



10. If T_1, T_2, T_3, \dots represent the terms in the expansion of $(a + b)^n$, then
- (a) $T_1 + T_2 + T_3 + \dots + T_n = 2^n - 1$ (b) $T_1 + T_2 + T_3 + \dots + T_n = 2^n$
 (c) $T_1 + T_2 + T_3 + \dots + T_n = 2^{n+1} - 1$ (d) $T_1 + T_2 + T_3 + \dots + T_n = 2^{n+1}$
11. The number of non-zero terms in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^{10}$ is [EAMCET 1991]
- (a) 9 (b) 0
 (c) 5 (d) 10
12. The greatest integer which divides the number $10^{100} - 1$, is [MP PET 1998]
- (a) 100 (b) 1000
 (c) 10000 (d) 100000
13. The approximate value of $(1.0002)^{3000}$ is [EAMCET 2002]
- (a) 1.6 (b) 1.4
 (c) 1.8 (d) 1.2
14. The positive integer just greater than $(1 + 0.0001)^{10000}$ is [AIEEE 2002]
- (a) 4 (b) 5
 (c) 2 (d) 3
15. The last digit in $10^{100} - 1$ is [Karnataka CET 2004]
- (a) 7 (b) 9
 (c) 1 (d) 3
5. The r th term in the expansion of $(x + \frac{1}{x})^{20}$ is
- (a) $\frac{20!}{r!(20-r)!} x^{20-r}$ (b) $\frac{20!}{r!(20-r)!} x^{20+r}$
 (c) $\frac{20!}{r!(20-r)!} x^{20-2r}$ (d) None of these
6. In $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^{10}$ if the ratio of r th term from the beginning to the r th term from the end is $\frac{1}{8}$, then
- (a) 7 (b) 8
 (c) 9 (d) None of these
7. If coefficient of x^2 and x^3 terms in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ are equal, then value of n is [RPET 1995, 2003; UPSEAT 2001]
- (a) 5 (b) 6
 (c) 4 (d) 3
8. If x^2 occurs in the r th term in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$, then [MP PET 1995; Pb. CET 2002]
- (a) 7 (b) 8
 (c) 9 (d) 10
9. If the r th term in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ has the same power of a and b , then the value of r is
- (a) 9 (b) 10
 (c) 8 (d) 6
10. If the third term in the binomial expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ is $10x$, then the rational value of n is
- (a) 2 (b) 3
 (c) 3 (d) 4
11. The first 3 terms in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ are $1, 6x$ and $16x^2$. Then the value of a and n are respectively [Kerala (Engg.) 2002]
- (a) 2 and 9 (b) 3 and 2
 (c) $\frac{2}{3}$ and 9 (d) $\frac{3}{2}$ and 9
12. If the coefficients of x^2 and x^3 terms of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ are in A.P., then $n =$ [Pb. CET 2002]
- (a) 6 (b) 7
 (c) 8 (d) 9
13. Coefficient of x in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ is [Orissa JEE 2004]
- (a) $\frac{n!}{(n-1)!1!} x^{2n-1}$ (b) $\frac{n!}{(n-1)!1!} x^{2n-2}$

General term, Coefficient of any power of x , Independent term, Middle term and Greatest term and Greatest coefficient

1. The r th term in expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ is
- (a) $\frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} x^{2n-r}$ (b) $\frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} x^{2n+r}$
 (c) $\frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} x^{2n-2r}$ (d) None of these
2. If the ratio of the coefficient of third and fourth term in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ is $1 : 2$, then the value of n will be
- (a) 18 (b) 16
 (c) 12 (d) -10
3. If the coefficients of x^2 term and x^3 term are equal in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$, then the value of n will be [RPET 1985, 97; Kerala (Engg.) 2001; MP PET 2002]
- (a) 7 (b) 8
 (c) 9 (d) 10
4. The r th term in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ is
- (a) $\frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} x^{2n-r}$ (b) $\frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} x^{2n+r}$
 (c) $\frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} x^{2n-2r}$ (d) None of these

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RPET 2001; UPSEAT 2002; J & K 2005]

