

Section 1: Finding binomial expansions

Crucial points

1. **When using the binomial expansion, make sure that you remember to raise the whole term to the appropriate power**

e.g. in the expansion of $(1 + 2x)^n$, remember that $(2x)^r = 2^r x^r$.

✗ **Wrong:** $(2 + 3x)^3 = 2^3 + 3 \times 2^2 \times 3x + 3 \times 2 \times 3x^2 + 3x^3$
 $= 8 + 36x + 18x^2 + 3x^3$ ✗

✓ **Right:** $(2 + 3x)^3 = 2^3 + 3 \times 2^2 \times (3x) + 3 \times 2 \times (3x)^2 + (3x)^3$
 $= 8 + 36x + 54x^2 + 27x^3$ ✓

2. **Make sure that you can use the formula for binomial coefficients confidently**

You need to know what is meant by ${}_n C_r$ - this could be tested in your examination, and you may need to show that you know this formula rather than just using Pascal's triangle.

3. **Make sure you can find specific binomial coefficients efficiently**

If asked to find a particular term in a binomial expansion, don't do the full expansion (which would waste a lot of time), just find the coefficient you need, making sure you use the right binomial coefficient.

Also, remember that ${}_n C_r = {}_n C_{n-r}$.

Example: Find the coefficient of x^5 in the expansion of $(3x + 2)^7$.

Solution: The required binomial coefficient is ${}_7 C_5$ or $\binom{7}{5}$.

$${}_7 C_5 = \frac{7 \times 6}{2 \times 1} = 21, \text{ so the coefficient of } x^5 \text{ is}$$

$$21 \times (3)^5 \times 2^2 = 20412 \quad \checkmark$$

Be careful not to make an error like in 1 above! A very common **incorrect** answer would be:

$$21 \times (3) \times 2^2 = 252 \quad \times$$