

17. Tìm số nguyên dương n thỏa

$$(n+1) \left(C_n^0 + \frac{1}{2} C_n^1 + \frac{1}{3} C_n^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_n^3 + \dots + \frac{1}{n+1} C_n^n \right) = 1023 \quad (1)$$

LỜI GIẢI

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow C_n^0 + \frac{1}{2} C_n^1 + \frac{1}{3} C_n^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_n^3 + \dots + \frac{1}{n+1} C_n^n = \frac{1023}{n+1}$$

Xét số hạng tổng quát: $\frac{1}{k+1} C_n^k = \frac{1}{k+1} \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} = \frac{1}{n+1} \frac{(n+1)n!}{(k+1)k!(n-k)!}$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \frac{(n+1)!}{[(n+1)-(k+1)]!} = \frac{1}{n+1} C_{n+1}^{k+1}, \forall k, 0 \leq k \leq n, k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Vậy $C_n^0 + \frac{1}{2} C_n^1 + \frac{1}{3} C_n^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_n^3 + \dots + \frac{1}{n+1} C_n^n = \frac{1}{n+1} (C_{n+1}^1 + C_{n+1}^2 + \dots + C_{n+1}^{n+1}) = \frac{1}{n+1} (2^{n+1} - 1)$

Theo đề bài ta có:

$$\frac{1}{n+1} (2^{n+1} - 1) = \frac{1023}{n+1} \Leftrightarrow 2^{n+1} - 1 = 1023 \Leftrightarrow 2^{n+1} = 1024 \Leftrightarrow n+1 = 10 \Leftrightarrow n = 9$$

18. Khai triển nhị thức Niu ton $P(x) = (1-6x)^n = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n$.

Tính giá trị của biểu thức $T = a_0 + \frac{a_1}{2} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{2^n}$, biết rằng n là số nguyên dương thỏa mãn $2C_n^2 - 8C_n^1 = n$.

LỜI GIẢI

$$2C_n^2 - 8C_n^1 = n \quad (1). \text{ Điều kiện } n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow 2 \frac{n!}{2!(n-2)!} - 8 \frac{n!}{(n-1)!} = n \Leftrightarrow n(n-1) - 8n = n \Leftrightarrow n = 10$$

Chọn $x = \frac{1}{2}$ thay vào $P(x)$: $(1-3)^{10} = a_0 + \frac{a_1}{2} + \dots + \frac{a_{10}}{2^{10}} \Leftrightarrow T = 2^{10}$

TÍNH TỔNG: DỰA VÀO CÔNG THỨC NHỊ THỨC NIU TƠN

DẠNG 1: TÍNH TỔNG DỰA VÀO CÔNG THỨC $(a+b)^n, (1+x)^n$

3. Tính giá trị của các biểu thức sau:

a). $S_1 = 2^n C_n^0 + 2^{n-2} C_n^2 + 2^{n-4} C_n^4 + \dots + C_n^n$.

b). $S_2 = 2^{n-1} C_n^1 + 2^{n-3} C_n^3 + 2^{n-5} C_n^5 + \dots + C_n^n$.

LỜI GIẢI

Ta có: $(2+1)^n = 2^n C_n^0 + 2^{n-1} C_n^{n-1} + 2^{n-2} C_n^{n-2} + 2^{n-3} C_n^{n-3} + \dots + C_n^n \quad (1).$

Ta có: $(2-1)^n = 2^n C_n^0 - 2^{n-1} C_n^{n-1} + 2^{n-2} C_n^{n-2} - 2^{n-3} C_n^{n-3} + \dots + (-1)^n C_n^n \quad (2).$

Suy ra

•(1) + (2) ta được $S_1 = 2^n C_n^0 + 2^{n-2} C_n^2 + 2^{n-4} C_n^4 + \dots + C_n^n = \frac{3^n + 1}{2}$.

•(1) - (2) ta được $S_2 = 2^{n-1} C_n^1 + 2^{n-3} C_n^3 + 2^{n-5} C_n^5 + \dots + C_n^n = \frac{3^n - 1}{2}$.

6. Tính tổng : $S = C_{2012}^0 + 2C_{2012}^1 + 3C_{2012}^2 + 4C_{2012}^3 + \dots + 2013C_{2012}^{2012}$

LỜI GIẢI

Ta có:

$$(k+1)C_{2012}^k = kC_{2012}^k + C_{2012}^k = k \cdot \frac{2012!}{k!(2012-k)!} + C_{2012}^k = 2012 \frac{2011!}{(k-1)!(2011-(k-1))!} + C_{2012}^k$$

$$= 2012C_{2011}^{k-1} + C_{2012}^k \quad \forall k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2012.$$

$$S = 2012(C_{2011}^0 + C_{2011}^1 + \dots + C_{2011}^{2011}) + (C_{2012}^0 + C_{2012}^1 + \dots + C_{2012}^{2012})$$

$$S = 2012(1+1)^{2011} + (1+1)^{2012} = 2012 \cdot 2^{2011} + 2^{2012} = 1007 \cdot 2^{2012}$$