14. If the coefficients of x^r , x^{r+1} and x^{r+2} terms in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ are in A.P., then (a) $\frac{n}{2}$ (b) $\frac{n}{3}$
(c) $\frac{n}{4}$ (d) None of these
 [AIEEE 2005]
15. In the expansion of $(1+x)^n$, the coefficient of x^{-10} will be (a) $\frac{n}{10}$ (b) $\frac{n}{11}$
(c) $\frac{n}{12}$ (d) None of these
16. The ratio of the coefficient of terms x^r and x^{r+1} in the binomial expansion of $(1+x)^n$ will be (a) $\frac{n}{r}$ (b) $\frac{n}{r+1}$
(c) $\frac{n}{r+2}$ (d) None of these
17. If A and B are the coefficients of x^r in the expansions of $(1+x)^n$ and $(1+x)^{n+1}$ respectively, then (a) $\frac{n}{r}$ (b) $\frac{n}{r+1}$
(c) $\frac{n}{r+2}$ (d) None of these
 [MP PET 1999; Ph. CET 2004]
18. If the expansion of $(1+x)^n$, the coefficient of y will be (a) $\frac{n}{2}$ (b) $\frac{n}{3}$
(c) $\frac{n}{4}$ (d) None of these
 [MNR 1983]
19. If p and q be positive, then the coefficients of x^p and x^q in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ will be (a) Equal (b) Equal in magnitude but opposite in sign
(c) Reciprocal to each other (d) None of these
 [MNR 1983; AIEEE 2002]
20. In the expansion of $(1+x)^n$, the constant term is (a) $\frac{n}{2}$ (b) $\frac{n}{3}$
(c) $\frac{n}{4}$ (d) $\frac{n}{5}$
 [AMU 1982; MP PET 1984; MNR 1979]
21. In the expansion of $(1+x)^n$, the coefficient of x^r is (a) $\frac{n}{r}$ (b) $\frac{n}{r+1}$
(c) $\frac{n}{r+2}$ (d) $\frac{n}{r+3}$
 [MP PET 1985]
22. In the expansion of $(1+x)^n$, the coefficient of x^r is (a) $\frac{n}{r}$ (b) $\frac{n}{r+1}$
(c) $\frac{n}{r+2}$ (d) $\frac{n}{r+3}$
 [IIT 1983; EAMCET 1985; DCE 2000;
23. If the coefficients of x^r , x^{r+1} and x^{r+2} terms in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ be in A.P., then $n =$ (a) $\frac{n}{2}$ (b) $\frac{n}{3}$
(c) $\frac{n}{4}$ (d) None of these
 [Roorkee 1984; Ph. CET 1999]
24. The coefficient of x^r in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ is (a) $\frac{n}{r}$ (b) $\frac{n}{r+1}$
(c) $\frac{n}{r+2}$ (d) $\frac{n}{r+3}$
 [MNR 1975]
25. The coefficient of x^r in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ will be (a) $\frac{n}{r}$ (b) $\frac{n}{r+1}$
(c) $\frac{n}{r+2}$ (d) $\frac{n}{r+3}$
 [IIT 1967; RPET 1996; Ph. CET 2003]
26. The coefficient of x^r in the following expansion is (a) $\frac{n}{r}$ (b) $\frac{n}{r+1}$
(c) $\frac{n}{r+2}$ (d) $\frac{n}{r+3}$
27. The coefficient of x^r in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ is (a) $\frac{n}{r}$ (b) $\frac{n}{r+1}$
(c) $\frac{n}{r+2}$ (d) $\frac{n}{r+3}$
 [MP PET 1994]
28. If the coefficients of x^r and x^{r+1} in $(1+x)^n$ are equal, then n is (a) $\frac{n}{2}$ (b) $\frac{n}{3}$
(c) $\frac{n}{4}$ (d) $\frac{n}{5}$
 [EAMCET 1983; Kurukshetra CEE 1998; DCE 2000; RPET 2001; UPSEAT 2001]
29. The coefficient of x^r in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ is (a) $\frac{n}{r}$ (b) $\frac{n}{r+1}$
(c) $\frac{n}{r+2}$ (d) $\frac{n}{r+3}$
 [MP PET 1997; Ph. CET 2001]
30. If in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$, the coefficient of x and x^2 are 3 and -6 respectively, then m is (a) $\frac{n}{2}$ (b) $\frac{n}{3}$
(c) $\frac{n}{4}$ (d) $\frac{n}{5}$
 [IIT 1999; MP PET 2000]

[IIT 1983; EAMCET 1985; DCE 2000;

[IIT 1999; MP PET 2000]

