



1) Muestra que

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

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{(3i-2)(3i+1)} \right) = \frac{n}{3n+1}$$

Prueba por inducción

Paso base:  $n = 1$

$$\frac{1}{(3(1)-2)(3(1)+1)} = \frac{1}{3(1)+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{(3-2)(3+1)} = \frac{1}{3+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{(1)(4)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \checkmark$$

Paso inductivo:

$$P(n) \rightarrow P(n+1) \quad n=k$$

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

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{1 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 7} + \dots + \frac{1}{(3n-2)(3n+1)}}_{= \frac{n}{3n+1}} + \frac{1}{(3(n+1)-2)(3(n+1)+1)} =$$
$$= \frac{n}{3n+1} + \frac{1}{(3(n+1)-2)(3(n+1)+1)}$$

$$= \frac{n}{3n+1} + \frac{1}{(3n+3-2)(3n+3+1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{n}{(3n+1)} + \frac{1}{(3n+1)(3n+4)} \\
&= \frac{1}{(3n+1)} \left( n + \frac{1}{3n+4} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{(3n+1)} \left( \frac{n(3n+4)}{(3n+4)} + \frac{1}{3n+4} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{(3n+1)} \left( \frac{3n^2 + 4n + 1}{(3n+4)} \right) \\
&= \frac{3n^2 + 4n + 1}{(3n+1)(3n+4)} = \frac{3n^2 + 4n + 1}{9n^2 + 12n + 3n + 4} \\
&= \frac{3n^2 + 4n + 1}{9n^2 + 15n + 4} = \frac{\cancel{(3n+1)}(n+1)}{\cancel{(3n+1)}(3n+4)} \\
&= \frac{n+1}{3n+3+1} = \frac{n+1}{3(n+1)+1} \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

2) Forma recursiva  $P_m(n)$ . Producto entero de  $m$   $n$ .

$n \times m$  es  $n$  sumado a sí mismo  $m$  veces

$5 \times 3$  5 sumado a sí mismo 3 veces  
 $\overbrace{5 + 5 + 5}^3$

Caso base: cuando el  $qr$  usemos como contador se vuelva 0 devolveremos 1

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def mult(n, m):
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    if (m <= 0):
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        return 0
```

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    return n + mult(n, m-1)
```

mult(5, 3)

