

* ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ :- (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ :-)

① $(2x + \frac{1}{6x})^{10}$ ର ବିକାଶ

$$T_{n+1} = {}^{10}C_n (2x)^{10-n} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6x}\right)^n$$

$$= {}^{10}C_n \cdot 2^{10-n} \cdot \frac{1}{6^n} \cdot x^{10-2n}$$

ଅନ୍ତିମ ପଦ, $x^{10-2n} = x^0$

$$\therefore n = 5$$

$$\therefore T_{(5+1)} = {}^{10}C_5 \cdot 2^{10-5} \cdot \frac{1}{6^5}$$

$$= \frac{28}{27} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

② $(x^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{x^2})^6 = (x^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2})^6$

$$= (x - \frac{1}{x})^{12} \text{ ର ବିକାଶ}$$

$$T_{(n+1)} = {}^{12}C_n \cdot x^{12-n} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)^n$$

$$= {}^{12}C_n \cdot x^{12-2n} \cdot (-1)^n$$

ଅନ୍ତିମ ପଦ, $x^{12-2n} = x^0$

$$\therefore n = 6$$

$$\therefore T_{(6+1)} = {}^{12}C_6 \cdot x^{12-12} \cdot (-1)^6$$

$$= 924 \cdot \text{(Ans.)}$$

③ $(1+x)^p (1+\frac{1}{x})^q$

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

$$= \frac{(1+x)^{p+q}}{x^q} \text{ ର ବିକାଶ}$$

$$T_{(n+1)} = {}^{p+q}C_n \cdot x^n \cdot \frac{1}{x^q}$$

$$= {}^{p+q}C_n \cdot x^{n-q}$$

ଅନ୍ତିମ ପଦ, $x^{n-q} = x^0$

$$\therefore n = q$$

$$\therefore T_{(q+1)} = {}^{p+q}C_q = \frac{(p+q)!}{q! \cdot p!} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

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④ $(2x^2 - \frac{1}{x^3})^{10}$ ର ବିକାଶ

$$T_{(n+1)} = {}^{10}C_n \cdot (2x^2)^{10-n} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^3}\right)^n$$

$$= (-1)^n \cdot {}^{10}C_n \cdot 2^{10-n} \cdot x^{20-5n}$$

ଅନ୍ତିମ ପଦ, $x^{20-5n} = x^0$

$$\therefore n = 4$$

$$\therefore T_{(4+1)} = (-1)^4 \cdot {}^{10}C_4 \cdot 2^{10-4}$$

$$= 13440 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

⑤ $(\frac{x^4}{y^3} + \frac{y^5}{2x})^{10}$ ର ବିକାଶ

$$T_{(n+1)} = {}^{10}C_n \cdot \left(\frac{x^4}{y^3}\right)^{10-n} \cdot \left(\frac{y^5}{2x}\right)^n$$

$$= {}^{10}C_n \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot x^{40-5n} \cdot y^{5n-30}$$

ଅନ୍ତିମ ପଦ, $y^{5n-30} = y^0$

$$\therefore n = 6$$

$$\therefore T_{(6+1)} = {}^{10}C_6 \cdot \frac{1}{2^6} \cdot x^{40-5 \times 6}$$

$$= \frac{105}{32} x^{10} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

⑥ $(1+x)^{44}$ ର ବିକାଶ ଅନ୍ତିମ ପଦ,

$$21 \text{ ଥର ବର୍ଦ୍ଧନ} = 22 \text{ ଥର ବର୍ଦ୍ଧନ}$$

$$\therefore, {}^{44}C_{20} \cdot x^{20} = {}^{44}C_{21} \cdot x^{21}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{7}{8} \cdot \text{(Ans.)}$$

⑦ $(x - \frac{1}{x})^{2n}$ ର ସର୍ବାଧିକ ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତିମ ପଦ

ଅନ୍ତିମ ପଦ 1 ହେବ

$$\therefore \text{ଅନ୍ତିମ ପଦ} = \frac{2n}{2} + 1 = n+1 \text{ ଥର ବର୍ଦ୍ଧନ}$$

$$\therefore T_{(n+1)} = {}^{2n}C_n \cdot (x)^{2n-n} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)^n$$

$$= \frac{2n!}{n! \cdot n!} \cdot (-1)^n$$

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

$\therefore 2n! = 2^n \cdot n!$
 $\therefore 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)$

Olmevas Am Linamet (showed).

