

ALGUNAS SUMATORIAS

$$1) \quad \sum_{j=1}^n j = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$2) \quad \sum_{j=1}^n j^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

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

$$4) \quad \sum_{j=1}^n j^4 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)(3n^2+3n-1)}{30}$$

$$5) \quad \sum_{j=0}^n 2^j = 2^{n+1} - 1$$

$$6) \quad \sum_{j=0}^n x^j = \frac{x^{n+1} - 1}{x - 1}$$

$$7) \quad \sum_{j=1}^n j2^j = (n-1)2^{n+1} + 2$$

$$8) \sum_{j=1}^n jx^j = \frac{x + x \left(\frac{1-x^n}{1-x} \right) - x^{n+1}n}{(1-x)}$$

$$S = \sum_{j=1}^n jx^j$$

$$S = x + \sum_{j=2}^n jx^j$$

$$S = x + x \sum_{j=2}^n jx^{j-1}$$

$$S = x + x \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} (j+1)x^j$$

$$S = x + x \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} jx^j + x \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} x^j$$

$$S = x + x \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} jx^j + x \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} x^j + x nx^n - x nx^n$$

$$S = x + x \sum_{j=1}^n jx^j + x \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} x^j - x^{n+1}n$$

$$S = x + x S + x \left(\frac{1-x^n}{1-x} \right) - x^{n+1}n$$

$$S - xS = x + x \left(\frac{1-x^n}{1-x} \right) - x^{n+1}n$$

$$S(1-x) = x + x \left(\frac{1-x^n}{1-x} \right) - x^{n+1}n$$

$$S = \frac{x + x \left(\frac{1-x^n}{1-x} \right) - x^{n+1}n}{(1-x)}$$

$$9) \sum_{i=2}^n \lfloor \log_2 i \rfloor = \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} j * 2^j + (n - 2^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor} + 1) * \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor$$

i	$\lfloor \log_2 i \rfloor$	Nro. de veces que se suma $\lfloor \log_2 i \rfloor$
2	1	$2 * 1$
3	1	
4	2	$2^2 * 2$
5	2	
6	2	
7	2	
8	3	$2^3 * 3$
...	...	
15	3	
16	4	$(20 - 16 + 1) * 4 = 20$
17	4	
...	...	
n = 20	4	

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor - 1} j * 2^j$$

+

$$(n - 2^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor} + 1) * \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor$$

Bibliografía

Cormen, Leiserson, Rivest y Stein (2009). *Apéndice A: Summations* en Introduction to Algorithms, 3er. Edición.