Kauê Dias Silva

1- $\binom{6}{k} \cdot 1^{6-k} \cdot (2x^2)^k = \binom{6}{k} \cdot 1^{6-k} \cdot 2^k \cdot x^{2k}$

$2k = 8$
$k = 4$

$\binom{6}{4} 1^{6-4} \cdot 2^4 \cdot x^{2 \cdot 4}$

$\frac{6!}{4!(6-4)!} \cdot 1^2 \cdot 16 \cdot x^8 = \frac{3.5}{1} \cdot 16x^8 = 240x^8$

Alternativa C

2- $(14-13)^{237} = 1^{237} = 1 \to$ Alternativa B.

3- $\binom{11}{k} \cdot x^{11-k} \cdot a^k$ $\to$ $11-k=5$, $k=6$

$\binom{11}{6} \cdot x^{11-6} \cdot a^6 = 1386x^5$

$\frac{11.7}{4} \cdot a^6 = 1386 = 462a^6 = 1386$

$a^6 = 3$

$a = \sqrt[6]{3}$ = Alternativa A

4- ...

$\binom{9}{0} x^9 + \binom{9}{1} x^6 + \binom{9}{2} x^3 + \binom{9}{3} x^0$ = termo ind. x^0

$\binom{9}{3}$ Alternativa D.

DOM SEG TER QUA QUI SEX SÁB
DOM LUN MAR MIÉ JUE VIE SÁB

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5- $\binom{n}{k} \cdot x^{n-k} \cdot (x^{-2})^{k} = \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} \cdot x^{-2k}$

$n-k-2k=0$

$n-3k=0$

$n=3k$

$\frac{n}{3}=k$ → Alternativa C

6- $K = 243x^{15} + 810x^{10} + 1080x^{5} + 720 + \frac{240}{x^5} + \frac{32}{x^{10}} - (243x^{15} +$
$810x^{10} + 1080x^{5} + \frac{240}{x^5} + \frac{32}{x^{10}}$

$K = 720$ - Alternativa E

7- $(2x+y)^5$ → soma coeficientes=?

$(x=1, y=1) = (2+1)^5 = 3^5 = 243$ → Alternativa C