(4)

(2)

(a) Show that the first 4 terms in the binomial expansion of f(x), in ascending powers of x, are

 $f(x) = \frac{10}{\sqrt{4-2x}}$

$$A + Bx + Cx^2 + \frac{675}{1024}x^3$$

where A, B and C are constants to be found. Give each constant in simplest form.

(b) state the largest value of k.

Given that this expansion is valid for
$$|x| < k$$

(b) expansion is valid for $|-\frac{3}{4}x| < 1$

(c) expansion is valid for $|-\frac{3}{4}x| < 1$
 $|-\frac{3}{4}x| < 1 \Rightarrow |x| < \frac{4}{3}$
 $|-\frac{3}{4}x| < 1 \Rightarrow |x| < \frac{4}{3}$

(1)

By substituting $x = \frac{1}{3}$ into f(x) and into the answer for part (a),

(c) find an approximation for
$$\sqrt{3}$$

Give your answer in the form $\frac{a}{b}$ where a and b are integers to be found.

$$= 5 \left(1 + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{4}x\right)}{1} + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)}{2!} \left(-\frac{3}{4}x\right)^{2} + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1-1\right)}{3!} \left(-\frac{3}{4}x\right)^{3} + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1-1\right)}{3!} \left(-\frac{3}{4}x\right)^{3} + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1-1\right)}{3!} \left(-\frac{3}{4}x\right)^{3} + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1-1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1-1\right)}{3!} \left(-\frac{3}{4}x\right)^{3} + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1-1\right)}{3!} \left(-\frac{3}{4}x\right)^{3} + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1-1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1-1\right)}{3!} \left(-\frac{3}{4}x\right)^{3} + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1-1\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}-1-1\right)}{3!} \left(-\frac{3}{4}x\right)^{3} + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1-1\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}-1-1\right)}{3!} \left(-\frac{3}{4}x\right)^{3} + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1-1\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}-1-1\right)}{3!} \left(-\frac{3}{4}x\right)^{3} + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}-1-1\right)}{3!} \left(-\frac{3}{4}x\right)^{3} + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}-1-1\right)}{3!} \left(-\frac{3}{4}x\right)^{3} + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}-1-1\right)}{3!} \left(-\frac{3}{4}x\right)^{3} + \frac{\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}-1-1\right)}{3!} \left(-\frac{3}{2}x\right)^{3} + \frac{\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}-1-1\right)}{3!} \left(-\frac{3}{2}x\right)^{3} + \frac{\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}-1-1\right)}{3!} \left(-\frac{3}{2}x\right)^$$

$$= 5 \left(1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{4}x\right) + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)}{2} \left(\frac{9}{16}x^{2}\right) + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{27}{64}x^{3}\right)}{6} + \frac{1}{64}x^{3}\right) + \frac{37}{64}x^{3} + \frac{37}{64}x^{3}$$

$$= 5 \left(1 + \frac{3}{8} \times + \frac{27}{128} \times^2 + \frac{405}{2304} \times^3 + ... \right)$$

$$= 5 + \frac{15}{8} \times + \frac{135}{128} \times^{3} + \frac{675}{1024} \times^{3} + \dots$$
 (Imark)

(e) with
$$x = \frac{1}{3}$$
, $f(x) \approx 5 + \frac{15}{8} (\frac{1}{3}) + \frac{135}{128} (\frac{1}{3})^2 + \frac{675}{1024} (\frac{1}{3})^3 = \frac{5905}{1024}$ (Imark)

 $\frac{10}{\sqrt{3}} \approx \frac{5905}{1024} \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} \approx \frac{10 \times 1024}{5905} = \frac{2048}{1181}$ $f(\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{10}{4-3(\frac{1}{3})} = \frac{10}{15}$