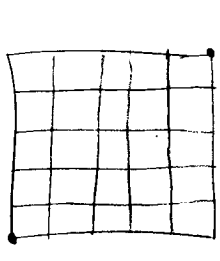
Resumo 1 Monitor - Jean Lucas - jean.stendoff@gmail.com

(I)



$\alpha_{5\times5}$ =

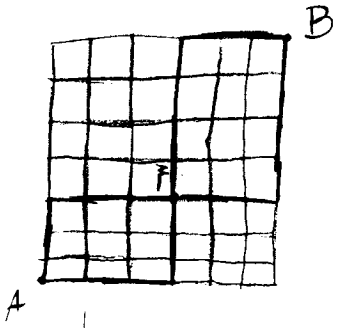
Chegar a B de A: DDDDDCCCCC ; $\begin{cases} D: \text{"direita"} \\ C: \text{"cima"} \end{cases}$

$\therefore \dfrac{(\#(D)+\#(C))!}{\#(D)!\ \#(C)!}$ (♂)

$\#(k)$: "nº de k's"

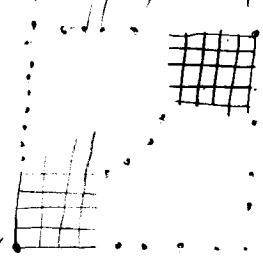
Neste caso: $\dfrac{10!}{5!5!} = \binom{10}{5}$; (♂) em $\alpha_{m\times n} \Rightarrow \dfrac{(m+n)!}{m!\,n!}$

(II)



Chegar a B de A passando por ξ.

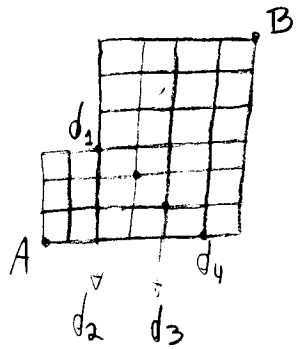
Definimos $R(\alpha;\beta)$ como sendo um retângulo m×n da forma:



; desta maneira, nos basta calcular (♂) para $R(A;\xi)$ e multiplicar esse valor por (♂) de $R(\xi;B)$:

$$\frac{6!}{3!3!} \cdot \frac{7!}{3!4!}$$

(III)



Chegar a B de A.

Neste caso, fazemos (♂) para $R(A;d_i)$ multiplicado por (♂) de $R(d_i;B)$, e somamos para cada i=1;...;4:

$$\underbrace{\frac{5!}{2!3!} \cdot \frac{7!}{3!4!}}_{i=1} + \frac{5!}{2!3!} \cdot \frac{7!}{3!4!}$$

$$+ \frac{5!}{1!4!} \cdot \frac{7!}{2!5!}$$

$$+ \underbrace{\frac{5!}{0!5!} \cdot \frac{7!}{1!6!}}_{i=4}$$