

BINOMNA (Njutnova) FORMULA

$$(x + y)^n = \binom{n}{0}x^n y^0 + \binom{n}{1}x^{n-1}y^1 + \binom{n}{2}x^{n-2}y^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{k}x^{n-k}y^k + \dots + \binom{n}{n}x^0 y^n$$

$\binom{n}{0}, \binom{n}{1}, \dots, \binom{n}{n}$ -BINOMNI KOEFICIJENTI

(k+1)- član u razvoju binoma: $T_{k+1} = \binom{n}{k}x^{n-k}y^k$

OSOBINE BINOMNIH KOEFICIJENATA:

$$(1) \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k} \quad (2) \binom{n-1}{k-1} + \binom{n-1}{k} = \binom{n}{k} \quad (3) \binom{n}{m} \binom{m}{k} = \binom{n}{k} \binom{n-k}{m-k} = \binom{n-m+k}{k}$$

PASKALOV TROUGAO

-binomni koeficijenti u razvoju $(x+y)^n$

n=0	1
n=1	1 1
n=2	1 2 1
n=3	1 3 3 1
n=4	1 4 6 4 1
n=5	1 5 10 10 5 1

.....

ZADACI:

1.Razviti binom:

a) $(x + 2)^6$

rešenje:

$$\begin{aligned}(x + 2)^6 &= \binom{6}{0}x^6 + \binom{6}{1}x^5 \cdot 2^1 + \binom{6}{2}x^4 \cdot 2^2 + \binom{6}{3}x^3 \cdot 2^3 + \binom{6}{4}x^2 \cdot 2^4 + \binom{6}{5}x^1 \cdot 2^5 + \binom{6}{6} \cdot 2^6 = \\&= 1 \cdot x^6 + 6 \cdot x^5 \cdot 2 + \frac{6 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 1}x^4 \cdot 4 + \frac{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}x^3 \cdot 8 + \binom{6}{2}x^2 \cdot 16 + \binom{6}{1}x^1 \cdot 32 + \binom{6}{0} \cdot 64 = \\&= x^6 + 12x^5 + 60x^4 + 160x^3 + 240x^2 + 192x + 64\end{aligned}$$

b) $(x - 1)^5$

rešenje:

$$\begin{aligned}(x - 1)^5 &= \binom{5}{0}x^5 + \binom{5}{1}x^4(-1)^1 + \binom{5}{2}x^3(-1)^2 + \binom{5}{3}x^2(-1)^3 + \binom{5}{4}x^1(-1)^4 + \binom{5}{5}(-1)^5 = \\&= 1 \cdot x^5 + 5x^4(-1) + \frac{5 \cdot 4}{2 \cdot 1}x^3 \cdot 1 + \binom{5}{2}x^2(-1) + \binom{5}{1}x \cdot 1 + \binom{5}{0}(-1) = \\&= x^5 - 5x^4 + 10x^3 - 10x^2 + 5x - 1\end{aligned}$$

c) $(2x + y)^4$

rešenje:

$$\begin{aligned}(2x + y)^4 &= \binom{4}{0}(2x)^4 + \binom{4}{1}(2x)^3y + \binom{4}{2}(2x)^2y^2 + \binom{4}{3}(2x)^1y^3 + \binom{4}{4}y^4 = \\ &= 1 \cdot 16x^4 + 4 \cdot 8x^3y + \frac{4 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 1} 4x^2y^2 + \binom{4}{1} 2xy^3 + \binom{4}{0} y^4 = \\ &= 16x^4 + 32x^3y + 24x^2y^2 + 8xy^3 + y^4\end{aligned}$$

2.Odrediti:

a) četvrti član u razvoju binoma $(x^2 - y^2)^{11}$

rešenje:

$$T_4 = \binom{11}{3} (x^2)^8 (-y^2)^3 = \frac{11 \cdot 10 \cdot 9}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} x^{16} (-y^6) = -165x^{16}y^6$$

b)šesti član u razvoju binoma $(x + y)^{15}$

rešenje:

$$T_6 = \binom{15}{5} x^{10} y^5 = \frac{15 \cdot 14 \cdot 13 \cdot 12 \cdot 11}{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} x^{10} y^5 = 3003x^{10}y^5$$

c) peti član u razvoju binoma $(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y})^{12}$

rešenje:

$$T_5 = \binom{12}{4} (\sqrt{x})^8 (-\sqrt{y})^4 = \frac{12 \cdot 11 \cdot 10 \cdot 9}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} x^4 y^2 = 495x^4y^2$$

d) binomni koeficijent uz peti član u razvoju binoma $(2\sqrt{x} - 1)^8$

rešenje:

$$\binom{8}{4} = \frac{8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 70$$

