

Binomial

2013

Q1 – 4 marks

Write down the binomial expansion of $\left(3x - \frac{2}{x^2}\right)^4$ and simplify your answer.

Marking Instructions

Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
<p>Write down the binomial expansion of $\left(3x - \frac{2}{x^2}\right)^4$ and simplify your answer.</p> ${}^4C_0(3x)^4\left(\frac{-2}{x^2}\right)^0 + {}^4C_1(3x)^3\left(\frac{-2}{x^2}\right)^1 + {}^4C_2(3x)^2\left(\frac{-2}{x^2}\right)^2$ $+ {}^4C_3(3x)^1\left(\frac{-2}{x^2}\right)^3 + {}^4C_4(3x)^0\left(\frac{-2}{x^2}\right)^4$ $= 81x^4 + 4 \cdot 27x^3 \cdot \frac{-2}{x^2} + 6 \cdot 9x^2 \cdot \frac{4}{x^4} + 4 \cdot 3x \cdot \frac{-8}{x^6} + \frac{16}{x^8}$ $= 81x^4 - 216x + \frac{216}{x^2} - \frac{96}{x^5} + \frac{16}{x^8}$	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •¹ Correct binomial coefficients.² •² Correct powers of $3x$ and $\frac{-2}{x^2}$. •³ Simplifies indices.¹ •⁴ Completes simplification of coefficients.³

Notes:

- 1.1 Accept negative indices.
- 1.2 Award $\bullet^1 nCr$ or $\binom{n}{r}$ form.
- 1.3 Including signs. “+ -” or “- -”: do not award \bullet^4
- 1.4 Expanding wrong expression: $\left(3x - \frac{2}{x}\right)^4$, $\bullet^1 \bullet^4$ only are available.
- 1.5 Expanding $\left(3x + \frac{2}{x^2}\right)^4$, $\bullet^1 \bullet^3 \bullet^4$ only are available.

2012

Q4 – 5 marks

Write down and simplify the general term in the expansion of $\left(2x - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^9$. 3

Hence, or otherwise, obtain the term independent of x . 2

Marking Instructions

The general term is given by:

$$\binom{9}{r} (2x)^{9-r} \left(\frac{-1}{x^2}\right)^r \quad 1$$

$$= \binom{9}{r} \times \frac{2^{9-r} x^{9-r} (-1)^r}{x^{2r}} \quad 1$$

$$= \binom{9}{r} \times (-1)^r 2^{9-r} x^{9-3r} \quad 1$$

The term independent of x occurs when

$$9 - 3r = 0, \text{ i.e. when } r = 3. \quad 1$$

The term is: $\frac{9!}{6! 3!} (-1)^3 2^6$ 1

$$= -5376.$$

2011

Q2 – 3 marks

Use the binomial theorem to expand $\left(\frac{1}{2}x - 3\right)^4$ and simplify your answer.

Marking Instructions

$$\begin{aligned}
\left(\frac{1}{2}x - 3\right)^4 &= {}^4C_0\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 + {}^4C_1\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3(-3) + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{1} \text{ for powers} \\ \mathbf{1} \text{ for coefficients} \end{array} \right. \\
&= {}^4C_2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2(-3)^2 + {}^4C_3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(-3)^3 + {}^4C_4(-3)^4 \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 + 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3(-3) + 6\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2(-3)^2 \\
&\quad + 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(-3)^3 + (-3)^4 \\
&= \frac{x^4}{16} - \frac{3x^3}{2} + \frac{27x^2}{2} - 54x + 81. \quad \mathbf{1} \text{ for simplifying}
\end{aligned}$$

2010

Q5 – 4 marks

Show that

$$\binom{n+1}{3} - \binom{n}{3} = \binom{n}{2}$$

where the integer n is greater than or equal to 3.

Marking Instructions

$$\begin{aligned}
\binom{n+1}{3} - \binom{n}{3} &= \frac{(n+1)!}{3!(n-2)!} - \frac{n!}{3!(n-3)!} \quad \mathbf{1} \text{ both terms correct} \\
&= \frac{(n+1)!}{3!(n-2)!} - \frac{n!(n-2)}{3!(n-2)!} \quad \{\text{alternative methods} \\
&= \frac{(n+1)! - n!(n-2)}{3!(n-2)!} \quad \text{will appear}\} \\
&= \frac{n![(n+1) - (n-2)]}{3!(n-2)!} \quad \mathbf{1} \text{ correct numerator} \\
&= \frac{n! \times 3}{3!(n-2)!} = \frac{n!}{2!(n-2)!} \quad \mathbf{1} \text{ correct denominator} \\
&= \binom{n}{2} \quad \mathbf{1} \text{ for knowing (anywhere)} \\
&\quad \boxed{(n-2)! = (n-2) \times (n-3)!}
\end{aligned}$$

2009

Q8 – 3 marks

- (a) Write down the binomial expansion of $(1 + x)^5$.
(b) Hence show that 0.9^5 is 0.59049.

