

# Binomial Theorem for natural number index

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a+b)^n &= {}^nC_0 a^n + {}^nC_1 a^{n-1} b + {}^nC_2 a^{n-2} b^2 + \dots + {}^nC_r a^{n-r} b^r \\
 &\quad + \dots + {}^nC_{n-1} a b^{n-1} + {}^nC_n b^n \\
 &= T_1 + T_2 + T_3 + \dots + T_{n+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n {}^nC_r a^{n-r} b^r$$

$$(a+b)(a+b)(a+b)\dots(a+b)$$

$$T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r a^{n-r} b^r$$

General term

$$(2-3x)^8$$

$$(2-3x)^8 = \sum_{r=0}^8 {}^8C_r 2^{8-r} (-3x)^r$$

Put  $x=1$   $(2-3)^8 = \sum_{r=0}^8 {}^8C_r 2^{8-r} (-3)^r$

6<sup>th</sup> Term of  $(2-3x)^8 = {}^8C_5 2^{8-5} (-3)^5$

• Coeff. of 6<sup>th</sup> term =  ${}^8C_5 2^3 (-3)^5$

• Binomial coeff. of 6<sup>th</sup> term =  ${}^8C_5$

Find sum of all coefficients of  $(2-3x)^8 = {}^8C_0 2^8 + {}^8C_1 2^7 (-3) + {}^8C_2 2^6 (-3)^2 + \dots + {}^8C_8 (-3)^8$

$$= (2-3)^8 + {}^8C_2 2^6 (-3)^2 + \dots + {}^8C_8 (-3)^8$$

$$(2+3x-7z)^{15} = \sum a_r 2^{r_1} (3x)^{r_2} (-7z)^{r_3}$$

Find sum of all coeff.  $\xrightarrow{\text{put } x=1, z=1}$

$$= (2+3-7)^{15} = -2^{15}$$

Middle term of  $(a+b)^n$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

$$T_1 + T_2 + T_3 + \dots + \dots + \underline{\underline{T_{n+1}}}$$

$$= \begin{cases} T_{\frac{n+1}{2}}, T_{\frac{n+3}{2}} & n \text{ is odd} \\ T_{\frac{n}{2}+1} & n \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

$$\left( \dots + \binom{n}{r} x^r + \binom{n}{r+1} x^{r+1} + \dots \right)$$

$$\dots + \binom{n}{\frac{n-1}{2}} x^{\frac{n-1}{2}} + \binom{n}{\frac{n+1}{2}} x^{\frac{n+1}{2}} + \dots$$



∴ Find  $x$  if 3<sup>rd</sup> term in the expansion

$(x + x^{\log_{10} x})^5$  is equal to  $10^6$ .

$$T_3 = {}^5C_2 x^3 (x^{\log_{10} x})^2 \Rightarrow 10 x^{3+2\log_{10} x} = 10^6$$

$$x^{3+2\log_{10} x} = 10^5$$

$$\log_{10} x = -\frac{5}{2}, 1$$

$$x = 10^{-5/2}, 10^1$$

$$(3+2\log_{10} x) \log_{10} x = 5$$

$$2t^2 + 3t - 5 = 0 = (2t+5)(t-1)$$

$$-2t+5t$$

2. Find middle term in expansion of

$$\left(2x^2 - \frac{1}{3x}\right)^{11}$$

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$$T_6 = {}^{11}C_5 (2x^2)^6 \left(-\frac{1}{3x}\right)^5$$

$$T_7 = {}^{11}C_6 (2x^2)^5 \left(-\frac{1}{3x}\right)^6$$

3. Find the term containing  $x^3$  in  $\left(2x^2 - \frac{1}{3x}\right)^6$ .

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

$$12 - 3r = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{r = 3}$$

HW  $\rightarrow$

$$T_4 = {}^6C_3 2^3 \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 x^3$$