Binomni koeficijent uz peti član je **70**.

e) koeficijent uz peti član u razvoju binoma $(2\sqrt{x} - 1)^8$

rešenje:

$$T_5 = \binom{8}{4} (2\sqrt{x})^4 (-1)^4 = 70 \cdot 16x^2 \cdot 1 = 1120x^2$$

Koeficijent uz peti član je **1120**.

3.U razvoju sledećih binoma odrediti član koji ne sadrži x

$$a) \left(\sqrt[4]{a^2 x} + \sqrt[5]{\frac{1}{ax^2}} \right)^{13}$$

rešenje:

$$T_{k+1} = \binom{13}{k} \left(\sqrt[4]{a^2 x} \right)^{13-k} \left(\sqrt[5]{\frac{1}{ax^2}} \right)^k = \binom{13}{k} \left(a^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{4}} \right)^{13-k} \left(a^{\frac{-1}{5}} \cdot x^{\frac{-2}{5}} \right)^k = \binom{13}{k} a^{\frac{13-k}{2}} \cdot x^{\frac{13-k}{4}} \cdot a^{\frac{-k}{5}} \cdot x^{\frac{-2k}{5}}$$

Za član koji ne sadrži x važi : $x^{\frac{13-k}{4}} \cdot x^{\frac{-2k}{5}} = x^0$

$$\frac{13-k}{4} + \frac{-2k}{5} = 0 \quad / \cdot 20$$

$$5(13-k) - 8k = 0$$

$$65 - 5k - 8k = 0$$

$$65 = 13k$$

$$k = 5$$

Član koji ne sadrži x je 6.član:

$$T_6 = \binom{13}{5} \left(\sqrt[4]{a^2 x} \right)^{13-5} \left(\sqrt[5]{\frac{1}{ax^2}} \right)^5 = \binom{13}{5} \left(a^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{4}} \right)^8 \left(a^{\frac{-1}{5}} \cdot x^{\frac{-2}{5}} \right)^5 = \binom{13}{5} a^4 \cdot x^2 \cdot a^{-1} \cdot x^{-2} = 1287a^3$$

$$b) \left(\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt{x^{-1}} \right)^{15}$$

rešenje:

$$T_{k+1} = \binom{15}{k} \left(\sqrt[3]{x} \right)^{15-k} \left(\sqrt{x^{-1}} \right)^k = \binom{15}{k} \left(x^{\frac{1}{3}} \right)^{15-k} \left(x^{\frac{-1}{2}} \right)^k = \binom{15}{k} x^{\frac{15-k}{3}} \cdot x^{\frac{-k}{2}}$$

Za član koji ne sadrži x važi : $x^{\frac{15-k}{3}} \cdot x^{\frac{-k}{2}} = x^0$

$$\frac{15-k}{3} + \frac{-k}{2} = 0 \quad / \cdot 6$$

$$2(15-k) - 3k = 0$$

$$30 - 2k - 3k = 0$$

$$30 = 5k$$

$$k = 6$$

Član koji ne sadrži x je 7.član: $T_7 = \binom{15}{6} \left(\sqrt[3]{x} \right)^{15-6} \left(\sqrt{x^{-1}} \right)^6 = \binom{15}{6} \left(x^{\frac{1}{3}} \right)^9 \left(x^{\frac{-1}{2}} \right)^6 = \binom{15}{6} x^3 \cdot x^{-3} = \binom{15}{6}$

c) $\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^n$ ako je zbir koeficijenata prva tri člana jednak 46

rešenje:

