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Exercício básico

$$1 - \binom{8}{3} = \frac{8!}{3!(8-3)!} = \frac{8!}{3!5!}$$

$$\frac{8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5!}{3! \cdot 5!} = \frac{336}{6} = 56 \quad \text{Letra B}$$

$$2 - \binom{200}{198} = \frac{200!}{198!(200-198)!} = \frac{200!}{198!2!}$$

$$\frac{200 \cdot 199 \cdot 198!}{198! \cdot 2!} = \frac{39800}{2} = 19.900 \quad \text{Letra A}$$

$$3 - 4(n-1) = 2(n+1)$$

$$4n - 4 = 2n + 2$$

$$4n - 2n = 2 + 4$$

$$2n = 6$$

$$n = \frac{6}{2}$$

$$n = 3$$

$$4 - \binom{20}{13} + \binom{20}{14} = \binom{21}{7}$$

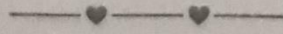
2 consecutivos. +.

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6- A) $\sum_{p=0}^9 \binom{10}{p} = \binom{10}{0} + \binom{10}{1} + \dots + \binom{10}{10} \rightarrow \text{linha 10}$
 $\rightarrow 2^{10} = 1024$

B- $\sum_{p=0}^9 \binom{10}{p} = \binom{10}{0} + \binom{10}{1} + \dots + \binom{10}{9}$
 $\text{linha 10} - \binom{10}{10} = 2^{10} - 1 = 1024 - 1 = 1023$

C) $\sum_{p=2}^9 \binom{9}{p} = \binom{9}{2} + \binom{9}{3} + \dots + \binom{9}{9}$
 $\text{linha 9} - \binom{9}{0} - \binom{9}{1} = 2^9 - 1 - 9 = 512 - 10 = 502$



$$7 - \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} = 512 \quad \binom{m}{0} + \binom{m}{1} \dots \binom{m}{m}$$



$k=0$

$$2^m = 512$$

$$512 = 2^9$$

$$2^m = 2^9$$

$$m = 9$$