

BINOMIAL SERIES EXPANSIONS

Question 1

- a) Expand $(1+2x)^{-1}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^4 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$1 - 2x + 4x^2 - 8x^3 + 16x^4 + O(x^5), \quad -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}$$

(a) $(1+2x)^{-1} = 1 + \binom{-1}{1} \binom{-1}{2} (2x)^1 + \binom{-1}{2} \binom{-1}{2} (2x)^2 + \binom{-1}{3} \binom{-1}{2} (2x)^3 + \binom{-1}{4} \binom{-1}{2} (2x)^4 + O(x^5)$
 $= 1 - 2x + 4x^2 - 8x^3 + 16x^4 + O(x^5)$

(b) valid for $|2x| < 1$
 $|x| < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}$

Question 2

- a) Expand $(1-4x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^4 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$1 + 2x + 6x^2 + 20x^3 + 70x^4 + O(x^5), \quad -\frac{1}{4} < x < \frac{1}{4}$$

(a) $(1-4x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{1} \binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{2} (-4x)^2 + \binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{3} \binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{2} (-4x)^3 + \binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{4} \binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{2} (-4x)^4 + O(x^5)$
 $= 1 + 2x + \frac{3}{2} (4x^2) - \frac{3}{8} (64x^3) + \frac{35}{128} (256x^4) + O(x^5)$
 $= 1 + 2x + 6x^2 + 20x^3 + 70x^4 + O(x^5)$

(b) valid for $|4x| < 1$
 $|x| < \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} < x < \frac{1}{4}$

Question 3

- a) Expand $(1+2x)^{-2}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^4 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$1 - 4x + 12x^2 - 32x^3 + 80x^4 + O(x^5), \quad -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}$$

(a) $(1+2x)^{-2} = 1 + \frac{-2}{1} (2x) + \frac{(-2)(-3)}{1 \times 2} (2x)^2 + \frac{(-2)(-3)(-4)}{1 \times 2 \times 3} (2x)^3 + \frac{(-2)(-3)(-4)(-5)}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4} (2x)^4 + O(x^5)$
 $= 1 - 4x + 12x^2 - 32x^3 + 80x^4 + O(x^5)$

(b) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad |2x| < 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}$

Question 4

- a) Expand $(1+3x)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^4 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$1 - x + 2x^2 - \frac{14}{3}x^3 + \frac{35}{3}x^4 + O(x^5), \quad -\frac{1}{3} < x < \frac{1}{3}$$

(a) $(1+3x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = 1 + \frac{(-\frac{1}{3})}{1} (3x) + \frac{(-\frac{1}{3})(-\frac{4}{3})}{1 \times 2} (3x)^2 + \frac{(-\frac{1}{3})(-\frac{4}{3})(-\frac{7}{3})}{1 \times 2 \times 3} (3x)^3 + \frac{(-\frac{1}{3})(-\frac{4}{3})(-\frac{7}{3})(-\frac{10}{3})}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4} (3x)^4 + O(x^5)$
 $= 1 - x + 2x^2 - \frac{14}{3}x^3 + \frac{35}{3}x^4 + O(x^5)$

(b) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad |3x| < 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad -\frac{1}{3} < x < \frac{1}{3}$

Question 5

- a) Expand $\frac{1}{(1-2x)^2}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^4 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$1 + 4x + 12x^2 + 32x^3 + 80x^4 + O(x^5), \quad -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}$$

(a) $\frac{1}{(1-2x)^2} = (1-2x)^{-2} = 1 + \frac{-2}{1}(-2x) + \frac{(-2)(-3)}{1 \times 2}(-2x)^2 + \frac{(-2)(-4)(-3)}{1 \times 2 \times 3}(-2x)^3 + \frac{(-2)(-5)(-4)(-3)}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4}(-2x)^4 + O(x^5)$
 $= 1 + 4x + 12x^2 + 32x^3 + 80x^4 + O(x^5)$

(b) $|2x| < 1$
 $|x| < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}$

Question 6

- a) Expand $\sqrt[4]{1+2x}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^4 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{8}x^2 + \frac{7}{16}x^3 - \frac{77}{128}x^4 + O(x^5), \quad -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}$$

