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PURE MATH

ALGEBRA AND FUNCTION

Level & Board

EDEXCEL (A-LEVEL)

TOPIC:

DIFFERENTIATION

PAPER TYPE:

SOLUTION - 6

TOTAL QUESTIONS

8

TOTAL MARKS

43

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Differentiation - 6

i) $(1 + 2x)^{-1}$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}(1 + 2x)^{-1} &= (-1)(2x) + \frac{(-1)(-1-1)}{2!} (2x)^2 + \frac{(-1)(1-1)(1-1-2)}{3!} (2x)^3 + \dots \\ &= 1 + (-1)(2x) + \frac{(-1)(-2)(-3)}{6} 8x^3 + \dots \\ &= 1 + (-1)(2x) + \frac{(-1)(-2)}{2} 4x^2 + \frac{(-1)(-2)(-3)}{6} 8x^3 + \dots\end{aligned}$$

$$(1 + 2x)^{-1} = 1 - 2x + 4x^2 - 8x^3 + \dots \text{ is valid if } |2x| < 1 \Rightarrow |x| < \frac{1}{2}$$

ii) $(1 + x)^{\frac{-1}{2}}$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}(1 + x)^{\frac{-1}{2}} &= 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)(x) + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{3}-1\right)}{2!} (x)^2 + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{3}-1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{3}-2\right)}{3!} (x)^3 + \dots \\ &= 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)(x) + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)}{2} x^2 + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{7}{3}\right)}{6} x^3 \dots \\ &= 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)(x) + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{28}{27} \cdot \frac{1}{6} x^3 + \dots\end{aligned}$$

$$(1 + x)^{\frac{-1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{9}x^2 - \frac{14}{81}x^3 + \dots \text{ is valid if } |x| < 1$$

iii) $(4 - 3x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}(4 - 3x)^{\frac{1}{2}} &= 4^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(1 - \frac{3}{4}x\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= 2 \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{4}x\right) + \frac{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)}{2!!} \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{3}{4}-1\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}-2\right)}{3!} \left(-\frac{3}{4}x\right)^3 + \dots \right\} \\ &= 2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{3}{8}x + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2} \left(\frac{9}{16}x^2\right) - \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)}{6} \left(\frac{27}{64}x^3\right) + \dots \right\} \\ &= 2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{3}{8}x - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{9}{16}x^2\right) - \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left(\frac{27}{64}x^3\right) + \dots \right\} \\ (4 - 3x)^{\frac{1}{2}} &= 2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{3}{8}x - \frac{9}{64}x^2 - \frac{27}{1024}x^3 + \dots \right\}\end{aligned}$$

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$$= 2 - \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{9}{64}x^2 - \frac{27}{512}x^3 + \dots \text{ is valid if } \left| \frac{3}{4}x \right| < 1 \Rightarrow |x| < \frac{4}{3}$$

iv) $(8 - 2x)^{-1}$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} (8 - 2x)^{-1} &= 8^{-1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}x\right)^{-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \left\{ 1 + (-1) \left(-\frac{1}{4}x\right) + \frac{-1((-1-1)}{2!} \left(-\frac{1}{4}x\right)^2 + \frac{-1(-1-1)(-1-2)}{3!} \left(-\frac{1}{4}x\right)^3 + \dots \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{-1(-2)}{2} \left(\frac{1}{16}x^2\right) - \frac{-1(-2)(-3)}{6} \left(\frac{1}{16}x^2\right) + \dots \right\} \\ (8 - 2x)^{-1} &= \frac{1}{8} \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{16}x^2 + \frac{1}{64}x^3 + \dots \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{32}x + \frac{1}{128}x^2 + \frac{1}{512}x^3 + \dots \text{ is valid if } \left| \frac{1}{4}x \right| < 1 \Rightarrow |x| < 4 \end{aligned}$$

v) $(2 - 3x)^{-2}$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} (2 - 3x)^{-2} &= 2^{-2} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}x\right)^{-2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 1 + (-2) \left(-\frac{3}{2}x\right) + \frac{-2(-2-1)}{2!} \left(-\frac{3}{2}x\right)^2 + \frac{-2(-2-1)(-2-2)}{3!} \left(-\frac{3}{2}x\right)^3 + \dots \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 1 + 3x + \frac{-2(-3)}{2} \left(\frac{9}{4}x^2\right) - \frac{(-2)(-3)(-4)}{6} \left(\frac{27}{8}x^3\right) + \dots \right\} \\ (2 - 3x)^{-2} &= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 1 + 3x + \frac{27}{4}x^2 + \frac{27}{2}x^3 + \dots \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{27}{4}x^2 + \frac{27}{8}x^3 + \dots \text{ is valid if } \left| \frac{3}{2}x \right| < 1 \Rightarrow |x| < \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

