A-Level Pure: The Binomial Theorem: Year 2

4.1 The Binomial Theorem & Partial Fractions

Earlier work with Partial Fractions allows us to cope with finding the Binomial Expansion of more difficult expressions.

4.2 Example

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3}{(1 - x)(1 + x)^2} \qquad x \neq \pm 1$$

Express f(x) as partial fractions, and so obtain a cubic approximation for f(x) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid

4.3 Exercise

Question 1

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{(1+3x)(1+2x)}$$
 $x \neq -\frac{1}{3}$, $-\frac{1}{2}$

Express g(x) as partial fractions, and so obtain a cubic approximation for g(x) State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid

Question 2

$$h(x) = \frac{14 + 5x}{(1+x)(2-x)} \qquad x \neq -1, \ 2$$

Express h(x) as partial fractions, and so obtain a cubic approximation for h(x). State the range of values of x for which the expansion is valid.

Question 3

C4 Examination Question from June 2006, Q2

$$f(x) = \frac{3x-1}{(1-2x)^2} \qquad |x| < \frac{1}{2}$$

Given that, for $x \neq \frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{3x-1}{(1-2x)^2} = \frac{A}{(1-2x)} + \frac{B}{(1-2x)^2}$$

where A and B are constants,

(a) find the values of A and B

[3 marks]

(**b**) Hence, or otherwise, find the series expansion of f(x) in ascending powers of x up to and including the term in x^3 simplifying each term

Question 4

C4 Examination Question from January 2009, Q3

$$f(x) = \frac{27x^2 + 32x + 16}{(3x+2)^2(1-x)} \qquad \left| x \right| < \frac{2}{3}$$

Given that f(x) can be expressed in the form

$$f(x) = \frac{A}{(3x+2)} + \frac{B}{(3x+2)^2} + \frac{C}{(1-x)}$$

(a) find the values of B and C and show that A = 0

[4 marks]

(**b**) Hence, or otherwise, find the series expansion of f(x) in ascending powers of x up to and including the term in x^2 simplifying each term

estimate the value of $f(0.2)$. Give your answer to 2 significant figures.				
			[4 marks]	

Find the percentage error made in using the series expansion in part (${\bf b}$) to

(c)