



Binomial Theorem Ex 18.2 Q9(vii)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a-2b)^{12} &= {}^{12}C_0 a^{12} - {}^{12}C_1 a^{11} (2b)^1 + {}^{12}C_2 a^{10} (2b)^2 - {}^{12}C_3 a^9 (2b)^3 + \dots - {}^{12}C_7 a^5 (2b)^7 + \dots \\
 &= -\frac{12!}{7!5!} \times 128 \\
 &= -\frac{12 \times 11 \times 10 \times 9 \times 8}{5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2} \times 128 \\
 &= -101376
 \end{aligned}$$

Binomial Theorem Ex 18.2 Q9(viii)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1-3x+7x^2)(1-x)^{16} &= (1-3x+7x^2)({}^{16}C_0 - {}^{16}C_1 x + {}^{16}C_2 x^2 + \dots + {}^{16}C_{16} x^{16}) \\
 \therefore \text{Coefficient of } x \text{ in } (1-3x+7x^2)(1-x)^{16} \\
 &= 1 \times (-{}^{16}C_1) - 3 \times (-{}^{16}C_0) \\
 &= -16 - 3 \\
 &= -19
 \end{aligned}$$

Binomial Theorem Ex 18.2 Q10

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_n &= T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r x^{n-r} y^r \\
 &= {}^{21}C_r \left( \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{y}} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right)^{21-r} \left( \left( \frac{y}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^r \\
 &= {}^{21}C_r \left( \frac{x^{\frac{7-r}{3}}}{y^{\frac{7-r}{6}}} \right) \frac{y^{\frac{r}{2}}}{x^{\frac{r}{6}}} \\
 &\quad \frac{x^{\frac{7-r}{3} - \frac{r}{6}}}{y^{\frac{7-r}{6} - \frac{r}{2}}} \\
 \Rightarrow x^{\frac{42-2r-r}{6}} &= y^{\frac{21-r-3r}{6}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Since  $x$  and  $y$  have same power

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{42-3r}{6} &= \frac{-(21-4r)}{6} \\
 42+21 &= 4r+3r \\
 63 &= 7r \\
 r &= 9
 \end{aligned}$$

Term is 10<sup>th</sup>

$$(t_n = t_{r+1})$$

Binomial Theorem Ex 18.2 Q11

$$(-1)^r {}^{20}C_r (2x^2)^{20-r} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^r$$

$$x^{40-2r} x^{-r} = x^9$$

$$40 - 3r = 9$$

$$31 = 3r$$

$$r = \frac{31}{3}$$

$r$  can not be in fraction

$\therefore$  There is no term involving  $x^9$ .

Binomial Theorem Ex 18.2 Q12

Any term in the expansion of  $\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{12}$  is

$$\begin{aligned} T_R = T_{r+1} &= {}^{12}C_r x^{12-r} y^r \\ &= {}^{12}C_r (x^2)^{12-r} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^r \\ &= {}^{12}C_r x^{24-2r} x^{-r} \\ x^{24-2r} &= x^{-1} \\ 24 - 2r &= -1 \\ 2r &= 25 \\ r &= \frac{25}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$r$  can not be a fraction, therefore there is no term in the expansion of  $\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{12}$  having the term  $x^{-1}$ .

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