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31. If x^2 occurs in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ then the coefficient of x^2 is [UPSEAT 1999]
- (a) $\frac{n}{2}$ (b) $\frac{n-1}{2}$
 (c) $\frac{n-2}{2}$ (d) None of these
32. If coefficients of 2^{nd} , 3^{rd} and 4^{th} terms in the binomial expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ are in A.P., then n is equal to [RPET 1999; UPSEAT 2002]
- (a) -7 (b) 7
 (c) 14 (d) -14
33. In the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ the coefficient of x^0 is [MP PET 2000]
- (a) $\frac{n}{2}$ (b) $\frac{n-1}{2}$
 (c) 210 (d) 310
34. If coefficients of x^2 term and x^3 term are equal in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ then the value of n will be [UPSEAT 1999]
- (a) 14 (b) 15
 (c) 13 (d) 16
35. If the coefficient of 4^{th} term in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ is 56, then n is [AMU 2000]
- (a) 12 (b) 10
 (c) 8 (d) 6
36. The coefficient of x^2 in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ is [MP PET 2001]
- (a) -455 (b) -105
 (c) 105 (d) 455
37. The coefficient of x^2 in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ is [UPSEAT 2001]
- (a) $\frac{n}{2}$ (b) $\frac{n-1}{2}$
 (c) $\frac{n-2}{2}$ (d) $\frac{n-3}{2}$
38. If the coefficients of second, third and fourth term in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ are in A.P., then n is equal to [AMU 2001; MP PET 2004]
- (a) -1 (b) 0
 (c) 1 (d) $3/2$
39. The coefficient of x^2 in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ is [Kerala (Engg.) 2001]
- (a) 512 (b) -512
- (c) 521 (d) 251
40. If the coefficients of x^2 and x^3 in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ are the same, then the value of a is [DCE 2001]
- (a) $\frac{n}{2}$ (b) $\frac{n-1}{2}$
 (c) $\frac{n-2}{2}$ (d) $\frac{n-3}{2}$
41. If the second, third and fourth term in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ are 240, 720 and 1080 respectively, then the value of n is [Kurukshetra CEE 1991; DCE 1995, 2001]
- (a) 15 (b) 20
 (c) 10 (d) 5
42. In the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ the coefficient of p^{th} and q^{th} terms are respectively p and q . Then [EAMCET 2002]
- (a) $\frac{n}{2}$ (b) $\frac{n-1}{2}$
 (c) $\frac{n-2}{2}$ (d) $\frac{n-3}{2}$
43. Coefficient of x^2 in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ is [UPSEAT 2002]
- (a) $\frac{n}{2}$ (b) $\frac{n-1}{2}$
 (c) $\frac{n-2}{2}$ (d) $\frac{n-3}{2}$
44. The coefficient of x^2 in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ is [DCE 2002]
- (a) 18 (b) 6
 (c) 12 (d) 10
45. The coefficient of x^2 in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ is [Karnataka CET 2003; Pb. CET 2000]
- (a) $\frac{n}{2}$ (b) $\frac{n-1}{2}$
 (c) $\frac{n-2}{2}$ (d) $\frac{n-3}{2}$
46. If in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$, the coefficients of x^2 and x^3 be equal, then n is equal to [UPSEAT 2004]
- (a) 9 (b) 10
 (c) 11 (d) 12
47. The term independent of x in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ will be [IIT 1965; BIT Ranchi 1993; KCET 2000; UPSEAT 2001]
- (a) $3/2$ (b) $5/4$
 (c) $5/2$ (d) None of these
48. The term independent of x in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})^n$ will be [Roorkee 1985]
- (a) 5 (b) 6
 (c) 7 (d) 8



