

Factorials

$$6! = 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 720$$

$$n! = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot \dots \cdot 2 \cdot 1$$

6 distinct books, arrange them on a bookshelf

$$\boxed{\quad} \boxed{\quad} \boxed{\quad} \boxed{\quad} \boxed{\quad} \boxed{\quad}$$
$$6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 6! = 720$$

Q: $6! + 5!$ largest prime factor

$$6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$$

$$5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 (6 + 1) = \boxed{7} 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$$

$$6! = 6 \cdot 5! \rightarrow \boxed{n! = n \cdot (n-1)!}$$

$$6 \cdot 5! + 5! = 5! (6 + 1) = 7 \cdot 5!$$

Q. what is the largest pow. of 2 that divides $20!$?

$$10! = 10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$$

1 3 1 2 1

$$20! = 20 \cdot 19 \cdot 18 \cdot 17 \cdot 16 \cdot 15 \cdot 14 \cdot 13 \cdot 12 \cdot 11 \cdot 10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$$

2 1 4 1 2 1 3 1 2 1

10 5 2 1

at least 1 : $\left\lfloor \frac{20}{2} \right\rfloor = 10$

at least 2 : $\left\lfloor \frac{20}{4} \right\rfloor = 5$

at least 3 : $\left\lfloor \frac{20}{8} \right\rfloor = 2$

at least 4 : $\left\lfloor \frac{20}{16} \right\rfloor = 1$

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Q. What is it's $200!$?

$$\left\lfloor \frac{200}{2} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{100}{2} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{50}{2} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{25}{2} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{12}{2} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{6}{2} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{3}{2} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor = 199$$

$$\left\lfloor \frac{200}{4} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor \frac{200}{2} \right\rfloor}{2} \right\rfloor$$

Q. $8!$ product of divisors

$$\begin{aligned} 8! &= 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \\ &= 2^3 \cdot 7 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \\ &= 2^7 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$t(8!) = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 48$$

$$P(8!) = (8!)^{\frac{48}{2}} = 40320^{48}$$