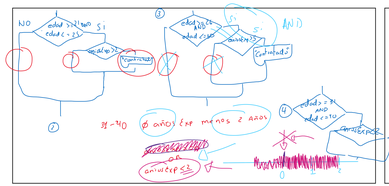
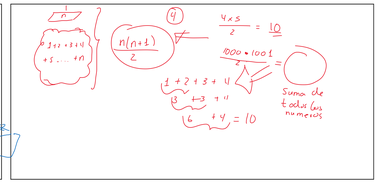
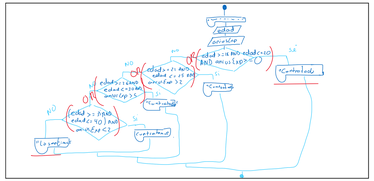
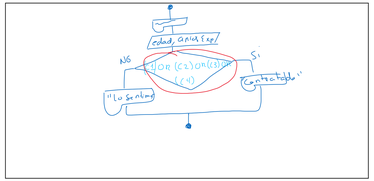
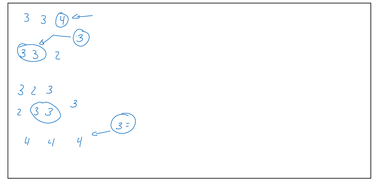
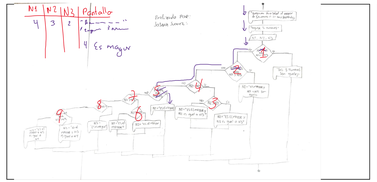


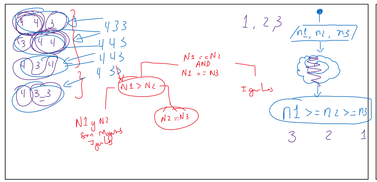

n(n+1)/2
1 + 2 + 3 + 4
3 ↔ 7
6 + 4 = 10
Suma de todos los numeros

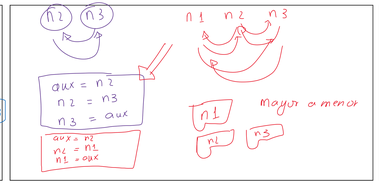


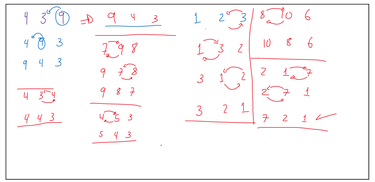


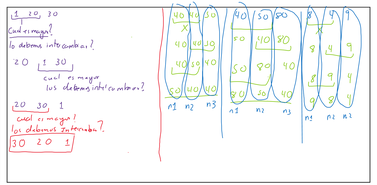


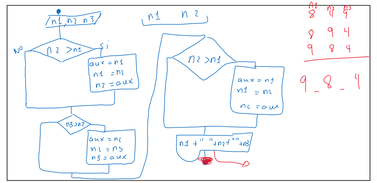


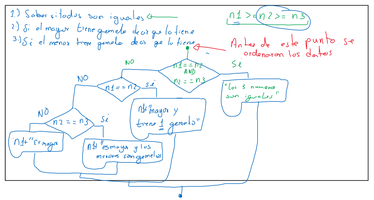

n1, n2, n3
n1 >= n2 >= n3

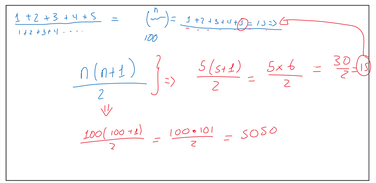

aux = n2
n2 = n3
n3 = aux
mayor o menor

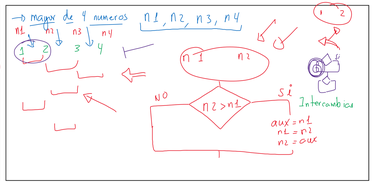


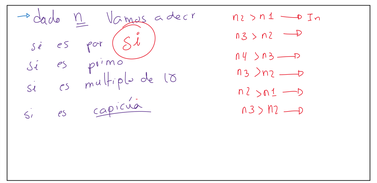


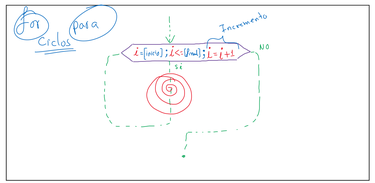

n1, n2, n3
n2 > n3
aux = n2
n2 = n3
n3 = aux
n1 > n2
aux = n1
n1 = n2
n2 = aux
n1 + " " + n2 + " " + n3

