

C4 - Algebra MEI, OCR, AQA, Edexcel

In order to obtain the solutions to these exercises you will be expected to recall the general binomial formula:

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

- 1. Expand the following expressions. Include only the first three terms:
 - (a) $(1+x)^{-1}$.
 [2]

 (b) $\frac{1}{1-2x}$.
 [3]

 (c) $(2+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$.
 [3]
 - (d) $\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}x\right)^{-1}$. [2] (e) $(32 + 16x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. [2]
- 2. Express the following in partial fractions:
 - (a) $\frac{1}{(x+1)(x-1)}$. [2] (b) $\frac{x}{(x+2)(x+3)}$. [2]
 - (c) $\frac{x}{(x+1)^2(x+2)}$. [3]
 - (d) $\frac{3x}{(x^2-2)(x+1)}$. [3] (e) $\frac{x^3}{(x+2)(x+1)}$. Hint: you have a top heavy fraction here [4]
- 3. Consider the expression:

$$\frac{8}{(x-2)(x-1)}$$

- (a) Write the expression in partial fractions.
- (b) Hence show that:

$$\frac{8}{(x-2)(x-1)} = 4 + 6x + 7x^2 + \cdots$$

[6]

[2]