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.

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

(a) $(1+22)^{-1} = 1 + \frac{(-1)^{-1}}{(2+2)^{-1}} + \frac{(-1)^{-1}}{(2+2)^{-1}}$

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.

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

 $\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{a}_{1}\left(1-u_{2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}=|+\frac{1}{4}(-u_{2})+\frac{(1+\frac{1}{2})}{1-u_{2}}(-u_{2})^{2}+\frac{(1+\frac{1}{$

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.

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

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.

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

(a)	$ (1+3a)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{(1)}{(1)}(3a) + \frac{(1)(\frac{1}{2})}{1\times 2}(3a)^2 + \frac{(1)(\frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{2})}{1\times 2\times 3}(3a)^3 + \frac{(\frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{2})}{1\times 2\times 3\times 4}(3a)^3 + O(2^5) $
	$=1-\mathcal{J} + \frac{3}{2}(dx_{5}) - \frac{91}{16}(5x_{3}) + \frac{3^{2}}{3^{2}}(8x_{5}) + \mathcal{O}(\mathbf{x}_{1})$
	$= 1 - x + 2a^2 - \frac{14}{3}a^3 + \frac{35}{3}a^4 + O(2^5)$
(b)	Value for $ 3\alpha < 1$ $ \alpha < \frac{1}{3}$ $ \alpha - \frac{1}{3} < \alpha < \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.

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

 $\begin{array}{l} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{$

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.

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

 $\begin{array}{l} (\textbf{g}, \sqrt[3]{1+2\lambda_{1}^{-1}} = (1+2\lambda_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= 1+\frac{1}{2}(\lambda_{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_{$

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.

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

 $\begin{cases} \mathbf{a} & \frac{1}{(1+2)^{k-1}} (1+2)^{k-1} (1+2)^{k-1} (2\mathbf{a})^{k-1} \frac{\xi_{1}^{(k)}(\mathbf{a})^{k}}{1+k^{2}} (1+2)^{k-1} (2\mathbf{a})^{k-1} (2\mathbf{a})^{k-1}$

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.

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

 $\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \left(-5 \chi^{2} = \left(1 - 2 \chi \right)^{2} = 1 + \left(\frac{2}{3} \left(4 \chi \right) + \frac{2}{3} \left(2 \chi \right) + \frac{2}{3} \left($

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.

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

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.

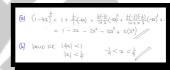
 $1 - \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{75}{8}x^2 - \frac{625}{16}x^3 + O\left(x^4\right), \quad -\frac{1}{5} < x < \frac{1}{5}$

6		$1 + \frac{-\frac{1}{k}}{l} \left(Sx_{i}^{1} \right)^{l} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)}{(\times 2)} \left(Sx_{i}^{2} \right)^{2} + \frac{-\frac{1}{k} \left(-\frac{k}{2} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)}{1 \times 2 \times 3} \left(Sx_{i}^{2} \right)^{2} + O\left(X^{\theta} \right)$
	=	$1 - \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{8}{12}x_{5}^{2} - \frac{6}{16}x_{5}^{2} + O(x_{6})$
3	VAUD 162	$ \begin{array}{c c} Sa < 1 \\ Sa < \frac{1}{5} \\ x < \frac{1}{5} \\ \end{array} $

Question 11

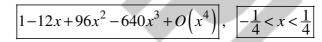
- a) Expand $(1-4x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^3 .
- **b**) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

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



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.





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.

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

 $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\lambda_{1}^{(1-2\lambda)}} = (1-2\lambda_{2}^{-\frac{1}{2}}) = (1+\frac{(2)}{1}(2\lambda_{1}^{-1}) + \frac{(1+2)}{1+2}(2\lambda_{1}^{-1}) + \frac{(1+2)(+1)}{1+2(2\lambda_{1}-\lambda_{1})}(2\lambda_{1}^{-1}) + O(2k) \\ = (1+2\lambda_{1}-2\lambda_{1}^{-1}) + \frac{(1+2)(+2\lambda_{1}-\lambda_{1})}{1+2(2\lambda_{1}-\lambda_{1})} + O(2k) \end{pmatrix}$ $(3) \quad \forall \mu u \in [k] \quad |2\lambda_{1}| < (1+2\lambda_{1}-2\lambda_{1}) + \frac{(1+2)(+2\lambda_{1}-\lambda_{1})}{1+2(2\lambda_{1}-\lambda_{1})} + O(2k) + \frac{(1+2)(+2\lambda_{1}-\lambda_{1})}{1+2(2\lambda_{1}-\lambda_{1})} + O(2k) + O(2k)$

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.

