

### PRACTICA 3

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Solución

$$\begin{aligned}
 \binom{n-1}{r-1} + \binom{n-1}{r} &= \frac{(n-1)!}{(r-1)!(n-1-r+1)!} + \frac{(n-1)!}{r!(n-1-r)!} \\
 &= \frac{(n-1)!}{(r-1)!(n-r)!} + \frac{(n-1)!}{r!(n-r)!} \\
 &= \frac{(n-1)!}{(r-1)!(n-r)!} \left( 1 + \frac{n-r}{r} \right) \\
 &= \frac{(n-1)!}{(r-1)!(n-r)!} \left( \frac{n}{r} \right) = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} = \binom{n}{r}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\binom{n-5}{r-3} + \binom{n-6}{r-4} + \binom{n-7}{r-6} + \binom{n-7}{r-5} \quad \text{Por a)}$$

$$\binom{n-5}{r-3} + \binom{n-6}{r-4} + \binom{n-6}{r-5} \quad \text{Por a)}$$

$$\binom{n-5}{r-3} + \binom{n-5}{r-4} \quad \text{Por a)}$$

$$\binom{n-4}{r-3}.$$

2) a) solución

$$\begin{aligned}(2x + (-y^2))^7 &= \sum_{k=0}^7 \binom{7}{k} (2x)^{7-k} (-y^2)^k \\&= \sum_{k=0}^7 \binom{7}{k} 2^{7-k} x^{7-k} (-1)^k y^{2k} \\&= \sum_{k=0}^7 (-1)^k 2^{7-k} \binom{7}{k} x^{7-k} y^{2k}\end{aligned}$$

Luego, para  $Mx^4y^4$  tenemos  $2k=4 \rightarrow k=2$

Así,  $M = (-1)^2 2^{7-2} \binom{7}{2} = 672,$

para  $Nx^3y^6$  tenemos  $3=7-k \rightarrow k=4,$

así,  $N = (-1)^4 2^{7-4} \binom{7}{4} = 280$

Por tanto

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

b)

$$\begin{aligned}0 = (1-1)^n &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} 1^{n-k} (-1)^k \\&= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k}.\end{aligned}$$

### 3 Solución

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

Supongamos que se cumple para  $n=m$

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

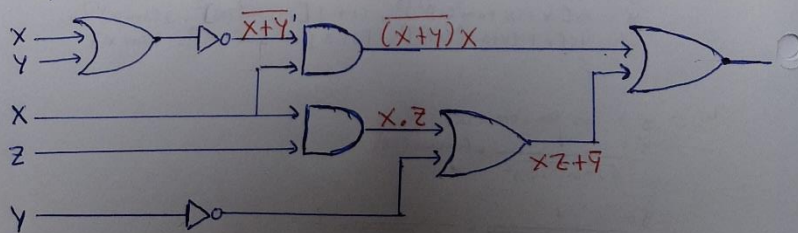
Probaremos que se cumple para  $n=m+1$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{m+1} \binom{k+3}{3} &= \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{k+3}{3} + \binom{m+1+3}{3} \\ &= \binom{m+4}{4} + \binom{m+4}{3} \quad \text{por 1a)} \\ &= \binom{m+5}{4} \end{aligned}$$

4) a)  $\overline{\bar{x} + y + z} \cdot (\bar{x} + y + \bar{z})$

Debe haber procedimiento en el circuito dado

b)



5) solución

a)

	$y$	$\bar{y}$
$x$	1	1
$\bar{x}$	1	

Excluded

b)

	$y$	$\bar{y}$	
$x$	1	1	$x$
$\bar{x}$	1		

$y$

Rpta  $x+y$