

1. Calcule:

a)  $3! + 2! = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 = 6 + 2 = 8$

b)  $3 \cdot 4! = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1) = 3 \cdot 24 = 72$

c)  $\frac{6!}{12} = \frac{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{12} = \frac{720}{12} = 60$

d)  $(3!)^2 = (3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1)^2 = 6^2 = 36$

e)  $\frac{1!}{0!} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

f)  $\frac{18! + 20!}{18!} = \frac{18! + 20 \cdot 19 \cdot 18!}{18!} = \frac{\cancel{18!}(1 + 20 \cdot 19)}{\cancel{18!}} = 1 + 20 \cdot 19 = 1 + 380 = 381$



2. Simplifique:

a)  $\frac{n!}{(n-3)!} = \frac{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot \cancel{(n-3)!}}{\cancel{(n-3)!}} = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2)$

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



3.

$$n(n-1) \cdot \frac{(n-2)(n-3) \cdot \dots \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{(n-2)(n-3) \cdot \dots \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3) \cdot \dots \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{(n-2)(n-3) \cdot \dots \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = \frac{n!}{(n-2)!}$$

**Opção B.**

4. Simplificando a expressão  $\frac{n!(n^2 - 1)}{(n + 1)!}$ , teremos:

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

Substituindo  $n$  por 2003:

$$2003 - 1 = 2002$$

Opção B.



05.

Lembrando que temos 26 caracteres alfabéticos (letras) e 10 numéricos (algarismos):

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{26p}{\text{Letra}} \quad \frac{36p}{\text{Letra}} \quad \frac{36p}{\text{Letra}} \quad \frac{36p}{\text{Letra}} \quad = \frac{26 \times 36^3}{\text{Alg.} \quad \text{ou} \quad \text{Alg.} \quad \text{ou} \quad \text{Alg.}} \end{array}$$

Opção C.