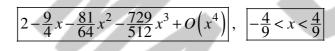
$$1 + x - \frac{1}{2}x^{2} + \frac{1}{2}x^{3} + O(x^{4}), \quad -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}, \quad 1.00995$$

 $\begin{array}{l} (v_{0}) = \frac{1}{10} \left(v_{0} + \frac{1}{10} \left(v_{0} + \frac{1}{10} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(v_{0} + \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{100} \left(v_{0} + \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{100} \right) \right) \\ = 1 + \alpha - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2$

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.



(a) $\sqrt{4-q_{\lambda}} = (4-q_{\lambda})^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-\frac{q_{\lambda}}{q_{\lambda}})^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2(1-\frac{q_{\lambda}}{q_{\lambda}})^{\frac{1}{2}}$	
$= 2 \left[1 + \frac{(\frac{1}{2})}{1} - \left(-\frac{q}{4}x\right) + \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1\times 2} \left[-\frac{q}{4}x\right]^{\frac{q}{2}} + \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1\times 2\times 3} \left(-\frac{q}{4}x\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + O(x^{\frac{1}{2}})\right]$	1
$= 2 \left[1 - \frac{q}{8} x - \frac{g_1}{128} x^2 - \frac{72 \pi}{1024} x^3 + c(x^4) \right]$	
$= 2 - \frac{q}{4\lambda} - \frac{B_1}{64\lambda^2} - \frac{72q}{512}\lambda^3 + O(\lambda^4)$	
 し、いろのである し、し、し、し、し、し、し、し、し、し、し、し、し、し、し、し、し、し、し、	

Question 2

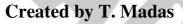
a) Expand $\frac{1}{(2-5x)^2}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including

the term in x^3 .

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

1	5	75 0	105	2 (1	0	2
14	$-\frac{3}{r}$	$+\frac{15}{r^2}$ r ²	$+\frac{125}{r}$	$^{3} + 0 x$	4 1	-4 <	r < 4
4 '	4^{Λ}	' 16 [~]	8 ~	10(1	기'	5	^{<i>n</i>} 5

(a)		$(2-\theta_A)^3 \approx 2^3 \left[1-\psi_A\right]^{-3} = \frac{1}{6}(1-\psi_A)^{-3}$
	2	$\frac{1}{8}\left[1+\frac{(-3)}{1}\left(-4\lambda\right)+\frac{(-3)(-4)}{(\times 2}\left(-4\lambda\right)^2+\frac{(-3)(-4)(-5)}{(\times 2\times 3}\left(-4\lambda\right)^3+O(\lambda^4)\right]\right]$
		$\frac{1}{8} \left[1 + 12x + 96a^2 + 640a^3 + 000'' \right]$
	=	$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{2}x + 12x^{2} + 80x^{3} + o(x^{4})$
(b)	VAUD BR	$\begin{array}{c c} 4q_{1} \\ x_{1} \leq \frac{1}{2} & \ddots & -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$



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.

2

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

 $\begin{array}{l} (\textbf{a}) & \frac{1}{(2+2)} = (2+2)^{-2} = \frac{1}{2^2} (1+\frac{2}{3}) x^{-2} = \frac{1}{2^2} (1+\frac{2}{3}) x^{-3} \\ & = \frac{1}{2^2} \left[(1+\frac{1}{2^2}) x^{-3} + \frac{60(-4)}{1\times2} (2x)^2 - \frac{1}{2^2} (1+\frac{2}{3}) x^{-3} \\ & = \frac{1}{2^2} \left[(1+2x) + \frac{2}{3} x^2 - \frac{2}{3^2} x^2 + c_0 x) \right] \\ & = \frac{1}{2^2} \left[(1+2x) + \frac{2}{3} x^2 - \frac{2}{3^2} x^2 + c_0 x) \right] \\ & = \frac{1}{2^2} \left[\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{2}{3^2} x^2 + \frac{2}{3^2} x^2 + c_0 x) \right] \\ & = \frac{1}{2^2} \left[\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{2}{3^2} x^2 + \frac{2}{3^2} x^2 + c_0 x) \right] \\ & = \frac{1}{2^2} \left[\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} x^2 + \frac{2}{3^2} x^2 + c_0 x) \right] \\ & = \frac{1}{2^2} \left[\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} x^2 + \frac{2}{3^2} x^2 + c_0 x) \right] \\ & = \frac{1}{2^2} \left[\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} x^2 + \frac{2}{3^2} x^2 + \frac{1}{2^2} x^2$

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.

