

Binomial Theorem Ex 18.2 Q16(vi)

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

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

$$= \left(-1\right)^r {}^{3n}C_r x^{3n-r-2r}$$
Independent of  $x \Rightarrow x^0$ 

$$x^{3n-3r} = x^0 \Rightarrow r = n$$

$$= \left(-1\right)^n {}^{3n}C_r$$

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We have,

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} x^{\frac{1}{3}} + x^{\frac{-1}{5}}\right)^{8}$$

Let  $(r+1)^{th}$  term be independent of x.

$$T_{r+1} = {}^{8}C_{r} \left(\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{8-r} \left(x^{\frac{-1}{5}}\right)^{r}$$

$$= {}^{8}C_{r} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{8-r} \times \left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{8-r} \times \left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{5}}}}\right)^{r}$$

$$= {}^{8}C_{r} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{8-r} \times \left(x\right)^{\frac{8-r}{3}} \times \left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{5}}}}\right)$$

$$= {}^{8}C_{r} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{8-r} \times \left(x\right)^{\frac{8-r}{3}-\frac{r}{5}}$$

$$= {}^{8}C_{r} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{8-r} \times \left(x\right)^{\frac{40-5r-3r}{15}}$$

$$= {}^{8}C_{r} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{8-r} \times \left(x\right)^{\frac{40-8r}{15}}$$

$$= {}^{8}C_{r} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{8-r} \times \left(x\right)^{\frac{40-8r}{15}}$$

If it is independent of x, we must have

$$\frac{40 - 8r}{15} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 5$$

 $\therefore$  The term independet of  $x = T_6$ 

Now,

$$T_6 = {}^{8}C_r \left(\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{8-5} \left(x^{\frac{-1}{5}}\right)^{5}$$
$$= 56 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3}$$
$$= 56 \times \frac{1}{8}$$
$$= 7$$

Hence, required term = 7

Binomial Theorem Ex 18.2 Q16(viii)

$$\begin{split} &\left(1+x+2x^{3}\right)\left(\frac{3}{2}x^{2}-\frac{1}{3x}\right)^{9} \\ &=\left(1+x+2x^{3}\right)\left[\left(\frac{3}{2}x^{2}\right)^{9}-{}^{9}C_{1}\left(\frac{3}{2}x^{2}\right)^{8}\frac{1}{3x}......+{}^{9}C_{6}\left(\frac{3}{2}x^{2}\right)^{3}\left(\frac{1}{3x}\right)^{6}-{}^{9}C_{7}\left(\frac{3}{2}x^{2}\right)^{2}\left(\frac{1}{3x}\right)^{7}\right] \end{split}$$

In the second bracket, we have to search the term so  $x^{o}$  and  $\frac{1}{x^{3}}$  which when multiplying

by 1 and  $2x^3$  is first bracket will give the term in dependent of x. The term containing  $\frac{1}{x}$  will not occur is second bracket.

The term independent of  $\boldsymbol{x}$ 

$$= 1 \left[ {}^{9}C_{6} \frac{3^{3}}{2^{3}} \times \frac{1}{3^{6}} \right] - 2x^{3} \left[ {}^{9}C_{7} \frac{3^{3}}{2^{3}} \times \frac{1}{3^{7}} \times \frac{1}{x^{3}} \right]$$

$$= \left[ \frac{9 \times 8 \times 7}{1 \times 2 \times 3} \times \frac{1}{8 \times 27} \right] - 2 \left[ \frac{9 \times 8}{1 \times 2} - \frac{1}{4 \times 243} \right]$$

$$= \frac{7}{18} - \frac{2}{27}$$

$$= \frac{17}{54}$$

Required term =  $\frac{17}{54}$ 

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