Tema 1 (Jeminar)

1 Demonstrati relatia (prin inductie matematica)

Rejoevare

• Folosim propietatea
$$C_n^k = C_{n-1}^{k-1} + C_{n-1}^k$$

 $C_n^k = C_{n-1}^{k-1} + C_{n-1}^k = C_{n-1}^{k-1} + C_{n-2}^{k-1} + C_{n-2}^k =$

$$= C_{n-1}^{k-1} + C_{n-2}^{k-1} + C_{n-3}^{k-1} + C_{n-3}^{k} = \dots$$

$$= C_{n-1}^{k-1} + C_{n-2}^{k-1} + C_{n-3}^{k-1} + \dots + C_{k-1}^{k-1}$$

(2) Calculati suma:

Repolvare

$$C_{K}^{u} = \frac{\kappa! (u-\kappa)!}{u!}$$

= Cn + 2Cn + 3Cn + (n-1) Cn + nCn

· Adunam la suma initiali

$$2S_{n} = C_{n}^{1} + 2C_{n}^{2} + 3C_{n}^{3} + ... + nC_{n}^{n} + C_{n}^{n-1} + 2C_{n}^{n-2} + 3C_{n}^{n-3} + ... + (n-1)C_{n}^{1} + ..$$

 $2S_{n} = nC_{n}^{0} + nC_{n}^{1} + nC_{n}^{1} + nC_{n}^{1} + nC_{n}^{1} = n \cdot 2^{n}$ $2S_{n} = nC_{n}^{0} + nC_{n}^{1} +$ $2S_n = 0.2^n \Rightarrow S_n = \frac{0.2^n}{2} = 0.2^{n-1}$

$$2^{n} = C_{n}^{0} + C_{n}^{1} + C_{n}^{2} + ... + C_{n}^{n}$$

$$2^{n} = C_{n}^{0} + C_{n}^{1} + C_{n}^{2} + ... + C_{n}^{n}$$

$$2^{n} = C_{n}^{0} + C_{n}^{1} + C_{n}^{2} + ... + C_{n}^{n}$$

Terra 2 (servinas) 1 Calculati sumele: a) $\frac{C_n}{1} - \frac{C_n^4}{2} + \frac{C_n^2}{3} + \dots + (-1) \frac{C_n}{n+1}$ $-\frac{1}{2}C_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1}C_{n+1}^{2}$ (+) 1 ch = 1 chai

Regolvane:

$$\frac{C_n}{1} - \frac{C_n^{1}}{2} + \frac{C_n^{2}}{3} + \dots + (-1) \frac{C_n}{n+1}$$

Regolvane:

 $\frac{C_n}{1} = \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{n+1}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n$

· Stim ca C'n+1 + C'n+1 = C'n+1 - C'n+1 = ... +2 $\Rightarrow S_0 = \frac{1}{0+1} (2^{0} - 2^{0} + 1) = \frac{1}{0+1}$

Rejolwie · Folosim regula produsului

· Trebuie luata pe rând fiecore valoare din codomeniu

f(1) = h -> f(1) poote lua door o voloare -> (4) f(2) = poate lua toate cele 5 valori -> (1,2,3,4,5), valori independente de volorile pe core le in f(1).

f(3) = pool lua 5 valori+(1,2,3,4,5), valori posibile à independente de f(1) 20 f(2). f(h) = poate lua 5 valori → (1,2,3, h,5), valori posibile gi independente de f(1), f(2) ni f(3) F(5) = poate lua 5 valor -> (1,2,3,4,5), valori indepardante de f(1), f(2), f(3), f(4)

2 modersul este 1.5.5.5.5 = 625 function

3) little nr. naturale de 3 cifre distincte se pot forma cu elementele multimii 41,3,5,7,93?

Regolvare

· Pentru cà trebule sa formam no cu cifre distincte (deci contega oradinea) folosim aranjamente,

Ruale côte 3 (m. au 3 cifre)

$$A_5^5 = \frac{5!}{(5-3)!} - \frac{120}{2} = 60$$

à lu elementele 1,13,5,7,94 se pot formula 60 de nr. cu

n! = n (n-1)!

4) Utilizand nelation (#1+#2+...+#n)=
=> P(m1, m2,..., mn) + 1 + 2 ... + mn, unde

P(m1, m2, ..., mn) = (m1+m2+...+mn)!, sã se calculeze (2+b+c+d)

Regolvare

$$(24+342+...+34n)^{m} = \sum_{m_1+m_2+...+m_n=m} P(m_1,m_2,...,m_n) + \frac{m_1}{4} \cdot 24^{m_2} \cdot 24^{m_2} \cdot 24^{m_2}$$

 $= 7(a+b+c+d)^{3} = \sum_{\substack{m_{1}+m_{2}+...+m_{k}=3\\ m_{1}+m_{2}+...+m_{k}=3}} P(m_{1},m_{2},m_{3},m_{4})a^{1}.b^{1}.c^{1}.d^{1}.d^{1}.d^{2}$

$$\Rightarrow P(3,0,0,0) = \frac{3!}{3!0!0!0!} = \frac{3!}{3!} = 1$$