

Labrum Medidas de Lema CT11 3/7

Teorema da Binômica

$$1- T_{K+1} \binom{n}{K} a^{n-K} x^K = \binom{6}{K} 1^{6-K} (2x^2)^K \cdot x^{2K} \rightarrow 2K=8$$

$$K = 8/2 = 4$$

$$K=4$$

$$T_{4+1} \binom{6}{4} 2^4 \cdot x^8 = \frac{6!}{4! \cdot 2!} \cdot 16 \cdot x^8 = 240x^8$$

H. O coeficiente de x^8 é 240. Letra C

$$2- x=1 \quad y=1$$

$$(14x-13y)^{237} = (14 \cdot 1 - 13 \cdot 1)^{237} = (14-13)^{237} = 1^{237}$$

R. A soma dos coeficientes é 1. Letra B

$$3- T_{K+1} \binom{n}{K} a^{n-K} x^K = \binom{11}{K} x^{11-K} a^K = 1386x^5$$

$$11-K=5$$

$$K=6$$

$$T_{6+1} \binom{11}{6} x^{11-6} a^6 = 1386x^5$$

$$T_7 \binom{11}{6} x^5 a^6 = 1386x^5$$

$$T_7 = \frac{11!}{6! \cdot 5!} a^6 = 1386$$

$$T_7 = \frac{11 \cdot 10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6!}{6! \cdot 5!} a^6 = 1386$$

$$T_7 = \frac{55440}{120} a^6 = 1386$$

$$462 a^6 = 1386$$

$$a^6 = \frac{1386}{462} \rightarrow 3$$

$$a = \sqrt[6]{3}$$

R. A

$$4. T_{K+1} \binom{n}{K} x^{n-K} \frac{1}{x^2} = T_{K+1} \binom{n}{K} x^{n-K} \frac{1}{x^2} = \binom{n}{K} x^{n-K} \cdot 1 \cdot x^{-2K}$$

$$x=1 \quad x^{n-3K} = x^0$$

$$n-3K=0$$

$$n=3K$$

$$\frac{n}{3}=K \rightarrow \frac{3}{3}$$

$$R. \frac{9}{3}. \text{ letra D.}$$

$$5. T_{K+1} \binom{n}{K} x^{n-K} \frac{1}{x^2} = \binom{n}{K} x^{n-K} \cdot 1 \cdot x^{-2K} \quad x=1 \quad x^{n-3K} = x^0$$

$$1^K \binom{n}{K} x^{n-K} x^{-2K} = 1^K \binom{n}{K} x^{n-3K}$$

$$n-3K=0$$

* K precisa ser um número natural

de $n=1$

$$1-3K=0$$

$$1=3K$$

$$K = \frac{1}{3} = 0,33$$

↓

"n" não pode ser ímpar

de $n=2$

$$2-3K=0$$

$$2=3K$$

$$K = \frac{2}{3} = 0,66$$

"n" não pode ser par

de $n=3$

$$3-3K=0$$

$$3=3K$$

$$K = \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

"n" pode ser divisível por 3.

R. C

$$6. K = \left(3x^3 + \frac{2}{x^2} \right)^5 - \left(243x^{15} + 810x^{10} + \frac{240}{x^3} + \frac{32}{x^{10}} \right)$$

$$K = \left(3 \cdot 1^3 + \frac{2}{1^2} \right)^5 - \left(243 \cdot 1^{15} + 810 \cdot 1^{10} + \frac{240}{1^3} + \frac{32}{1^{10}} \right)$$

$$K = (3+2)^5 = 5^5 = 3125 - 234 + 810 + 1080 + 240 + 34$$

$$K = 3125 - 2405 \rightarrow 720$$

R. E

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$$(2x+y)^5 = \binom{5}{0} (2x)^5 y^0 + \binom{5}{1} (2x)^4 y^1 + \dots + \binom{5}{4} (2x)^1 y^4 + \binom{5}{5} (2x)^0 y^5$$

$$\binom{5}{0} 2^5 + \binom{5}{1} 2^4 + \dots + \binom{5}{4} 2^1 + \binom{5}{5} 2^0$$

$$2^5 + (5 \cdot 2^4) + (10 \cdot 2^3) + (10 \cdot 2^2) + (5 \cdot 2) + 1$$

$$32 + 80 + 80 + 40 + 10 + 1 = 243$$

R. E