Verifical l'islentità

$$\frac{149}{k} \cdot \binom{n}{k} + (k-1) \cdot \binom{n}{k-1} = n \cdot \binom{n}{k-1}$$

$$\frac{M!}{k!(M-k)!} + (k-1) \cdot \frac{M!}{(k-1)!(M-k+1)!} = M \cdot \frac{M!}{(k-1)!(M-k+1)!}$$

$$\frac{K!(M-k)!}{(k-1)!} \cdot \frac{M!}{(k-1)!(M-k+1)!}$$

$$m!(m-k+1) + (k-1) \cdot m!$$
 m.m

$$(K-1)! (m-K+1) (m-K)! (k-1)! (m-K+1) (m-K)!$$

$$(m-K+1)! (m-K+1)!$$

I semplifica i devominatari

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
6 \cdot {x \choose x-2} - {x+1 \choose x-2} &= 2 \cdot {x \choose x-4}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} X-4 \ge 0 \\ X-2 \ge 0 \end{cases} => X \ge 4 \quad C.E.$$

$$6 \frac{x!}{(x-z)!} \frac{(x+1)!}{(x-z)!} = 2 \frac{x!}{(x-4)!} \frac{1}{4!}$$

$$\frac{3}{(x-2)!} \times \frac{(x-1)(x-2)!}{(x-2)!} = \frac{(x+1) \times (x-1)(x-2)!}{(x-2)!} = \frac{2}{(x-4)!} \times \frac{(x-2)(x-3)(x-4)!}{(x-4)!}$$

$$(x-4)(x-2)(x-3)(x-4)$$

$$3 \times (x-1) = \times (x-1)(x+1) = \times (x-1)(x-2)(x-3)$$

$$3 - \frac{\times +1}{6} = \frac{(\times - z)(\times - 3)}{12}$$

$$\frac{36-2\times-2}{\cancel{1}\cancel{2}} = \frac{\cancel{x}^2-5\times+6}{\cancel{1}\cancel{2}}$$

$$\times^2 - 3 \times - 28 = 0$$

$$(x+4)(x-7) = 0$$
 $x = -4$ U.Acc.

Ricordore che x deve esser un numer notinale >4

Inluppe ou le formule del $(2a^2 + 3a^3)^4;$ $\left(\frac{a}{2} + x\right)^8.$ Prionis di Newton 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 5 10 10 5 1 1 6 15 20 15 6 1 1 7 21 35 35 21 7 1 8 28 56 70 56 28 8 1 $(A+B)^4 = A^4 + 4A^3B + 6A^2B^2 + 4AB^3 + B^4$ $(2a^{2}+3a^{3})^{4} = (2a^{2})^{4} + 4(2a^{2})^{3}(3a^{3}) + 6(7a^{2})^{2}(3a^{3})^{2} + 4(7a^{2})(3a^{3})^{3} + (3a^{3})^{4} =$ $= 16a^{8} + 4 \cdot 8a^{6} \cdot 3a^{3} + 6 \cdot 4a^{4} \cdot 9a^{6} + 4 \cdot 2a^{2} \cdot 27a^{9} + 81a^{12} =$ $=16a^8 + 96a^2 + 216a^4 + 216a^4 + 81a^{12}$ [si jotere onche fore cont : $\left[\alpha^2(2+3\alpha)\right]^4 = \alpha^8(2+3\alpha)^4$ e villegore ...] (A+B) = A + 8A B + 28A B + 56A B + 70A B + 56A B 5 +28A2B6 + 8AB7 + B8 $\left(\frac{a}{z} + x\right)^{8} = \left(\frac{a}{z}\right)^{8} + 8\left(\frac{a}{z}\right)^{7} \times + 28\left(\frac{a}{z}\right)^{6} \times + 56\left(\frac{a}{z}\right)^{5} \times + 70\left(\frac{a}{z}\right)^{4} \times + 56\left(\frac{a}{z}\right)^{3} \times 5$ $+28\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^2 \times^6 + 8\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \times^7 + \times^8 =$ $= \frac{\alpha^8}{256} + \frac{1}{16} \alpha^7 \times + \frac{7}{16} \alpha^6 \times^2 + \frac{7}{4} \alpha^5 \times^3 + \frac{35}{8} \alpha^4 \times^4 + 7\alpha^3 \times^5 + 7\alpha^2 \times^6$

 $+40\times^7+\times^8$

BINOMIO DI NEUTON
$$(x+y)^{M} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} {\binom{m}{k}} x^{m-k} y^{k} =$$

$$= {\binom{m}{k}} x^{m-g} + {\binom{m}{k}} x^{m-g} y^{2} + ... + {\binom{m}{k}} x^{m-m} y^{m} =$$

$$= x^{m} + m \times^{m-1} y + ... + y^{m}$$

$$(x+y)^{5} = (x+y)(x+y)(x+y)(x+y)(x+y) = {\binom{5}{2}} x^{3} y^{2} ...$$
DOMANDAF = dall molliphiotions, in quanti modi attacgs $x^{3}y^{2}$?

DOMANDAF = dall molliphiotions, in quanti modi attacgs $x^{3}y^{2}$?

DOMANDAF = dall molliphiotions, in quanti modi attacgs $x^{3}y^{2}$?

DOMANDAF = dall molliphiotions, in quanti modi attacgs $x^{3}y^{2}$?

DOMANDAF = dall molliphiotions, in quanti modi attacgs $x^{3}y^{2}$?

DOMANDAF = dall molliphiotions, in quanti modi attacgs $x^{3}y^{2}$?

DOMANDAF = dall molliphiotions, in quanti modi attacgs $x^{3}y^{2}$?

DOMANDAF = dall molliphiotions, in quanti modi attacgs $x^{3}y^{2}$?

DOMANDAF = dall molliphiotions, in quanti modi attacgs $x^{3}y^{2}$?

DOMANDAF = dall $x^{3}y^{2}$ dal $x^{3}y^{2}$