**SHIKSHA CLASSES** 

#### Subject : Maths - II

## **Question Paper**

# **Total Marks :20**

Class : XI

# 4 : Method of Induction and Binomial Theorem

4

6

#### Time : 1 Hour

4

SECTION - A

- Q.1 :Choose the correct option :
  - i) The coefficient of the 8th term in the expansion of  $(1+x)^{10}$  is :
    - a) 7 b) 120 c )  ${}^{10}C_8$  d) 210
  - ii) The value  ${}^{11}C_2 + {}^{11}C_4 + {}^{11}C_6 + {}^{11}C_8$  is equal to a)  $2^{10}-1$  b)  $2^{10}-11$  c )  $2^{10}+12$  d)  $2^{10}-12$
- O.2 : Solve the following questions:
  - 2
  - i) Show that  $C_0 + C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_{10} = 1024$
  - ii) The coefficient of the 8th term in the expansion of  $(1+x)^{10}$  is :
    - **SECTION B**

#### Solve the following : (ANY 2)

Q.3 : Expand :  $(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2})^5$ Q.4 : Find the value of  $(0.9)^6$ 

- Q.4 : Find the value of (0.9)<sup>6</sup>, correct upto four places of decimals.
- Q.5 : Find the constant term (term independent

of x) in the expansion of:  $\left(\sqrt{x} - \frac{3}{x^2}\right)^{10}$ 

## SECTION C

#### Solve the following : (ANY 2)

Q.6 : Use binomial theorem to evaluate the following upto four places of decimals :  $\sqrt[3]{126}$ 

Q.7 : Show that 
$$C_0 + C_2 + C_4 + C_6 + C_8 = C_1 + C_3 + C_5 + C_7 = 128$$

Q.8 : Prove by method of induction, for all  $n \in N \ 1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + \dots + (2n-1) = \frac{n}{3}$ (2n-1)(2n+1).

### SECTION D

- Solve the following : (ANY 1)
- Q.9 : Prove by method of induction, for all
  - $n \in N (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n = \cos(n\theta) + i \sin(n\theta)$
- Q.10 : Prove that :

$$(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})^6 + (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})^6 = 970.$$

