

PRACTICA3

1)

a)

1) Probar

$$C_{r-1}^{n-1} + C_r^{n-1} \rightarrow C_r^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{n-1} \geq r > 1$$

Para probar tomaremos un valor $r = \underline{n-2}$
 $\underline{n-2} > -1$
 por.

$$C_{n-3}^{n-1} + C_{n-2}^{n-1} = C_{n-2}^n$$

$$\frac{(n-1)!}{(n-3)!(2)!} + \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-2)!1!} = \frac{n!}{(n-2)!2!}$$

$$\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2} + (n-1) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

$$(n-1) \left(\frac{n-2}{2} + \frac{2}{2} \right) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

$$(n-1) \left(\frac{n}{2} \right) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

$$\frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

2)

a)

$$2) a) (2x - y^2)^7$$

$$Mx^a y^4 \quad Nx^3 y^b$$

Hallar $M - N$

$$a' = 2x$$

$$b' = -y^2$$

$$(a' + b')^7$$

$$Mx^a (-y^2)^2 = C_2^7 (2x)^5 (-y^2)^2$$

$$a = 5$$

$$\frac{7 \cdot 6}{2} \left(\frac{16}{32} x^5 \right) (y^4)$$

$$672x^5 y^4$$

$$\triangleright M = 672$$

$$Nx^3 y^b$$

$$N(2x)^3 (-y^2)^4$$

$$C_4^7 (2x)^3 (-y^2)^4$$

$$\frac{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5}{3 \cdot 2} ((8x^3)(y^8))$$

$$280x^3 y^8$$

$$\triangleright N = 280$$

$$M - N = 672 - 280 = 392$$

3)

$$3) \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{k+3}{3} = \binom{n+4}{4}$$

1) Caso base $k=1$

$$\sum_{k=0}^1 \binom{k+3}{3} = \binom{4}{3} + \binom{5}{3} = 4 + 1 = 5$$

2) Caso $n=k$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{k+3}{3} = \binom{n+4}{4}$$

3) Caso $n=k+1$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{k+1} \binom{k+3}{3} = \binom{k+4}{4} + \binom{k+4}{3}$$

Caso $k+1$

$$\frac{(k+4)!}{4!k!} + \frac{(k+4)!}{3!(k+1)!} = \frac{(k+5)!}{4!(k+1)!}$$

$$\frac{[k+4)(k+3)(k+2)](k+1)}{4!} + \frac{[k+4)(k+3)(k+2)] \cdot 4}{3! \cdot 4}$$

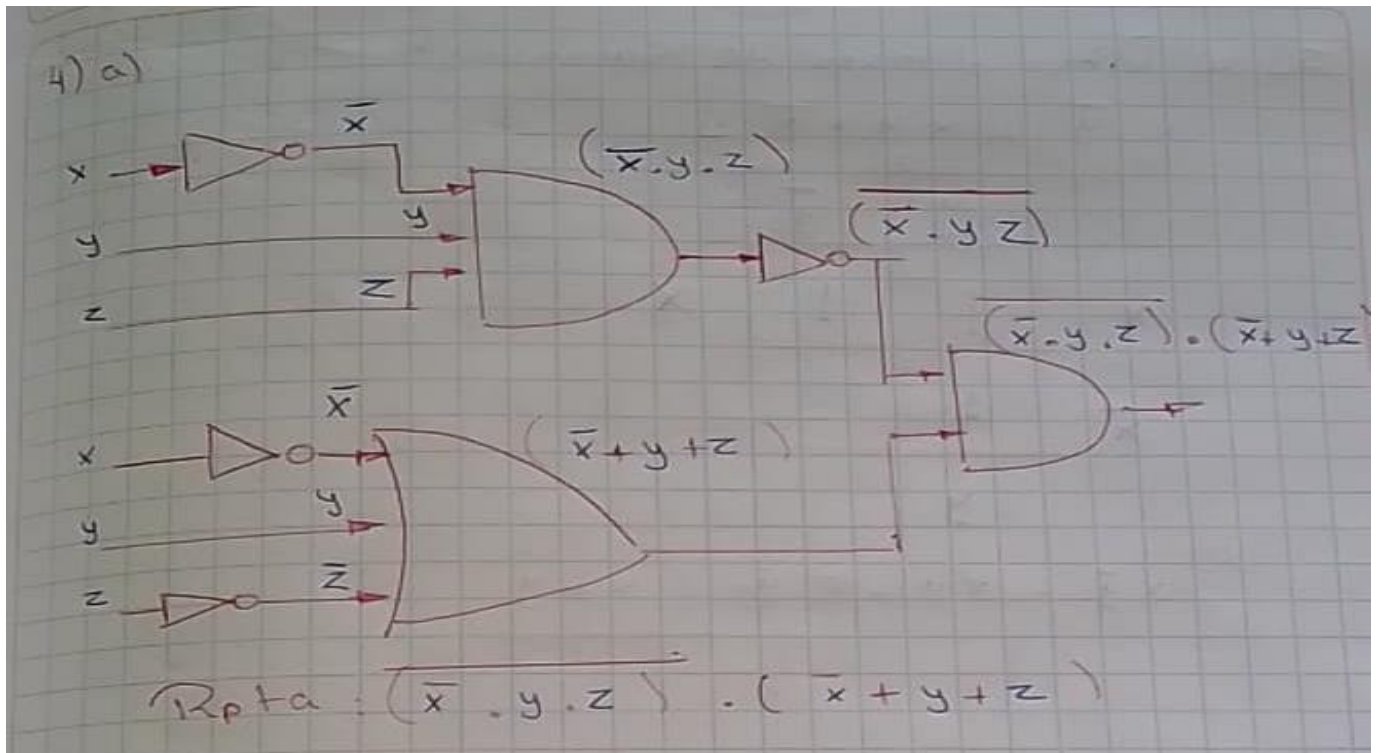
$$\frac{[(k+1) + 4] [k+4)(k+3)(k+2)]}{4!}$$