7. Tính tổng $S = 1^2 \cdot C_{2013}^1 + 2^2 \cdot C_{2013}^2 + 3^2 \cdot C_{2013}^3 + \dots + 2013^2 \cdot C_{2013}^{2013}$

LỜI GIẢI

Số hạng tổng quát là : $a_k = k^2 \cdot C_{2013}^k = k(k-1+1)C_{2013}^k \quad \forall k = 2, 3, \dots, 2013$

$$a_k = k(k-1)C_{2013}^k + kC_{2013}^k = k(k-1) \cdot \frac{2013!}{k!(2013-k)!} + k \cdot \frac{2013!}{k!(2013-k)!} \quad \forall k = 2, 3, \dots, 2013$$

$$a_k = 2012 \cdot 2013 C_{2011}^{k-2} + 2013 C_{2011}^{k-1} \quad \forall k = 2, 3, \dots, 2013.$$

$$S_1 = 2012 \cdot 2013 (C_{2011}^0 + C_{2011}^1 + C_{2011}^2 + \dots + C_{2011}^{2011}) + 2013 (C_{2011}^0 + C_{2011}^1 + C_{2011}^2 + \dots + C_{2011}^{2011})$$

$$S_1 = 2012 \cdot 2013 (1+1)^{2011} + 2013 (1+1)^{2012} = 2012 \cdot 2013 \cdot 2^{2011} + 2013 \cdot 2^{2012} = 2013 \cdot 2014 \cdot 2^{2011}$$

8. Tính tổng $S = 1^2 \cdot C_n^1 + 2^2 \cdot C_n^2 + 3^2 \cdot C_n^3 + \dots + n^2 \cdot C_n^n$

LỜI GIẢI

Áp dụng công thức: $k^2 C_n^k = n(n-1)C_{n-2}^{k-2} + nC_{n-1}^{k-1}, \quad \forall k = 2, 3, 4, \dots, n$ (đã chứng minh ở phần Chứng

Minh đẳng thức

$$\text{Ta có } \begin{cases} 1^2 C_n^1 = 0 & + nC_{n-1}^0 \\ 2^2 C_n^2 = n(n-1)C_{n-2}^0 + nC_{n-1}^1 \\ \dots \\ n^2 C_n^n = n(n-1)C_{n-2}^{n-2} + nC_{n-1}^{n-1} \end{cases}$$

Cộng vế theo vế ta được:

$$1^2 C_n^1 + 2^2 C_n^2 + 3^2 C_n^3 + \dots + n^2 C_n^n = n(n-1)(C_{n-2}^0 + C_{n-2}^1 + \dots + C_{n-2}^{n-2}) + n(C_{n-1}^0 + C_{n-1}^1 + \dots + C_{n-1}^{n-1})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1^2 C_n^1 + 2^2 C_n^2 + 3^2 C_n^3 + \dots + n^2 C_n^n = n(n-1) \cdot 2^{n-2} + n \cdot 2^{n-1} = n(n+1) \cdot 2^{n-2}$$

$$9. \text{ Tính tổng } S = \frac{C_{2013}^0}{1} + \frac{C_{2013}^1}{2} + \frac{C_{2013}^2}{3} + \dots + \frac{C_{2013}^{2013}}{2014}$$

LỜI GIẢI

Số hạng tổng quát của tổng là $a_k = \frac{C_{2013}^k}{k+1} \quad \forall k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2013$

$$\begin{aligned} a_k &= \frac{C_{2013}^k}{k+1} = \frac{2013!}{(k+1)k!(2013-k)!} = \frac{1}{2014} \cdot \frac{2014!}{(k+1)!(2013-k)!} \\ &= \frac{1}{2014} \cdot \frac{2014!}{(k+1)!(2013-k)!} = \frac{1}{2014} \cdot \frac{2014!}{(k+1)!(2014-(k+1))!} = \frac{C_{2014}^{k+1}}{2014} \quad \forall k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2013 \end{aligned}$$

Vậy ta được $a_k = \frac{C_{2014}^{k+1}}{2014} \quad \forall k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2013$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{2014} (C_{2014}^1 + C_{2014}^2 + \dots + C_{2014}^{2014}) = \frac{1}{2014} [(1+1)^{2014} - C_{2014}^0] = \frac{2^{2014} - 1}{2014}$$

$$10. \text{ Tính tổng } S = C_n^0 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot C_n^1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot C_n^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \cdot C_n^{n-1} + \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot C_n^n \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$$

