

## Prove: combination:

$$(1) nC_n + nC_{n-1} = {}^{n+1}C_n$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = nC_n + nC_{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{n!(n-n)!} + \frac{n!}{(n-1)!(n-n+1)!}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{n!(n-n)!} + \frac{n!}{(n-1)!(n-n+1)!}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{(n-1)!(n-n)!} \left( \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n-n+1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1-n)!} = {}^{n+1}C_n = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}$$

$$(2) nC_n = {}^{n-2}C_n + 2 \cdot {}^{n-2}C_{n-1} + {}^{n-2}C_{n-2}$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = {}^{n-2}C_n + 2 \cdot {}^{n-2}C_{n-1} + {}^{n-2}C_{n-2}$$

$$= {}^{n-2}C_n + {}^{n-2}C_{n-1} + {}^{n-2}C_{n-1} + {}^{n-2}C_{n-2}$$

$$= {}^{n-1}C_n + {}^{n-1}C_{n-1}$$

$$= {}^nC_n = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}$$

$$(11) {}^{n+2}C_n = {}^nC_n + 2 \cdot {}^nC_{n-1} + {}^nC_{n-2}$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = {}^nC_n + 2 \cdot {}^nC_{n-1} + {}^nC_{n-2}$$

$$= {}^nC_n + {}^nC_{n-1} + {}^nC_{n-1} + {}^nC_{n-2}$$

$$= {}^{n+1}C_n + {}^{n+1}C_{n-1}$$

$$= {}^{n+2}C_n = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}$$

$$(11) {}^nC_n = {}^{n-1}C_n + {}^{n-1}C_{n-1}$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = {}^{n-1}C_n + {}^{n-1}C_{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-1)!(n-1-n)!} + \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-1)!(n-1-n+1)!}$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-1)!(n-1-n)!} + \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-1)!(n-1-n+1)!}$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-1)!(n-1-n)!} \left( \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n-1-n+1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{n!}{n!(n-n)!} = {}^nC_n = \text{L.H.S. (Proved)}$$

(3) Here,

$${}^nC_{12} = {}^nC_8$$

$$\text{or, } \frac{{}^nC_{12}}{{}^nC_8} = 1$$

$$\text{or, } \frac{n-8}{12} = 1$$

$$\text{or, } n-8 = 12$$

$$\text{or, } n = 20$$

$$\therefore {}^{22}C_n = {}^{22}C_{20} = 231 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$$(111) {}^nC_n + {}^nC_{n+1} + {}^{n+1}C_n = {}^{n+2}C_{n+1}$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = {}^nC_n + {}^nC_{n+1} + {}^{n+1}C_n$$

$$= {}^{n+1}C_{n+1} + {}^{n+1}C_n$$

$$= {}^{n+2}C_{n+1}$$

$$= \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}$$

4) 2D,  $\frac{nC_{n+2}}{nC_{n+1}} = \frac{3}{2}$   
 $\frac{nC_{n+1}}{nC_n} = \frac{2}{1}$   
 or,  $\frac{n-n}{n+1} = 2$   
 or,  $n-3n-2=0$   
 $\frac{nC_{n+2}}{nC_{n+1}} = \frac{3}{2}$   
 or,  $\frac{n-n-1}{n+2} = \frac{3}{2}$   
 or,  $2n-2n-2=3n+6$   
 or,  $2n-5n-8=0$

$\therefore$  ત્રિજિહ્વ  $n=14$  જો  $n=4$  (Ans.)

5) Here,  
 $nC_2 = \frac{2}{5} * nC_4$   
 or,  $\frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \frac{2}{5} * \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{4*3*2*1}$   
 or,  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{5} * \frac{n^2-5n+6}{12}$

or,  $2n^2-10n+12=60$

or,  $2n^2-10n-48=0$

$\therefore n=8$  |  $n=-3$   
 (Ans.)

6)  $np_n = 240$

or,  $\frac{n}{n-n} = 240 \dots (i)$

again,  $nc_n = 120$

or,  $\frac{n}{n|n-n} = 120 \dots (ii)$

1) જો (i) થી  $n=2$  થાય તો  $n=2$

$n=2$

$\therefore n=2$

2) જો (ii) થી  $n=15$  થાય તો  $n=15$

$np_2 = 240$

or,  $n(n-1) = 240$

or,  $n^2-n-240=0$

$n=16$  |  $n=15$

(Ans.)