U ovom slučaju binomni koeficijent=koeficijent

$$\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} = 46$$

$$1 + n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = 46 \quad / \cdot 2$$

$$2 + 2n + n^2 - n = 92$$

$$n^2 + n - 90 = 0$$

$$n_1 = -10 (\perp \text{ jer } : n \in \mathbb{N})$$

$$n_2 = 9$$

$$\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^n = \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^9$$

$$T_{k+1} = \binom{9}{k} (x^2)^{9-k} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^k = \binom{9}{k} x^{18-2k} x^{-k}$$

Za član koji ne sadrži x važi : $x^{18-2k} \cdot x^{-k} = x^0$

$$18 - 2k - k = 0$$

$$18 - 3k = 0$$

$$18 = 3k$$

$$k = 6$$

Član koji ne sadrži x je 7.član: $T_7 = \binom{9}{6} (x^2)^{9-6} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^6 = \binom{9}{3} x^6 \frac{1}{x^6} = \binom{9}{3} = 84$

d) $\left(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \frac{y}{x}\right)^n$ ako je binomni koeficijent trećeg člana za 5 veći od

binomnog koeficijenta drugog člana

rešenje:

$$\binom{n}{2} = \binom{n}{1} + 5$$

$$\frac{n(n-1)}{2} = n + 5 \quad / \cdot 2$$

$$n^2 - n = 2n + 10$$

$$n^2 - 3n - 10 = 0$$

$$n_1 = -2 (\perp \text{ jer } : n \in \mathbb{N})$$

$$n_2 = 5$$

$$\left(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \frac{y}{x}\right)^n = \left(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \frac{y}{x}\right)^5$$

$$T_{k+1} = \binom{5}{k} \left(\sqrt[3]{x^2}\right)^{5-k} \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^k = \binom{5}{k} \left(x^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^{5-k} \cdot y^k \cdot x^{-k} = \binom{5}{k} x^{\frac{10-2k}{3}} \cdot y^k \cdot x^{-k}$$

$$\text{Za član koji ne sadrži } x \text{ važi : } x^{\frac{10-2k}{3}} \cdot x^{-k} = x^0$$

$$\frac{10-2k}{3} - k = 0 \quad / \cdot 3$$

$$10 - 2k - 3k = 0$$

$$10 = 5k$$

$$k = 2$$

Član koji ne sadrži x je 3.član: $T_3 = \binom{5}{2} \left(\sqrt[3]{x^2}\right)^{5-2} \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 = \binom{5}{2} \left(x^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{y^2}{x^2} = 10x^2 \frac{y^2}{x^2} = 10y^2$

e) $\left(x^2 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^n$ ako su binomni koeficijenti četvrtog i trinaestog člana jednaki

rešenje:

$$\binom{n}{3} = \binom{n}{12} \Rightarrow (k=3 \wedge n-k=12) \Rightarrow n-3=12 \Rightarrow n=15$$

$$\left(x^2 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^n = \left(x^2 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^{15}$$

$$T_{k+1} = \binom{15}{k} \left(x^2\right)^{15-k} \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^k = \binom{15}{k} x^{30-2k} \cdot a^k \cdot x^{-k}$$

$$\text{Za član koji ne sadrži } x \text{ važi : } x^{30-2k} \cdot x^{-k} = x^0$$

$$30 - 2k - k = 0$$

$$30 - 3k = 0$$

$$30 = 3k$$

$$k = 10$$

Član koji ne sadrži x je 11.član: $T_{11} = \binom{15}{10} \left(x^2\right)^{15-10} \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^{10} = \binom{15}{5} x^{10} \cdot \frac{a^{10}}{x^{10}} = 3003a^{10}$

f) $\left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}\right)^n$ ako se koeficijenti petog i trećeg člana odnose kao 7:2

rešenje:

$$\binom{n}{4} : \binom{n}{2} = 7 : 2$$

$$\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} : \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = 7 : 2$$

$$2 \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 7 \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \quad / : n(n-1)$$

$$\frac{(n-2)(n-3)}{4 \cdot 3} = \frac{7}{2} \quad / \cdot 12$$

$$(n-2)(n-3) = 7 \cdot 6$$

$$n-2 = 7 \Rightarrow n = 9$$

$$\left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}\right)^n = \left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}\right)^9$$

$$T_{k+1} = \binom{9}{k} \left(\sqrt{x}\right)^{9-k} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}\right)^k = \binom{9}{k} \left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{9-k} \cdot \left(x^{\frac{-2}{3}}\right)^k = \binom{9}{k} x^{\frac{9-k}{2}} \cdot x^{\frac{-2k}{3}}$$

