

TD 2

(1)

$$\underline{1.} \binom{n}{i} \times \binom{n-i}{p-i} = \frac{n!}{i! \times (n-i)!} \times \frac{(n-i)!}{(p-i)! \times (n-p)!} = \frac{n!}{i! \times (p-i)! \times (n-p)!}$$

si on multiplie par $1 = \frac{p!}{p!}$ on trouve :

$$\binom{n}{i} \times \binom{n-i}{p-i} = \binom{p}{i} \times \binom{n}{p}$$

$$\text{Donc } \sum_{i=0}^p \binom{n}{i} \times \binom{n-i}{p-i} = \sum_{i=0}^p \binom{p}{i} \times \binom{n}{p} = \binom{n}{p} \times \sum_{i=0}^p \binom{p}{i} = \binom{n}{p} \times 2^p$$

$$\underline{2.} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{p+k}{k} = \binom{p}{0} + \binom{p+1}{1} + \binom{p+2}{2} + \dots + \binom{p+n}{n}$$

Or $\binom{p}{0} = 1 = \binom{p+1}{0}$. Donc :

$$\binom{p}{0} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{p+k}{k} = \binom{p+1}{0} + \binom{p+1}{1} + \binom{p+2}{2} + \dots + \binom{p+n}{n}$$

$$\binom{p+1}{1}$$

$$\binom{p+2}{2}$$

$$\dots$$

$$\binom{p+n}{n}$$

$$\text{basal} = \binom{p+2}{1} + \binom{p+2}{2} + \dots + \binom{p+n}{n}$$

$$\text{basal} = \binom{p+2}{2} + \dots + \binom{p+n}{n}$$

$$= \dots = \binom{p+n}{n-1} + \binom{p+n}{n} = \binom{p+n+1}{n}$$

On a additionné n termes diagonaux dans le triangle de Pascal.

3. D'après la formule de Pascal:

$$\binom{k}{n} = \binom{k+1}{n+1} - \binom{k}{n+1}$$

Donc par télescopage: $\sum_{k=n}^p \binom{k}{n} = \binom{p+1}{n+1} - \binom{n}{n+1} = \binom{p+1}{n+1}$

$$\binom{n}{n}$$

$$\binom{n+1}{n}$$

...

$$\binom{p}{n}$$

On a additionné $n-p+1$ termes en
donné dans le triangle de Pascal.

4. On pose $S_n = \sum_{p=0}^n \left(\sum_{k=p}^n 3^{n-k} \times \binom{n}{k} \times \binom{k}{p} \right)$

D'après Fubini $S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\sum_{p=0}^k 3^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} \binom{k}{p} \right)$

Pour $k \in [0, n]$: $\sum_{p=0}^k 3^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} \cdot \binom{k}{p} = \binom{n}{k} 3^{n-k} \sum_{p=0}^k \binom{k}{p}$

$$= \binom{n}{k} \cdot 3^{n-k} \cdot 2^k$$

Donc $S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} 3^{n-k} \cdot 2^k = (3+2)^n = 5^n$.

vérification: pour $n=0$, $S_n = 3^0 \times \binom{0}{0} \times \binom{0}{0} = 1$
et $5^n = 1$ OK.