(a) $\sqrt[4]{1+2x} = (1+2x)^{\frac{1}{4}} = 1 + \frac{1}{4}(2x) + \frac{\frac{1}{4}(\frac{1}{4}-1)}{1 \times 2}(2x)^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{4}(\frac{1}{4}-1)(\frac{1}{4}-2)}{1 \times 2 \times 3}(2x)^3 + \frac{\frac{1}{4}(\frac{1}{4}-1)(\frac{1}{4}-2)(\frac{1}{4}-3)}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4}(2x)^4 + O(x^5)$
 $= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{8}x^2 + \frac{7}{16}x^3 - \frac{77}{128}x^4 + O(x^5)$

(b) $|2x| < 1$
 $|x| < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}$

Question 7

- a) Expand $\frac{1}{(1+2x)^3}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^4 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$1 - 6x + 24x^2 - 80x^3 + 240x^4 + O(x^5), \quad -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}$$

(a) $\frac{1}{(1+2x)^3} = (1+2x)^{-3} = 1 + \frac{-3}{1} \cdot 2x + \frac{(-3)(-4)}{1 \times 2} \cdot (2x)^2 + \frac{(-3)(-4)(-5)}{1 \times 2 \times 3} \cdot (2x)^3 + \frac{(-3)(-4)(-5)(-6)}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4} \cdot (2x)^4 + O(x^5)$
 $= 1 - 6x + 24x^2 - 80x^3 + 240x^4 + O(x^5)$

(b) valid for $|2x| < 1$
 $|x| < \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}$

Question 8

- a) Expand $\frac{1}{(1-3x)^2}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^4 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$1 + 6x + 27x^2 + 108x^3 + 405x^4 + O(x^5), \quad -\frac{1}{3} < x < \frac{1}{3}$$

(a) $\frac{1}{(1-3x)^2} = (1-3x)^{-2} = 1 + \frac{-2}{1} \cdot (-3x) + \frac{(-2)(-3)}{1 \times 2} \cdot (-3x)^2 + \frac{(-2)(-3)(-4)}{1 \times 2 \times 3} \cdot (-3x)^3 + \frac{(-2)(-3)(-4)(-5)}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4} \cdot (-3x)^4 + O(x^5)$
 $= 1 + 6x + 27x^2 + 108x^3 + 405x^4 + O(x^5)$

(b) valid for $|3x| < 1$
 $|x| < \frac{1}{3} \quad \therefore -\frac{1}{3} < x < \frac{1}{3}$

Question 9

- a) Expand $(1+3x)^{-\frac{5}{3}}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^3 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$1 - 5x + 20x^2 - \frac{220}{3}x^3 + O(x^4), \quad -\frac{1}{3} < x < \frac{1}{3}$$

(a) $(1+3x)^{-\frac{5}{3}} = 1 + \frac{-\frac{5}{3}}{1} (3x) + \frac{\frac{(-\frac{5}{3})(-\frac{8}{3})}{1 \times 2} (3x)^2 + \frac{(-\frac{5}{3})(-\frac{8}{3})(-\frac{11}{3})}{1 \times 2 \times 3} (3x)^3 + O(x^4)$
 $= 1 - 5x + 20x^2 - \frac{220}{3}x^3 + O(x^4)$

(b) VALID FOR $|3x| < 1$
 $|x| < \frac{1}{3} \quad -\frac{1}{3} < x < \frac{1}{3}$

Question 10

- a) Expand $(1+5x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^3 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$1 - \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{75}{8}x^2 - \frac{625}{16}x^3 + O(x^4), \quad -\frac{1}{5} < x < \frac{1}{5}$$

(a) $(1+5x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{1} (5x) + \frac{\frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})}{1 \times 2} (5x)^2 + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})(-\frac{5}{2})}{1 \times 2 \times 3} (5x)^3 + O(x^4)$
 $= 1 - \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{75}{8}x^2 - \frac{625}{16}x^3 + O(x^4)$

(b) VALID FOR $|5x| < 1$
 $|x| < \frac{1}{5} \quad -\frac{1}{5} < x < \frac{1}{5}$

Question 11

- a) Expand $(1-4x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^3 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$1 - 2x - 2x^2 - 4x^3 + O(x^4), \quad -\frac{1}{4} < x < \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a)} \quad (1-4x)^{\frac{1}{2}} &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}(-4x) + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2})}{1 \times 2}(-4x)^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})}{1 \times 2 \times 3}(-4x)^3 + \dots \\ &= 1 - 2x - 2x^2 - 4x^3 + O(x^4) \\ \text{b)} \quad \text{valid for } |4x| < 1 \quad -\frac{1}{4} < x < \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Question 12