$$\text{Za član koji ne sadrži } x \text{ važi : } x^{\frac{9-k}{2}} \cdot x^{\frac{-2k}{3}} = x^0$$

$$\frac{9-k}{2} + \frac{-2k}{3} = 0 \quad / \cdot 6$$

$$27 - 3k - 4k = 0$$

$$27 = 7k$$

$$k = \frac{27}{7} (\perp \text{ jer : } k \in \mathbb{N})$$

Ne postoji član koji ne sadrži x .

4. Koji član u razvoju binoma $\left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{b}} + \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}\right)^{21}$ sadrži a i b sa istim

stepenom?

$$\begin{aligned} T_{k+1} &= \binom{21}{k} \left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{b}}\right)^{21-k} \left(\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}\right)^k = \binom{21}{k} \left(\left(\frac{a}{b^{1/2}}\right)^{1/3}\right)^{21-k} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{b}{a^{1/3}}\right)^{1/2}\right)^k = \\ &= \binom{21}{k} \left(a^{1/3} b^{-1/6}\right)^{21-k} \cdot \left(b^{1/2} a^{-1/6}\right)^k = \binom{21}{k} a^{\frac{21-k}{3}} \cdot b^{\frac{-21+k}{6}} \cdot b^{\frac{k}{2}} \cdot a^{\frac{-k}{6}} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ako } a \text{ i } b \text{ imaju isti eksponent: } a^{\frac{21-k}{3}} \cdot a^{\frac{-k}{6}} = b^{\frac{-21+k}{6}} \cdot b^{\frac{k}{2}}$$

$$\frac{21-k}{3} + \frac{-2k}{6} = \frac{-21+k}{6} + \frac{k}{2} \quad / \cdot 6$$

$$42 - 2k - 2k = -21 + k + 3k$$

$$63 = 7k$$

$$k = 9$$

Deseti član.

5. Odrediti:

a) srednji član u razvoju binoma $\left(a^{-2}\sqrt{a} - \sqrt[5]{\frac{a^{-2}}{\sqrt{a}}}\right)^m$ ako se koeficijenti petog i trećeg člana odnose kao 14:3

rešenje:

$$\left(a^{-2}\sqrt{a} - \sqrt[5]{\frac{a^{-2}}{\sqrt{a}}}\right)^m = \left(a^{-2} \cdot a^{1/2} - \left(a^{-2} \cdot a^{-1/2}\right)^{1/5}\right)^m = \left(a^{-3/2} - \left(a^{-5/2}\right)^{1/5}\right)^m = \left(a^{-3/2} - a^{-1/2}\right)^m$$

$$T_5 = \binom{m}{4} \left(a^{-3/2}\right)^{m-4} \left(-a^{-1/2}\right)^4 = \binom{m}{4} a^{\frac{-3m+12}{2}} a^{-2} \Rightarrow \text{koeficijent 5. člana je } \binom{m}{4}$$

$$T_3 = \binom{m}{2} \left(a^{-3/2}\right)^{m-2} \left(-a^{-1/2}\right)^2 = \binom{m}{2} a^{\frac{-3m+6}{2}} a^{-1} \Rightarrow \text{koeficijent 3. člana je } \binom{m}{2}$$

$$\binom{m}{4} : \binom{m}{2} = 14:3$$

$$\frac{m(m-1)(m-2)(m-3)}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} : \frac{m(m-1)}{2 \cdot 1} = 14:3$$

$$3 \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)(m-3)}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 14 \frac{m(m-1)}{2 \cdot 1} \quad / : m(m-1)$$

$$\frac{(m-2)(m-3)}{8} = 7$$

$$(m-2)(m-3) = 8 \cdot 7$$

$$m-2 = 8 \Rightarrow m = 10$$

Za $m=10$ binom ima 11 članova; srednji član je 6. član ($k=5$):

$$T_6 = \binom{10}{5} \left(a^{-3/2}\right)^5 \left(-a^{-1/2}\right)^5 = -\binom{10}{5} a^{\frac{-15}{2}} a^{\frac{-5}{2}} = -\binom{10}{5} a^{\frac{-20}{2}} = -\binom{10}{5} a^{-10} = -\binom{10}{5} \frac{1}{a^{10}}$$

