

MATEMÁTICA DISCRETA - 2025.1 - PROVA 2 TIPO 2'

③ 6 CORES DIFERENTES (CAIXAS OU "CASAS")

PELO PRINCÍPIO DAS CASAS DE POMBO, O PIOR CASO É ELA PEGAR 6 MEIAS SEQUIDAS DE CORES DIFERENTES, ENTÃO ELA PRECISA PEGAR UMA 7ª MEIA (ITEM OU "POMBO") PARA GARANTIR QUE 2 SEJAM DA MESMA COR
RESP: 7 MEIAS

$$④ [C \cup (A \cap B)] \cap [(A \cap B) \cup C'] \cap (A' \cup B') = \emptyset$$

$$[(A \cap B) \cup C] \cap [(A \cap B) \cup C'] \cap (A' \cup B')$$

$$[(A \cap B) \cup (C \cap C')] \cap (A' \cup B')$$

$$[(A \cap B) \cup \emptyset] \cap (A' \cup B')$$

$$(A \cap B) \cap (A' \cup B')$$

$$(A \cap B) \cap (A \cap B)'$$

$$= \emptyset$$

$$⑤ |P| - \text{PROGRAMAÇÃO} = 40$$

$$|U| = (U \cap I \cup U \cap X) = 35 \quad |P \cap U| = 15 \quad |U \cap I| = 10$$

$$|I| = (I \cap A) = 30 \quad |P \cap I| = 12 \quad |P \cap U \cap I| = 5$$

$$|P \cup U \cup I| = |P| + |U| + |I| - |P \cap U| - |P \cap I| - |U \cap I| + |P \cap U \cap I|$$

$$|P \cup U \cup I| = 40 + 35 + 30 - 15 - 12 - 10 + 5 = 105 - 37 + 5$$

$$|P \cup U \cup I| = \underline{\underline{73}}$$

$$⑥ F(m+5) = 3F(m) + 5F(m+4), \text{ para } m \geq 1$$

$$F(m+5) = F(m+4) + F(m+3)$$

$$= F(m+3) + F(m+2) + F(m+2) + F(m+1)$$

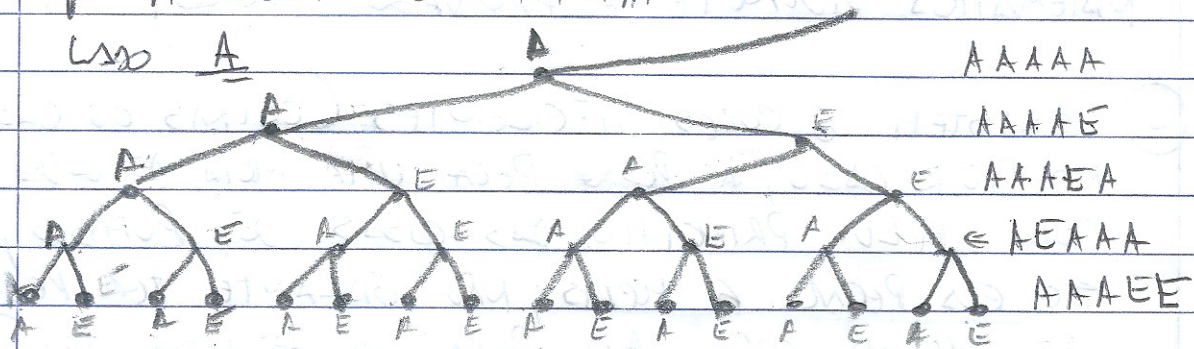
$$= F(m+2) + F(m+1) + F(m+1) + F(m) + F(m+1) + F(m) + F(m+1)$$

$$= F(m+2) + 4F(m+1) + 2F(m)$$

$$= F(m+1) + F(m) + 4F(m+1) + 2F(m)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{3F(m) + 5F(m+1)}}$$

Up: A = Acerto E = Erro



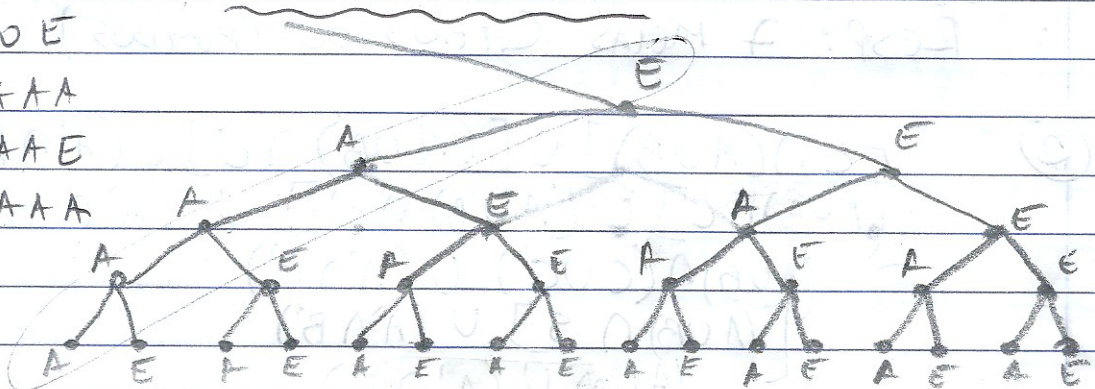
8 POSSIBILIDADES

LA DO E

EAAAA

EAAAE

EEAAA



$$⑥ \quad 1 + 4 + 7 + \dots + (3n-2) = \frac{n(3n-1)}{2}$$

$$1. P(1) = 3(1) - 2 = 1 \text{ e } \frac{1(3(1)-1)}{2} = 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$2. P(k) = 1 + 4 + 7 + \dots + (3k-2) = \frac{k(3k-1)}{2}$$

$$3. P(k+1) = 1 + 4 + 7 + \dots + (3k-2) + [3(k+1)-2] = \frac{[(k+1)(3(k+1)-1)]}{2}$$

USANDO $P(k)$ EM $P(k+1)$

$$\frac{k(3k-1)}{2} + [3(k+1)-2] = \frac{[(k+1)(3k+3-1)]}{2}$$

$$\frac{(3k^2 - k)}{2} + (3k+1) = \frac{[(k+1)(3k+2)]}{2}$$

$$\text{LA DO ESQUELHO: } \frac{(3k^2 - k)}{2} + (3k+1) = \frac{3k^2 - k + 6k + 2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3k^2 + 5k + 2}{2}$$

$$\text{LA DO DIRETO: } \frac{[(k+1)(3k+2)]}{2} = \frac{3k^2 + 2k + 3k + 2}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{3k^2 + 5k + 2}{2} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{OK}}}$$