

# Teorema do Binômio

① Desenvolvimento  $(1+2x^2)^6$  de  $x^8$

$$(1+2x^2)^6 = \sum_{k=0}^6 \binom{6}{k} \cdot 1^{6-k} \cdot (2x^2)^k$$

$2^k \cdot x^{2k} \rightarrow$  valor de  $k$   $k = \frac{8}{2} = 4$

Substituir  $\rightarrow \binom{6}{4} 1^{6-4} \cdot 2^4 \cdot x^{2 \cdot 4}$

$$\binom{6}{4} 1^2 \cdot 16 \cdot x^8 = \frac{6!}{4! \cdot 2!} \cdot 1^2 \cdot 16 \cdot x^8$$

$$\frac{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4!}{4! \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 15 \cdot 16 x^8 = 240 x^8$$

② A soma de todos os coeficientes do desenvolvimento

$$(14x - 13y)^{237}$$

$$(14x - 13y)^{237} (14 - 13)^{237}$$

$$1^{237} = 1$$

③ Termos do desenvolvimento de  $(x+a)^{11}$  igual a  $1386x^5$

$$11 \div \binom{11}{k} \cdot x^{11-k} \cdot a^k \leftrightarrow k = 11-5 = 6$$

$$11 \div \binom{11}{6} \cdot x^{11-6} \cdot a^6$$

$$11 \cdot 10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6! \cdot a^6 = 1386$$

$$6! \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2$$

$$462 a^6 = 1386$$

$$a^6 = \frac{1386}{462} = \sqrt[6]{3}$$

$$\frac{11}{6! (11-6)!}$$

$$5$$

$$462$$



④ Desenvolvimento do binômio  $\left(\frac{x+1}{x^2}\right)^9$

$$\left(\frac{x+1}{x^2}\right)^9 \rightarrow (x+x^{-2})^9$$

$$\binom{9}{0} x^{9-0} \cdot (x^{-2})^0 + \binom{9}{1} x^{9-1} \cdot (x^{-2})^1 + \binom{9}{2} x^{9-2} \cdot (x^{-2})^2 + \binom{9}{3} x^{9-3} \cdot (x^{-2})^3 + \dots$$

$$\binom{9}{0} x^9 \cdot x^0 + \binom{9}{1} x^8 \cdot x^{-2} + \binom{9}{2} x^7 \cdot x^{-4} + \binom{9}{3} x^6 \cdot x^{-6} + \dots$$

$$\binom{9}{0} x^9 + \binom{9}{1} x^6 + \binom{9}{2} x^3 + \binom{9}{3} x^0 + \dots$$

$$\binom{9}{3}$$

⑤ Desenvolvimento de  $\left(\frac{x+1}{x^2}\right)^n$

$\sum_{k=0}^n (x+x^2)^n \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} \cdot x^{-2k}$  termo independente

$$x = n - k - 2k$$

$$n - 3k = 0$$

$$k = \frac{n}{3} = C_{\text{II}}$$



