

Exercise 4E

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \quad a \quad \left(1 - \frac{x}{10}\right)^6 &= 1^6 + \binom{6}{1}1^5\left(-\frac{x}{10}\right) + \binom{6}{2}1^4\left(-\frac{x}{10}\right)^2 + \binom{6}{3}1^3\left(-\frac{x}{10}\right)^3 + \dots \\
 &= 1 - 0.6x + 0.15x^2 - 0.02x^3 + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$b \quad \text{We want } \left(1 - \frac{x}{10}\right) = 0.99$$

$$\frac{x}{10} = 0.01$$

$$x = 0.1$$

Substituting $x = 0.1$ into the expansion for $\left(1 - \frac{x}{10}\right)^6$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 0.99^6 &\approx 1 - 0.6(0.1) + 0.15(0.1)^2 - 0.02(0.1)^3 \\
 &\approx 0.94148
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 \quad a \quad \left(2 + \frac{x}{5}\right)^{10} &= 2^{10} + \binom{10}{1}2^9\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \binom{10}{2}2^8\left(\frac{x}{5}\right)^2 + \binom{10}{3}2^7\left(\frac{x}{5}\right)^3 + \dots \\
 &= 1024 + 1024x + 460.8x^2 + 122.88x^3 + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$b \quad \text{We want } \left(2 + \frac{x}{5}\right)^{10} = 2.1$$

$$\frac{x}{5} = 0.1$$

$$x = 0.5$$

Substituting $x = 0.5$ into the expansion for $\left(2 + \frac{x}{5}\right)^{10}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 2.1^{10} &\approx 1024 + 1024(0.5) + 460.8(0.5)^2 + 122.88(0.5)^3 \\
 &\approx 1666.56
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3 \quad (1 - 3x)^5 &= 1^5 + \binom{5}{1}1^4(-3x) + \binom{5}{2}1^3(-3x)^2 + \dots \\
 &= 1 - 15x + 90x^2 + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2 + x)(1 - 3x)^5 &= (2 + x)(1 - 15x + 90x^2 + \dots) \\
 &= 2 - 30x + 180x^2 + \dots + x - 15x^2 + \dots \\
 &\approx 2 - 29x + 165x^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4 \quad (3 + x)^4 &= 3^4 + \binom{4}{1}3^3x + \binom{4}{2}3^2x^2 + \dots \\
 &= 81 + 108x + 54x^2 + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2 - x)(3 + x)^4 &= (2 - x)(81 + 108x + 54x^2 + \dots) \\
 &= 162 + 216x + 108x^2 + \dots - 81x - 108x^2 + \dots \\
 &\approx 162 + 135x + 0x^2 + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$a = 162, b = 135, c = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5 \quad \mathbf{a} \quad (1 + 2x)^8 &= 1^8 + \binom{8}{1}1^7(2x) + \binom{8}{2}1^6(2x)^2 + \binom{8}{3}1^5(2x)^3 + \dots \\
 &= 1 + 16x + 112x^2 + 448x^3 + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{b} \quad \text{We want } (1 + 2x) &= 1.02 \\
 2x &= 0.02 \\
 x &= 0.01
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Substituting } x = 0.01 \text{ into the expansion for } (1 + 2x)^8: \\
 1.02^8 &\approx 1 + 16(0.01) + 112(0.01)^2 + 448(0.01)^3 \\
 &\approx 1.171\,648
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6 \quad \mathbf{a} \quad (1 - 5x)^{30} &= 1^{30} + \binom{30}{1}1^{29}(-5x) + \binom{30}{2}1^{28}(-5x)^2 + \binom{30}{3}1^{27}(-5x)^3 + \dots \\
 &= 1 - 150x + 10\,875x^2 - 507\,500x^3 + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{b} \quad \text{We want } (1 - 5x) &= 0.995 \\
 5x &= 0.005 \\
 x &= 0.001
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Substituting } x = 0.001 \text{ into the expansion for } (1 - 5x)^{30} \\
 0.995^{30} &\approx 1 - 150(0.001) + 10\,875(0.001)^2 - 507\,500(0.001)^3 \\
 &\approx 0.860\,368
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{c} \quad 0.995^{30} = 0.860\,384 \text{ (to 6 d.p.)}$$

$$\text{Percentage error} = \frac{0.860\,384 - 0.860\,368}{0.860\,384} \times 100 = 0.0019\%$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7 \quad \mathbf{a} \quad \left(3 - \frac{x}{5}\right)^{10} &= 3^{10} + \binom{10}{1}3^9\left(-\frac{x}{5}\right) + \binom{10}{2}3^8\left(-\frac{x}{5}\right)^2 + \dots \\
 &= 59\,049 - 39\,366x + 11\,809.8x^2 + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{b} \quad \text{We want } \left(3 - \frac{x}{5}\right)^{10} &= 2.98 \\
 \frac{x}{5} &= 0.02 \\
 x &= 0.1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Substitute } x = 0.1 \text{ into the expansion for } \left(3 - \frac{x}{5}\right)^{10}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8 \quad \mathbf{a} \quad (1 - 3x)^5 &= 1^5 + \binom{5}{1}1^4(-3x) + \binom{5}{2}1^3(-3x)^2 + \binom{5}{3}1^2(-3x)^3 + \dots \\
 &= 1 - 15x + 90x^2 - 270x^3 + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{b} \quad \text{For the expansion } (1 - 3x)^5, \text{ only use the first two terms as } x^2 \text{ and higher powers can be ignored.} \\
 (1 + x)(1 - 3x)^5 &\approx (1 + x)(1 - 15x) \\
 &\approx 1 - 15x + x - 15x^2 \\
 &\approx 1 - 14x
 \end{aligned}$$

9 a So that higher powers of p can be ignored as they tend to 0.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b } (1-p)^{200} &= 1^{200} + \binom{200}{1} 1^{199}(-p) + \binom{200}{2} 1^{198}(-p)^2 + \dots \\ &\approx 1 - 200p + 19\,900p^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c } 1 - 200p + 19\,900p^2 &= 0.92 \\ 19\,900p^2 - 200p + 0.08 &= 0 \\ p &= \frac{-(-200) \pm \sqrt{(-200)^2 - 4(19\,900)(0.08)}}{2(19\,900)} \\ &= \frac{200 \pm \sqrt{33\,632}}{39\,800} \end{aligned}$$

$$p = 0.009\,63 \text{ or } p = 0.000\,417 \text{ (to 3 s.f.)}$$

As $p < 0.001$, the maximum value for p would be 0.000 417.