

Topic : Binomial Theorem

Type of Questions

M.M., Min.

Single choice Objective (no negative marking) Q.1,2,3,4,5,6 (3 marks, 3 min.)

[18, 18]

Multiple choice objective (no negative marking) Q.7 (5 marks, 4 min.)

[5, 4]

Subjective Questions (no negative marking) Q.8 (4 marks, 5 min.)

[4, 5]

- The largest real value of 'x' such that $\sum_{k=0}^4 \left(\frac{5^{4-k}}{(4-k)!} \cdot \frac{x^k}{k!} \right) = \frac{8}{3}$ is
(A) $2\sqrt{2} - 5$ (B) $2\sqrt{2} + 5$ (C) $-2\sqrt{2} - 5$ (D) $-2\sqrt{2} + 5$
- The value of $\sum_{0 \leq i < j \leq n} j \cdot {}^nC_i$ is equal to
(A) $n \cdot 2^{n-3}$ (B) $n(n+3) \cdot 2^{n-3}$ (C) $(n+3) \cdot 2^{n-3}$ (D) $n(3n+1) \cdot 2^{n-3}$
- The value of $\frac{1}{81^n} - \frac{10}{81^n} {}^{2n}C_1 + \frac{10^2}{81^n} {}^{2n}C_2 - \frac{10^3}{81^n} {}^{2n}C_3 + \dots + \frac{10^{2n}}{81^n}$ is
(A) 2 (B) 0 (C) 1/2 (D) 1
- If $(1!)^2 + (2!)^2 + (3!)^2 + \dots + (99!)^2 + (100!)^2$ is divided by 100, the remainder is
(A) 27 (B) 28 (C) 17 (D) 14
- $\sum_{r=1}^n \left(\sum_{p=0}^{r-1} {}^nC_r \cdot {}^rC_p 2^p \right)$ is equal to
(A) $4^n - 3^n + 1$ (B) $4^n - 3^n - 1$ (C) $4^n - 3^n + 2$ (D) $4^n - 3^n$
- If in the expansion of $\left(x^3 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^n$ a term like x^2 exists and 'n' is a double digit number, then least value of 'n' is :
(A) 10 (B) 11 (C) 12 (D) 13
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} {}^nC_x \left(\frac{m}{n} \right)^x \left(1 - \frac{m}{n} \right)^{n-x}$ equals to
(A) $\frac{m^x}{x!} \cdot e^{-m}$ (B) $\frac{m^x}{x!} \cdot e^m$ (C) e^0 (D) $\frac{m^{x+1}}{m e^m x!}$
- Find the sum of the series $\sum_{r=0}^n \left(\frac{n-3r+1}{n-r+1} \right) \frac{{}^nC_r}{2^r}$.

Answers Key

1. (A) 2. (D) 3. (D) 4. (C)

5. (D) 6. (A) 7. (A)(D) 8. $\frac{1}{2^n}$