

NOME: Gustavo da Silva de Souza. CTII 348.

Tarefa Básica

Q1. Calcule:

$$a) 4! = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = \boxed{24} //$$

$$b) 5! - 6! = 120 - 720 = \boxed{-600} //$$
$$5 \cdot 4! = 120 - 6 \cdot 5! = 720$$

$$c) \frac{9!}{6!} = \frac{9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6!}{6!} = \boxed{504} //$$

$$d) \frac{98!}{100!} = \frac{98!}{100 \cdot 99 \cdot 98!} = \boxed{\frac{1}{9900}} //$$

Q2. (MACK) EFETUANDO-SE

$$\frac{1}{n!} - \frac{n}{(n+1)!}, \text{ obtenha-se}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n+1}{(n+1) \cdot n!} - \frac{n}{(n+1) \cdot n!} \Rightarrow \frac{n+1-n}{(n+1) \cdot n!} = \frac{1}{(n+1)n!} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{(n+1)!}} //$$

$$R: \text{Alternativa (A)} = \frac{1}{(n+1)!}$$

03. (UNISA) Simplificando-se a expressão
 $\frac{(n!)^2 - (n-1)!n!}{(n-1)!n!}$ obtém-se

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

$$\frac{n \cdot (n-1)! - (n-1)!}{(n-1)!} = \frac{\cancel{n-1}!(n-1)}{\cancel{n-1}!} = \boxed{n-1}$$

R: Alternativa Letra (A) $n-1$.

04. A Solução da equação

$$\frac{(n+2)!(n-2)!}{(n+1)!(n-1)!} = 4 \text{ É um Número Natural}$$

$$\frac{(n+2) \cdot \cancel{(n+1)!} \cdot \cancel{(n-2)!}}{\cancel{(n+1)!} \cdot (n-1) \cdot \cancel{(n-2)!}} = \frac{(n+2)}{(n-1)} = 4$$

$$n+2 = 4 \cdot (n-1)$$

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

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

$$6 = 3n$$

$$n = \frac{6}{3}$$

$$\boxed{n=2} \Rightarrow \text{Número Par.}$$

R: Letra (A) Par.

05. (UEMG) Resolva a equação $\frac{(n+1)! - n!}{(n+1)!} = \frac{7}{n+1}$, encontramos n igual a

$$\rightarrow \frac{(n+1) \cdot n! - n!}{(n+1) \cdot n!} = \frac{7}{n+1}$$

$$\rightarrow (n+1)! = (n+1) \cdot n!$$

$$\frac{n!(n+1-1)}{n!(n+1)} = \frac{7}{n+1} \Rightarrow \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{7}{n+1}$$

$n=7$ R: letra (D) 7.

06. (PUC SP) Seja $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \geq 1$. Então, $(n-1)!$

$[(n+1)! - n!]$ é igual a

$$(n+1) \cdot n! - n!$$

$$n!(n+1-1)$$

$$(n-1)! \cdot n \cdot n!$$

$$[(n-1) \cdot n] \cdot n!$$

$$n! \cdot n!$$

$$(n!)^2$$

R: Alternativa (D) $(n!)^2$.

07. (FEI) Se $\frac{n! + (n-1)!}{(n+1)! - n!} = \frac{6}{25}$, então

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n \cdot (n-1)! + (n-1)!}{n! \cdot (n+1) - n!} = \frac{6}{25}$$

$$\frac{n(n-1)! + (n-1)!}{n!(n+1-1)} = \frac{6}{25}$$

$$\frac{n \cdot (n-1)! + (n-1)!}{n \cdot n \cdot (n-1)!} = \frac{6}{25}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n + (n-1)!}{n \cdot n} = \frac{6}{25}$$

$$\sqrt{n^2} = \sqrt{25}$$

$$\boxed{n=5}$$

R: Letra(C) $n=5$.

08. (MACK) O Algoritmo das dezenas do número $21! - 221$ é:

$$21! = 21 \cdot 20 \cdot 19 \dots n! \cdot n(A)$$

5 em 5

$$\begin{array}{r} \dots \overset{9}{0} \overset{9}{0} \overset{9}{0} \\ - \quad 221 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

779

$\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{Unidade} \\ \rightarrow \text{Dezena} \\ \rightarrow \text{Centenas} \end{array}$

R: (D) 7.