THE GC SCHOOL OF CAREERS

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

REVISION GUIDE

CORE MATHEMATICS 4

BINOMIAL EXPANSION

Key Points

1. Binomial Expansion Formula (LEARN)

$$(1+x)^{n} = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^{2} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!}x^{3} + \dots$$

If x is negative or a fraction then the expansion is valid only for the range of values |x| < 1

2. Adapting the binomial expansion to include all expressions of the form $(a + bx)^n$ Take out a common factor of *a*.

e.g.
$$\frac{1}{3+4x} = (3+4x)^{-1} = \left[3\left(1+\frac{4x}{3}\right)\right]^{-1} = \frac{1}{3}\left(1+\frac{4x}{3}\right)^{-1}$$

3. Using partial fractions

e.g.
$$\frac{7+x}{(3-x)(2+x)} = \frac{2}{3-x} + \frac{1}{2+x}$$
 [Using partial fractions]
= $2(3-x)^{-1} + (2+x)^{-1} = \frac{2}{3}\left(1-\frac{x}{3}\right)^{-1} + \frac{1}{2}\left(1+\frac{x}{2}\right)^{-1}$

4. Finding an approximation using a suitable value of x

The suitable value of x you are going to use must be in the range for which the expansion is valid.

Try using x = 0.1 or x = 0.01 or x = 0.001 and which gives the required value.

Step 1: Replace all x_s by the suitable value, both in the exact and the expanded expression.

Step 2: Modify the value obtained from the expansion to suit the required approximation.

% error =
$$\frac{|Exact - Expected|}{Exact} \times 100$$