$$\frac{(k+5)(k+4)(k+3)(k+2)}{4!} = \frac{(k+5)(k+4)(k+3)(k+2)(k+1)}{4!(k+1)!}$$

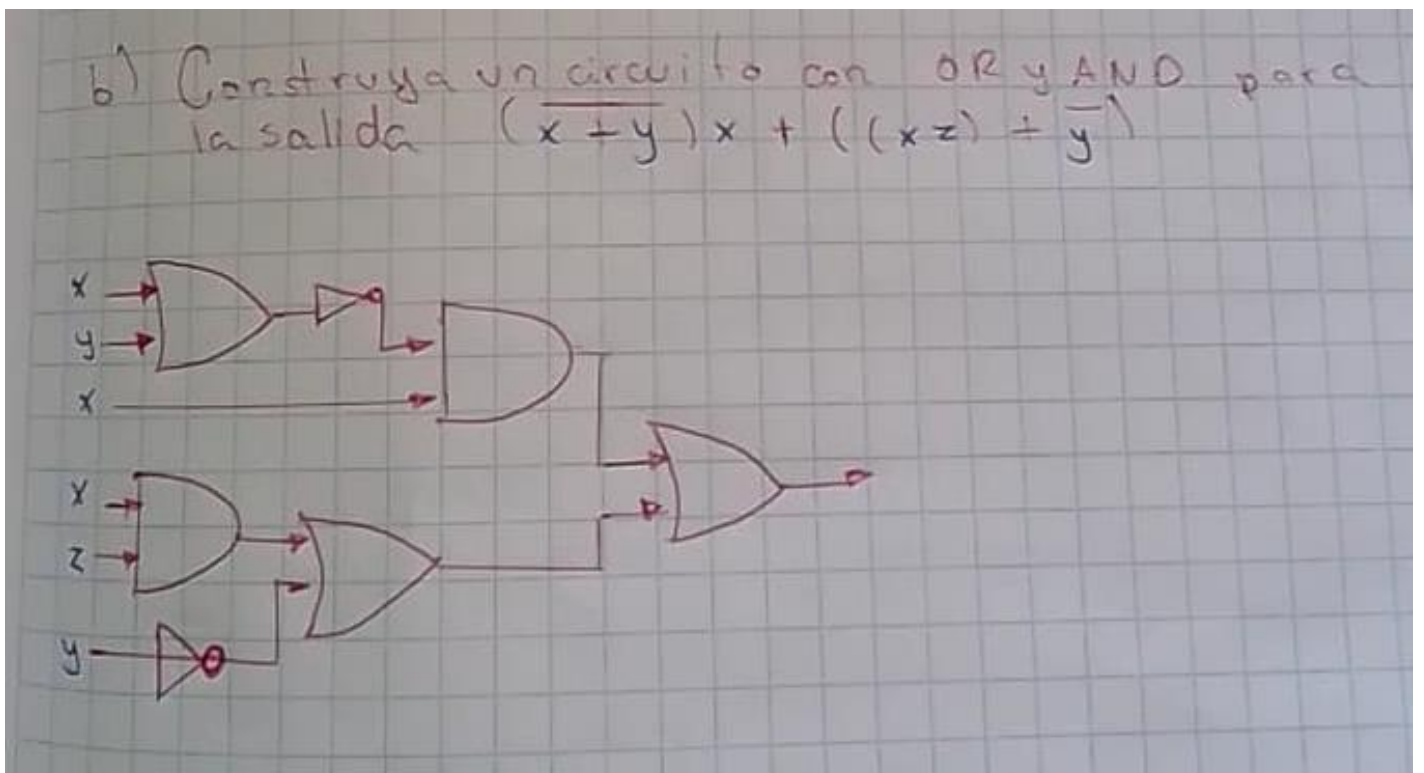
$$\frac{(k+5)(k+4)(k+3)(k+2)}{4!} = \frac{(k+5)(k+4)(k+3)(k+2)}{4!}$$

4)

a)



b)



5)

a)

5) a) Dibuje el mapa de Karnaugh

$$\begin{matrix} x & \bar{y} & + & x & y & + & \bar{x} & y \\ (1) & & & (2) & & & (3) \end{matrix}$$

y \bar{y}

x	1 (2)	1 (1)	x
\bar{x}	1 (3)		

y

b)

5) a) Dibuje el mapa de Karnaugh

$$\begin{matrix} x & \bar{y} & + & x & y & + & \bar{x} & y \\ (1) & & & (2) & & & (3) \end{matrix}$$

y \bar{y}

x	1 (2)	1 (1)	x
\bar{x}	1 (3)		

y

b)

$$x \bar{y} + x y + \bar{x} y = x + y$$