



ÁLGEBRA

CHAPTER 9

5th

of Secondary

TEMA:

Factorial y Número Combinatorio

$$P(x) \equiv a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1}x + a_n$$

$$\sum \text{coeficientes } P(x) = P(1)$$

$$P(x) \equiv 0 \quad \text{G.A.}(P)$$

x

MOTIVATING STRATEGY

La Combinatoria y el Azar



(SELECCIONE SUS NÚMEROS GANADORES)

Cuál es la probabilidad de llevarse el premio mayor en el popular juego de azar, "La Tinka"; sabiendo que para ganarlo se debe acertar 6 de los 45 números en una jugada?

$$C_6^{45} = \frac{45 \times 44 \times 43 \times 42 \times 41 \times 40}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}$$

$$= 8145060$$

Solo una oportunidad por jugada.

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{8145060} \approx 0,0000001227738$$

HELICO THEORY

F A C T O R I A L

DEFINICIÓN

$$n! = 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \cdots n$$

$$n \in \mathbb{N}$$

EJEMPLOS

$$1! = 1$$

$$3! = 1 \times 2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$5! = 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 = 120$$

CASO ESPECIAL:

$$0! = 1$$

RECUERDE:

$$\text{Si: } a! = b! \rightarrow a = b$$

F A C T O R I A L**TEOREMAS**

- 1) $n! = n(n - 1)!$ $10! = 10 \times 9!$ $10! = 10 \times 9 \times 8!$
- 2) $n! + (n + 1)! = (n + 2)(n!)$ $10! + 11! = 12 \times 10!$
- 3) $n! + (n + 1)! + (n + 2)! = (n + 2)^2(n!)$ $10! + 11! + 12! = 12^2 \times 10!$
- 4) $(n + 1)! - n! = n(n!)$ $10! - 9! = 9 \times 9!$

NÚMERO COMBINATORIO

DEFINICIÓN

$$C_k^n = \frac{n!}{k! (n - k)!}$$

$$\{n; k\} \subset \mathbb{N} \wedge n \geq k$$

EJEMPLOS

$$C_3^7 = \frac{7!}{3! \times 4!} = 35$$

Método práctico

$$C_3^7 = \frac{7 \times 6 \times 5}{1 \times 2 \times 3} = 35$$

NÚMERO COMBINATORIO

TEOREMAS

$$1) C_k^n = C_{n-k}^n$$

$$C_5^8 = C_3^8$$

$$2) C_k^n + C_{k+1}^n = C_{k+1}^{n+1}$$

$$C_5^8 + C_6^8 = C_6^9$$

$$3) Si: C_a^n = C_b^n \rightarrow a = b \vee a + b = n$$

$$C_5^8 = C_x^8 \Rightarrow x = 5 \vee 5 + x = 8$$
$$x = 3$$

HELICO PRACTICE

1) Halle el valor de 'm' si:

$$\frac{(m+2)!}{m!} = 30$$

Resolución

$$\frac{(m+2)(m+1)\cancel{m!}}{\cancel{m!}} = 30$$

$$(m+2)(m+1) = 30$$

$$(m+2)(m+1) = 6 \times 5$$

$$\therefore m = 4$$

2) Reduzca

$$P = \sqrt[5]{\left(\frac{14! + 15! + 16!}{14! + 15!}\right) \left(\frac{44! + 43!}{45!}\right) \left(\frac{89!}{88! + 87!}\right)}$$

Resolución

$$P = \sqrt[5]{\left(\frac{16^2 \times \cancel{14!}}{16 \times \cancel{14!}}\right) \left(\frac{\cancel{45} \times \cancel{43!}}{\cancel{45} \times 44 \times \cancel{43!}}\right) \left(\frac{\cancel{89} \times 88 \times \cancel{87!}}{\cancel{89} \times \cancel{87!}}\right)}$$

$$P = \sqrt[5]{(16) \left(\frac{1}{\cancel{44}}\right) \left(\frac{\cancel{88}}{1}\right)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad P = \sqrt[5]{32}$$

$$\therefore P = 2$$

3) Sabiendo que

$$M = \left(\frac{7! + 8!}{9!} \right)^{-1} \quad N = \left[\frac{4! + 5! + 6!}{(2!)(3!)(4!)} \right]^2$$

