

Especialitat:

Curs

Grup

Assignatura:

Data

/ /

$$0 + 0 + 0 + 1 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 3 + 0 + 0 + 0$$

(1) $g_1 \rightarrow 8$ arguments

$\rightarrow \Gamma$ matricial

No correcte!

$z =$ anàlisi

$\times \times \dots$ $|A| = 8$ (conjunt d'arguments)

permutació de Γ

$\rightarrow 2$ bran de senyal

$$\text{amb } \binom{5}{z} = \frac{(m + n)!}{m! \cdot n!} = \frac{7!}{5! \cdot 2!} = \boxed{21}$$

0/1

5 hores de matricial 24 alumers

(2)

$$\binom{25}{k} \cdot 2^{k+1} \quad \begin{matrix} 104 \\ 2808 \end{matrix}$$

$$\binom{25+k}{k} \cdot 2^{k+1} \quad \begin{matrix} 52446 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{\binom{25+k}{k} \cdot 2^{k+1}}{\binom{25}{k} \cdot 2^{k+1}}$$

$$\left[\frac{(m+n)!}{m! \cdot n!} \right]$$

0/1

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \binom{n+1}{n-1} = 15$$

$$\frac{((n+1) + (n-1))!}{(n+1)! \cdot (n-1)!} = 15$$

$2n!$ No work to!

$$(n+1)! \cdot (n-1)! = 15$$

$$(n^2 - n + n - 1)!$$

$$(n^2 - 1)!$$

$$\frac{2n!}{(n^2 - 1)!} = 15$$

$$2n! = 15(n^2 - 1)$$

$$2n = 15n^2 - 15$$

$$-15n^2 + 2n - 15 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad (2n)! = 15((n+1)! \cdot (n-1)!)$$

$$(2n)! = 15(n^2 - n + n - 1)!$$

$$(2n)! = 15n^2 - 15n$$

$$\frac{2n}{n^2 - 1} = 15$$

$$\frac{2n}{n^2} = \frac{15}{n}$$

$$\frac{2n}{n^2} = \frac{15}{n}$$

$$\frac{2}{n} = \frac{15}{n}$$

$$\frac{2}{15} = n$$

0.1333



1r. Cognom

2n. Cognom

Nom

DNI

ALCÁZAR

PERDOMO

PAU

47594959

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4. ~~$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 300, \dots$~~ $\rightarrow 654$
 $\{6 \geq x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 1\}$ $\{300, \dots, 699\}$
 $2+2+3=7$ $\rightarrow 654$
 $6 \geq x_1 \geq 1$
 $6 \geq x_2, x_3 \geq 1$
 $m = 4+3 = 10$ No hi ha
 $n = 2$ per que sumar
 7 us cifres!
 $\binom{7+3}{2} = \binom{10}{2} = \frac{(m+n)!}{m! \cdot n!} = \frac{12!}{10! \cdot 2!} = 66$
 Hi ha 66 nombre que compleixin les condicions.
 $|P| = 66$ $9 \cdot 3 + 5 = 32$
 $|PP|$ (nombres parells) = ? $100 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow 8$
 ~~$8 \cdot 2 = 16$~~ $16 + \frac{8}{4} = 20$
 $|PP| = |P| - |PS| = 66 - |PS|$ all
 $|PS|$ (nombres senars) = ? (calben en A_1, A_3, A_5)
 $|A_1 \cup A_3 \cup A_5| = |A_1| + |A_3| + |A_5| - |A_1 \cap A_3| - |A_1 \cap A_5| - |A_3 \cap A_5|$
 $+ (-1)^{n+1} + |A_1 \cap A_3 \cap A_5| = 41$
 $n=3$ $20 + 32 + 31 - 12 - 21 - 1 + 2 = 41$
 $4 = +1$ $|PP| = 66 - 41 = 25$ nombre parells
 Faltan casos!

5. BBAAA22555

son permutaciones con
repetición limitada!

10!

BB → juntas → 9!