49. In the expansion of _____, the term independent of x is _____
 [MNR 1981; AMU 1983; JMI EEE 2001]
 (a) _____ (b) _____
 (c) _____ (d) None of these
50. The term independent of x in _____ is [RPET 1985]
 (a) -7930 (b) -495
 (c) 495 (d) 7920
51. In the expansion of _____, the term independent of _____ is _____
 [MP PET 1993; Ph. CET 2002]
 (a) _____ (b) _____
 (c) _____ (d) _____
52. The term independent of x in the expansion of _____ is _____
 [EAMCET 1982; MP PET 2003]
 (a) 1 (b) -1
 (c) -48 (d) None of these
53. The term independent of x in the expansion of _____ is _____
 [MNR 1995]
 (a) _____ (b) _____
 (c) _____ (d) _____
54. The term independent of x in the expansion _____ is _____
 [Roorkee 1981; RPET 1990, 95; Ph. CET 2000]
 (a) _____ (b) _____
 (c) _____ (d) _____
55. The term independent of x in the expansion of _____ is _____
 [Ph. CET 1999]
 (a) 4320 (b) 216
 (c) -216 (d) -4320
56. In the expansion of _____, the term independent of x is _____
 [MP PET 2001]
 (a) 10^{th} (b) 9^{th}
 (c) 8^{th} (d) 7^{th}
57. In the expansion of _____ the term independent of x is _____
 [Karnataka CET 2001]
 (a) Non existent (b) _____
 (c) 2268 (d) -2268
58. If the middle term in the expansion of _____ is _____, then _____
 (a) 10 (b) 12
 (c) 14 (d) None of these
59. The middle term in the expansion of _____ is _____
 [BIT Ranchi 1991; RPET 2002; Ph. CET 1991]
 (a) _____ (b) _____
 (c) _____ (d) _____
60. The term independent of x in the expansion of _____ is _____ [RPET 1999]
 (a) 153090 (b) 150000
 (c) 150090 (d) 153180
61. The coefficient of middle term in the expansion of _____ is _____
 [UPSEAT 2001]
 (a) _____ (b) _____
 (c) _____ (d) None of these
62. The middle term in the expansion of _____ is _____ [DCE 2002]
 (a) _____ (b) _____
 (c) _____ (d) _____
63. The greatest coefficient in the expansion of _____ is _____ [BIT Ranchi 1992]
 (a) _____ (b) _____
 (c) _____ (d) _____
64. The greatest term in the expansion of _____ is _____
 (a) _____ (b) _____
 (c) _____ (d) None of these



65. If n is even positive integer, then the condition that the greatest term in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ may have the greatest coefficient also, is

- (a) $n > 2$
- (b) $n > 1$
- (c) $n > 0$
- (d) None of these

66. The interval in which x must lie so that the greatest term in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ has the greatest coefficient, is

- (a) $(0, \frac{1}{2})$
- (b) $(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$
- (c) $(0, 1)$
- (d) None of these

67. The greatest coefficient in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ is $\frac{n!}{2^n}$ is

- (a) $\frac{n!}{2^n}$
- (b) $\frac{n!}{2^{n-1}}$
- (c) $\frac{n!}{2^{n-2}}$
- (d) None of these

68. The coefficient of x^r in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ is $\binom{n}{r}$ is

- (a) $\binom{n}{r}$
- (b) $\binom{n}{n-r}$
- (c) $\binom{n}{r} + \binom{n}{n-r}$
- (d) None of these

69. The coefficient of x^r in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ is $\binom{n}{r}$ is

- (a) $\binom{n}{r}$
- (b) $\binom{n}{n-r}$
- (c) $\binom{n}{r} + \binom{n}{n-r}$
- (d) None of these

70. The term independent of x in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ is

- (a) $\binom{n}{0}$
- (b) $\binom{n}{n}$
- (c) $\binom{n}{1}$
- (d) None of these

71. The coefficient of x^r in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ is $\binom{n}{r}$

- (a) $\binom{n}{r}$
- (b) $\binom{n}{n-r}$
- (c) $\binom{n}{r} + \binom{n}{n-r}$
- (d) None of these

72. The coefficient of x^r in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ is $\binom{n}{r}$

- (a) -83
- (b) -82
- (c) -81
- (d) 0

73. The coefficient of x^r in expansion of $(1+x)^n$ is $\binom{n}{r}$

- (a) $\binom{n}{r}$
- (b) $\binom{n}{n-r}$
- (c) $\binom{n}{r} + \binom{n}{n-r}$
- (d) None of these

- (a) $\binom{n}{r}$
- (b) $\binom{n}{n-r}$
- (c) $\binom{n}{r} + \binom{n}{n-r}$
- (d) None of these

74. The middle term in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$, is

- (a) $\binom{n}{\frac{n}{2}}$
- (b) $\binom{n}{\frac{n-1}{2}}$
- (c) $\binom{n}{\frac{n-2}{2}}$
- (d) None of these

75. In the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ the coefficient of x^r is

- (a) 144
- (b) 288
- (c) 216
- (d) 576
- (e) $(3)(2^{11})$

76. The middle term in the expression of $(1+x)^n$ is

- (a) $\binom{n}{\frac{n}{2}}$
- (b) $\binom{n}{\frac{n-1}{2}}$
- (c) $\binom{n}{\frac{n-2}{2}}$
- (d) None of these

Properties of binomial coefficients

1.

