

# Assignment-1

AI24BTECH11019-PRATHEEK

## C.MULTIPE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1) Given positive integers  $r > 1, n > 2$  and that coefficient of  $(3r)$  th terms in the binomial expansion of  $(1 + x)^{2n}$  are equal. Then (1983 – 1Mark)
  - a)  $n = 2r$
  - b)  $n = 2r + 1$
  - c)  $n = 3r$
  - d) none of these
- 2) The coefficient of  $x^4$  in  $\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{3}{x^2}\right)^{10}$  is (1983 – 1Mark))
  - a)  $\frac{405}{256}$
  - b)  $\frac{504}{259}$
  - c)  $\frac{450}{263}$
  - d) none of these
- 3) The expression  $\left(x + (x^3 - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^5 + \left(x - (x^3 - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^5$  is a polynomial of degree (1992 – 2Marks)
  - a) 5
  - b) 6
  - c) 7
  - d) 8
- 4) If in the expansion of  $(1 + x)^m (1 - x)^n$ , the coefficients of  $x$  and  $x^2$  are 3 and  $-6$  respectively, then  $m$  is (1999 – 2Marks)
  - a) 6
  - b) 9
  - c) 12
  - d) 24
- 5) For  $2 \leq r \leq n$ ,  ${}^nC_r + 2{}^nC_{r-1} + {}^nC_{r-2} =$  (2000S)
  - a)  ${}^{n+1}C_{r-1}$
  - b)  $2{}^{n+1}C_{r+1}$
  - c)  $2^{n+2}C_r$
  - d)  ${}^{n+2}C_r$
- 6) In the binomial expansion of  $(a - b)^n, n \geq 5, t$  the sum of of the  $5^{th}$  and  $6^{th}$  terms is zero. Then  $a/b$  equals (2001S)
  - a)  $(n - 5) / 6$
  - b)  $(n - 4) / 5$
  - c)  $5 / (n - 4)$
  - d)  $6 / (n - 5)$
- 7) The sum  $\sum_{i=0}^9 {}^{10}C_i {}^{20}C_{m-i}$ , (where  ${}^pC_q = 0$  if  $p < q$ ) is maximum when  $m$  is (2002S)
  - a) 5
  - b) 10
  - c) 15
  - d) 20
- 8) Coefficient of  $t^{24}$  in  $(1 + t^{12})(1 + t^{12})(1 + t^{24})$  is (2003S)

- a)  ${}^{12}C_6+3$   
b)  ${}^{12}C_6+1$

- c)  ${}^{12}C_6$   
d)  ${}^{12}C_6+2$

9) If  ${}^{n-1}C_r = (k^2 - 3) {}^nC_{r+1}$  then  $(k \in \mathbb{R})$  (2004S)

- a)  $(-8, -2]$   
b)  $[2, \infty)$

- c)  $[-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}]$   
d)  $(\sqrt{3}, 2]$

10) The value of  ${}^{30}C_0 {}^{30}C_{10} - {}^{30}C_1 {}^{30}C_{11} + {}^{30}C_2 {}^{30}C_{12} - \dots - {}^{30}C_{20} {}^{30}C_{30}$  is where  ${}^nC_r = {}^nC_r$  (2005S)

- a)  ${}^{30}C_{10}$   
b)  ${}^{30}C_{15}$

- c)  ${}^{60}C_{30}$   
d)  ${}^{31}C_{10}$

11) For  $r = 0, 1, \dots, 10$ , let  $A_r, B_r$  and  $C_r$  denote, respectively the coefficients of  $x^r$  in the expansions of  $(1+x)^{10}, (1+x)^{20}$  and  $(1+x)^{30}$ . Then  $\sum_{r=1}^{10} A_r (B_{10} B_r - C_{10} A_r)$  is equal to (2010)

- a)  $B_{10} - C_{10}$   
b)  $A_{10} (B_{10}^2 C_{10} A_{10})$

- c) 0  
d)  $C_{10} - B_{10}$

12) Coefficient of  $x^{11}$  in the expansion of  $(1+x^2)^4 (1+x^3)^7 (1+x^4)^{12}$  is (JEE Adv. 2014)

- a) 1051  
b) 1106

- c) 1113  
d) 1120

#### D.MCQs WITH ONE OR MORE THAN ONE CORRECT

1) If  $c_r$  stands for  ${}^nC_r$ , the the sum of the series  $\frac{2(\frac{n!}{2})(\frac{n!}{2})}{n!} [C_0^2 - 2C_1^2 + 3C_2^2 - \dots + (-1)^n (n+1) C_n^2]$ , where  $n$  is an even positive integer is equal to (1992 – 2Marks)

- a) 0  
b)  $(-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} (n+1)$   
c)  $(-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} (n+2)$

- d)  $(-1)^n n$   
e) none of these

2) If  $a_n = \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{1}{{}^nC_r}$ , then  $\sum_{r=0}^n \frac{r}{{}^nC_r}$  equals (1998 – 2Marks)

- a)  $(n-1) a_n$   
b)  $n a_n$

- c)  $\frac{1}{2} n a_n$   
d) None of The above