- a) Expand $\frac{1}{(1+4x)^3}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^3 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$1 - 12x + 96x^2 - 640x^3 + O(x^4), \quad -\frac{1}{4} < x < \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a)} \quad \frac{1}{(1+b)^3} &= (1+b)^{-3} = 1 + \frac{-3}{1}b + \frac{(-3)(-4)}{1 \times 2}b^2 + \frac{(-3)(-4)(-7)}{1 \times 2 \times 3}b^3 + \dots \\ &= 1 - 12x + 96x^2 - 640x^3 + O(x^4) \\ \text{b)} \quad \text{valid for } |4x| < 1 \quad -\frac{1}{4} < x < \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Question 13

- a) Expand $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2x}}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^3 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$1 + x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x^3 + O(x^4), \quad -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}$$

(a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2x}} = (1-2x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-2x)}{1} + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})(-2x)^2}{1 \times 2} + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})(-\frac{5}{2})(-2x)^3}{1 \times 2 \times 2} + O(x^4)$
 $= 1 + x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x^3 + O(x^4)$

(b) Valid for $|2x| < 1$
 $|x| < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}$

Question 14

- a) Expand $\sqrt{1+2x}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^3 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.
- c) By using $x=0.01$ in the above expansion find an approximation to $\sqrt{1.02}$, giving the answer correct to 5 decimal places.

$$1 + x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 + O(x^4), \quad -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}, \quad 1.00995$$

(a) $\sqrt{1+2x} = (1+2x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{(\frac{1}{2})(2x)}{1} + \frac{(\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2})(2x)^2}{1 \times 2} + \frac{(\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})(2x)^3}{1 \times 2 \times 2} + O(x^4)$
 $= 1 + x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 + O(x^4)$

(b) Valid for $|2x| < 1$, i.e. $|x| < \frac{1}{2}$, i.e. $-\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}$

(c) Let $x=0.01$
 $\sqrt{1+2(0.01)} = 1 + (0.01) - \frac{1}{2}(0.01)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(0.01)^3 + O(0.01^4)$
 $\sqrt{1.02} \approx 1 + 0.01 - 0.00005 + 0.0000005$
 $\sqrt{1.02} \approx 1.00995$
 (5 d.p.)

MORE BINOMIAL EXPANSIONS

Question 1

- a) Expand $\sqrt{4-9x}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^3 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$2 - \frac{9}{4}x - \frac{81}{64}x^2 - \frac{729}{512}x^3 + O(x^4), \quad -\frac{4}{9} < x < \frac{4}{9}$$

(a) $\sqrt{4-9x} = (4-9x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-\frac{9}{4}x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2(1-\frac{9}{4}x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $= 2 \left[1 + \frac{1}{2}(-\frac{9}{4}x) + \frac{(\frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{2}-1)}{2!}(-\frac{9}{4}x)^2 + \frac{(\frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac{1}{2}-2)}{3!}(-\frac{9}{4}x)^3 + O(x^4) \right]$
 $= 2 \left[1 - \frac{9}{8}x - \frac{81}{128}x^2 - \frac{729}{512}x^3 + O(x^4) \right]$
 $= 2 - \frac{9}{4}x - \frac{81}{64}x^2 - \frac{729}{512}x^3 + O(x^4)$

(b) $|-\frac{9}{4}x| < 1$
 $|x| < \frac{4}{9} \quad \therefore -\frac{4}{9} < x < \frac{4}{9}$

Question 2

- a) Expand $\frac{1}{(2-5x)^2}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^3 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{4}x + \frac{75}{16}x^2 + \frac{125}{8}x^3 + O(x^4), \quad -\frac{2}{5} < x < \frac{2}{5}$$

(a) $\frac{1}{(2-5x)^2} = (2-5x)^{-2} = 2^{-2}(1-\frac{5}{2}x)^{-2} = \frac{1}{4}(1-\frac{5}{2}x)^{-2}$
 $= \frac{1}{4} \left[1 + \frac{(-2)(-5/2)}{1!}x + \frac{(-2)(-3)}{2!}(\frac{5}{2}x)^2 + \frac{(-2)(-3)(-4)}{3!}(\frac{5}{2}x)^3 + O(x^4) \right]$
 $= \frac{1}{4} \left[1 + 5x + \frac{15}{2}x^2 + \frac{125}{2}x^3 + O(x^4) \right]$
 $= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{4}x + \frac{15}{8}x^2 + \frac{125}{8}x^3 + O(x^4)$

(b) $|-\frac{5}{2}x| < 1$
 $|x| < \frac{2}{5} \quad \therefore -\frac{2}{5} < x < \frac{2}{5}$

Question 3

- a) Expand $\frac{1}{(3+2x)^3}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^3 .

- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$\left[\frac{1}{27} - \frac{2}{27}x + \frac{8}{81}x^2 - \frac{80}{729}x^3 + O(x^4) \right], \quad -\frac{3}{2} < x < \frac{3}{2}$$

Question 4

- a) Expand $\frac{1}{\sqrt{4-3x}}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^3 .

- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$\left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{16}x + \frac{27}{256}x^2 + \frac{135}{2048}x^3 + O(x^4) \right], \quad -\frac{4}{3} < x < \frac{4}{3}$$

Question 5

- a) Expand $(2+3x)^{-3}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^3 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$\frac{1}{8} - \frac{9}{16}x + \frac{27}{16}x^2 - \frac{135}{32}x^3 + O(x^4), \quad \left| -\frac{2}{3} < x < \frac{2}{3} \right|$$

Handwritten solution for Question 5:

a) $(2+3x)^{-3} = 2^{-3}(1+\frac{3}{2}x)^{-3} = \frac{1}{8}(1+\frac{3}{2}x)^{-3}$
 $= \frac{1}{8} \left[1 + \frac{-3}{1 \times 2} \left(\frac{3}{2}x\right) + \frac{-3(-4)}{1 \times 2 \times 3} \left(\frac{3}{2}x\right)^2 + \frac{-3(-4)(-7)}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 2} \left(\frac{3}{2}x\right)^3 + O(x^4) \right]$
 $= \frac{1}{8} \left[1 - \frac{9}{2}x + \frac{27}{2}x^2 - \frac{135}{8}x^3 + O(x^4) \right]$
 $= \frac{1}{8} - \frac{9}{16}x + \frac{27}{16}x^2 - \frac{135}{32}x^3 + O(x^4)$

b) Valid for $|\frac{3}{2}x| < 1$
 $|x| < \frac{2}{3} \quad \therefore -\frac{2}{3} < x < \frac{2}{3}$

Question 6

- a) Expand $\sqrt{4-2x}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^3 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$2 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{16}x^2 - \frac{1}{64}x^3 + O(x^4), \quad \left| -2 < x < 2 \right|$$

Handwritten solution for Question 6:

a) $\sqrt{4-2x} = (4-2x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-\frac{1}{2}x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2(1-\frac{1}{2}x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $= 2 \left[1 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 \times 2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}x\right) + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)}{1 \times 2 \times 2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}x\right)^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac{1}{2}-2)}{1 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}x\right)^3 + O(x^4) \right]$
 $= 2 \left[1 - \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{32}x^2 - \frac{1}{64}x^3 + O(x^4) \right]$
 $= 2 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{16}x^2 - \frac{1}{64}x^3 + O(x^4)$

b) Valid for $|\frac{1}{2}x| < 1$
 $|x| < 2 \quad \therefore -2 < x < 2$

Question 7

- a) Expand $\frac{1}{(2-8x)^3}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^3 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$\left[\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{2}x + 12x^2 + 80x^3 + O(x^4) \right], \quad -\frac{1}{4} < x < \frac{1}{4}$$

(a) $\frac{1}{(2-8x)^3} = \frac{1}{8} (1-4x)^{-3} = \frac{1}{8} (1-4x)^{-3}$
 $= \frac{1}{8} \left[1 + \frac{(-3)(-4x)}{1} + \frac{(-3)(-4x)(-3)(-4x)}{2!} + \frac{(-3)(-4x)(-3)(-4x)(-3)(-4x)}{3!} + O(x^4) \right]$
 $= \frac{1}{8} [1 + 12x + 72x^2 + 288x^3 + O(x^4)]$
 $= \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{2}x + 12x^2 + 80x^3 + O(x^4)$

(b) valid $|4x| < 1$
 $|x| < \frac{1}{4} \quad \therefore -\frac{1}{4} < x < \frac{1}{4}$

Question 8

- a) Expand $\sqrt{4-6x}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^3 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$\left[2 - \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{9}{16}x^2 - \frac{27}{64}x^3 + O(x^4) \right], \quad -\frac{2}{3} < x < \frac{2}{3}$$

