

25.

$$\text{iii)} \sum_{k=0}^{144} k \cdot \binom{144}{k}$$

Desarrollo:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{144} k \cdot \binom{144}{k} &= \sum_{k=1}^{144} k \cdot \frac{144!}{k!(144-k)} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{144} \frac{144!}{(k-1)!(144-k)} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{144} \frac{144!}{(k-1)!(144-k+1-1)} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{144} \frac{144!}{(k-1)!(143-k+1)} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{144} \frac{144!}{(k-1)!(143-(k-1))} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{144} \frac{143! \cdot 144}{(k-1)!(143-(k-1))} \\ &= 144 \sum_{k=1}^{144} \frac{143!}{(k-1)!(143-(k-1))} \\ &= 144 \sum_{k=1}^{144} \binom{143}{k-1} \\ &= 144 \cdot \left(\binom{143}{0} + \binom{143}{1} + \binom{143}{2} + \dots + \binom{143}{142} + \binom{143}{143} \right) \\ &= 144 \sum_{k=0}^{143} \binom{143}{k} \\ &= 144 \sum_{k=0}^{143} \binom{143}{k} \cdot 1^k \cdot 1^{143-k} \\ &= 144 \cdot (1+1)^{143} \\ &= 144 \cdot 2^{143} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{iv)} \sum_{k=0}^{1998} \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} \cdot \binom{1998}{k}$$

Desarrollo:

Multiplicaremos por 1, para reordenar la combinatoria.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{1998} \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} \cdot \binom{1998}{k} &= \sum_{k=0}^{1998} \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} \cdot \binom{1998}{k} \frac{1999 \cdot 2000}{1999 \cdot 2000} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{1998} \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} \cdot \frac{1998!}{k!(1998-k)!} \frac{1999 \cdot 2000}{1999 \cdot 2000} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{1998} \frac{2000!}{(k+2)!(1998-k)!} \frac{1}{1999 \cdot 2000} \\ &= \frac{1}{1999 \cdot 2000} \sum_{k=0}^{1998} \frac{2000!}{(k+2)!(1998-k-2+2)!} \\ &= \frac{1}{1999 \cdot 2000} \sum_{k=0}^{1998} \frac{2000!}{(k+2)!(2000-(k+2))!} \\ &= \frac{1}{1999 \cdot 2000} \sum_{k=0}^{1998} \binom{2000}{k+2} \\ &= \frac{1}{1999 \cdot 2000} \left[\binom{2000}{2} + \binom{2000}{3} + \binom{2000}{4} + \binom{2000}{5} + \dots + \binom{2000}{1999} + \binom{2000}{2000} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Ahora, sumemos cero dentro del paréntesis.

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{1999 \cdot 2000} \left[\binom{2000}{2} + \binom{2000}{3} + \dots + \binom{2000}{2000} + \overbrace{\binom{2000}{0} - \binom{2000}{0}}^{=0} + \underbrace{\binom{2000}{1} - \binom{2000}{1}}_{=0} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{1999 \cdot 2000} \left[\binom{2000}{0} + \binom{2000}{1} + \binom{2000}{2} + \dots + \binom{2000}{1999} + \binom{2000}{2000} - \binom{2000}{0} - \binom{2000}{1} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{1999 \cdot 2000} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{2000} \binom{2000}{k} - \binom{2000}{0} - \binom{2000}{1} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{1999 \cdot 2000} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{2000} \binom{2000}{k} 1^k \cdot 1^{2000-k} - \binom{2000}{0} - \binom{2000}{1} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{1999 \cdot 2000} \left[(1+1)^{2000} - \binom{2000}{0} - \binom{2000}{1} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{1999 \cdot 2000} \left[2^{2000} - \binom{2000}{0} - \binom{2000}{1} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{1999 \cdot 2000} [2^{2000} - 2001] \end{aligned}$$