b) peti član u razvoju binoma $(\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x})^n$ ako je koeficijent trećeg člana jednak 78

rešenje:

$$T_3 = \binom{n}{2} (\sqrt{1+x})^{n-2} (-\sqrt{1-x})^2 = \binom{n}{2} (\sqrt{1+x})^{n-2} (\sqrt{1-x})^2 \Rightarrow \text{koeficijent 3. člana je } \binom{n}{2}$$

$$\binom{n}{2} = 78$$

$$\frac{n(n-1)}{2 \cdot 1} = 78$$

$$n(n-1) = 156 = 13 \cdot 12 \Rightarrow n = 13$$

Peti član:

$$T_5 = \binom{13}{4} (\sqrt{1+x})^9 (-\sqrt{1-x})^4 = \binom{13}{4} \sqrt{(1+x)^9} (1-x)^2 = 715 \sqrt{(1+x)} (1+x)^4 (1-x)^2$$

c) članove u razvoju binoma $(\sqrt[3]{3} + \sqrt{2})^5$ koji nisu iracionalni

rešenje:

$$T_{k+1} = \binom{5}{k} (\sqrt[3]{3})^{5-k} (\sqrt{2})^k = \binom{5}{k} 3^{\frac{5-k}{3}} \cdot 2^{\frac{k}{2}}$$

Da bi članovi bili racionalni eksponenti: $\frac{5-k}{3}$ i $\frac{k}{2}$ moraju biti celi brojevi.

($k=0,1,2,3,4,5$)

Zbog $\frac{k}{2}$ -ceo broj $\Rightarrow k$ je paran broj tj $k=0,2,4$.

Zamenom u $\frac{5-k}{3}$ dobijamo da je to ceo broj samo za $k=2$.

Jedini racionalan član u razvoju binoma je 3. član: $T_3 = \binom{5}{2} (\sqrt[3]{3})^3 (\sqrt{2})^2 = 10 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 60$

d) racionalne članove u razvoju binoma $(1 + \sqrt[4]{2})^{15}$

rešenje:

$$T_{k+1} = \binom{15}{k} (1)^{15-k} (\sqrt[4]{2})^k = \binom{15}{k} 2^{\frac{k}{4}}$$

Da bi članovi bili racionalni eksponent $\frac{k}{4}$ mora biti ceo broj.

Zbog $\frac{k}{4}$ -ceo broj $\Rightarrow k$ je broj deljiv sa 4 $\Rightarrow k=0, k=4, k=8$ i $k=12$.

Racionalni članovi su: prvi, peti, deveti i trinaesti.

$$T_1 = \binom{15}{0} (1)^{15} (\sqrt[4]{2})^0 = 1$$

$$T_5 = \binom{15}{4} (1)^{11} (\sqrt[4]{2})^4 = \binom{15}{4} \cdot 2 = 2730$$

$$T_9 = \binom{15}{8} (1)^7 (\sqrt[4]{2})^8 = \binom{15}{7} \cdot 2^2 = 25740$$

$$T_{13} = \binom{15}{12} (1)^3 (\sqrt[4]{2})^{12} = \binom{15}{3} \cdot 2^3 = 3640$$

6. Odrediti x tako da:

a) 4. član u razvoju binoma $\left(\sqrt{x^{\frac{1}{\log x + 1}}} + \sqrt[12]{x} \right)^6$ bude jednak 200

rešenje:

$$T_4 = \binom{6}{3} \left(\sqrt{x^{\frac{1}{\log x + 1}}} \right)^3 \left(\sqrt[12]{x} \right)^3 = \frac{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} \left(x^{\frac{1}{\log x + 1}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(x^{\frac{1}{12}} \right)^3 = 20x^{\frac{3}{2(\log x + 1)}} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{4}} = 20x^{\frac{3}{2(\log x + 1)} + \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$20x^{\frac{3}{2(\log x + 1)} + \frac{1}{4}} = 200 \quad / : 20$$

$$x^{\frac{3}{2(\log x + 1)} + \frac{1}{4}} = 10 \quad / \log$$

$$\log x^{\frac{3}{2(\log x + 1)} + \frac{1}{4}} = \log 10$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{2(\log x + 1)} + \frac{1}{4} \right) \log x = 1$$