 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{16}x + \frac{27}{256}x^2 + \frac{135}{2048}x^3 + O(x^4)$ $\frac{4}{3} < x < \frac{4}{3}$

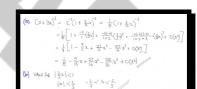
$$\begin{split} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-sa_{1}}} = (4-sa_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{s_{1}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (-\frac{1}{2}s_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{s_{1}} (-\frac{1}{2}s_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & = \frac{1}{s_{1}} \left[(+\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2}s_{1}) + \frac{(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2})}{1s_{2}}(-\frac{1}{2}s_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2})}{1s_{2}}(-\frac{1}{2}s_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{(\frac{1}{2}s_{1})}{1s_{2}}(-\frac{1}{2}s_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{(\frac{1}{2}s_{1})}(-\frac{1}{2}s_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{(\frac{1$$

Question 5

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

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

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



 $< x < \frac{2}{3}$

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.

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

<u>(</u>	14-22	$= (4-2x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-\frac{1}{2}x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2(1-\frac{1}{2}x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
		$= \Im \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \alpha \right) + \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)}{1 \times 2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \alpha \right)^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \alpha \right)^2}{1 \times 2 \times \pi^2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \alpha \right)^2 + O(2^q) \right)$
		$= 2 \left[\left[1 - \frac{1}{4} \alpha - \frac{1}{32} \chi^2 - \frac{1}{128} \chi^3 + o(2\theta) \right] \right]$
		$= 2 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda - \frac{1}{16}\chi^2 - \frac{1}{64}\chi^3 + c(\chi^4)$
) \	AUD RE	1221<1
		x <2 :-2 <x<2< td=""></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.

 $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{2}x + 12x^2 + 80x^3 + O(x^4)$ $< x < \frac{1}{4}$

$$\begin{split} (9) & \frac{1}{(2-6x)^3} = (2-6x)^3 = x^2(1-4x)^3 = \frac{1}{6}(1-4x)^{-2} \\ &= \frac{1}{6}\left[\frac{1}{1+\frac{\pi^2}{4}(-4x)} + \frac{(9)(-4x)^2}{(1+x)^2(-4x)^2} + (-4x)^4 + (-5x)^4\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{6}\left[\frac{1}{1+12x} + 4(2x^2+4$$

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.

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

 $\begin{array}{l} 1 & \sqrt{4 - (\omega_{1}^{-1})} = (4 - \omega_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{4}{2} \omega_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2\left(1 - \frac{4}{2} \omega_{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & = 2\left[1 + \frac{4}{2} \left(1 + \frac{4}{2}\right) + \frac{4}{2} \left(1 + \frac{4}{2}\right) \left(2 + \frac{4}{2}\right) \left(2 + \frac{4}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + c(2)\right] \\ & = 2\left[1 - \frac{4}{2}\omega_{1} - \frac{4}{2}\omega_{2}^{-1} - \frac{2}{2}\omega_{2}^{-1} + \frac{2}{2}(2\omega_{2})\right] \\ & = 2 - \frac{3}{2}\omega_{1} - \frac{4}{2}\omega_{2}^{-1} - \frac{24}{2}(2\omega_{2}) \left(2 + \frac{4}{2}\right) \left(2$

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.

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

 $\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} (\mathbf{e}) & \frac{1}{1+s^{2}} = (4\cdot s_{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \left((-\frac{1}{2}s_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left((-\frac{1}{2}s_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(+ \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2}s_{1} \right) + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}s_{1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}s_{1} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}s_{1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}s_{1} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(+ \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{2}s_{1} \right) + \frac{1}{66} \left(\frac{1}{2}s_{1} + \frac{1}{66} \left(\frac{1}{2}s_{1} \right) + \frac{1}{66} \left(\frac{1}{2}s_{1} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{66} \left(\frac{1}{2}s_{1} - \frac{1}{2}s_{1} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(+ \frac{1}{6}s_{1} + \frac{1}{66}s_{1} + \frac{1}{66}s_{1} + \frac{1}{66}s_{1} + \frac{1}{66}s_{1} + \frac{1}{66}s_{1} \right) \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \left[+ \frac{1}{6}s_{1} + \frac{1}{66}s_{1} + \frac{1}{66}s_{$

