

# Binomial Theorem and Principle of Mathematical Induction

1. In a binomial distribution  $B\left(n, p = \frac{1}{4}\right)$ , if the probability of at least one success is greater than or equal to  $\frac{9}{10}$ , then  $n$  is greater than [AIEEE-2009]

$$(1) \frac{1}{\log_{10} 4 + \log_{10} 3}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{9}{\log_{10} 4 - \log_{10} 3}$$

$$(3) \frac{4}{\log_{10} 4 - \log_{10} 3}$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{1}{\log_{10} 4 - \log_{10} 3}$$

2. The remainder left out when  $8^{2n} - (62)^{2n+1}$  is divided by 9 is [AIEEE-2009]

(1) 2  
(3) 8

(2) 7

- $$3. \quad \text{Let } S_1 = \sum_{j=1}^{10} j(j-1)^{10} C_j, \quad S_2 = \sum_{j=1}^{10} j^{10} C_j \quad \text{and}$$

$$S_3 = \sum_{j=1}^{10} j^{2-10} C_j$$

**Statement-1 :**  $S_3 = 55 \times 2^9$

**Statement-2 :**  $S_1 = 90 \times 2^8$  and  $S_2 = 10 \times 2^8$

[AIEEE-2010]

- (1) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true;  
Statement-2 is a correct explanation for  
Statement-1

(2) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true;  
Statement-2 is **not** a correct explanation for  
Statement-1

(3) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is false

(4) Statement-1 is false, Statement-2 is true

4. **Statement-1:** For each natural number  $n$ ,  $(n + 1)^7 - n^7 - 1$  is divisible by 7.

**Statement-2:** For each natural number  $n$ ,  $n^7 - n$  is divisible by 7. [AIEEE-2011]

- (1) Statement-1 is true, statement-2 is false.
  - (2) Statement-1 is false, statement-2, is true.
  - (3) Statement-1 is true, statement-2 is true,  
statement-2 is a correct explanation for  
statement-1
  - (4) Statement-1 is true, statement-2 is true;  
statement-2 is **not** a correct explanation for  
statement-1

5. If  $n$  is a positive integer, then  $(\sqrt{3}+1)^{2n} - (\sqrt{3}-1)^{2n}$  is [AIEEE-2012]

- (1) An odd positive integer
  - (2) An even positive integer
  - (3) A rational number other than positive integer
  - (4) An irrational number

6. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two sets containing 2 elements and 4 elements respectively. The number of subsets of  $A \times B$  having 3 or more elements is



7. The term independent of  $x$  in expansion of  $\left( \frac{x+1}{x^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 1} - \frac{x-1}{x - x^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right)^{10}$  is [JEE (Main)-2013]



8. If  $X = \{4^n - 3n - 1 : n \in N\}$  and  $Y = \{9(n-1) : n \in N\}$ , where  $N$  is the set of natural numbers, then  $X \cup Y$  is equal to **[JEE (Main)-2014]**

- (1)  $X$       (2)  $Y$   
(3)  $N$       (4)  $Y - X$

9. If the coefficients of  $x^3$  and  $x^4$  in the expansion of  $(1 + ax + bx^2)(1 - 2x)^{18}$  in powers of  $x$  are both zero, then  $(a, b)$  is equal to [JEE (Main)-2014]

(1)  $\left(14, \frac{272}{3}\right)$       (2)  $\left(16, \frac{272}{3}\right)$

(3)  $\left(16, \frac{251}{3}\right)$       (4)  $\left(14, \frac{251}{3}\right)$

10. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two sets containing four and two elements respectively. Then the number of subsets of the set  $A \times B$ , each having at least three elements is [JEE (Main)-2015]

(1) 219      (2) 256  
 (3) 275      (4) 510

11. The sum of coefficients of integral powers of  $x$  in the binomial expansion of  $(1 - 2\sqrt{x})^{50}$  is [JEE (Main)-2015]

(1)  $\frac{1}{2}(3^{50} + 1)$       (2)  $\frac{1}{2}(3^{50})$   
 (3)  $\frac{1}{2}(3^{50} - 1)$       (4)  $\frac{1}{2}(2^{50} + 1)$

12. If the number of terms in the expansion of  $\left(1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}\right)^n$ ,  $x \neq 0$ , is 28, then the sum of the coefficients of all the terms in this expansion, is [JEE (Main)-2016]