[MP PET 1982]

- (a) $\binom{n}{r} = \binom{n}{n-r}$
- (b) $\binom{n}{r} + \binom{n}{r+1} = \binom{n+1}{r+1}$
- (c) $\binom{n}{r} - \binom{n}{r+1} = \binom{n-1}{r}$
- (d) None of these

2.

[BIT Ranchi 1986]

- (a) $\binom{n}{r} = \binom{n}{n-r}$
- (b) $\binom{n}{r} + \binom{n}{r+1} = \binom{n+1}{r+1}$
- (c) $\binom{n}{r} - \binom{n}{r+1} = \binom{n-1}{r}$
- (d) None of these

3.

- (a) n
- (b) $1/n$
- (c) $\frac{1}{n!}$
- (d) $\frac{1}{n}$

4.

If $\binom{n}{r} = \binom{n}{n-r}$ then

- (a) $\binom{n}{r} = \binom{n}{n-r}$
- (b) $\binom{n}{r} + \binom{n}{r+1} = \binom{n+1}{r+1}$
- (c) $\binom{n}{r} - \binom{n}{r+1} = \binom{n-1}{r}$
- (d) None of these

[MP PET 1985; Karnataka CET 1995; MNR 1999]

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5. If $\frac{1}{x} + x + x^2 + \dots + x^{n-1} = \frac{x^n - 1}{x - 1}$, then $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} + \dots + \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} =$
- (a) $\frac{x^n - 1}{x - 1}$ (b) $\frac{x^n + 1}{x + 1}$
 (c) $\frac{x^n - 1}{x + 1}$ (d) None of these
- [BIT Ranchi 1986; RPET 1996, 97]
6. $\frac{1}{1 - x} + \frac{1}{1 - x^2} + \frac{1}{1 - x^4} + \dots + \frac{1}{1 - x^{2^{n-1}}}$
- (a) $\frac{1}{1 - x^{2^n}}$ (b) $\frac{1}{1 - x^{2^n - 1}}$
 (c) $\frac{1}{1 - x^{2^n - 1}}$ (d) None of these
- [RPET 1995; MP PET 2002; Orissa JEE 2005]
7. $\frac{1}{1 - x} + \frac{1}{1 - x^2} + \frac{1}{1 - x^4} + \dots + \frac{1}{1 - x^{2^{n-1}}}$
- (a) $\frac{1}{1 - x^{2^n}}$ (b) $\frac{1}{1 - x^{2^n - 1}}$
 (c) $\frac{1}{1 - x^{2^n - 1}}$ (d) None of these
- [RPET 1999]
8. $\frac{1}{1 - x} + \frac{1}{1 - x^2} + \frac{1}{1 - x^4} + \dots + \frac{1}{1 - x^{2^{n-1}}}$
- (a) $\frac{1}{1 - x^{2^n}}$ (b) $\frac{1}{1 - x^{2^n - 1}}$
 (c) $\frac{1}{1 - x^{2^n - 1}}$ (d) None of these
- [RPET 1996]
9. $\frac{1}{1 - x} + \frac{1}{1 - x^2} + \frac{1}{1 - x^4} + \dots + \frac{1}{1 - x^{2^{n-1}}}$
- (a) $\frac{1}{1 - x^{2^n}}$; for all even values of n
 (b) $\frac{1}{1 - x^{2^n - 1}}$; for all values of n i.e., all even odd values
 (c) 0
 (d) None of these
- [AMU 2005]
10. The sum to n terms of the following series $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots$ is
- (a) $\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}}$ (b) $\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}}$
 (c) $\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}}$ (d) None of these
