## PAST EXAMINATION QUESTIONS: BINDMAL THEOREM

- 1. In the expansion of  $(k+x)^8$ , where k is a positive constant, the coefficients of  $x^2$  and  $x^3$  are equal. Find the value of k. (N93/P1/4)
- 2. The expansion of  $(2 + 3x)(1 \frac{x}{2})^n$ , in ascending powers of x as far as the term in  $x^2$ , is  $2 5x + ax^2$ . Find the value of n and of a. (J94/P1/5)
- 3. Find the coefficient of  $x^3$  in the expansion of  $(2+3x)\left(1-\frac{x}{2}\right)^8$ . (N94/P1/5)
- 4. Given that the coefficients of  $x^2$  and  $x^3$  in the expansion of  $(3+x)^{20}$  are a and b respectively evaluate  $\frac{a}{b}$ . (J95/P1/6)
- Given that the coefficient of  $x^2$  in the expansion of  $(4 + kx)(2 x)^6$  is zero, find the value of k. (N95/P1/3)
- 6. (a) In the expansion of  $(1-2x)^{11}$  the coefficient of  $x^3$  is k times the coefficient of  $x^2$ . Evaluate k.
  - (b) Find the coefficient of  $a^4b^4$  in the expansion of  $\left(a + \frac{b}{2}\right)^8$ . (J96/P1/5)
- 7. (a) Evaluate the coefficient of  $x^9$  in the expansion of  $(1+2x)(3+x)^{11}$ .
  - (b) Evaluate the coefficient of  $x^5$  in the expansion of  $(x^2 \frac{2}{x})^7$ .
  - (c) The first three terms in the binomial expansion of  $(a b)^n$ , in ascending powers of b, are denoted by p, q and r respectively. Show that  $\frac{q^2}{pr} = \frac{2n}{n-1}$ . Given that p = 4, q = 32 and r = 96, evaluate n. (N96/P1/11)
- 7. The coefficient of  $x^3$  in the expansion of  $(2+ax)(1-3x)^6$  is 405. Find the value of a.
- 9. Find the coefficient of  $x^3$  in the expansion of  $(9+8x)(1-\frac{x}{3})^3$
- 10. Find (i) the coefficient of x in the expansion of  $(x-\frac{2}{x})^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ,
  - (ii) the coefficient of  $x^3$  in the expansion of  $(2+5x)(1-\frac{x}{2})^8$ .

f. 2

2. n = 8, a = 2

**3.** 7

 $\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ 

S·5

**6**⋅(a) −6

7 (a) 9405

(b) -280(c) n = 43. a = 11

(b) 21