## Einführung in die Wahrscheinlichkeitstheorie Ubungsserie 2

Name: Maurice Wenig

## Aufgabe 3:

- (A)  $\binom{13}{9}$
- $(U) 5^9$
- (a) (A) 1
  - (U) 5!
- (b) (A)  $\binom{9}{5}$ 
  - (U)  $9^{5}$

## Aufgabe 5:

(a) 
$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} {n \choose k} \cdot 1^k \cdot 1^{n-k} - (n+1) = (1+1)^n - (n+1) = \underline{2^n - n - 1}$$

(b) 
$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} 2^{-k+1} \binom{n}{k} = 2 \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k = \underbrace{2(1+\frac{1}{2})^n}_{k=0}$$

(c) 
$$\sum_{n=0}^{5} {12 \choose k} {13 \choose 5-k} \stackrel{\text{Vandermonde}}{=} \underbrace{25 \choose 5}$$

(d) Hilfssatz: 
$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k! \cdot (n-k)!} = \frac{n}{k} \cdot \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)! \cdot (n-k)} = \frac{n}{k} \cdot \binom{n-1}{k-1}$$
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k \binom{n}{k} \stackrel{\text{Hilfssatz}}{=} n \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{n} \binom{n-1}{k-1} \stackrel{\text{shift}}{=} n \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{k} = \underline{n \cdot 2^{n-1}}$$

(e) 
$$\sum_{n=10}^{19} {19 \choose k} = \sum_{n=0}^{19} {19 \choose k} - \sum_{n=0}^{9} {19 \choose k} \stackrel{\text{Sym.}}{=} \sum_{n=0}^{19} {19 \choose k} - \sum_{n=10}^{19} {19 \choose k} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{19} {19 \choose k} = \underline{2^{18}}$$

## Aufgabe 6:

Addigate 6: 
$$\binom{n}{k} + \binom{n}{k-1} = \frac{n!}{k! \cdot (n-k)!} + \frac{n!}{(k-1)! \cdot (n-k+1)!} = \frac{n! \cdot (n-k+1)}{k! \cdot (n-k+1)!} + \frac{n! \cdot k}{k! \cdot (n-k+1)!} = \frac{n! \cdot (n+1)}{k! \cdot (n-k+1)!} = \underbrace{\binom{n+1}{k}}$$