(a) $\sqrt{4-6x} = (4-6x)^{1/2} = 2(1-\frac{3}{2}x)^{1/2} = 2(1-\frac{3}{2}x)^{1/2}$
 $= 2 \left[1 + \frac{1}{2}(-\frac{3}{2}x) + \frac{1}{2}(-\frac{3}{2}x)(-\frac{3}{2}x) + \frac{1}{2}(-\frac{3}{2}x)(-\frac{3}{2}x)(-\frac{3}{2}x) + O(x^4) \right]$
 $= 2 \left[1 - \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{9}{32}x^2 - \frac{27}{64}x^3 + O(x^4) \right]$
 $= 2 - \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{9}{16}x^2 - \frac{27}{64}x^3 + O(x^4)$

(b) valid $|\frac{3}{2}x| < 1$
 $|x| < \frac{2}{3} \quad \therefore -\frac{2}{3} < x < \frac{2}{3}$

Question 9

- a) Expand $\frac{1}{\sqrt{4-5x}}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^3 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{16}x + \frac{75}{256}x^2 + \frac{625}{2048}x^3 + O(x^4), \quad -\frac{4}{5} < x < \frac{4}{5}$$

Question 10

- a) Expand $\frac{1}{(2-x)^2}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^3 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{3}{16}x^2 + \frac{1}{8}x^3 + O(x^4), \quad -2 < x < 2$$

Question 11

- a) Expand $\sqrt{4-x}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^3 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$2 - \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{64}x^2 - \frac{1}{512}x^3 + O(x^4), \quad -4 < x < 4$$

(a) $\sqrt{4-x} = (4-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-\frac{x}{4})^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2(1-\frac{x}{4})^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $= 2 \left[1 + \frac{1}{2}(-\frac{x}{4}) + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2})}{2!}(-\frac{x}{4})^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})}{3!}(-\frac{x}{4})^3 + O(x^4) \right]$
 $= 2 \left[1 - \frac{1}{8}x - \frac{1}{64}x^2 - \frac{1}{512}x^3 + O(x^4) \right]$
 $= 2 - \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{64}x^2 - \frac{1}{512}x^3 + O(x^4)$

(b) valid for $|\frac{x}{4}| < 1$
 $|x| < 4 \quad \therefore -4 < x < 4$

Question 12

- a) Expand $\frac{1}{2-3x}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^3 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{9}{8}x^2 + \frac{27}{16}x^3 + O(x^4), \quad -\frac{2}{3} < x < \frac{2}{3}$$

(a) $\frac{1}{2-3x} = \frac{1}{2(1-\frac{3}{2}x)} = \frac{1}{2}(1-\frac{3}{2}x)^{-1}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \frac{1}{1}(-\frac{3}{2}x) + \frac{\frac{1}{1}(\frac{1}{1}+1)}{2!}(-\frac{3}{2}x)^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{1}(\frac{1}{1}+1)(\frac{1}{1}+2)}{3!}(-\frac{3}{2}x)^3 + O(x^4) \right]$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{9}{8}x^2 + \frac{27}{16}x^3 + O(x^4) \right]$
 $= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{9}{8}x^2 + \frac{27}{16}x^3 + O(x^4)$

(b) valid for $|\frac{3}{2}x| < 1$
 $|x| < \frac{2}{3} \quad \therefore -\frac{2}{3} < x < \frac{2}{3}$

Question 13

- a) Expand $\frac{1}{\sqrt{25-x}}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^3 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{250}x + \frac{3}{25000}x^2 + \frac{1}{250000}x^3 + O(x^4), \quad -25 < x < 25$$

(a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{25-x}} = (25-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 25^{-\frac{1}{2}} (1 - \frac{x}{25})^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{5} (1 - \frac{x}{25})^{-\frac{1}{2}}$
 $= \frac{1}{5} \left[1 + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{1} \left(-\frac{x}{25} \right) + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})}{2!} \left(-\frac{x}{25} \right)^2 + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})(-\frac{5}{2})}{3!} \left(-\frac{x}{25} \right)^3 + O(x^4) \right]$
 $= \frac{1}{5} \left[1 + \frac{1}{50}x + \frac{3}{2500}x^2 + \frac{1}{25000}x^3 + O(x^4) \right]$
 $= \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{250}x + \frac{3}{25000}x^2 + \frac{1}{250000}x^3 + O(x^4)$

(b) Valid for $|\frac{x}{25}| < 1 \Rightarrow -25 < x < 25$

Question 14

- a) Expand $\sqrt[3]{8+24x}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^3 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$2 + 2x - 2x^2 + \frac{10}{3}x^3 + O(x^4), \quad -2 < x < 2$$