Smena: $\log x = t$

$$\left(\frac{3}{2(t + 1)} + \frac{1}{4} \right) t = 1$$

$$\frac{3t}{2(t + 1)} + \frac{t}{4} = 1 \quad / \cdot 4(t + 1)$$

$$6t + t^2 + t = 4t + 4$$

$$t^2 + 3t - 4 = 0$$

$$t_1 = -4$$

$$t_2 = 1$$

$$(1) \log x = -4 \Rightarrow x = 10^{-4} = 0,0001$$

$$(2) \log x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 10$$

b) 3. član u razvoju binoma $(x + x^{\log x})^5$ bude 1000000

rešenje:

$$T_3 = \binom{5}{2} x^3 (x^{\log x})^2 = \frac{5 \cdot 4}{2 \cdot 1} x^3 x^{2 \log x} = 10 x^{3+2 \log x}$$

$$10 x^{3+2 \log x} = 1000000 \quad / : 10$$

$$x^{3+2 \log x} = 100000 \quad / \log$$

$$\log x^{3+2 \log x} = \log 10^5$$

$$(3 + 2 \log x) \log x = 5 \log 10$$

$$\text{Smena: } \log x = t$$

$$(3 + 2t)t = 5$$

$$2t^2 + 3t - 5 = 0$$

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 40}}{4} = \frac{-3 \pm 7}{4}$$

$$t_1 = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$t_2 = 1$$

$$(1) \log x = -\frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow x = 10^{-\frac{5}{2}} = \sqrt{10^{-5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10^5}} = \frac{1}{10^2 \sqrt{10}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{1000}$$

$$(2) \log x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 10$$

c) 6. član u razvoju binoma $\left(2^{\log_2 \sqrt{9^{x-1}+7}} + 2^{-\frac{1}{5} \log_2 (3^{x-1}+1)}\right)^7$ bude jednak 84.

rešenje:

$$T_3 = \binom{7}{5} x^3 \left(2^{\log_2 \sqrt{9^{x-1}+7}}\right)^2 \left(2^{-\frac{1}{5} \log_2 (3^{x-1}+1)}\right)^5 = \binom{7}{2} 2^{2 \log_2 \sqrt{9^{x-1}+7}} \cdot 2^{-\log_2 (3^{x-1}+1)} =$$

$$= \frac{7 \cdot 6}{2 \cdot 1} \cdot 2^{2 \log_2 \sqrt{9^{x-1}+7} - \log_2 (3^{x-1}+1)} = 21 \cdot 2^{2 \log_2 \sqrt{9^{x-1}+7} - \log_2 (3^{x-1}+1)}$$

$$21 \cdot 2^{2 \log_2 \sqrt{9^{x-1}+7} - \log_2 (3^{x-1}+1)} = 84 \quad / : 21$$

$$2^{2 \log_2 \sqrt{9^{x-1}+7} - \log_2 (3^{x-1}+1)} = 4 \quad / \log_2$$

$$\log_2 2^{2 \log_2 \sqrt{9^{x-1}+7} - \log_2 (3^{x-1}+1)} = \log_2 4$$

$$\left(2 \log_2 (9^{x-1} + 7)^{1/2} - \log_2 (3^{x-1} + 1)\right) \log_2 2 = \log_2 4$$

$$\log_2(9^{x-1} + 7) - \log_2(3^{x-1} + 1) = \log_2 4$$

$$\log_2 \frac{(9^{x-1} + 7)}{(3^{x-1} + 1)} = \log_2 4$$

$$\frac{(9^{x-1} + 7)}{(3^{x-1} + 1)} = 4$$

$$9^{x-1} + 7 = 4(3^{x-1} + 1)$$

$$\frac{9^x}{9} + 7 = 4\left(\frac{3^x}{3} + 1\right)$$

$$\frac{3^{2x}}{9} + 7 = 4\left(\frac{3^x}{3} + 1\right)$$

Smena: $3^x = t > 0$

$$\frac{t^2}{9} + 7 = \frac{4t}{3} + 4 \quad / \cdot 9$$

$$t^2 + 63 = 12t + 36$$

$$t^2 - 12t + 27 = 0$$

$$t_1 = 9$$

$$t_2 = 3$$

$$(1) 3^x = 9 \Rightarrow 3^x = 3^2 \Rightarrow x = 2$$

$$(2) 3^x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

d) 4. član u razvoju binoma $\left(10^{\log\sqrt{x}} + 10^{-\frac{1}{\log x}}\right)^7$ jednak 3500000