11. If a and d are two complex numbers, then the sum to n terms of the following series $a + ad + ad^2 + \dots + ad^{n-1}$ is
- (a) $\frac{a(1 - d^n)}{1 - d}$ (b) $\frac{a(d^n - 1)}{d - 1}$
 (c) $\frac{a(1 - d^n)}{d - 1}$ (d) None of these
12. If $\frac{1}{1 - x} + \frac{1}{1 - x^2} + \frac{1}{1 - x^4} + \dots + \frac{1}{1 - x^{2^{n-1}}} = \frac{1}{1 - x^{2^n}}$, then
- (a) 0 (b) 1
 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) None of these
- [IIT 1966]
13. The value of $\frac{1}{1 - x} + \frac{1}{1 - x^2} + \frac{1}{1 - x^4} + \dots + \frac{1}{1 - x^{2^{n-1}}}$ is equal to
- (a) $\frac{1}{1 - x^{2^n}}$ (b) $\frac{1}{1 - x^{2^n - 1}}$
 (c) $\frac{1}{1 - x^{2^n - 1}}$ (d) None of these
- [Karnataka CET 2000]
14. In the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$ the sum of coefficients of odd powers of x is
- (a) 2^{n-1} (b) 2^n
 (c) $2^{n-1} - 1$ (d) $2^n - 1$
- [MP PET 1986, 93, 2003]
15. $\frac{1}{1 - x} + \frac{1}{1 - x^2} + \frac{1}{1 - x^4} + \dots + \frac{1}{1 - x^{2^{n-1}}}$ is equal to
- (a) $\frac{1}{1 - x^{2^n}}$ (b) $\frac{1}{1 - x^{2^n - 1}}$
 (c) 0 (d) $\frac{1}{1 - x^{2^n - 1}}$
- [MNR 1991; RPET 1995; UPSEAT 2000]
16. The sum of all the coefficients in the binomial expansion of $(1 + x)^n$ is
- (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) -1 (d) 0
- [Bihar CEE 1994]
17. If the sum of the coefficients in the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$ is 128 then the greatest coefficient in the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$ is
- (a) 35 (b) 20
 (c) 10 (d) None of these
18. If $\frac{1}{1 - x} + \frac{1}{1 - x^2} + \frac{1}{1 - x^4} + \dots + \frac{1}{1 - x^{2^{n-1}}} = \frac{1}{1 - x^{2^n}}$, then the expression $\frac{1}{1 - x} + \frac{1}{1 - x^2} + \frac{1}{1 - x^4} + \dots + \frac{1}{1 - x^{2^{n-1}}}$ has the value
- (a) 32 (b) 63
 (c) 64 (d) None of these
- [RPET 1986, 99; UPSEAT 2003]
19. If n is an integer greater than 1, then $\frac{1}{1 - x} + \frac{1}{1 - x^2} + \frac{1}{1 - x^4} + \dots + \frac{1}{1 - x^{2^{n-1}}}$
- (a) $\frac{1}{1 - x^{2^n}}$ (b) 0
 (c) $\frac{1}{1 - x^{2^n - 1}}$ (d) $\frac{1}{1 - x^{2^n - 1}}$
- [IIT 1972]
20. The sum of the coefficients of even power of x in the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$ is
- (a) 256 (b) 128
 (c) 512 (d) 64
- [EAMCET 1988]
21. Coefficients of $x^0, x^1, x^2, \dots, x^{n-1}$ in the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$
- (a) 2^n (b) 2^{n-1}
 (c) $2^{n-1} - 1$ (d) $2^n - 1$



