

# KOMBINÁCIE S OPAKOVANÍM

(1)

- DEK OPAKOVANIA

$$C_k(n) = \binom{n}{k}$$

K-TICE K N PRUKOV  
NA PORADÍ VEXA'LEŽÍ

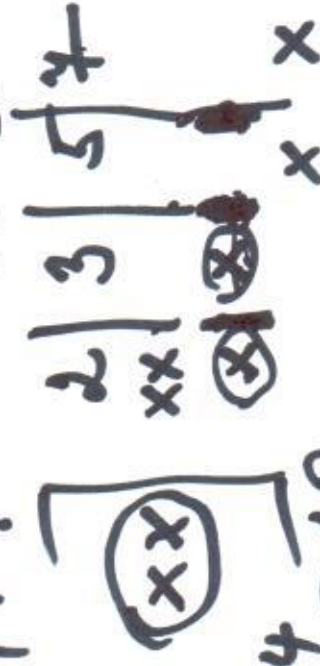
- S OPAKOVANÍM

$$C'_k(n) = \binom{n+k-1}{k}$$

PRÍKLAD.

KOLKO RÔZNYCH SÚČINOV DVOCH ČÍSLITEĽOV  
MOŽNO VTVORIŤ Z ČÍSLIC 2, 3, 5, 7?

VARIÁCIA



$$n=4$$

$$k=2$$

$$C'_2(4) = \binom{4+2-1}{2} = \binom{5}{2} = \frac{5!}{2!3!} = \frac{5 \cdot 4}{2} = 10$$

$$\frac{5!}{2!3!}$$

veľkosti prístrojového zariadenia, 1000 ③  
 kde veľkosť prístrojového zariadenia, 1000 ③  
 a počet jednotlivých prístrojov?

$$\begin{aligned}
 k &= 5 \\
 n &= 4 \\
 \binom{4+5-1}{5} &= \frac{8!}{5!3!} = \frac{8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6}{6} = 56
 \end{aligned}$$

V obchode majú 3 druhy cukrov v 100g baleníach. Koľko  
 prístrojov môže byť v 100g baleníach?

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= 3 \\
 k &= 5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\binom{5+3-1}{5} = \frac{7!}{5!2!} =$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c}
 D1 & D2 & D3 \\
 \times & \times & \times \times
 \end{array}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{21}}$$

4 duby zložené po 1 Euro. Koľko má spĺňať úroveň  
hupič zloženou, or

a) zloženú práve 6 Eur

b) 4, ale uskupenie  
rôzne a kurz rovnaké?

a)

$\check{c}1$	$\check{c}2$	$\check{c}3$	$\check{c}4$
xx	x	xxx	

$k=6$   
 $n=4$

$$\binom{6+4-1}{6} = \frac{9!}{6!3!} = 84$$

b)

$$C'_3(4) = \binom{4+3-1}{3} = \frac{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4}{3 \cdot 2} = 20$$

$\check{c}1$	$\check{c}2$	$\check{c}3$	$\check{c}4$
xx	xx	xx	xx





Kolgu: pōdli mōno mdelit 4 kumil a 5 jabl 3 detnū. 2 (6)

HURKY 3 deti

dielā 1	dielā 2	dielā 3
BB	BBB	B

$$\binom{n+k-1}{k-1} = \frac{(4+3-1)!}{2! 4!} = \frac{9!}{2! 4!} = \frac{9 \cdot 8}{2} = \underline{\underline{36}}$$

JABUKA

3 deti 5 jabl

dielā 1	dielā 2	dielā 3
BB	B	B B B

$$\frac{4!}{5! 2!} = \frac{4 \cdot 6}{2} = \underline{\underline{21}}$$

HURKY A JABUKA

$$36 \cdot 21 = \underline{\underline{756}}$$

⑦

3 deti nahrali 40 jabek. Mäe počet spörkov, čo nich  
müšm vadelis, ač

- a) sa rečebku šiaduo pöruevü
- b) hšedel dičtā dšššue opä 1 gabeko
- c) —u —a opä 5 gabek

$$\begin{array}{r|rr} & D1 & D2 & D3 \\ \hline a) & 40000 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{42!}{2! 40!} = \frac{42 \cdot 41}{2} = 21 \cdot 41 = 861$$

$$b) \quad 40 - 3 = 37$$

$$\frac{(37+2)!}{2! 37!} = \frac{39!}{37! 2!} = \frac{39 \cdot 38}{2} = 741$$

$$c) \quad 40 - 15 = 25$$

$$\frac{(25+2)!}{2! 25!} = \frac{27!}{2! 25!} = 351$$



1) Kotlib. o opak.