Marking Instructions

- (a) $(1 + x)^5 = 1 + 5x + 10x^2 + 10x^3 + 5x^4 + x^5$ **1**
- (b) Let $x = -0.1$, then **1**
 $0.9^5 = (1 + (-0.1))^5$
 $= 1 - 0.5 + 0.1 - 0.01 + 0.0005 - 0.00001$ **1**
 $= 0.5 + 0.09 + 0.00049$
 $= 0.59049$

2008

Q8 – 5 marks

- Write down and simplify the general term in the expansion of $\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{10}$. **3**
Hence, or otherwise, obtain the term in x^{14} . **2**

Marking Instructions

The r th term is

$$\begin{aligned} & \binom{10}{r} (x^2)^{10-r} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^r && \mathbf{1 \text{ for form}} \\ & = \binom{10}{r} x^{20-3r} && \mathbf{1 \text{ for powers}} \\ & 20 - 3r = 14 \Rightarrow r = 2 && \mathbf{1} \\ & \text{term is } 45x^{14} && \mathbf{1} \end{aligned}$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} & \binom{10}{r} (x^2)^r \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{10-r} = \binom{10}{r} x^{3r-10} && \mathbf{1,1,1} \\ & 3r - 10 = 14 \Rightarrow r = 8 && \mathbf{1} \\ & \text{term is } 45x^{14} && \mathbf{1} \end{aligned}$$

2007

Q1 – 4 marks

Express the binomial expansion of $\left(x - \frac{2}{x}\right)^4$ in the form $ax^4 + bx^2 + c + \frac{d}{x^2} + \frac{e}{x^4}$ for integers a, b, c, d and e .

Marking Instructions

$$\begin{aligned}\left(x - \frac{2}{x}\right)^4 &= x^4 + 4x^3\left(-\frac{2}{x}\right) + 6x^2\left(-\frac{2}{x}\right)^2 + 4x\left(-\frac{2}{x}\right)^3 + \left(-\frac{2}{x}\right)^4 && \mathbf{1 \text{ for powers}} \\ & && \mathbf{1 \text{ for coeffs}} \\ &= x^4 - 8x^2 + 24 - \frac{32}{x^2} + \frac{16}{x^4} && \mathbf{2E1}\end{aligned}$$

2005

Q12 (a) – 3 marks *also involves “Complex Numbers” from Unit 3*

Let $z = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$.

(a) Use the binomial expansion to express z^4 in the form $u + iv$, where u and v are expressions involving $\sin \theta$ and $\cos \theta$.

Marking Instructions

$$\begin{aligned}\text{(a) } z^4 &= (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^4 \\ &= \cos^4 \theta + 4 \cos^3 \theta (i \sin \theta) + 6 \cos^2 \theta (i^2 \sin^2 \theta) + 4 \cos \theta (i^3 \sin^3 \theta) + i^4 \sin^4 \theta && \mathbf{M1} \\ &= \cos^4 \theta + 4i \cos^3 \theta \sin \theta - 6 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta - 4i \cos \theta \sin^3 \theta + \sin^4 \theta && \mathbf{1} \\ &= (\cos^4 \theta - 6 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta + \sin^4 \theta) + i(4 \cos^3 \theta \sin \theta - 4 \cos \theta \sin^3 \theta) && \mathbf{1}\end{aligned}$$

2004

Q2 – 3 marks

Obtain the binomial expansion of $(a^2 - 3)^4$.

Marking Instructions

$$\begin{aligned}(a^2 - 3)^4 &= (a^2)^4 + 4(a^2)^3(-3) + 6(a^2)^2(-3)^2 + 4(a^2)(-3)^3 + (-3)^4 \\ &= a^8 - 12a^6 + 54a^4 - 108a^2 + 81 && \mathbf{1 \text{ for binomial coefficients}} \\ & && \mathbf{1 \text{ for powers}} \\ & && \mathbf{1 \text{ for coefficients}}\end{aligned}$$

2003

A9 (a bit of) – 2 marks

Expand $(w + w^{-1})^4$ by the binomial theorem

Marking Instructions

$$(w + w^{-1})^4 = w^4 + 4w^2 + 6 + 4w^{-2} + w^{-4} \quad \mathbf{2E1}$$