

Question One (2 marks)

Write the 5th term in the expansion of: $(a+b)^{11}$

Question Two (3 marks)

8 people are to be seated randomly around a round table. What is the probability that a particular husband and wife will not be seated next to each other?

Question Three (5 marks)

- How many seven – letter arrangements of the letters of the word COLLEGE are possible?
- In how many of the seven – letter arrangements in a) above will the 2 L's be next to each other?
- How many seven – letter arrangements can be made from the letters of the word COLLEGE if the 2nd letter must be a G and the 1st letter cannot be an L?

Question Four (2 marks)

Find the term independent of x in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^{18}$

Question Five (4 marks)

A machine produces electronic components for computers. Sampling shows that the probability of a particular component being faulty is 12%. In a random sample of 16 components, what is the probability that:

- exactly 1 component is faulty? (Answer correct to 3 decimal places)
- less than 3 components are faulty? (Answer correct to 3 decimal places)

Question Six (5 marks)

- Write down the binomial expansion of $(1 + x)^n$
- By differentiating $x^3 (1 + x)^n$ and its binomial expansion, show that:

$$\sum_{r=0}^n (r+3) {}^n C_r = (n+6) \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

YEAR 12 EXTENSION I
ASSESSMENT TASK #2
2005

SOLUTIONS

MARKING SCHEME

Question One

$$T_{k+1} = {}^n C_k a^{n-k} b^k$$

$$\therefore T_5 = {}^{11} C_4 a^7 b^4$$

$$\text{or } 330a^7 b^4$$

Question Two

No. of ways of arranging

8 people in a circle = 5040

Treat husband and wife
as 1 \therefore 7 people = 720 ways

But husband & wife could
alternate positions.

$$\therefore \text{Total ways together} = 1440$$

$$\therefore P(\text{not together}) = \frac{5040 - 1440}{5040}$$

$$= \frac{5}{7}$$

1 mark for general term

) 1 mark for correct term
in either form

1 mark for total number of
ways.

1 mark for total ways
together

1 mark for correct
probability

YEAR 12 EXTENSION I
ASSESSMENT TASK #2
2005

SOLUTIONS

MARKING SCHEME

Question Three

a) $\frac{7!}{2!2!} = 1260$

1 mark for correct no. of ways.

b) Treat 2 L's as one.

∴ Total number of ways with L's next to each other =

$$\frac{6!}{2!}$$

$$= 360$$

1 mark for correct no. of ways.

c) No. of possible letters as 1st letter = 3

No. of possible letters as

2nd letter = 1

Remaining 5 letters:

If C or O used as 1st

letter, $\frac{5!}{2!2!} = 30$

If an E used as 1st letter,

$$\frac{5!}{2!} = 60$$

1 mark for total no. of ways. Letters after the 1st 2 can be arranged.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Total ways} &= 3 \times 1 \times 90 \\ &= 270. \end{aligned}$$

1 mark for multiplying the 3 different restrictions correctly together.

YEAR 12 EXTENSION I
ASSESSMENT TASK #2
2005

SOLUTIONS

MARKING SCHEME

Question Four

$$\begin{aligned} T_{k+1} &= {}^{18}C_k (x^2)^{18-k} (x^{-1})^k \\ &= {}^{18}C_k x^{36-2k} x^{-k} \\ &= {}^{18}C_k x^{36-3k} \end{aligned}$$

1 mark for correct general term

N^o term indep. of x

when k = 12

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Term indep.} \\ &\text{of } x = {}^{18}C_{12} \\ &= 18564 \end{aligned}$$

1 mark for correct term

Question Five

a) P(exactly 1 faulty)

$$\begin{aligned} &= {}^{16}C_1 (0.12)(0.88)^{15} \\ &= 0.282 \text{ (3dp)} \end{aligned}$$

1 mark for correct binomial expression

1 mark for correct prob (3dp)

b) P(less than 3 are faulty)

$$= P(\text{No F}) + P(1F) + P(2F)$$

1 mark for correct breakdown of possibilities

$$= {}^{16}C_0 (0.88)^{16} + \text{ANSWER ABOVE} + {}^{16}C_2 (0.12)^2 (0.88)^{14}$$

1 mark for correct prob. (3dp)

$$= 0.700 \text{ (3dp)}$$

YEAR 12 EXTENSION I
ASSESSMENT TASK #2
2005

SOLUTIONS

MARKING SCHEME

Question Six

a) $(1+x)^n$

$= {}^n C_0 + {}^n C_1 x + {}^n C_2 x^2 + \dots + {}^n C_n x^n$ ✓

1 mark for correct expansion

b) $x^3(1+x)^n = {}^n C_0 x^3 + {}^n C_1 x^4 + {}^n C_2 x^5 + \dots + {}^n C_n x^{n+3}$

Differentiating both sides:

1 mark for this statement

$x^3 n(1+x)^{n-1} + 3x^2(1+x)^n = 3 {}^n C_0 x^2 + 4 {}^n C_1 x^3 + \dots + (n+3) {}^n C_n x^{n+2}$

$x^2(1+x)^{n-1} [xn + 3(1+x)] = \sum_{r=0}^n (r+3) {}^n C_r x^{r+2}$

let $x=1$

$= 2^{n-1} [n+6] = \sum_{r=0}^n (r+3) {}^n C_r$

1 mark for correct simplification

1 mark for letting $x=1$ and correctly equating to req'd result.

1 mark for correct differentiation of both sides of equality