

Section 1: The general binomial expansion

Solutions to Exercise level 3 (Extension)

$$1. (1+ax)^n = 1 + nax + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \times 2}(ax)^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{1 \times 2}(ax)^3 + \dots$$

$$\text{Comparing with } 1 - x + \frac{1 \times 3}{1 \times 2}x^2 - \frac{1 \times 3 \times 5}{1 \times 2 \times 4}x^3 + \dots$$

Comparing terms in x gives $na = -1$

$$\text{Comparing terms in } x^2 \text{ gives } \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \times 2}a^2 = \frac{1 \times 3}{1 \times 2}$$

$$n(n-1)a^2 = 3$$

$$n^2a^2 - na^2 = 3$$

$$(-1)^2 - (-1)a = 3$$

$$1 + a = 3$$

$$a = 2, n = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(1+2x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2x + \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \times -\frac{3}{2}}{1 \times 2}(2x)^2 + \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \times -\frac{3}{2} \times -\frac{5}{2}}{1 \times 2}(2x)^3 + \dots$$

$$= 1 - x + \frac{1 \times 3}{1 \times 2}x^2 - \frac{1 \times 3 \times 5}{1 \times 2 \times 3}x^3 + \dots$$

$$\text{so } 1 - x + \frac{1 \times 3}{1 \times 2}x^2 - \frac{1 \times 3 \times 5}{1 \times 2 \times 4}x^3 + \dots = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2x}}$$

$$2. \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1+x} = (1-x)^{-1} - (1+x)^{-1}$$

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

$$= 1 + x + x^2 + \dots - 1 + x - x^2 + \dots$$

$$\approx 2x$$

$$\text{Putting } x = 0.001, \frac{1}{1-0.001} - \frac{1}{1+0.001} \approx 0.002$$

$$\frac{1}{0.999} - \frac{1}{1.001} \approx 0.002$$

$$\frac{1000}{0.999} - \frac{1000}{1.001} \approx 2$$

Edexcel A level Further algebra 1 Exercise solns

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

$$= 1 - 2\sqrt{2}x + 3(\sqrt{2}x)^2 - 4(\sqrt{2}x)^3 + \dots + (-1)^r \times (r+1)(\sqrt{2}x)^r + \dots$$

$$\text{When } r = 2n, \text{ coefficient} = (-1)^{2n} \times (2n+1)(\sqrt{2})^{2n}$$

$$= (2n+1)2^n$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{x^2} \left(1 - \frac{4}{x} + 12 \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^2 - 32 \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^3 + \dots \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{4}{x^3} + \frac{12}{x^4} - \frac{32}{x^5} + \dots$$

$$\text{valid for } \left| \frac{2}{x} \right| < 1$$

$$\left| \frac{x}{2} \right| > 1$$

$$|x| > 2$$

$$5. (1 + nx)^n = 1 + n(nx) + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \times 2}(nx)^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{1 \times 2 \times 3}(nx)^3 + \dots$$

Coefficients of x^2 and x^3 are equal,

$$\text{so } \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \times 2} n^2 = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{1 \times 2 \times 3} n^3$$

$$n^4(n-1)(n-2) - 3n^3(n-1) = 0$$

$$n^3(n-1)(n(n-2) - 3) = 0$$

$$n^3(n-1)(n^2 - 2n - 3) = 0$$

$$n^3(n-1)(n+1)(n-3) = 0$$

The possible values of n are 0, 1, -1 and 3.