

Portanto, a soma do segundo elemento da linha 2009 com o penúltimo da linha 2008 vale $2008 + 2007 = 4015$.



Atividades propostas

01 D

$$\begin{aligned} & \binom{100}{97} + 2\binom{100}{98} + \binom{100}{99} + \binom{102}{98} \\ & \binom{100}{97} + \binom{100}{98} + \binom{100}{98} + \binom{100}{99} + \binom{102}{98} \\ & \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \\ & \binom{101}{98} + \binom{101}{99} + \binom{102}{98} \\ & \downarrow \\ & \binom{102}{99} + \binom{102}{98} = \binom{103}{99} \end{aligned}$$

02 C

$$\begin{aligned} & \binom{k+1}{2} + \binom{k+1}{3} = \binom{k+2}{5} \\ & \text{Relação de Stifel} \\ & \binom{k+2}{3} = \binom{k+2}{5} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3 = 5 \text{ (F)} \\ \text{ou} \\ 3 + 5 = k + 2 \Rightarrow 8 = k + 2 \Rightarrow k = 6 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

03 B

Aplicando a Relação de Stifel:

$$\begin{aligned} & \binom{7}{2} + \binom{7}{3} + \binom{8}{4} + \binom{9}{5} \Rightarrow \binom{8}{3} + \binom{8}{4} + \binom{9}{5} \Rightarrow \binom{9}{4} + \binom{9}{5} = \binom{10}{5} \Rightarrow \\ & \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \\ & \binom{8}{3} \qquad \qquad \binom{9}{4} \qquad \qquad \binom{10}{5} \\ & \frac{10!}{5! \cdot 5!} = 252 \end{aligned}$$

04 A

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} \binom{12}{3} & \binom{12}{9} & 6! \\ \binom{13}{6} & \binom{13}{7} & 1! \\ \binom{14}{9} & \binom{14}{5} & 4! \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{Note que:} \quad \begin{aligned} \binom{12}{3} &= \binom{12}{9} \\ \binom{13}{6} &= \binom{13}{7} \\ \binom{14}{9} &= \binom{14}{5} \end{aligned}$$

Com isso, têm-se duas colunas iguais cujo determinante é zero.

Portanto, $D = 0$.

Substituindo:

$$(D + 2)! + 3^D \Rightarrow (0 + 2)! + 3^0 \Rightarrow 2! + 1 \Rightarrow 2 + 1 = 3.$$

05 D

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} \binom{10}{p} = \binom{10}{q} \Rightarrow p + q = 10 \quad \textcircled{1} \\ p - 3q = 2 \quad \textcircled{2} \end{cases} \\ & \begin{cases} p + q = 10 \quad \cdot (3) \\ p - 3q = 2 \quad + \end{cases} \\ & 4p = 32 \therefore p = 8 \\ & p + q = 10 \\ & 8 + q = 10 \Rightarrow q = 2 \\ & p + 2q = 8 + 2 \cdot (2) = 12 \end{aligned}$$

06 E

$$\binom{n+3}{n+2} + \binom{n+5}{n+2} + \binom{n+4}{n+3} + \binom{n+3}{n+1}$$

Colocando na ordem:

$$\underbrace{\binom{n+3}{n+1} + \binom{n+3}{n+2}}_{\text{Binomiais consecutivos}} + \binom{n+4}{n+3} + \binom{n+5}{n+2}$$

$$\underbrace{\binom{n+4}{n+2} + \binom{n+4}{n+3}}_{\text{Binomiais consecutivos}} + \binom{n+5}{n+2}$$

$$\underbrace{\binom{n+5}{n+3} + \binom{n+5}{n+2}}_{\text{Binomiais consecutivos}} = \binom{n+6}{n+3}$$

07 C

Há $C_{6,1}$ modos de abrir o palácio abrindo uma só porta, $C_{6,2}$ modos de abrir o palácio abrindo duas portas etc.

Logo:

$$C_{6,1} + C_{6,2} + C_{6,3} + \dots + C_{6,6} = x$$

$$\binom{6}{0} + \binom{6}{1} + \binom{6}{2} + \binom{6}{3} + \dots + \binom{6}{6} = x + \binom{6}{0}$$

$$2^6 = x + 1$$

$$64 = x + 1$$

$$x = 63$$

08 E

$$\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{2} + \binom{n}{4} + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1}$$

Então:

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

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

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

09 B

$$N = \sum_{i=0}^{20} \binom{40}{2i} = \binom{40}{0} + \binom{40}{2} + \binom{40}{4} + \dots + \binom{40}{40} = 2^{40-1} = 2^{39}$$

$$\text{Portanto, } \log_2 N = \log_2 2^{39} = 39 \log_2 2 = 39.$$

10 A

$$S = \{(a, b) \in \frac{N \cdot N}{a+b} = 18\}$$

$$a=0 \Rightarrow b=18 \Rightarrow \frac{18!}{0!18!} = \binom{18}{0}$$

$$a=1 \Rightarrow b=17 \Rightarrow \frac{18!}{1!17!} = \binom{18}{1}$$

$$a=2 \Rightarrow b=16 \Rightarrow \frac{18!}{2!16!} = \binom{18}{2}$$

⋮

$$a=18 \Rightarrow b=0 \Rightarrow \frac{18!}{18!0!} = \binom{18}{18}$$

$$S = \binom{18}{0} + \binom{18}{1} + \binom{18}{2} + \dots + \binom{18}{18} = 2^{18} = (2^3)^6 = 8^6$$

11 B

Nota-se na tabela que a soma dos elementos de uma linha i qualquer é dada por $S_i = 2^{i-1}$.

Sendo $S = S_1 + S_2 + \dots + S_n$, tem-se $S = 2^0 + 2^1 + \dots + 2^{n-1}$; isto é, S é a soma dos n primeiros termos de uma P.G. cujo primeiro termo é 1 e a razão é 2.

$$\text{Logo, } S = \frac{a_1 \cdot (q^n - 1)}{q - 1} = \frac{1 \cdot (2^n - 1)}{2 - 1} = 2^n - 1.$$

12 C

$$\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} = 256$$

$$2^n = 256$$

$$2^n = 2^8$$

$$n = 8$$