④ $(3 + \frac{x}{2})^n$ ର ବିକାଶ,

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

$$= {}^nC_n \cdot 3^{n-n} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot x^n$$

ମାନୁଷୀ, ${}^nC_7 \cdot 3^{n-7} \cdot \frac{1}{2^7} = {}^nC_8 \cdot 3^{n-8} \cdot \frac{1}{2^8}$

ଅ, $3^{n-7+n+8} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{7-8}} = \frac{{}^nC_8}{{}^nC_7}$

ଅ, $3 \times 2 = \frac{n-7}{8}$

ଅ, $48 = n-7$

$\therefore n = 55$ (Ans.)

⑤ $(2x^2 + \frac{p}{x^3})^{10}$ ର ବିକାଶ,

$$T_{(n+1)} = {}^{10}C_n \cdot (2x^2)^{10-n} \cdot \left(\frac{p}{x^3}\right)^n$$

$$= {}^{10}C_n \cdot 2^{10-n} \cdot p^n \cdot x^{20-5n}$$

ଅ, $x^{20-5n} = x^5$ ଓ $2^{10-n} \cdot x^{20-5n} = x^{15}$

$\therefore n = 3$

$\therefore n = 1$

ମାନୁଷୀ, ${}^{10}C_3 \cdot 2^{10-3} \cdot p^3 = {}^{10}C_1 \cdot 2^{10-1} \cdot p^1$

$\therefore p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (Ans.)

⑥ $(2x^2 + \frac{k}{x^3})^{10}$ ର ବିକାଶ,

$$T_{(n+1)} = {}^{10}C_n \cdot (2x^2)^{10-n} \cdot \left(\frac{k}{x^3}\right)^n$$

$$= {}^{10}C_n \cdot 2^{10-n} \cdot k^n \cdot x^{20-5n}$$

$\therefore x^{20-5n} = x^5$ ଓ $x^{20-5n} = x^{15}$

$\therefore n = 3$

$\therefore n = 1$

ମାନୁଷୀ, ${}^{10}C_3 \cdot 2^{10-3} \cdot k^3 = {}^{10}C_1 \cdot 2^{10-1} \cdot k^1$

$\therefore k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (Ans.)

⑦ $(1+x)^n$ ର ବିକାଶ,

$$T_{(n+1)} = {}^nC_n \cdot x^n$$

ଓ $T_{(n+2)} = {}^nC_{n+2} \cdot x^{n+2}$

ମାନୁଷୀ, ${}^nC_n = {}^nC_{n+2}$

ଅ, $\frac{{}^nC_{n+2}}{{}^nC_n} = 1$

ଅ, $\frac{n-n}{n+2} = 1$

ଅ, $n-n = n+2$

$\therefore 2n = n+2$ (showed).

⑧ $(2x^2 + \frac{2}{x})^{19}$ ର ବିକାଶ,

$$T_{(n+1)} = {}^{19}C_n \cdot (2x^2)^{19-n} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^n$$

$$= {}^{19}C_n \cdot 2^{19-n} \cdot 2^n \cdot x^{38-3n}$$

ଓ $T_{(n+2)} = {}^{19}C_{n+1} \cdot (2x^2)^{19-n-1} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^{n+1}$

$$= {}^{19}C_{n+1} \cdot 2^{18-n} \cdot 2^{n+1} \cdot x^{35-3n}$$

ମାନୁଷୀ, ${}^{19}C_{n+1} \cdot 2^{18-n} \cdot 2^{n+1} = {}^{19}C_n \cdot 2^{19-n} \cdot 2^n$

ଅ, $\frac{{}^{19}C_{n+1} \cdot 2^{19-n-18+n} \cdot 2^{n-n-1}}{{}^{19}C_n} = 2$

ଅ, $\frac{19-n}{n+1} = \frac{2}{3}$

ଅ, $57-3n = 2n+2$

ଅ, $5n = 55$

$\therefore n = 11$ (Ans.)

