক বলা হয়।

$$\therefore ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \text{ এর পৃথায়ক, } b^2 - 4ac$$

উদাহরণ: $x^2 - x - 6$ রাশির পৃথায়ক

$$(-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-6) = 1 + 24 = 25$$

খ দেওয়া আছে,

$$f(x) = x^4 - 13x^3 + 61x^2 - 107x + 58$$

$$\text{এবং } f(x) = 0$$

$$\therefore x^4 - 13x^3 + 61x^2 - 107x + 58 = 0 \dots \dots \text{(i)}$$

সমীকরণটির একটি মূল $5 + 2i$ হলে অপর একটি মূল হবে $5 - 2i$.

মনে করি, সমীকরণটির অবশিষ্ট মূল দুইটি α, β

$$\therefore \text{মূলগুলির যোগফল, } 5 + 2i + 5 - 2i + \alpha + \beta = 13$$

$$\text{বা, } \alpha + \beta + 10 = 13$$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = 3 \dots \dots \text{(ii)}$$

আবার, মূলগুলির গুণফল, $(5 + 2i)(5 - 2i) \alpha\beta = 58$

$$\text{বা, } (25 - 4i^2)\alpha\beta = 58$$

$$\text{বা, } \{25 - 4(-1)\}\alpha\beta = 58$$

$$\text{বা, } 29\alpha\beta = 58$$

$$\therefore \alpha\beta = 2 \dots \dots \text{(iii)}$$

$$\text{এখন, } (\alpha - \beta)^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta = 3^2 - 4 \cdot 2 = 1$$

$$\therefore \alpha - \beta = \pm 1.$$

(+) চিহ্ন ব্যবহার করে পাই, $\alpha - \beta = 1 \dots \dots \text{(iv)}$

(ii) ও (iv) যোগ করে পাই,

$$2\alpha = 4 \therefore \alpha = 2$$

α এর মান (ii) নং এ বসিয়ে পাই,

$$2 + \beta = 3 \therefore \beta = 1$$

(-) চিহ্ন ব্যবহার করেও একই মূল পাওয়া যায়।

\therefore নির্ণেয় অপর মূলগুলি $5 - 2i, 2, 1$ (Ans.)

গ দেওয়া আছে,

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

$$= \frac{x}{1 - 3x - x + 3x^2}$$

$$= \frac{x}{(1 - 3x)(1 - x)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3 - 1} + \frac{1}{1 - 3} \quad [\text{cover-up rule এর সাহায্যে}]$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - 3x} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{1 - x}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\{1 + 3x + (3x)^2 + \dots + (3x)^r + \dots\}$$

$$- \{1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^r + \dots\}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [1 + 3x + 9x^2 + \dots + 3^r \cdot x^r + \dots - 1 - x - x^2 - \dots - x^r - \dots]$$

$$\therefore x^r \text{ এর সহগ } = \frac{1}{2}(3^r - 1) \text{ (Ans.)}$$