LỜI GIẢI

Xét số hạng tổng quát:

$$a_k = \frac{1}{k+1} \cdot C_n^k = \frac{1}{k+1} \cdot \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} = \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{(n+1)n!}{(k+1)k!(n-k)!} = \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{(n+1)!}{(k+1)![(n+1)-(k+1)]!} = \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot C_{n+1}^{k+1}$$

$$\text{Vậy } a_k = \frac{1}{k+1} \cdot C_n^k = \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot C_{n+1}^{k+1} \quad (1)$$

Từ (1) ta có:

$$C_n^0 = \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot C_{n+1}^1; \quad \frac{1}{2} C_n^1 = \frac{1}{n+1} C_{n+1}^2; \quad \frac{1}{3} C_n^2 = \frac{1}{n+1} C_{n+1}^3; \dots; \quad \frac{1}{n+1} C_n^n = \frac{1}{n+1} C_{n+1}^{n+1}$$

$$\text{Vậy } S = \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot C_{n+1}^1 + \frac{1}{n+1} C_{n+1}^2 + \frac{1}{n+1} C_{n+1}^3 + \dots + \frac{1}{n+1} C_{n+1}^{n+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} (C_{n+1}^1 + C_{n+1}^2 + C_{n+1}^3 + \dots + C_{n+1}^{n+1}) \Leftrightarrow (n+1) \cdot S = C_{n+1}^1 + C_{n+1}^2 + C_{n+1}^3 + \dots + C_{n+1}^{n+1}$$

$$(n+1) \cdot S + 1 = C_{n+1}^0 + C_{n+1}^1 + C_{n+1}^2 + C_{n+1}^3 + \dots + C_{n+1}^{n+1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (n+1) \cdot S + 1 = 2^{n+1} \Leftrightarrow S = \frac{2^{n+1} - 1}{n+1}$$

$$11. \text{ Tính tổng } S = \frac{C_{12}^{12}}{11 \cdot 12} + \frac{C_{13}^{12}}{12 \cdot 13} + \frac{C_{14}^{12}}{13 \cdot 14} + \dots + \frac{C_{2013}^{12}}{2012 \cdot 2013} + \frac{C_{2014}^{12}}{2013 \cdot 2014}$$

LỜI GIẢI

Ta có số hạng tổng quát:

$$\frac{C_n^{12}}{(n-1)n} = \frac{n!}{(n-1)n \cdot 12!(n-12)!} = \frac{(n-2)!}{12!(n-12)!} = \frac{1}{11 \cdot 12} \cdot \frac{(n-2)!}{10! \cdot (n-2-10)!} = \frac{1}{11 \cdot 12} \cdot C_{n-2}^{10}$$

$$\forall n = \overline{12, 12, \dots, 2014}$$

$$\text{Từ đó ta có } S = \frac{1}{11.12} (C_{10}^{10} + C_{11}^{10} + C_{12}^{10} + \dots + C_{2011}^{10} + C_{2012}^{10})$$

Áp dụng công thức $C_h^{i-1} + C_h^i = C_{h+1}^i \forall i = \overline{1, h}; i, h \in \mathbb{N}$ ta được

$$S = \frac{1}{132} (C_{10}^{10} + C_{12}^{11} - C_{11}^{11} + C_{13}^{11} - C_{12}^{11} + \dots + C_{2013}^{11} - C_{2012}^{11}) = \frac{1}{132} C_{2013}^{11}$$

<p>12. Tính tổng: $S = \frac{-C_n^1}{2.3} + \frac{2C_n^2}{3.4} - \frac{3C_n^3}{4.5} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n nC_n^n}{(n+1)(n+2)}$.</p>

LỜI GIẢI

$$\text{Ta có } \frac{C_n^k}{k+1} = \frac{n!}{k!(k+1)(n-k)!} = \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{(n+1)!}{(k+1)![(n+1)-(k+1)]!} = \frac{C_{n+1}^{k+1}}{n+1} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Áp dụng 2 lần công thức (3) ta được: } \frac{(-1)^k k C_n^k}{(k+1)(k+2)} = \frac{(-1)^k k C_{n+2}^{k+2}}{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

Cho k chạy từ 1 đến n rồi cộng vế các đẳng thức trên ta có

$$\begin{aligned} (n+1)(n+2)S &= -C_{n+2}^3 + 2C_{n+2}^4 - 3C_{n+2}^5 + \dots + (-1)^n nC_{n+2}^{n+2} \\ &= -(C_{n+1}^2 + C_{n+1}^3) + 2(C_{n+1}^3 + C_{n+1}^4) - 3(C_{n+1}^4 + C_{n+1}^5) + \dots + (-1)^n nC_{n+1}^{n+1} \\ &= -C_{n+1}^2 + C_{n+1}^3 - C_{n+1}^4 + \dots + (-1)^n C_{n+1}^{n+1} \\ &= C_{n+1}^0 - C_{n+1}^1 - (C_{n+1}^0 - C_{n+1}^1 + C_{n+1}^2 - C_{n+1}^3 + C_{n+1}^4 - C_{n+1}^5 + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} C_{n+1}^{n+1}) \\ &= 1 - (n+1) - (1-1)^{n-1} = -n \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Vậy } S = \frac{-n}{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