9) $(a+3x)^n$ ର ବିକାଶ -

1^o ମ, $a^n = b \dots \textcircled{1}$

2^o ମ, $nC_1 a^{n-1} \cdot 3x = \frac{21}{2} bx$

ଅ, $n \frac{a^n}{a} \cdot 3x = \frac{21}{2} bx$ [$a^n = b$]

ଅ, $2n = 7a \dots \textcircled{11}$

3^o ମ, $nC_2 a^{n-2} \cdot (3x)^2 = \frac{189}{4} bx^2$

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

ଅ, $\frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{a^2} = \frac{21}{4}$

ଅ, $\frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{49}{4a^2} = \frac{21}{4}$

ଅ, $\frac{(n-1)7}{2n} = 3$

ଅ, $7n-7 = 6n$

$\therefore n = 7$

ଏହା, n ର ମାନ $\textcircled{11}$ ର ବିକାଶ କରି,

$2n = 7a$

$\therefore a = \frac{14}{7} = 2$

ଆଉ, a ର n ର ମାନ $\textcircled{1}$ ର ବିକାଶ କରି,

$a^n = b$

ଅ, $2^7 = b$

$\therefore b = 128$

\therefore ଶିକ୍ଷିତ $a = 2, b = 128$ ଓ $n = 7$ (Ans.)

10) $(x+a)^n$ ର ବିକାଶ -

1^o ମ, $x^n = 729 \dots \textcircled{1}$

2^o ମ, $nC_1 x^{n-1} \cdot a = 7290$

ଅ, $n \cdot \frac{x^n}{x} \cdot a = 7290$

ଅ, $n \cdot \frac{729}{x} \cdot a = 7290$

ଅ, $na = 10x \dots \textcircled{11}$

3^o ମ, $nC_2 \cdot x^{n-2} \cdot a^2 = 30375$

ଅ, $\frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{x^n}{x^2} \cdot a^2 = 30375$

ଅ, $\frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{x^n}{x^2} \cdot \left(\frac{10x}{n}\right)^2 = 30375$

ଅ, $\frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{100x^n}{x^2 \cdot n^2} = \frac{125}{3}$

ଅ, $\frac{(n-1)4}{2n} = \frac{5}{3}$

ଅ, $12n-12 = 10n$

$\therefore n = 6$

ଏହା, n ର ମାନ $\textcircled{1}$ ର ବିକାଶ କରି,

ଅ, $x^6 = 729$

$\therefore x = 3$

ଆଉ, x ର n ର ମାନ $\textcircled{11}$ ର ବିକାଶ କରି,

$a = \frac{10 \times 3}{6}$

$\therefore a = 5$ (Ans.)

$$\begin{aligned} (11) (1+x)(a-bx)^{12} \\ = (1+x) \{ a^{12} + {}^{12}C_1 \cdot a^{12-1} \cdot (-bx)^1 + {}^{12}C_2 \cdot a^{12-2} \cdot (-bx)^2 + \dots \} \\ + {}^{12}C_7 \cdot a^{12-7} \cdot (-bx)^7 + {}^{12}C_8 \cdot a^{12-8} \cdot (-bx)^8 + \dots \} \end{aligned}$$

∴, ${}^{12}C_8 \cdot a^{12-8} \cdot (-b)^8 + {}^{12}C_7 \cdot a^{12-7} \cdot (-b)^7 = 0$

∴, ${}^{12}C_8 \cdot a^4 \cdot b^8 = {}^{12}C_7 \cdot a^5 \cdot b^7$

∴, $\frac{{}^{12}C_8}{{}^{12}C_7} = a^{5-4} \cdot b^{7-8}$

∴, $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{5}{8} \cdot (\text{Ans})$

$$\begin{aligned} (12) (1-x)^8 (1+x)^7 \\ = (1-x)(1-x)^7 (1+x)^7 \\ = (1-x)(1-x^7) \\ = (1-x) \{ 1 + {}^7C_1 (-x^7)^1 + {}^7C_2 (-x^7)^2 + {}^7C_3 (-x^7)^3 + \dots \} \end{aligned}$$