(a) $\sqrt[3]{8+24x} = (8+24x)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 8^{\frac{1}{3}} (1 + 3x)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2 (1 + 3x)^{\frac{1}{3}}$
 $= 2 \left[1 + \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1} (3x) + \frac{\frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{3}-1)}{2!} (3x)^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{3}-1)(\frac{1}{3}-2)}{3!} (3x)^3 + O(x^4) \right]$
 $= 2 \left[1 + x - \frac{1}{2} (3x)^2 + \frac{5}{6} (3x)^3 + O(x^4) \right]$
 $= 2 \left[1 + x - \frac{9}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x^3 + O(x^4) \right]$
 $= 2 + 2x - 9x^2 + 5x^3 + O(x^4)$

(b) Valid for $|3x| < 1 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{3} < x < \frac{1}{3}$

Question 15

- a) Expand $\frac{1}{\sqrt{4+x}}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^3 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.
- c) By substituting $x = 0.32$ into the expansion show that $\sqrt{3} \approx 1.732$.

$$\left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{16}x + \frac{3}{256}x^2 - \frac{5}{2048}x^3 + O(x^4) \right], \quad [-4 < x < 4]$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{4+x}} = (4+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 4^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{x}{4}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{x}{4}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})}{1} \left(\frac{x}{4}\right) + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})}{2!} \left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})(-\frac{5}{2})}{3!} \left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^3 + O(x^4) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{1}{8}x + \frac{3}{128}x^2 - \frac{5}{2048}x^3 + O(x^4) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{16}x + \frac{3}{256}x^2 - \frac{5}{2048}x^3 + O(x^4)$$

(b) Valid for $|\frac{x}{4}| < 1$, i.e. $|x| < 4$, $-4 < x < 4$

(c) If $x = 0.32$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{4.32}} \approx \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{16}(0.32) + \frac{3}{256}(0.32)^2 - \frac{5}{2048}(0.32)^3$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{4.32}} \approx 0.48019$$

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$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{4.32}} \approx 0.48019$$

$$\sqrt{3} \approx 1.732$$

Question 16

- a) Expand $\frac{1}{\sqrt{9+4x^2}}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^4 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

$$\left[\frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{27}x^2 + \frac{2}{81}x^4 + O(x^6) \right], \quad \left[-\frac{3}{2} < x < \frac{3}{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{9+4x^2}} = (9+4x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 9^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{4x^2}{9}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{4x^2}{9}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[1 + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})}{1} \left(\frac{4x^2}{9}\right) + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})}{2!} \left(\frac{4x^2}{9}\right)^2 + O(x^6) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[1 - \frac{2}{9}x^2 + \frac{2}{27}x^4 + O(x^6) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{27}x^2 + \frac{2}{81}x^4 + O(x^6)$$

(b) Valid for $|\frac{4x^2}{9}| < 1$
 $|x^2| < \frac{9}{4}$
 $|x| < \frac{3}{2}$

Question 17

- a) Expand $(2+3x)^{-2}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^3 .
- b) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.
- c) Find the coefficient of x^6 in the above expansion.

$$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{27}{16}x^2 - \frac{27}{8}x^3 + O(x^4), \quad -\frac{2}{3} < x < \frac{2}{3}, \quad \frac{5103}{256}$$

Handwritten solution for Question 17:

a) $(2+3x)^{-2} = 2^{-2} \left(1 + \frac{3}{2}x\right)^{-2} = \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + \frac{3}{2}x\right)^{-2}$
 $= \frac{1}{4} \left[1 + \frac{-2}{1} \left(\frac{3}{2}x\right) + \frac{(-2)(-3)}{2!} \left(\frac{3}{2}x\right)^2 + \frac{(-2)(-3)(-4)}{3!} \left(\frac{3}{2}x\right)^3 + O(x^4) \right]$
 $= \frac{1}{4} \left[1 - 3x + \frac{9}{2}x^2 - \frac{27}{2}x^3 + O(x^4) \right]$
 $= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{27}{16}x^2 - \frac{27}{8}x^3 + O(x^4)$

b) Valid for $\left| \frac{3}{2}x \right| < 1$ $\therefore -\frac{2}{3} < x < \frac{2}{3}$

c) $\frac{1}{4} \left[\dots \frac{(-2)(-3)(-4)(-5)(-6)(-7)}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6} \left(\frac{3}{2}x\right)^6 + \dots \right] = \frac{1}{4} \left[\dots 7 \times \frac{729}{64} \right]$
 $= \frac{5103}{256}$