Belacor

7)  $n+3C_2 : n+8C_3 = 3 : 86$

or,  $\frac{(n+3)(n+2)}{2*1} * \frac{3*2*1}{(n+8)(n+7)(n+6)} = \frac{3}{86}$

or,  $(n+3)(n+2)*86 = (n+8)(n+7)(n+6)$

or,  $56n^2+280n+336 = (n+8)(n^2+13n+42)$

or,  $56n^2+280n+336 = n^3+13n^2+42n+8n^2+104n+336$

or,  $n^3-35n^2-134n=0$

or,  $n(n^2-35n-134)=0$

$\therefore n=0$  |  $n=38.48$   
 (Ans.) |  $n=38.48$   
 અન્યથા પ્રત્યક્ષ રીતે

8) Thesis માટે અન્યથા પ્રત્યક્ષ રીતે

પ્રત્યક્ષ 4 થી નિષ્પન્ન થાય

(Theis)  
 1) 4 થી નિષ્પન્ન -  $5C_4$

2) 2 થી નિષ્પન્ન (33)

2 થી નિષ્પન્ન (Theis)  $1C_1 * 4C_2$

$\therefore$  પ્રત્યક્ષ - અન્યથા =  $5C_4 + (1C_1 * 4C_2)$

211 (Ans.)

9) Degree માટે અન્યથા પ્રત્યક્ષ રીતે

નિષ્પન્ન: Degree

1) 4 થી નિષ્પન્ન  $4C_4$

2) 2 થી નિષ્પન્ન  $3C_2 * 2C_2$

3) 1 થી નિષ્પન્ન  $3C_3 * 3C_1$

જો  $= 4C_4 + (3C_2 * 2C_2) + (3C_3 * 3C_1)$

Olmevas AM

7 (Ans.)

Linamet

10) Professor ମାଧବ ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷଙ୍କ 2ଟି

4ଟି ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଶିକ୍ଷକ:

Pfe 111 00 55

ଅନ୍ୟ 4ଟି ଶିକ୍ଷକ 6C<sub>4</sub>

2ଟି: 2ଟି ଶ୍ରେଣୀ 3C<sub>1</sub> × 5C<sub>2</sub>  
2ଟି ଶିକ୍ଷକ

3ଟି: 2ଟି ଶ୍ରେଣୀ 3C<sub>2</sub>  
2ଟି ଶିକ୍ଷକ

∴ ଗୋଟିଏ ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ ସଂଖ୍ୟା =

$$= 6C_4 + (3C_1 \times 5C_2) + 3C_2 = 48 \text{ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ (Ans.)}$$

11) 2 ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଶିକ୍ଷକ

ଶିକ୍ଷକ (4)	ଶିକ୍ଷକ (6)
4	1
3	2
2	3
1	4

∴ ଗୋଟିଏ ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ ସଂଖ୍ୟା:

$$(4C_4 \times 6C_1) + (4C_3 \times 6C_2) + (4C_2 \times 6C_3) + (4C_1 \times 6C_4) = 246 \text{ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ (Ans.)}$$

12) ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ 6ଟି

ଶିକ୍ଷକ-1 (5)	ଶିକ୍ଷକ-2 (5)
4	2
3	3
2	4

$$\text{ଗୋଟିଏ ଶିକ୍ଷକ} = (5C_4 \times 5C_2) + (5C_3 \times 5C_3) + (5C_2 \times 5C_4) = 200 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

13) we know,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ସଂଖ୍ୟା} &= nC_2 - n \\ &= \frac{n(n-1)}{2} - n \\ &= \frac{n^2 - n}{2} - n \\ &= \frac{n^2 - n - 2n}{2} \\ &= \frac{n}{2} (n-3) \text{ (shown)} \end{aligned}$$

again,

$$\begin{aligned} nC_3 &= \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6} \\ &= \frac{n}{6} (n-1)(n-2) \text{ (shown)} \end{aligned}$$

14) we know,

$nC_4$	1, 2, 3, 6	ଫିଟି
$27C_4$	1, 2, 3, 7	ଫାଟି
$235$	1, 2, 4, 7	ସିମିଟି

ଫୁଲ୍ ଫୁଲ୍ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ନାହିଁ

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore R &= 35 - 3 \\ &= 32 \text{ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ (Ans.)} \end{aligned}$$

15) ଗୋଟିଏ ଦାସଦାସର ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ ସଂଖ୍ୟା:

$$\begin{aligned} &= 8C_5 \times 4C_2 \\ &= 336 \text{ ଫାଟି (Ans.)} \end{aligned}$$

16) ଶିକ୍ଷକ (9)

ଶିକ୍ଷକ-1	ଶିକ୍ଷକ-2
7	2
6	3
5	4

∴ ଫଳାଫଳ ଗୋଟିଏ ଦାସର ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ ସଂଖ୍ୟା:

$$(9C_7 \times 2C_2) + (9C_6 \times 3C_3) + (9C_5 \times 4C_4) = 246 \text{ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ (Ans.)}$$



17) -ନିମିତ୍ତି (4)