Mal 0/1

$$10! - 8! = \boxed{3588480}$$

total! - juntas (BB)! = separades (no estar juntas)

6.

$$a_n = 14a_{n-1} - 49a_{n-2}, \quad n \geq 2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a_0 = 1 \\ a_1 = 10 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$r^2 = 14r - 49$$

$$r^2 - 14r + 49 = 0$$

$$r = 7$$

Mal planteado!

$$a_n = A(7)^n + B(7)^n$$

$$a_0 = A + B = 1$$

$$a_1 = A \cdot 7 + B \cdot 7 = 10$$

$$a_n = A(7)^{n+2} + B(7)^{n+2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a_0 = A + B = 1 \\ a_1 = A \cdot 7 + B \cdot 7 = 10 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} A = 1 - B \\ (1 - B) \cdot 7 + B \cdot 7 = 10 \\ 7 - 7B + 7B = 10 \\ 7 = 10 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{A = 1}$$

$$a_0 = A \cdot 49 + B \cdot 49 = 1$$

$$a_1 = A \cdot 343 + B \cdot 49 = 10$$

$$A = \frac{1 - B \cdot 49}{49} \rightarrow \frac{343 - 2401B}{49} \pm B \cdot 49$$

$$7 - 49B + B \cdot 49 = 10$$

0/3/1



1r. Cognom: AL LÁZAR 2n. Cognom: PERDOMO Nom: PAU DNI: 47194959

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1.

$$a_n = -2a_{n-1}$$

$$a_0 = -1$$

$$r = -2$$

$$a_n = A \cdot (-2)^n$$

$$a_0 = A = -1$$

$$\boxed{A = -1}$$

No aplicas el
mètode de substitució!

0/1

2.

$$a_n = -2a_{n-1} + 3a_{n-2} + 2^n \quad n \geq 2$$

$$r^3 = -2r^2 + 3r + 2$$

$$r^3 + 2r^2 - 3r - 2 = 0$$

$$r_1 = 1 \quad a_n = A(1)^n + B(-3)^n + 2^n$$

$$r_2 = -3 \quad a_0 = 1$$

$$r_3 = 1 \quad a_1 = 3$$

Aplicas mal el
mètode

$$A = -B$$

$$A + B = 0$$

$$a_0 = A + B + \frac{1}{4} = 1$$

$$a_1 = A - 3B + 2 = 3$$

$$-B - 3B + 2 = 3$$

$$-4B + 2 = 3$$

$$-4B = 1$$

0
2

$$\boxed{A = \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\boxed{B = -\frac{1}{4}}$$

19. $x_0 = 1, x_1 = 2$
 $\{1, 2\}$

~~...~~ $n \geq 1$

$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 3 \pi$ $n=4$
 $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = \pi$ $1+1+1 = 4 \checkmark 1$
 $2+2 = 4 \checkmark 2$

$x_n + x_{n+1} = \pi$ $1+2+2 = 5$
 $2+2+1 = 5$

$\frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \dots$ $x_{n(n+1)} + 1+2+1$
 $1+1+2 = 4 \checkmark 3$
 $2+1+1 = 4 \checkmark 4$

$x_{n-1} + x_n = n$
 $n=1$ $0/1$ $n = k+1$

$x_0 + x_1 = 1 \checkmark$

$x_{(k+1)-1} + x_{k+1} = k+1$

$1+1 = 2 \checkmark$
 $1+2 = 3 \checkmark \rightarrow 1 \checkmark$
 $2+2 = 4 \checkmark$
 $\sum_{k=0}^n 1$

$n(1+1) = \dots$
 $2(n(1+2)) = \dots$
 $n(2+2) = \dots$
 } low binarions $\downarrow \checkmark$

$(A-1) \cdot (1+1) + 1 = nA$
 $(B-1) \cdot (2+1) + 1 = nB$
 $(C-1) \cdot (1+2) + 2 = nC$
 $(D-1) \cdot (2+2) + 2 = nD$
 $A = n \circ C = n \circ n$
 $B = n \circ D = n$

$(n-1)(1+1) + 1 = n$
 $(2(n-1)(1+2)) + 1 = n$
 $(2(n-1)(1+2)) + 2 = n$
 $(n-1)(2+2) + 2 = n$



1r. Cognom: ALCAZAR | 2n. Cognom: PERDOMO | Nom: PAU | DNI: 47194919

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$x_0 = 1 \quad x_1 = 2$

$(n-1)(1+2)+1 = 9A$
 $(n-1)(1+2)+2 = 9B$

~~(x_1+x_2)~~

$n(n+x_1)$

$n \cdot (x_1) = n$

$(x_1+x_2) = n \quad (n-1)(x_1+x_2) = n$

$(x_2+x_1) = n$

$(x_2+y_2) = n$

$(x_1+x_1) = n$

$n(y_2) = n$