(1) 2187      (2) 243  
 (3) 729      (4) 64

13. The value of

$$({}^{21}C_1 - {}^{10}C_1) + ({}^{21}C_2 - {}^{10}C_2) + ({}^{21}C_3 - {}^{10}C_3) + \dots + ({}^{21}C_{10} - {}^{10}C_{10})$$

is [JEE (Main)-2017]

(1)  $2^{21} - 2^{10}$       (2)  $2^{20} - 2^9$   
 (3)  $2^{20} - 2^{10}$       (4)  $2^{21} - 2^{11}$

14. The sum of the co-efficients of all odd degree terms in the expansion of

$$\left(x + \sqrt{x^3 - 1}\right)^5 + \left(x - \sqrt{x^3 - 1}\right)^5, (x > 1)$$

[JEE (Main)-2018]

(1) -1      (2) 0  
 (3) 1      (4) 2

15. If the fractional part of the number  $\frac{2^{403}}{15}$  is  $\frac{k}{15}$ , then  $k$  is equal to [JEE (Main)-2019]

(1) 8      (2) 4  
 (3) 6      (4) 14

16. The coefficient of  $t^4$  in the expansion of  $\left(\frac{1-t^6}{1-t}\right)^3$  is [JEE (Main)-2019]

(1) 15      (2) 14  
 (3) 12      (4) 10

17. If  $\sum_{i=1}^{20} \left( \frac{{}^{20}C_{i-1}}{{}^{20}C_i + {}^{20}C_{i-1}} \right)^3 = \frac{k}{21}$ , then  $k$  equals [JEE (Main)-2019]

(1) 400      (2) 100  
 (3) 200      (4) 50

18. The sum of all two digit positive numbers which when divided by 7 yield 2 or 5 as remainder is [JEE (Main)-2019]

(1) 1465      (2) 1356  
 (3) 1365      (4) 1256

19. If the third term in the binomial expansion of  $(1 + x^{\log_2 x})^5$  equals 2560, then a possible value of  $x$  is [JEE (Main)-2019]

(1)  $2\sqrt{2}$       (2)  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 (3)  $4\sqrt{2}$       (4)  $\frac{1}{8}$

20. Consider the statement : " $P(n) : n^2 - n + 41$ " is prime." Then which one of the following is true?

[JEE (Main)-2019]

- (1)  $P(5)$  is false but  $P(3)$  is true  
 (2)  $P(3)$  is false but  $P(5)$  is true  
 (3) Both  $P(3)$  and  $P(5)$  are false  
 (4) Both  $P(3)$  and  $P(5)$  are true

21. The positive value of  $\lambda$  for which the co-efficient of

$$x^2$$
 in the expression  $x^2 \left( \sqrt{x} + \frac{\lambda}{x^2} \right)^{10}$  is 720, is

[JEE (Main)-2019]

(1) 3      (2) 4  
 (3)  $\sqrt{5}$       (4)  $2\sqrt{2}$

22. The sum of the real values of  $x$  for which the middle term in the binomial expansion of  $\left(\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3}{x}\right)^8$  equals 5670 is [JEE (Main)-2019]

(1) 4 (2) 8  
(3) 0 (4) 6

23. Let  $(x+10)^{50} + (x-10)^{50} = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_{50}x^{50}$ , for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ; then  $\frac{a_2}{a_0}$  is equal to [JEE (Main)-2019]

(1) 12.25 (2) 12.75  
(3) 12.00 (4) 12.50

24. A ratio of the 5<sup>th</sup> term from the beginning to the 5<sup>th</sup> term from the end in the binomial expansion of  $\left(\frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{2(3)^3}\right)^{10}$  is [JEE (Main)-2019]

(1)  $1:4(16)^{\frac{1}{3}}$  (2)  $1:2(6)^{\frac{1}{3}}$   
(3)  $2(36)^{\frac{1}{3}}:1$  (4)  $4(36)^{\frac{1}{3}}:1$

25. The total number of irrational terms in the binomial expansion of  $\left(7^{\frac{1}{5}} - 3^{\frac{1}{10}}\right)^{60}$  is [JEE (Main)-2019]

(1) 48 (2) 49  
(3) 54 (4) 55

26. The sum of the co-efficients of all even degree terms in  $x$  in the expansion of  $(x+\sqrt{x^3-1})^6 + (x-\sqrt{x^3-1})^6$ , ( $x > 1$ ) is equal to : [JEE (Main)-2019]