- (c) (d) None of these
22. If the sum of the coefficients in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ vanishes, then the value of n is [IIT 1991; Pb. CET 1988]
- (a) 2 (b) -1
(c) 1 (d) -2
23. If $\frac{1}{x} + x$, then $(1+x)^n$ equals
- (a) nxy (b) $\frac{1}{x} + x$
(c) $\frac{1}{x} - x$ (d) None of these
24. The value of $(1+x)^n$ is
- (a) $\frac{1}{x} + x$ (b) $\frac{1}{x} - x$
(c) $\frac{1}{x} + x^2$ (d) None of these
25. The sum of the last eight coefficients in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ is
- (a) $\frac{1}{x} + x$ (b) $\frac{1}{x} - x$
(c) $\frac{1}{x} + x^2$ (d) None of these
26. If $\frac{1}{x} + x$, then the value of $(1+x)^n$ will be [MP PET 1996; RPET 1997; DCE 1995; AMU 1995; EAMCET 2001; IIT 1971]
- (a) $\frac{1}{x} + x$ (b) $\frac{1}{x} - x$
(c) $\frac{1}{x} + x^2$ (d) None of these
27. The value of $(1+x)^n$ is [MP PET 1996]
- (a) 15 (b) -15
(c) 0 (d) 51
28. $(1+x)^n$ [MP PET 1999; EAMCET 1992]
- (a) $\frac{1}{x} + x$ (b) $\frac{1}{x} - x$
(c) $\frac{1}{x} + x^2$ (d) None of these
29. If $\frac{1}{x} + x$, then equals [RPET 1996]
- (a) $\frac{1}{x} + x$ (b) $\frac{1}{x} - x$
(c) $\frac{1}{x} + x^2$ (d) None of these
30. If $\frac{1}{x} + x$, then the value of $(1+x)^n$ is [RPET 1997]
- (a) $\frac{1}{x} + x$ (b) $\frac{1}{x} - x$
(c) $\frac{1}{x} + x^2$ (d) None of these
31. The number 111.....1 (91 times) is [UPSEAT 1999]
- (a) Not a prime (b) An even number
(c) Not an odd number (d) None of these
32. If $\frac{1}{x} + x$ are the binomial coefficients, then equals [AMU 1999]
- (a) $\frac{1}{x} + x$ (b) $\frac{1}{x} - x$
(c) $\frac{1}{x} + x^2$ (d) None of these
33. The sum of coefficients in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ is [RPET 2000]
- (a) $\frac{1}{x} + x$ (b) $\frac{1}{x} - x$
(c) $\frac{1}{x} + x^2$ (d) None of these
34. In the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ the sum of the coefficient of odd powers of x is [UPSEAT 2001; Pb. CET 2004]
- (a) 0 (b) $\frac{1}{x} + x$
(c) $\frac{1}{x} - x$ (d) $\frac{1}{x} + x^2$
35. $(1+x)^n$ is [AMU 2001]
- (a) Less than (b) Greater than
(c) Less than (d) Greater than
36. The sum of coefficients in $(1+x)^n$ is [Kurukshetra CEE 2001]
- (a) -1 (b) 1
(c) 0 (d) $\frac{1}{x} + x$
37. The sum of coefficients in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ is [EAMCET 2002]
- (a) 2 (b) $\frac{1}{x} + x$
(c) $\frac{1}{x} - x$ (d) $\frac{1}{x} + x^2$
38. The sum of the coefficients in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ is [Karnataka CET 2003]
- (a) 7 (b) 8
(c) -1 (d) 1
39. If $\frac{1}{x} + x$ for $\frac{1}{x} + x$, then [EAMCET 2000]
- (a) $\frac{1}{x} + x$ (b) $\frac{1}{x} - x$
(c) $\frac{1}{x} + x^2$ (d) None of these
40. In the expansion of $(1+x)^n$, the sum of the coefficient of the terms is [RPET 1992, 97; Kurukshetra CEE 2000]
- (a) 80 (b) 16
(c) 32 (d) 64



41. [Orissa JEE 2004] (a) (b) (c) (d) None of these
42. If $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = 0$ and $\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{1}{z^2} = 0$, then $\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{y^3} + \frac{1}{z^3}$ is equal to [AIEEE 2004] (a) (b) (c) (d) None of these
43. The value of $\frac{1}{1 + e} + \frac{1}{1 + e^{-1}}$ is [Kerala (Engg.) 2005] (a) (b) (c) (d) None of these
44. What is the sum of the coefficients of $(1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^{10})^{10}$ [Orissa JEE 2005] (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) -1 (d) None of these

Binomial theorem for any index

1. The fourth term in the expansion of $(1 + x)^{10}$ will be [RPET 1989] (a) (b) (c) (d) None of these
2. Cube root of 217 is (a) 6.01 (b) 6.04 (c) 6.02 (d) None of these
3. The expansion of $(1 + x)^n$ binomial theorem will be valid, if (a) (b) (c) (d) None of these
4. If $(1 + x)^n = 1 + nx + \dots$, then $\frac{1}{1 + x} = 1 - nx + \dots$ [UPSEAT 2002] (a) (2, 12) (b) (c) (d) None of these
5. In the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$, the coefficient of x^r is $\binom{n}{r}$. The coefficient of x^{n-r} is (a) $\binom{n}{n-r}$ (b) $\binom{n}{r}$ (c) $\binom{n}{n-r}$ (d) None of these
6. The value of $\frac{1}{1 + e} + \frac{1}{1 + e^{-1}}$ is [DCE 1994; Ph. CET 2002; AIEEE 2002] (a) (b) (c) (d) None of these
7. The coefficient of x^r in the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$ will be (a) (b) (c) (d) None of these
8. In the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$, the coefficient of x^r will be (a) (b) (c) (d) None of these