∴, coefficient of x^7 in the expansion $= {}^7C_3$
 $= 35 (\text{Ans})$

$$\begin{aligned} (13) (x^p + \frac{1}{x^p})^{2n} \text{ find the coefficient,} \\ T(n+1) = {}^{2n}C_n \cdot (x^p)^{2n-n} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x^p}\right)^n \\ = {}^{2n}C_n (x^p)^{2n-2n} \end{aligned}$$

∴, $(x^p)^{2n-2n} = (x^p)^0$

∴, $2n = 2n$

∴, $n = n$ (x is not a factor)

again, $(x^p + \frac{1}{x^p})^p$ find x is not a factor or not,
 $= {}^{10}C_5 = 252 (\text{Ans})$

(14) $(x^4 + \frac{1}{x^3})^{11}$ find the coefficient of x^0
Method 1 find the coefficient of x^0 ,
 1st term $= \frac{n-1}{2} + 1 = \frac{11-1}{2} + 1 = 6 + 1$
 2nd term $= \frac{n+1}{2} + 1 = \frac{11+1}{2} + 1 = 7 + 1$

∴, $T(5+1) = {}^{11}C_5 \cdot (x^4)^{11-5} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^3}\right)^5$
 $= -{}^{11}C_5 \cdot x^{44-15}$
 $= -{}^{11}C_5 \cdot x^9 = -462 x^9$

∴, $T(8+1) = {}^{11}C_6 \cdot (x^4)^{11-6} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^3}\right)^6$
 $= +{}^{11}C_6 \cdot x^{44-18}$
 $= 462 x^9$

∴, coefficient of x^9 is $-462 x^9$ and $462 x^9$. (Ans)

15) $(1+x)^{24}$ ର ବିକାଶ,

$$T_{(n+1)} = {}^{24}C_n \cdot x^n$$

$$\therefore T_{(n+2)} = {}^{24}C_{n+1} \cdot x^{n+1}$$

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ,

$$\therefore \frac{{}^{24}C_{n+1}}{{}^{24}C_n} = \frac{4}{1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{24-n}{n+1} = \frac{4}{1}$$

$$\therefore 24-n = 4n+4$$

$$\therefore n = 4$$

\therefore ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ଶବ୍ଦ ହେବ (5 ଓ 6);

ଆଉ:

$$\therefore \frac{{}^{24}C_{n+1}}{{}^{24}C_n} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \frac{24-n}{n+1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore 96-4n = n+1$$

$$\therefore n = 19$$

\therefore ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ଶବ୍ଦ ହେବ (20, 21);

\therefore 5 ଓ 6 ଥର 20 ଓ 21; (Ans.)

16) $(x+1)^{20}$ ର ବିକାଶ,

$$T_{(n-1)+1} = {}^{20}C_{n-1} \cdot x^{20-n+1}$$

$$\therefore T_{(n+4)} = {}^{20}C_{n+3} \cdot x^{20-n-3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{{}^{20}C_{n-1}}{{}^{20}C_{n+3}} = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{20-n+1}{n+3} = 1$$

$$\therefore 21-n = n+3$$

$$\therefore 2n = 18$$

$$\therefore n = 9 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

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Linamet

17) $(x^3 - \frac{5}{x^2})^{12}$ ର ବିକାଶ,

$$T_{(n+1)} = {}^{12}C_n \cdot (x^3)^{12-n} \cdot (-\frac{5}{x^2})^n$$

$$= {}^{12}C_n \cdot 5^n \cdot x^{36-5n} \cdot (-1)^n$$

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ,

$$x^{36-5n} = x^{11}$$

$$\therefore 36-5n = 11$$

$$\therefore 5n = 25$$

$$\therefore n = 5$$

$$\therefore x^{11} \text{ ର ଗୁଣକ} = {}^{12}C_5 \cdot 5^5 \cdot (-1)^5$$

$$= -{}^{12}C_5 \cdot 5^5 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

18) $(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x})^{10}$ ର ସର୍ବାଧିକ ଶବ୍ଦ ସଂଖ୍ୟା
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ କର ।

$$\therefore \text{ସର୍ବାଧିକ ଶବ୍ଦ ସଂଖ୍ୟା} = \frac{n}{2} + 1$$

$$= \frac{10}{2} + 1 = 6 \text{ (Ans.)}$$