

Evelyn Santos de Santana

CTII348

Coeficientes Binomiais - Triângulo de Pascal/Tartaglia

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \binom{8}{3} = \frac{8!}{3!5!} = \frac{8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot \cancel{5!}}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \cancel{5!}} = \frac{8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 336 = \boxed{59}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \binom{200}{198} = \frac{200!}{198!2!} = \frac{200 \cdot 199 \cdot \cancel{198!}}{\cancel{198!} \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = \frac{200 \cdot 199}{2 \cdot 1} = 39800 \cdot \cdot$$

$$\therefore \underline{119900!}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \binom{n-1}{2} = \binom{n+1}{4} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{(n-1)!}{2!(n-1-2)!} = \frac{(n+1)!}{4!(n+1-4)!} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{(n-1)!}{2!(n-1-2)!} = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\cancel{(n-1)!}}{2!\cancel{(n-3)!}} = \frac{(n+1)n\cancel{(n-1)!}}{4!\cancel{(n-3)!}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)!}{2 \cdot 1 \cdot (n-3)!} = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{n^2+n}{24} \end{array} \right. \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\frac{n^2-2n-n+2}{2} = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2n^2+2n = 24 \\ 2n^2+2n-24 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$0,5n^2-1,5n+1=0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{3+(-4)}{2} = -1 \\ \frac{3 \cdot (-4)}{2} = -12 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} 1 + 2 = 3 \\ 1 \cdot 2 = 2 \end{array}}$$

$$(-4) \text{ n. convem}$$

$$V = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \binom{20}{13} + \binom{20}{14} = ?$$

SOMA de dois consecutivos

$$\binom{20}{13} + \binom{20}{14} = \binom{20+1}{13+1} = \binom{21}{14}$$

Complementar

$$\binom{21}{14} = \binom{21}{7} \rightarrow \textcircled{C}$$

↕

$$14 + 21 - 14 = 21$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} = ?$$

Soma na linha n

n → número da linha

$$\boxed{2^n}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \textcircled{2) \quad \sum_{p=0}^{10} \binom{10}{p} = \binom{10}{0} + \binom{10}{1} + \binom{10}{2} + \dots + \binom{10}{10}$$

SOMA na linha 10

$$2^{10} = \underline{1024}$$

$$b) \sum_{p=0}^9 \binom{10}{p} = \binom{10}{0} + \binom{10}{1} + \binom{10}{2} + \dots + \binom{10}{9}$$

$$\text{SOMA NA LINHA 10} = 2^{10} - \binom{10}{10}$$

$$2^{10} - 1$$

$$1024 - 1$$

$$\boxed{1023}$$

$$c) \sum_{p=2}^9 \binom{9}{p} = \binom{9}{2} + \binom{9}{3} + \dots + \binom{9}{9}$$

$$\text{SOMA NA LINHA} = 2^9 - \binom{9}{0} - \binom{9}{1}$$

$$2^9 - 1 - 9$$

$$512 - 10$$

$$\boxed{502}$$

$$d) \sum_{p=4}^{10} \binom{p}{4} = \binom{4}{4} + \binom{5}{4} + \binom{6}{4} + \binom{7}{4} + \binom{8}{4} + \binom{9}{4} + \binom{10}{4}$$

$$\text{TRIANGULO DE PASCAL} \quad 1 + 5 + 15 + 35 + 70 + 126 + 210$$

$$\boxed{462}$$

$$e) \sum_{p=5}^{10} \binom{p}{5} = \binom{5}{5} + \binom{6}{5} + \binom{7}{5} + \binom{8}{5} + \binom{9}{5} + \binom{10}{5}$$

$$\text{TRIANGULO DE PASCAL} \quad 1 + 6 + 21 + 56 + 126 + 252$$

$$\boxed{462}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} = 512 \quad m = ?$$

$$512 \Rightarrow 2^m = 2^9 = m = 9$$

$$2 \cdot 2$$

$$4 \cdot 2$$

$$8 \cdot 2$$

$$16 \cdot 2$$

$$32 \cdot 2$$

$$64 \cdot 2$$

$$128 \cdot 2$$

$$256 \cdot 2$$

$$\underline{512}$$