vi) $\frac{(1 - x)^{-1}}{(1 + x)^2}$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(1 - x)^{-1}}{(1 + x)^2} &= (1 - x)^{-1} (1 + x)^{-2} \\ &= \left\{ 1 + (-1)(-x) + \frac{(-1)(-1-1)}{2!} (-x)^2 + \frac{(-1)(-1-1)(-1-2)}{3!} (-x)^3 + \dots \right\} \\ &\quad \times \left\{ 1 + (-2)(x) + \frac{(-2)(-2-1)}{2!} (x)^2 + \frac{(-2)(-2-1)(-2-2)}{3!} (x)^3 + \dots \right\} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left\{ 1 + x + \frac{(-1)(-2)}{2}x^2 - \frac{(-1)(-2)(-3)}{6}x^3 + \dots \right\} \times \left\{ 1 - 2x + \frac{(-2)(-3)}{2}x^2 + \frac{(-2)(-3)(-4)}{6}x^3 + \dots \right\} \\
 &= \{1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots\} \times \{1 - 2x + 3x^2 - 4x^3 + \dots\} \\
 &= 1 - 2x + 3x^2 - 4x^3 + x - 2x^2 + 3x^3 + x^2 - 2x^3 + x^3 + \dots \\
 \frac{(1-x)^{-1}}{(1+x)^2} &= 1 - x + 2x^2 - 2x^3 + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

The expression $(1-x)^{-1}$ and $(1+x)^{-2}$ are valid if $|x| < 1$

Those the expression $\frac{(1-x)^{-1}}{(1+x)^2}$ is valid if $|x| < 1$

vii) $\frac{\sqrt{1+2x}}{1-x}$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}}{1-x} &= (1+2x)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-x)^{-1} \\
 &= \left\{ 1 + \binom{1}{2}(2x) + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)}{2!}(2x)^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac{1}{2}-2)}{3!}(2x)^3 + \dots \right\} \\
 &\quad \times \left\{ 1 + (-1)(-x) + \frac{(-1)(-1-1)}{2!}(-x)^2 + \frac{(-1)(-1-1)(-1-2)}{3!}(-x)^3 + \dots \right\} \\
 &= \left\{ 1 + x + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{-1}{2})}{2}(4x^2) + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{-1}{2})(\frac{-3}{2})}{6}(8x^3) + \dots \right\} \times \left\{ 1 + x + \frac{(-1)(-2)}{2}x^2 - \frac{(-1)(-2)(-3)}{6}x^3 + \dots \right\} \\
 &= \left\{ 1 + x - \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}(4x^2) + \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{6}(8x^3) + \dots \right\} \times \{1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots\} \\
 &= \left\{ 1 + x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \dots \right\} \times \{1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots\} \\
 &= 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x + x^2 + x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \dots \\
 \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}}{1-x} &= 1 + 2x + \left(1 + 1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)x^2 + 2x^3 + \dots \\
 &= 1 + 2x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 2x^3 + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

The expression $\sqrt{1+2x}$ is valid of $|2x| < 1 \Rightarrow |x| < \frac{1}{2}$ and the expression $(1-x)^{-1}$ is valid if $|x| < 1$

Thus the expression $\frac{\sqrt{1+2x}}{1-x}$ is valid if $|x| < \frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{viii) } \frac{(4+2x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2-x}$$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(4+2x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2-x} &= \sqrt{4} \left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} 2^{-1} \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)^{-1} \\ &= \left\{1 + \binom{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)}{2!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac{1}{2}-2)}{3!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3 + \dots\right\} \\ &\times \frac{1}{2} \left\{1 + (-1) \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right) + \frac{(-1)(-1-)}{2!} \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{(-1)(-1-1)(-1-2)}{3!} \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)^3 + \dots\right\} \\ &= \left\{1 + \frac{x}{4} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(-1)}{2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(-1)(-3)}{6} \left(\frac{x^3}{8}\right) + \dots\right\} \times \left\{1 + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{(-1)(-2)x^2}{2 \cdot 4} - \frac{(-1)(-2)(-3)x^3}{6 \cdot 8} + \dots\right\} \\ &= \left\{1 + \frac{x}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{x^2}{4}\right) + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left(\frac{x^3}{8}\right) + \dots\right\} \times \left\{1 + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x^3}{8} + \dots\right\} \\ &= \left\{1 + \frac{x}{4} - \frac{x^2}{32} + \frac{x^3}{128} + \dots\right\} \times \left\{1 + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x^3}{8} + \dots\right\} \\ &= 1 + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x^3}{8} + \frac{x}{4} + \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{x^3}{16} - \frac{x^2}{32} - \frac{x^3}{64} + \frac{x^3}{128} + \dots \\ &= 1 + \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x^2}{8} - \frac{x^2}{32}\right) + \left(\frac{x^3}{8} + \frac{x^3}{16} - \frac{x^3}{64} + \frac{x^3}{128}\right) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{4+2x}}{2-x} = 1 + \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{11}{32}x^2 + \frac{23}{128}x^3 \dots$$

= The expression $\sqrt{4+2x}$ is valid if $\left|\frac{x}{2}\right| < 1 \Rightarrow |x| < 2$

= and the expression $(2-x)^{-1}$ is valid if $\left|\frac{x}{2}\right| < 1 \Rightarrow |x| < 2$

Thus the expression $\frac{\sqrt{4+2x}}{2-x}$ is valid if $|x| < 2$

I am Sorry !!!!!



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