$k$ -hice  $n, m$  rōznych power, pīcīm a modelī pōz

spōrnie  $C_k(n) = \binom{n+k-1}{k}$

2) Rādelōraie  $n$  rōznych pōdmetōv dō  $k$  skupīn

a) pīpūtōtījī  $n$  a  $j$  pōdmetōv skupīn

$$\binom{n+k-1}{k-1} = \binom{n+k-1}{n}$$

b) nepīpūtōtījī a pōdmetōv skupīn

$$\binom{n-k+k-1}{k-1} = \binom{n-1}{k-1}$$

c) v kōtdej skupīne nē' jē sōpōtīq power

$$\binom{n-kq+k-1}{k-1}$$

binomial theorem.

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \ 2 \ 1 \quad (x+y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2 \\ 1 \ 3 \ 3 \ 1 \quad (x+y)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3 \end{array}$$

$$(x+y)^2 = (x+y)(x+y)$$

$$(x+y)^3 = (x+y)(x+y)^2 =$$

$$(x+y)^5 = x^5 + 5x^4y + 10x^3y^2 + 10x^2y^3 + 5xy^4 + y^5 \quad \begin{array}{l} x^0 = 1 \\ y^0 = 1 \end{array}$$

$$[n=5]$$

$$1 \quad n=1$$

1 2 1  $n=2$  Pascal's triangle

$$\binom{n}{k} + \binom{n}{k+1} = \binom{n+1}{k+1}$$

$$1 \ 3 \ 3 \ 1 \ 4$$

$$1 \ 4 \ 6 \ 4 \ 1 \ 4$$

$$1 \ 6 \ 15 \ 20 \ 15 \ 6 \ 1$$

$$1 \ 5 \ 10 \ 10 \ 5 \ 1 \quad [n=5]$$

$$\binom{n}{k} \binom{n}{0}$$

$$n = \binom{5}{0} x^5 + \binom{5}{1} x^4 y + \binom{5}{2} x^3 y^2 + \binom{5}{3} x^2 y^3 + \binom{5}{4} x y^4 + \binom{5}{5} y^5$$



10

3 row

$$(x+y)^n = \binom{n}{0} x^0 y^n + \binom{n}{1} x^1 y^{n-1} + \binom{n}{2} x^2 y^{n-2} + \dots$$

1. row

2. row

$$+ \dots + \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} y^k + \dots + \binom{n}{n} x^0 y^n$$

$= (k+1)$  row

$(n+1)$  row

k-th row also good?

$$\binom{n}{k-1} x^{n-k+1} y^{k-1}$$

\_\_\_\_\_

Wyznaczając jednostkę elementu rowno

$$n = 15$$

$$k = 10$$

$$\binom{n}{k} x^k y^{n-k}$$

11-ty element

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{15}{10} \cdot x^{15-10} \cdot y^{10} &= 7 \cdot 3 \\ &= \frac{15!}{10!5!} x^5 y^5 = \frac{15 \cdot 14 \cdot 13 \cdot 12 \cdot 11}{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 91.33 = \\ &= \underline{\underline{3003}} \end{aligned}$$

(11)

Uredite navedeni prou (2x^2 - \frac{3}{x})^6 proučite.

redoviti x, da li x ima maksimum 0 : x^0 = 1

neka je to pr navede k

$$\binom{6}{k} (2x^2)^{6-k} \cdot (-1)^k \cdot 3^k \cdot (x^{-1})^k \cdot 2(6-k) - k$$

$$\binom{6}{0} \dots \binom{6}{2} \binom{6}{3} \binom{6}{4} \binom{6}{5}$$

1. dan

$$2(6-k) + (-k) = 0$$

$$12 - 2k - k = 0$$

$$12 = 3k$$

$$k = 4$$

$$\binom{6}{4} \cdot 2^2 \cdot 3^4 =$$

$$= \frac{6!}{2!4!} \cdot 4 \cdot 81 =$$

$$\frac{3 \cdot 8 \cdot 5}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 81 = 60 \cdot 81 = 4860$$

$$x^0$$

45-ty dan

$$4860 \cdot x^0$$