ନିମିତ୍ତ (5)	ଆକାର (3)
4	0
3	1
2	2
1	3

1) ବିକଳାକାର ଆକାରରେ 1 କର ନିମିତ୍ତ ନିମିତ୍ତି

$$= (5C_4 \times 3C_0) + (5C_3 \times 3C_1) + (5C_2 \times 3C_2) + (5C_1 \times 3C_3) = 70 \text{ ମୂଳାଂଶ } (Ans.)$$

11) ବିକଳାକାର 1 ଆକାର 2ର ଆକାରରେ 1 କର ଆକାର

$$= (5C_3 \times 3C_1) + (5C_2 \times 3C_2) + (5C_1 \times 3C_3) = 65 \text{ ମୂଳାଂଶ } (Ans.)$$

21) ଘର ନିମିତ୍ତି ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଆକାର କଣ?

$$2(6C_4 \times 4C_2) + (6C_5 \times 4C_1) + (6C_6 \times 4C_0) = 115 \text{ ମୂଳାଂଶ } (Ans.)$$

22) Engineering →

Fee mm ଟ୍ରେ ଇି ମ

ଆକାର: 4ଟି ବିଭିନ୍ନ  $5C_4 \times 14 =$   
 Engin  
 2ଟି: 2 ଟି ବିଭିନ୍ନ  $4C_1 \times 4C_2 \times \frac{14}{2}$   
 EE, ଟ୍ରେ, mm, ii,  
 2ଟି ବିଭିନ୍ନ (R)  
 ଡକ୍ଟର: 3ଟି ବିଭିନ୍ନ  $2C_1 \times 4C_1 \times \frac{14}{3}$   
 ଡକ୍ଟର  
 ଡକ୍ଟର: 2ଟି ବିଭିନ୍ନ  $4C_2 \times \frac{14}{2 \times 2}$   
 2ଟି ବିଭିନ୍ନ

∴ ଘର -ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ =  $(5C_4 \times 14) + (4C_1 \times 4C_2 \times \frac{14}{2}) + (2C_1 \times 4C_1 \times \frac{14}{3}) + (4C_2 \times \frac{14}{2 \times 2}) = 476 \text{ ମୂଳାଂଶ } (Ans.)$

23) ଘର ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ:

$$2(6C_4 \times 8C_7) + (6C_5 \times 8C_6) + (6C_6 \times 8C_5) = 344 \text{ ମୂଳାଂଶ } (Ans.)$$

24) ଘର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ମୂଳାଂଶ =

$$2(5C_4 \times 5C_2) + (5C_3 \times 5C_3) + (5C_2 \times 5C_4) = 200 \text{ ମୂଳାଂଶ } (Ans.)$$

18) -ନିମିତ୍ତି (5)

ଆକାର (6)	ମୂଳାଂଶ (7)
2	3
1	4
0	5

∴ ଘର ନିମିତ୍ତି ମଧ୍ୟରୁ:

$$(6C_2 \times 7C_3) + (6C_1 \times 7C_4) + (6C_0 \times 7C_5) = 756 \text{ ମୂଳାଂଶ } (Ans.)$$

20)  $nC_n : nC_{n+1} : nC_{n+2} : nC_{n+3} = 15 : 24 : 28$

ଆକାର,  $\frac{nC_{n+2}}{nC_{n+1}} = \frac{24}{15}$  2ଟି,  $\frac{nC_{n+3}}{nC_{n+2}} = \frac{28}{24}$

ଆକାର,  $\frac{n-n-1}{n+2} = \frac{24}{15}$  ଆକାର,  $\frac{n-n-2}{n+3} = \frac{28}{24}$

ଆକାର,  $15n - 15n - 15 = 24n + 48$  ଆକାର,  $24n - 24n - 48 = 28n + 84$

ଆକାର,  $15n - 39n - 63 = 0$  ଆକାର,  $24n - 52n - 132 = 0$

∴  $n = 12$  ଡକ୍ଟର  $n = 3$  (Ans.)

25) মোট নিমিষ =  $10P_3 = 2720$  মিনিট।  
(Ans.)

26) মোট পন্থা =  $(7C_6 \times 1C_1) + (7C_5 \times 2C_2)$   
 $+ (7C_4 \times 3C_3) + (7C_3 \times 4C_4)$   
 $= 98$  মিনিট। (Ans.)

28) মোট পন্থা =

কোয় (4)	মোট (4)	নির্জন্ম (4)
1		3
2		2
3		1

$\therefore$  মোট পন্থা =  $(4C_1 \times 4C_3)$   
 $+ (4C_2 \times 4C_2) + (4C_3 \times 4C_1)$   
 $= 68$  . (Ans.)

27) মোট পন্থা  
 $= 15C_5 \times 10C_5 \times 5C_5$   
 $= 2756756$  . (Ans.)