Efectúe

$$T = \sqrt[N]{M^3}$$

Resolución

$$M = \left(\frac{\cancel{9} \times \cancel{7!}}{\cancel{9} \times 8 \times \cancel{7!}} \right)^{-1}$$

$$M = 8$$

$$N = \left(\frac{\cancel{6^2} \times \cancel{4!}}{2 \times \cancel{6} \times \cancel{4!}} \right)^2$$

$$N = 9$$

$$T = \sqrt[9]{8^3}$$

$$= \sqrt[9]{(2^3)^3}$$

$$\therefore T = 2$$

4) Luego de hallar el valor de 'n'. Calcule $(n+3)^4$

$$\frac{(n+3)!(n+5)!}{(n+3)! + (n+4)!} = 720$$

Resolución

$$\frac{(n+3)!(n+5)!}{(n+3)! + (n+4)!} = 720$$

$$\frac{\cancel{(n+3)!} \cancel{(n+5)!} (n+4)!}{\cancel{(n+5)!} \cancel{(n+3)!}} = 720$$

$$(n+4)! = 720$$

$$(n+4)! = 6!$$

$$n+4 = 6 \rightarrow n = 2$$

$$\therefore (n+3)^4 = 625$$

5) Calcule el valor de 'x'.

$$\frac{C_3^{2x}}{C_2^x} = \frac{44}{3}$$

Resolución

Aplicando método práctico

$$\frac{\frac{(2x)(2x-1)(2x-2)}{1 \times 2 \times 3}}{\frac{(x)(x-1)}{1 \times 2}} = \frac{44}{3}$$

$$\frac{(2)(2x-1)2(x-1)}{(x-1)} = \frac{11}{1}$$

$$2x - 1 = 11$$

$$\therefore x = 6$$

6) El número de hijos que tiene María esta dado luego de simplificar

$$\frac{C_8^{21} + C_{13}^{21}}{C_5^{18} + C_{12}^{18} + C_{12}^{19} + C_8^{20}}$$

¿Cuántos hijos tiene María?

Resolución

$$\frac{C_8^{21} + C_8^{21}}{C_5^{18} + C_6^{18} + C_7^{19} + C_8^{20}}$$

$$\frac{2C_8^{21}}{C_6^{19} + C_7^{19} + C_8^{20}}$$

$$\frac{2C_8^{21}}{C_7^{20} + C_8^{20}}$$

$$\frac{2C_8^{21}}{C_8^{21}} = 2$$

$\therefore \#hijos = 2$

7) Determine el valor de N si:

$$N - 1 = C_1^5 + C_2^6 + C_3^7 + C_4^8 + C_5^9$$

Resolución

$$N = 1 + C_1^5 + C_2^6 + C_3^7 + C_4^8 + C_5^9$$

$$N = \underline{C_0^5} + \underline{C_1^5} + C_2^6 + C_3^7 + C_4^8 + C_5^9$$

$$= \underline{C_1^6} + \underline{C_2^6} + C_3^7 + C_4^8 + C_5^9$$

$$= \underline{C_2^7} + \underline{C_3^7} + C_4^8 + C_5^9$$

$$= \underline{C_3^8} + \underline{C_4^8} + C_5^9$$

$$N = C_4^9 + C_5^9$$

$$N = C_5^{10}$$

$$N = \frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}$$

$$\therefore N = 252$$

8) Halle el valor de 'n/a'

$$C_8^{a+2} + \underline{2C_9^{a+2}} + C_{10}^{a+2} + C_{11}^{a+4} = C_{n-15}^{n-1}$$

Resolución

$$\underline{C_8^{a+2}} + \underline{C_9^{a+2}} + \underline{C_9^{a+2}} + \underline{C_{10}^{a+2}} + C_{11}^{a+4} = C_{n-15}^{n-1}$$

$$\underline{C_9^{a+3}} + \underline{C_{10}^{a+3}} + C_{11}^{a+4} = C_{n-15}^{n-1}$$

$$\underline{C_{10}^{a+4}} + C_{11}^{a+4} = C_{n-15}^{n-1}$$

$$C_{11}^{a+5} = C_{n-15}^{n-1}$$

$$\rightarrow a + 5 = n - 1 \quad \dots (I)$$

$$11 + (n - 15) = n - 1$$

✓

$$11 = n - 15$$

$$n = 26$$

En (I) :

$$a = 20$$

$$\therefore n/a = 1,3$$