



Binomial Theorem Ex 18.2 Q16(i)

$$\left(\frac{3x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{3x}\right)^9$$

In expansion

$$\begin{aligned} T_{r+1} &= {}^9C_r \left(\frac{3x^2}{2}\right)^{9-r} \left(\frac{-1}{3x}\right)^r \\ &= {}^9C_r \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{9-r} (x^{18-2r}) \left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)^r x^{-r} \end{aligned}$$

Let T_{r+1} be independent of x

$$18 - 3r = 0 \text{ or } r = 6$$

\therefore Required term

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow T_{r+1} &= T_{6+1} = T_7 = {}^9C_6 \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{9-6} \left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)^6 x^{18-3(6)} \\ &= 84 \left(\frac{27}{8}\right) \left(\frac{1}{179}\right) x^0 = \frac{7}{18} \end{aligned}$$

Binomial Theorem Ex 18.2 Q16(ii)

$$\left(2x + \frac{1}{3x^2}\right)^9$$

4th term is independent of x

$$\binom{9}{3} (2x)^6 \left(\frac{1}{3x^2}\right)^3 = \binom{9}{3} \frac{64}{27}$$

Binomial Theorem Ex 18.2 Q16(iii)

$$T_{r+1} = (-1)^r {}^nC_r (2x^2)^{25-r} \left(\frac{3}{x^3}\right)^r = (-1)^r {}^nC_r 2^{25-r} 3^r x^{50-2r-3r}$$

Term independent of $x = x^0$

$$\Rightarrow x^{50-5r} = x^0 \Rightarrow 50 - 5r = 0 \Rightarrow r = 10$$

$$\therefore t_{11} = (-1)^{10} {}^{25}C_{10} 2^{15} \times 3^{10} = {}^{25}C_{10} 2^{15} 3^{10}$$

Binomial Theorem Ex 18.2 Q16(iv)

$$\left(3x - \frac{2}{x^2}\right)^{15}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{r+1} &= (-1)^r {}^{15}C_r (3x)^{15-r} \left(\frac{2}{x^2}\right)^r \\ &= (-1)^r {}^{15}C_r 3^{15-r} 2^r x^{15-r-2r} \end{aligned}$$

Term independent of $x \Rightarrow x^0$

$$\Rightarrow x^{15-3r} = x^0$$

$$15 - 3r = 0 \Rightarrow r = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore t_6 &= (-1)^5 {}^{15}C_5 3^{10} 2^5 \\ &= -\frac{15!}{5!10!} 3^{10} 2^5 = -\frac{15 \times 14 \times 13 \times 12 \times 11}{120} 3^{10} 2^5 \\ &= -3003 \times 3^{10} \times 2^5 \end{aligned}$$

Binomial Theorem Ex 18.2 Q16(v)

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{3}} + \frac{3}{2x^2}\right)^{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{r+1} &= {}^{10}C_r \left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{3}}\right)^{10-r} \left(\frac{3}{2x^2}\right)^r \\ &= {}^{10}C_r x^{5-\frac{r}{2}-2r} 3^{\frac{r}{2}} \times 3^{-5+\frac{r}{2}} \times 2^{-r} \end{aligned}$$

Independent of $x \Rightarrow x^0$

$$x^{\frac{10-r-4r}{2}} = x^0$$

$$10 - 5r = 0$$

$$r = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_3 &= {}^{10}C_2 3^{2-5+\frac{1}{2}} 2^{-2} \\ &= {}^{10}C_2 3^{-2} 2^{-2} \\ &= \frac{10!}{2!8!} \times \frac{1}{36} = \frac{10 \times 9}{2 \times 36} = \frac{5}{4} \end{aligned}$$

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