(1) 24 (2) 32  
(3) 26 (4) 29

27. If the fourth term in the binomial expansion of  $\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^{1+\log_{10} x}}} + x^{\frac{1}{12}}\right)^6$  is equal to 200, and  $x > 1$ , then the value of  $x$  is : [JEE (Main)-2019]

(1) 10 (2)  $10^3$   
(3) 100 (4)  $10^4$

28. If the fourth term in the Binomial expansion of  $\left(\frac{2}{x} + x^{\log_8 x}\right)^6$  ( $x > 0$ ) is  $20 \times 8^7$ , then a value of  $x$  is [JEE (Main)-2019]

(1)  $8^3$  (2) 8  
(3)  $8^{-2}$  (4)  $8^2$

29. If some three consecutive coefficients in the binomial expansion of  $(x+1)^n$  in powers of  $x$  are in the ratio 2 : 15 : 70, then the average of these three coefficients is [JEE (Main)-2019]

(1) 625 (2) 964  
(3) 232 (4) 227

30. If the coefficients of  $x^2$  and  $x^3$  are both zero, in the expansion of the expression  $(1+ax+bx^2)(1-3x)^{15}$  in powers of  $x$ , then the ordered pair  $(a, b)$  is equal to : [JEE (Main)-2019]

(1) (-54, 315) (2) (28, 861)  
(3) (-21, 714) (4) 28, 315

31. If  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the roots of the quadratic equation,  $x^2 + x \sin\theta - 2\sin\theta = 0$ ,  $\theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ , then  $\frac{\alpha^{12} + \beta^{12}}{(\alpha^{-12} + \beta^{-12})(\alpha - \beta)^{24}}$  is equal to [JEE (Main)-2019]

(1)  $\frac{2^{12}}{(\sin\theta - 8)^6}$  (2)  $\frac{2^{12}}{(\sin\theta - 4)^{12}}$   
(3)  $\frac{2^6}{(\sin\theta + 8)^{12}}$  (4)  $\frac{2^{12}}{(\sin\theta + 8)^{12}}$

32. The smallest natural number  $n$ , such that the coefficient of  $x$  in the expansion of  $\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)^n$  is  ${}^nC_{23}$ , is [JEE (Main)-2019]

(1) 58 (2) 35  
(3) 38 (4) 23

33. The coefficient of  $x^{18}$  in the product  $(1+x)(1-x)^{10}(1+x+x^2)^9$  is [JEE (Main)-2019]

(1) 84 (2) -126  
(3) -84 (4) 126

34. If  ${}^{20}C_1 + (2^2) {}^{20}C_2 + (3^2) {}^{20}C_3 + \dots + (20^2) {}^{20}C_{20} = A(2^b)$ , then the ordered pair  $(A, \beta)$  is equal to [JEE (Main)-2019]

(1) (420, 19) (2) (380, 19)  
(3) (420, 18) (4) (380, 18)

35. The term independent of  $x$  in the expansion of  $\left(\frac{1}{60} - \frac{x^8}{81}\right) \cdot \left(2x^2 - \frac{3}{x^2}\right)^6$  is equal to  
**[JEE (Main)-2019]**

- (1) -108      (2) -36  
 (3) -72      (4) 36

36. The number of ordered pairs  $(r, k)$  for which  $6 \cdot {}^{35}C_r = (k^2 - 3) \cdot {}^{36}C_{r+1}$ , where  $k$  is an integer, is  
**[JEE (Main)-2020]**

- (1) 3      (2) 6  
 (3) 2      (4) 4

37. The coefficient of  $x^7$  in the expression  $(1 + x)^{10} + x(1 + x)^9 + x^2(1 + x)^8 + \dots + x^{10}$  is  
**[JEE (Main)-2020]**

- (1) 120      (2) 330  
 (3) 420      (4) 210

38. If  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  be the coefficients of  $x^4$  and  $x^2$  respectively in the expansion of  $(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^6 + (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^6$ , then  
**[JEE (Main)-2020]**

- (1)  $\alpha - \beta = 60$       (2)  $\alpha + \beta = 60$   
 (3)  $\alpha - \beta = -132$       (4)  $\alpha + \beta = -30$

39. In the expansion of  $\left(\frac{x}{\cos \theta} + \frac{1}{x \sin \theta}\right)^{16}$ , if  $I_1$  is the least value of the term independent of  $x$  when  
 $\frac{\pi}{8} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$  and  $I_2$  is the least value of the term

independent of  $x$  when  $\frac{\pi}{16} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{8}$ , then the ratio