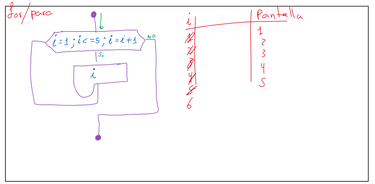

1) Saber si todos son iguales
2) si el mayor tiene generado dos que lo tiene
3) si el menor tiene generado dos que lo tiene
Antes de este punto se ordenaron los datos
n1 > n2 >= n3

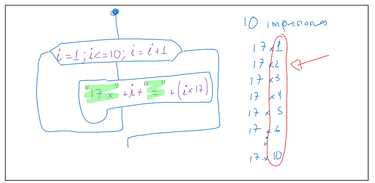

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 15
n(n+1)/2 => 5(5+1)/2 = 5x6/2 = 30/2 = 15
100(100+1)/2 = 100x101/2 = 5050

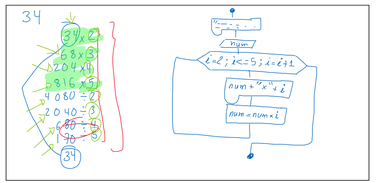

mayor de 4 numeros
n1, n2, n3, n4
n2 > n1
si
Intercambio
aux = n1
n1 = n2
n2 = aux

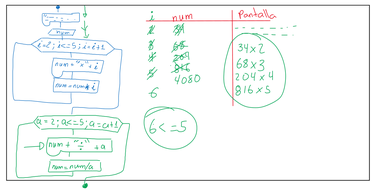

dado n
Vamos a decir
si es por 5 si
si es primo
si es multiplo de 10
si es capicua
n2 > n1 → In
n3 > n2 →
n4 > n3 →
n3 > n2 →
n2 > n1 →
n3 > n2 →

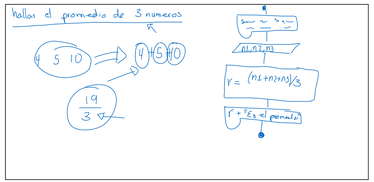

for
Ciclos
para
Incremento
i=1;i<=5;i=i+1

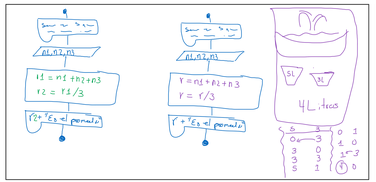

dos/poco
i=1;i<=5;i=i+1
Pantalla

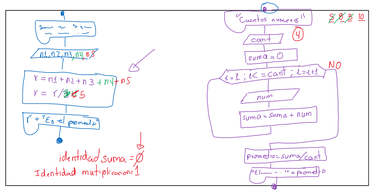

i=1;i<=10;i=i+1
10 impresiones

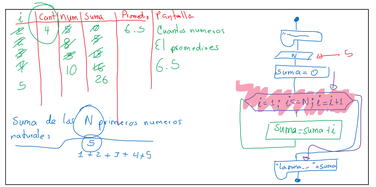

34
num
i=2;i<=5;i=i+1
num+"x"+i
num=num*i

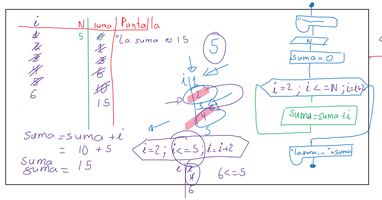

i
num
Pantalla
34x2
68x3
204x4
816x5
6<=5


Hallar el promedio de 3 numeros
4 5 10
19/3
r = (n1+n2+n3)/3


n1,n2,n3
r1 = n1+n2+n3
r2 = r1/3
r = (n1+n2+n3)/3
4 L. tecos


n1,n2,n3,n4,n5
r = n1+n2+n3+n4+n5
identidad suma = 0
Identidad multiplicacion 1
"Cuantos numeros"
cant
suma = 0
i=1;i<=cant;i=i+1
num
suma = suma + num
promedio = suma/cant
"El prom" + promedio


i
Cant
num
Suma
Promedio
Pantalla
Cuantos numeros
El promedio es
6.5
Suma de los N primeros numeros naturales
1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5
suma = 0
i=1;i<=N;i=i+1
suma = suma + i


i
N
suma
Pantalla
"La suma es 15"
suma = suma + i
suma = 10 + 5
suma = 15
i=2;i<=N;i=i+1
suma = suma + i
"La suma es" + suma
i=2;i<=5;i=i+2
6<=5

i=1;i<N;i=i+1
N
i
Suma
2 + 6 = 216