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<u>oard</u> Maths

Binomial: All Rational n 2ii

Binomial: All Rational n 2ii



Part A Expansion

Expand $(1+4x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ in ascending powers of x, up to and including the term in x^2 , simplifying the coefficients.

The following symbols may be useful: x

Part B Values of x

State the set of values of x for which the expansion is valid. You may use the symbols <>=x and |x| which can be entered as abs(x).

The following symbols may be useful: <, >, abs(), x

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In the expansion of

$$(1+kx)(1+4x)^{\frac{1}{2}}\,,$$

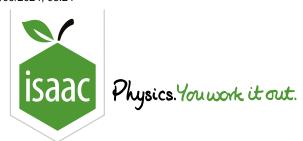
the coefficient of x is 7. Find the value of the constant k and hence the coefficient of x^2 .

State the value of k.

The following symbols may be useful: k

State the coefficient of x^2 .

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Binomial: All Rational n 4ii

Binomial: All Rational n 4ii



Part A Expansion

Expand $(2+x)^{-2}$ in ascending powers of x up to and including the term in x^3 .

The following symbols may be useful: x

Part B Set of Values

State the set of values of x for which the expression is valid. You may use the symbols <>=x and |x| which can be entered as abs(x).

The following symbols may be useful: <, >, abs(), x

Part C Coefficient

Hence find the coefficient of x^3 in the expansion of $\frac{1+x^2}{(2+x)^2}$.

The following symbols may be useful: x

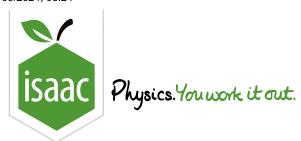
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STEM SMART Single Maths 28 - Binomial Theorem -

Rational n

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Binomial: All Rational n 1i

Binomial: All Rational n 1i



Part A Partial Fractions

Given that $\frac{3x+4}{(1+x)(2+x)^2}\equiv \frac{A}{1+x}+\frac{B}{2+x}+\frac{C}{(2+x)^2}$, find A, B, and C.

Find A.

The following symbols may be useful: A

Find B.

The following symbols may be useful: B

Find C.

The following symbols may be useful: c

Part B Expand

Hence or otherwise expand $\frac{3x+4}{(1+x)(2+x)^2}$ in ascending powers of x, up to and including the term in x^2 .

The following symbols may be useful: x

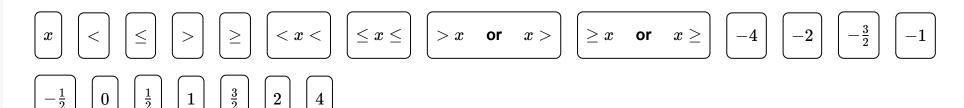
Part C Values of x

State the set of values of \boldsymbol{x} for which the expansion in the above part is valid.

Construct your answer from the items below.



Items:

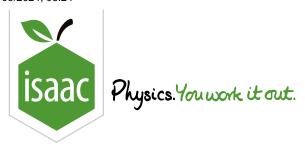


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Binomial: All Rational n 3i

Binomial: All Rational n 3i



Find the coefficient of x^2 in the expansion in ascending powers of x of

$$\sqrt{rac{1+ax}{4-x}}$$

giving your answer in terms of a.

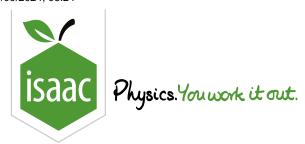
The following symbols may be useful: a

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ths Algebra

Series

Binomial Expansion 1

Binomial Expansion 1

Pre-Uni Maths for Sciences 4.3.1



Rewrite each of the following expressions in the form $a(1+b)^n$, where |b| < 1. Hence, using the appropriate binomial expansion, find the value of each of them correct to 4 dp.

Part A $\sqrt{36.1}$

Rewrite $\sqrt{36.1}$ in the form $a(1+b)^n$, where |b|<1 and $n=\frac{1}{2}$. Hence, using the appropriate binomial expansion, find the value correct to 4 dp.

Give the value of a.

Give the value of b as a simplified fraction.

Using the binomial theorem, evaluate $\sqrt{36.1}$ correct to 4 dp.

Part B $\sqrt[3]{1.09}$

Rewrite $\sqrt[3]{1.09}$ in the form $a(1+b)^n$, where |b| < 1 and $n = \frac{1}{3}$. Hence, using the appropriate binomial expansion, find the value correct to 4 dp.

Give the value of a.

Give the value of b as a simplified fraction.

Using the binomial theorem, evaluate $\sqrt[3]{1.09}$ correct to 4 dp.

Part C $1/\sqrt{1.04}$

Rewrite $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1.04}}$ in the form $a(1+b)^n$, where |b|<1 and $n=-\frac{1}{2}$. Hence, using the appropriate binomial expansion, find the value correct to 4 dp.

Give the value of a.

Give the value of b as a simplified fraction.

Using the binomial theorem, evaluate $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1.04}}$ correct to 4 dp.

Part D $\sqrt[3]{125.4}$

Rewrite $\sqrt[3]{125.4}$ in the form $a(1+b)^n$, where |b|<1 and $n=\frac{1}{3}$. Hence, using the appropriate binomial expansion, find the value correct to 4 dp.

Give the value of a.

Give the value of b as a simplified fraction.

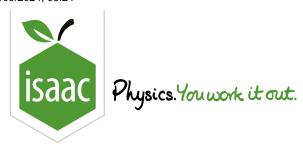
Using the binomial theorem, evaluate $\sqrt[3]{125.4}$ correct to 4 dp.

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Binomial: All Rational n 5i

Binomial: All Rational n 5i



Part A Expansion

Expand $(1-3x)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$ in ascending powers of x, up to and including the term in x^3 .

The following symbols may be useful: x

Part B Coefficient of x^3

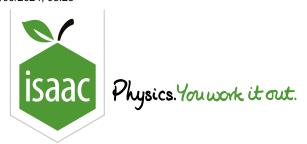
Hence find the coefficient of x^3 in the expansion of $\left(1-3\Big(x+x^3\Big)\right)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$

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Maclaurin Series - Potential due to Dipole

Further A University

Pre-Uni Maths for Sciences C3.9

Part A Potential on the axis

An electric dipole consists of two charges +q and -q separated in the z direction by a very small distance a. The electric potential V(z) a distance z away from the centre of the dipole in a direction along the line joining the two charges is given by

$$V(z)=rac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\left(rac{1}{z-rac{a}{2}}-rac{1}{z+rac{a}{2}}
ight).$$

Find an approximate expression for V(z) (assume that $z\gg a$ and obtain the first non-zero term in the Maclaurin (or binomial) expansion of V(z)).

The following symbols may be useful: a, epsilon_0, pi, q, z

Part B Potential in any direction

An electric dipole consists of two charges +q and -q separated by a distance a. The electric potential V a distance r from the centre of the dipole in a direction making an angle θ to the line joining the two charges is given approximately by

$$Vpprox rac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\left(rac{1}{\sqrt{r^2-ar\cos heta}}-rac{1}{\sqrt{r^2+ar\cos heta}}
ight).$$

Assuming that $r\gg a$ show that $Vpprox rac{A\cos heta}{r^2}$ and find an expression for A.

The following symbols may be useful: a, epsilon_0, pi, q, r

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