rešenje:

$$T_4 = \binom{7}{3} \left(10^{\log\sqrt{x}}\right)^4 \left(10^{-\frac{1}{\log x}}\right)^3 = \frac{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} \cdot 10^{4\log x^{1/2}} \cdot 10^{-\frac{3}{\log x}} = 35 \cdot 10^{2\log x - \frac{3}{\log x}}$$

$$35 \cdot 10^{2\log x - \frac{3}{\log x}} = 3500000 \quad / : 35$$

$$10^{2\log x - \frac{3}{\log x}} = 100000 \quad / \log$$

$$\log 10^{2\log x - \frac{3}{\log x}} = \log 100000$$

$$\left(2\log x - \frac{3}{\log x}\right) \log 10 = \log 10^5$$

$$2\log x - \frac{3}{\log x} = 5$$

$$\text{Smena: } \log x = t$$

$$2t - \frac{3}{t} = 5 \quad / \cdot t$$

$$2t^2 - 3 = 5t$$

$$2t^2 - 5t - 3 = 0$$

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 + 24}}{4} = \frac{5 \pm 7}{4}$$

$$t_1 = 3 \quad t_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(1) \log x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 10^3 = 1000$$

$$(2) \log x = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = 10^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$$

7. Ako je u razvijenom obliku binoma $(x + y)^n$, drugi član 240, treći 720 a četvrti 1080 odrediti x, y i n .

rešenje:

$$T_2 = \binom{n}{1} x^{n-1} y = nx^{n-1}y$$

$$nx^{n-1}y = 240$$

$$T_3 = \binom{n}{2} x^{n-2} y^2 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} x^{n-2} y^2$$

$$\frac{n(n-1)}{2} x^{n-2} y^2 = 720 \Rightarrow n(n-1)x^{n-2}y^2 = 1440$$

$$T_4 = \binom{n}{3} x^{n-3} y^3 = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6} x^{n-3} y^3$$

$$\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6} x^{n-3} y^3 = 1080 \Rightarrow n(n-1)(n-2)x^{n-3}y^3 = 6480$$

SISTEM JEDNAČINA:

$$nx^{n-1}y = 240 \quad (1)$$

$$n(n-1)x^{n-2}y^2 = 1440 \quad (2)$$

$$n(n-1)(n-2)x^{n-3}y^3 = 6480 \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{(2)}{(1)} \Rightarrow \frac{n(n-1)x^{n-2}y^2}{nx^{n-1}y} = \frac{1440}{240} \Rightarrow (n-1)\frac{y}{x} = 6 \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{(3)}{(2)} \Rightarrow \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)x^{n-3}y^3}{n(n-1)x^{n-2}y^2} = \frac{6480}{1440} \Rightarrow (n-2)\frac{y}{x} = \frac{9}{2} \quad (5)$$

Iz (4) i (5):

$$(n-2)\frac{y}{x} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$(n-1)\frac{y}{x} - \frac{y}{x} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$6 - \frac{y}{x} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{3}{2}$$

Zamenom u (4)

$$(n-1)\frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{2} \Rightarrow n-2 = 3 \Rightarrow n = 5$$

$$5x^4y = 240$$

$$x^4y = 48$$

$$x^4 \cdot \frac{3}{2}x = 48$$

$$x^5 = 48 \cdot \frac{2}{3}$$

$$x^5 = 32 = 2^5$$

$$x = 2$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{y}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$y = 3$$

8. Dokazati da je zbir svih binomnih koeficijenata u razvoju binoma jednak 2^n .

Rešenje:

Zbir binomnih koeficijenata je :

$$\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} + \dots + \binom{n}{n}$$

Ovaj zbir se dobija razvojem binoma $(1+1)^n$.

Odnosno

$$\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} = (1+1)^n = 2^n$$

