

Kauê Dias

$$1 - \binom{8}{3} = \frac{8!}{3!(8-3)!} = \frac{336}{6} = 56 = \text{Alternativa B}$$

$$2 - \binom{200}{198} = \frac{200!}{198!(200-198)!} = \frac{39800}{2} = 19900 = \text{Alternativa A}$$

$$3 - \binom{n-1}{2} = \binom{n+1}{4}$$

$$1^o = \frac{(n-1)!}{2!(n-1-2)!} = \frac{(n+1)!}{4!(n+1-4)!} = \frac{(n-1)! \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2!}{2!} = (n+1) \cdot n \cdot (n+1)$$

$$2^o = \frac{(n^2+n) \cdot (n-1)!}{(n-1)!} = n^2+n-12=0$$

$$n' = -4 \times$$

$$n'' = 3 \checkmark$$

$$2^o \binom{n-1}{2} = \binom{n+1}{4} = 0$$

$$n-1 < 2 \quad n+1 < 4$$

$$n < 3 \quad n < 3$$

$$n < 3$$

$$V = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$4 \cdot \binom{20}{13} + \binom{20}{14} = \binom{20}{13} + \binom{20}{14} = \binom{20}{14} = \frac{21}{14} = \binom{21}{14 \cdot 21} = \binom{21}{7}$$

Alternativa C

$$5. \binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} = 2^n$$

$$6. a) \sum_{p=0}^{10} \binom{10}{p} = \binom{10}{0} + \dots + \binom{10}{10} = 2^{10} = 1024$$

$$b) \binom{10}{p} = \binom{10}{0} + \dots + \binom{10}{9} = 2^{10} - \frac{10}{10} = 1023$$

$$c) \binom{9}{p} = \binom{9}{2} + \binom{9}{3} + \dots + \binom{9}{9} = 2^9 - \binom{9}{1} - \binom{9}{0} = 502$$

$$d) \binom{p}{4} = \binom{4}{4} + \binom{5}{4} + \dots + \binom{10}{4} = \frac{11}{5} = \frac{11!}{5!(11-5)!}$$

$$\frac{924}{2} = 462$$

$$e) \binom{p}{5} = \binom{5}{5} + \dots + \binom{10}{5} = \binom{11}{6} = \frac{11!}{6!(11-6)!} = \frac{924}{2} = 462$$

$$7. \binom{m}{k} = 512 \quad \binom{m}{k} = \binom{m}{0} + \dots + \binom{m}{m} = 512$$

$$2m = 512$$

$$2m = 2^9$$

$$m = 9$$

Alternativa

E