Question 10

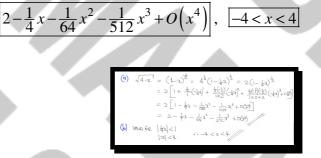
- a) Expand $\frac{1}{(2-x)^2}$ as an infinite convergent binomial series, up and including the term in x^3 .
- **b**) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

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

 $\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \frac{1}{(2-x)^2} = (2-x)^2 = 2^2 (1-\frac{1}{2}x)^2 = \frac{1}{4} (1-\frac{1}{2}x)^{-2} \\ = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{1+x^2} (\frac{1}{1}\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\sqrt{\frac{1}{1+x^2}} (\frac{1}{1+x^2})^3 + \frac{(2)(2)(2)}{1+x^2} (\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}})^4 + c(2) \right] \\ = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 + c(2) \right] \\ = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{4}{4}x + \frac{3}{8}x^3 + \frac{1}{8}x^3 + c(2) \end{array}$

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.



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.

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

(9)	$\frac{1}{2-3a} = \frac{(2-3a)^{-1}}{2} = \frac{2}{2} \left(1-\frac{3}{2}a\right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1-\frac{3}{2}a\right)^{-1}$
	$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{1} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \lambda \right) + \frac{f(1)(-1)}{1 \times 2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \lambda \right)^2 + \frac{(-1)(-1)}{1 \times 2 \times 3} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \lambda \right)^4 + O(2H) \right]$
	$= \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{9}{4}x^2 + \frac{3}{6}x^3 + o(2t) \right]$ = $\frac{1}{2} \left[+ \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{9}{4}x^2 + \frac{3}{6}x^3 + o(2t) \right]$
ds	
(9)	What Be (===================================

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.

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

$$\begin{split} \hat{\mathbf{g}}_{1} & = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{$$

(9) VITUD BR 12/21<1 4 -25 < 2 < 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.

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

 $\begin{aligned} 3) & \sqrt{16+3A_{4}} = (6+3A_{4})^{\frac{1}{2}} = 5^{\frac{1}{2}}(1+3A_{4})^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2(1+3A_{4})^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & = 2\left[1+\frac{1}{2}(3A_{4}) + \frac{1}{2}(3B_{4}) + \frac{1}{2}(3A_{4}) + \frac{1}{2}(3A_{4}) + (2A_{4})\right] \\ & = 2\left[1+3A_{4} - \frac{1}{2}(3A_{4}) + \frac{5}{2}(3A_{4}) + (2A_{4})\right] \\ & = 2\left[1+3A_{4} - 3A_{4} + \frac{1}{2}A_{4} + (2A_{4})\right] \\ & = 2\left[1+3A_{4} - 3A_{4} + \frac{1}{2}A_{4} + (2A_{4})\right] \\ & = 2\left[1+3A_{4} - 3A_{4} + \frac{1}{2}A_{4} + (2A_{4})\right] \\ & = 2\left[1+3A_{4} - 3A_{4} + \frac{1}{2}A_{4} + (2A_{4})\right] \end{aligned}$

) Vhuo Bre 1321<1 : -13<2<1

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 $\sqrt{3} \approx 1.732$.

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

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.

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

(9)	1 =	$(q+q_{2}r)^{\frac{1}{2}} = q^{\frac{1}{2}}(1+\frac{q}{3}x^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{3}(1+\frac{q}{3}x^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}$
	18.	$\frac{1}{3} \left[1 + \frac{(1)}{1} (\frac{1}{3} x)^{2} + \frac{(1)}{1 \times 2} (\frac{1}{3} x)^{2} + 0 (3 - 3)^{2} \right]$
	=	$\frac{1}{3} \left[1 - \frac{2}{3} \alpha^2 + \frac{2}{27} \alpha^4 + o(\alpha^4) \right]$
	11	$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{27}\chi^2 + \frac{2}{81}\chi^4 + o(\chi^0)$
(b)	VAUD GR	$\left \frac{4}{5}\chi^{2}\right < $
		$\frac{ \lambda^2 < \frac{q}{4}}{2} - \frac{3}{2} < \Im < \frac{3}{2}$

Question 17

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

 $\boxed{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{27}{16}x^2 - \frac{27}{8}x^3 + O\left(x^4\right)},$

<u>5103</u> 256

 $\frac{2}{3} < x <$

- **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.