

# Binomial Theorem for natural number index

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a+b)^n &= {}^n C_0 a^n + {}^n C_1 a^{n-1} b + {}^n C_2 a^{n-2} b^2 + \dots + {}^n C_r \frac{a^{n-r} b^r}{r!} \\
 &\quad + \dots + {}^n C_{n-1} a b^{n-1} + {}^n C_n b^n \\
 &= T_1 + T_2 + T_3 + \dots + T_{n+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a+b)(a+b)(a+b) \dots (a+b) - T_{r+1} &= {}^n C_r a^{n-r} b^r \\
 &\vdots
 \end{aligned}$$

General term.

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

Put  $x=1$

$$(2-3)^8 = {}^8C_0 2^{8-0} (-3)^0 + {}^8C_1 2^{8-1} (-3)^1 + \dots + {}^8C_5 2^{8-5} (-3)^5$$

6<sup>th</sup> term  $\cap (2-3x)$

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  $(2-3x)^8 = {}^8C_0 2^8 + {}^8C_1 2^7 (-3) + \dots + {}^8C_8 (-3)^8$

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

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

↑  
find sum of all coeff. :  
 $x=1, z=1$

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

Middle term of  $(a+b)^n$ ,  $n \in N$ :

$$T_1 + T_2 + T_3 + \dots + T_n = \overline{t_{n+1}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} - & \dots & - & - \\ - & \dots & - & - \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ - & - & - & - \end{pmatrix} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} T_{\frac{n+1}{2}}, T_{\frac{n+3}{2}} \\ T_{\frac{n+1}{2}+1}, \dots \\ \vdots \\ T_{\frac{n+1}{2}+k} \end{array} \right\}$$

n is odd

n is even

$\binom{n}{k}$  matrix

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \log_{10} x &= -5, 1 \\ x &= 10^{-5}, 10^1 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

2. Find middle term in expansion of

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

12

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

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

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

3. Find the term containing  $x^3$  in

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

per  $\rightarrow 28C_r \rightarrow 2^{r-1} (-20)$

$$12-3r=3 \\ \therefore r=3$$

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