- $I_2 : I_1$  is equal to  
**[JEE (Main)-2020]**  
 (1) 1 : 16      (2) 16 : 1  
 (3) 1 : 8      (4) 8 : 1

40. Let  $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$  be such that  $\alpha^3 + \beta^2 = 4$ . If the maximum value of the term independent of  $x$  in

the binomial expansion of  $\left(\alpha x^{\frac{1}{9}} + \beta x^{-\frac{1}{6}}\right)^{10}$  is  $10k$ ,

- then  $k$  is equal to  
**[JEE (Main)-2020]**  
 (1) 84      (2) 176  
 (3) 336      (4) 352

41. If the number of integral terms in the expansion of  $\left(\frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^8}\right)^n$  is exactly 33, then the least value of  $n$  is  
**[JEE (Main)-2020]**

- (1) 264      (2) 128  
 (3) 256      (4) 248

42. If the term independent of  $x$  in the expansion of  $\left(\frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3x}\right)^9$  is  $k$ , then  $18k$  is equal to  
**[JEE (Main)-2020]**

- (1) 9      (2) 11  
 (3) 5      (4) 7

43. The value of  $\sum_{r=0}^{20} {}^{50-r} C_6$  is equal to  
**[JEE (Main)-2020]**

- (1)  ${}^{51}C_7 - {}^{30}C_7$       (2)  ${}^{50}C_7 - {}^{30}C_7$   
 (3)  ${}^{51}C_7 + {}^{30}C_7$       (4)  ${}^{50}C_6 - {}^{30}C_6$

44. If for some positive integer  $n$ , the coefficients of three consecutive terms in the binomial expansion of  $(1 + x)^{n+5}$  are in the ratio 5 : 10 : 14, then the largest coefficient in this expansion is  
**[JEE (Main)-2020]**

- (1) 252      (2) 462  
 (3) 792      (4) 330

45. If  $\{p\}$  denotes the fractional part of the number  $p$ , then  $\left\{ \frac{3^{200}}{8} \right\}$  is equal to  
**[JEE (Main)-2020]**

- (1)  $\frac{5}{8}$       (2)  $\frac{1}{8}$   
 (3)  $\frac{7}{8}$       (4)  $\frac{3}{8}$

46. If the constant term in the binomial expansion of  $\left(\sqrt{x} - \frac{k}{x^2}\right)^{10}$  is 405, then  $|k|$  equals  
**[JEE (Main)-2020]**

- (1) 2      (2) 3  
 (3) 9      (4) 1

47. If  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are the greatest values of  ${}^{19}C_p$ ,  ${}^{20}C_q$  and  ${}^{21}C_r$  respectively, then

[JEE (Main)-2020]

$$(1) \frac{a}{10} = \frac{b}{11} = \frac{c}{42} \quad (2) \frac{a}{11} = \frac{b}{22} = \frac{c}{42}$$

$$(3) \frac{a}{10} = \frac{b}{11} = \frac{c}{21} \quad (4) \frac{a}{11} = \frac{b}{22} = \frac{c}{21}$$

48. If the sum of the coefficients of all even powers of  $x$  in the product

$$(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{2n})(1-x+x^2-x^3+\dots+x^{2n})$$

is 61, then  $n$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

[JEE (Main)-2020]

49. The coefficient of  $x^4$  in the expansion of  $(1+x+x^2)^{10}$  is \_\_\_\_\_. [JEE (Main)-2020]

50. If  $C_r \equiv {}^{25}C_r$  and  $C_0 + 5.C_1 + 9.C_2 + \dots + (101).C_{25} = 2^{25}.k$ , then  $k$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

[JEE (Main)-2020]

51. For a positive integer  $n$ ,  $\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^n$  is expanded in increasing powers of  $x$ . If three consecutive coefficients in this expansion are in the ratio,  $2 : 5 : 12$ , then  $n$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

[JEE (Main)-2020]

52. Let  $(2x^2 + 3x + 4)^{10} = \sum_{r=0}^{20} a_r x^r$ . Then  $\frac{a_7}{a_{13}}$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

[JEE (Main)-2020]

53. The natural number  $m$ , for which the coefficient of  $x$  in the binomial expansion of  $\left(x^m + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{22}$  is 1540, is \_\_\_\_\_.

[JEE (Main)-2020]

54. The coefficient of  $x^4$  in the expansion of  $(1+x+x^2+x^3)^6$  in powers of  $x$ , is \_\_\_\_\_.

[JEE (Main)-2020]