<p>12. Tính tổng: $T = C_{50}^0 - C_{50}^1 + C_{50}^2 - \dots + C_{50}^{24} - C_{50}^{25}$.</p>
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LỜI GIẢI

$$\text{Ta có: } C_{50}^0 - C_{50}^1 + C_{50}^2 - C_{50}^3 + \dots - C_{50}^{49} + C_{50}^{50} = (1-1)^{50} = 0$$

$$\text{Mà: } C_{50}^0 = C_{50}^{50}, C_{50}^1 = C_{50}^{49}, \dots, C_{50}^{24} = C_{50}^{26}$$

$$\text{Suy ra: } 2C_{50}^0 - 2C_{50}^1 + 2C_{50}^2 - 2C_{50}^3 + \dots + 2C_{50}^{24} - C_{50}^{25} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2T + C_{50}^{25} = 0 \Rightarrow T = -\frac{C_{50}^{25}}{2}$$

<p>13. (CĐ Công nghiệp HN 2003) Cho đa thức: $P(x) = (16x - 15)^{2003}$. Khai triển đa thức đó dưới dạng: $P(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_{2003}x^{2003}$. Tính tổng $S = a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2003}$.</p>

LỜI GIẢI

$$\text{Ta có: } (16x - 15)^{2003} = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_{2003}x^{2003} \quad (1)$$

Thay $x = 1$ vào (1) ta được: $(16.1 - 15)^{2003} = a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2003}$.

Kết luận $a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2003} = 1$.

8. Tính tổng $S = 1.2.C_n^2 + 2.3.C_n^3 + 3.4.C_n^4 + \dots + (n-1)n.C_n^n$ với $n \in \mathbb{N}$ và $n > 2$.

LỜI GIẢI

Áp dụng công thức trên hai lần $kC_n^k = nC_{n-1}^{k-1}$

$$\Leftrightarrow (k-1)kC_n^k = (k-1)nC_{n-1}^{k-1} = n(n-1)C_{n-2}^{k-2} \text{ suy ra } (k-1)kC_n^k = n(n-1)C_{n-2}^{k-2}$$

Như vậy:

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 1.2.C_n^2 + 2.3.C_n^3 + 3.4.C_n^4 + \dots + (n-1)n.C_n^n \\ &= n(n-1) \left[C_{n-1}^0 + C_{n-1}^1 + C_{n-1}^2 + \dots + C_{n-2}^{n-2} \right] = n(n-1)2^{n-2} \end{aligned}$$

9. Tính tổng $S = \frac{1}{2!.2012!} + \frac{1}{4!.2010!} + \dots + \frac{1}{2012!.2!} + \frac{1}{2014!}$

LỜI GIẢI

$$\text{Ta có } 2014!S = \frac{2014!}{2!.2012!} + \frac{2014!}{4!.2010!} + \dots + \frac{2014!}{2012!.2!} + \frac{2014!}{2014!}$$

$$\text{Theo công thức tổ hợp ta có } 2014!S = C_{2014}^2 + C_{2014}^4 + \dots + C_{2014}^{2012} + C_{2014}^{2014}$$

Xét khai triển:

$$(1+x)^{2014} = C_{2014}^0 + C_{2014}^1x + C_{2014}^2x^2 + \dots + C_{2014}^{2012}x^{2012} + C_{2014}^{2013}x^{2013} + C_{2014}^{2014}x^{2014}$$

$$\text{Chọn } x = -1 \text{ ta có } 0 = C_{2014}^0 - C_{2014}^1 + C_{2014}^2 - \dots + C_{2014}^{2012} - C_{2014}^{2013} + C_{2014}^{2014}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow C_{2014}^0 + C_{2014}^2 + \dots + C_{2014}^{2012} + C_{2014}^{2014} = C_{2014}^1 + C_{2014}^3 + \dots + C_{2014}^{2013}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{2014}^0 + C_{2014}^2 + \dots + C_{2014}^{2012} + C_{2014}^{2014} = \frac{1}{2} \left(C_{2014}^0 + C_{2014}^1 + \dots + C_{2014}^{2013}x^{2013} + C_{2014}^{2014} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow C_{2014}^0 + C_{2014}^2 + \dots + C_{2014}^{2012} + C_{2014}^{2014} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^{2014} = 2^{2013}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{2014}^2 + \dots + C_{2014}^{2012} + C_{2014}^{2014} = 2^{2013} - 1$$

$$\text{Vậy } S = \frac{2^{2013} - 1}{2014!}$$