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Coefficientes Binomiais - Triângulo de Pascal Tangível

$$1. \binom{8}{3} = \frac{8!}{3!5!} = \frac{8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot \cancel{5}!}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \cancel{5}!} = \frac{336}{6} = 56$$

Resposta: alternativa B

$$2. \binom{200}{198} = \frac{200!}{198!2!} = \frac{200 \cdot 199 \cdot \cancel{198}!}{\cancel{198}! \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = \frac{39800}{2} = 19900$$

Resposta: alternativa A

$$3. \binom{n-1}{2} = \binom{n+1}{4}$$

ou $n < k$

$$(n-1)! = (n+1)!$$

$$n-1 < 2 \text{ e } n+1 < 4$$

$$2! \cdot (n-1-2)! = 4! \cdot (n+1-4)!$$

$$n < 2+1 \quad n < 4-1$$

$$(n-1)! \cdot 4! \cdot (n-3)! = (n+1)!$$

$$n < 3 \quad n < 3$$

$$2! \cdot (n-3)!$$

$$(n-1)! \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2! \cdot (n-3)! = (n+1)n(n-1)! \quad | n < 3 |$$

$$2! \cdot (n-3)$$

$$(n-1)! \cdot 12 = (n+1)n$$

$$(n-1)!$$

$$12 = n^2 + n$$

$$n^2 + n - 12 = 0$$

$$\Delta 1^2 + 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-12) \quad \sqrt{\Delta} = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\Delta 1 + 48$$

$$\Delta 49$$

$$n = \frac{-1 \pm 7}{2}$$

$$2$$

$$n^I = \frac{-1-7}{2} = \frac{-8}{2} = -4 \quad \text{não convém}$$

$$n^{II} = \frac{-1+7}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$$2$$

$$2$$

$$4. \binom{20}{13} + \binom{20}{14}$$

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

$$\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k} \quad \binom{21}{14} = \binom{21}{21-14}$$

$$\binom{21}{7}$$

Resposta alternativa C

$$5. \binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} + \dots + \binom{n}{n}$$

Soma na linha $n \rightarrow 2^n$

$$6. a. \sum_{p=0}^{10} \binom{10}{p} = \binom{10}{0} + \binom{10}{1} + \binom{10}{2} + \dots + \binom{10}{10} \quad \text{Soma na linha 10}$$

$$2^{10} = 1024$$

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

$$2^{10} - \binom{10}{10}$$

$$1024 - 1 = 1023$$

$$c. \sum_{p=2}^9 \binom{9}{p} = \binom{9}{2} + \binom{9}{3} + \binom{9}{4} + \dots + \binom{9}{9}$$

$$\text{Soma na linha 9} \rightarrow 2^9 - \binom{9}{0} - \binom{9}{1} = 512 - 1 - 9 = 512 - 10 = 502$$

$$d. \sum_{p=4}^{10} \binom{p}{4} = \binom{4}{4} + \binom{5}{4} + \binom{6}{4} + \dots + \binom{10}{4}$$

$$\text{Soma na coluna 4} \rightarrow \binom{n+1}{k+1} = \binom{11}{5}$$

$$\binom{11}{5} = \frac{11 \cdot 10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7}{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = \frac{55440}{120} = 462$$

$$e. \sum_{p=5}^{10} \binom{p}{5} = 1 \cdot \binom{5}{5} + \binom{6}{5} + \binom{7}{5} + \dots + \binom{10}{5}$$

Soma na coluna 5 $\rightarrow \binom{11}{6}$

$$\binom{11}{6} = \frac{11 \cdot 10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6}{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = \frac{332640}{720} = 462$$

$$f. \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} = 512 \quad \binom{m}{0} + \dots + \binom{m}{m} = 512$$

Soma na linha $m \rightarrow 2^m$

$$2^m = 512$$

$$2^m = 2^9 \rightarrow m = 9$$

Resposta: alternativa E