MATHEMATICAL REASONING Chapter 16, 17 & 18





FEED BACK



SERIES I

$$1+2+3+...+n=?$$



$$11 + 18 + 25 + 32 + \dots + 214$$

Recordemos:

$$S.A. = \left(\frac{t_1 + t_n}{2}\right)n$$

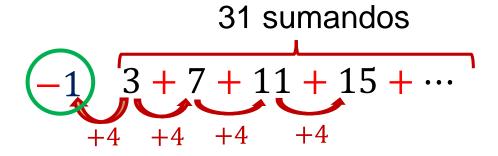
$$t_n = 7n + 4$$
 $S = \left(\frac{11 + 25}{2}\right)$
 $214 = 7n + 4$ $S = (225)15$

$$30 = n$$
 $S = 3375$





Sabrina comió chocolates durante todo el mes de diciembre; así el primer día comió 3 chocolates, el segundo día 7 chocolates, el tercer día 11 chocolates, el cuarto día 15 chocolates así sucesivamente. ¿Cuántos chocolates comió Sabrina en el mes de diciembre?



$$t_n = 4n - 1$$
 $t_{31} = 4(31) - 1$
 $t_{31} = 123$

$$S = \left(\frac{3 + 123}{2}\right)^{31}$$

$$S = (63)31$$

$$S = 1953$$





Calcule:

$$S = 3^3 - 1 + 4^3 - 3 + 5^3 - 5 + 6^3 - 7 + \cdots$$

Resolución:

20 términos

$$S = (3^{3} + 4^{3} + 5^{3} + \dots + 12^{3}) - (1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots)$$
10 términos
10 términos

Recordemos:

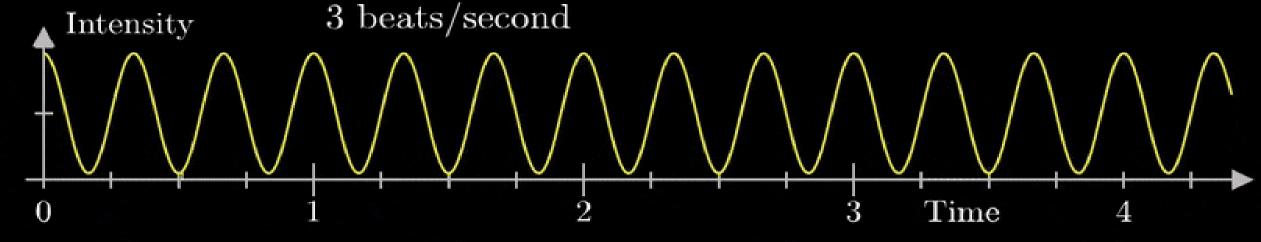
$$S = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2$$

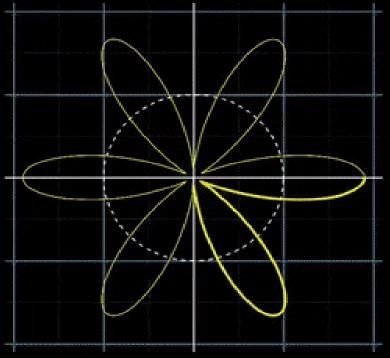
$$S = \left(\frac{12(13)}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2(3)}{2}\right)^2 - (10)^2$$
Recordemos:
$$S = n^2$$

$$S = 6084 - 9 - 100$$

$$S = 5975$$

$$S=n^2$$





SERIES II



Calcule:

$$S = 2 + 6 + 18 + 54 + \cdots$$

80 términos

Recordemos:

$$S = \frac{t_1(q^n - 1)}{q - 1}$$

$$S = 2 + 6 + 18 + 54 + \cdots$$

$$S = \frac{2(3^{80} - 1)}{3 - 1}$$

$$S = \frac{2(3^{80} - 1)}{2}$$

$$\therefore (3^{80}-1)$$



Calcule el valor de la serie

$$S = \frac{32}{81} + \frac{8}{27} + \frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{32} + \dots \infty$$

Hallando la razón geométrica:

$$q = \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{\frac{1}{6}} \longrightarrow q = \frac{6}{8} \longrightarrow q = \frac{3}{4}$$

Recordemos:

$$S_{\infty} = \frac{t_1}{1-q}$$

$$S = \frac{32}{81} + \frac{8}{27} + \frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{32} + \dots \infty$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$$

$$S_{\infty} = \frac{\frac{32}{81}}{1 - \frac{3}{4}} \longrightarrow S_{\infty} = \frac{\frac{32}{81}}{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$S_{\infty} = \frac{128}{81}$$



Calcule:
$$S = 2 + 6 + 12 + \cdots + 650$$

Resolución:

Descomponiendo los números convenientemente.

$$S = 2 + 6 + 12 + 20 + \dots + 650$$

$$S = 1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + 3 \times 4 + 4 \times 5 + \dots + 25 \times 26 \implies n = 25$$

Recordemos:

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

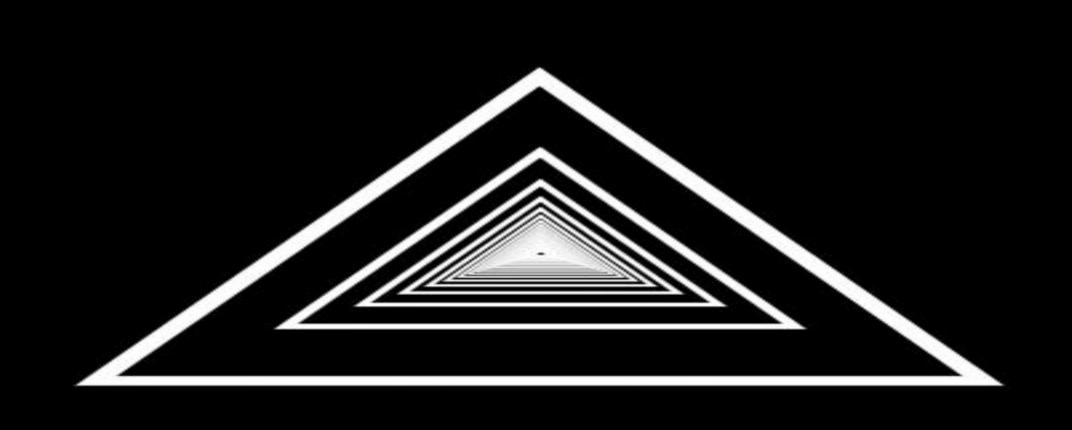
Remplazando:

$$S = \frac{25(26)(27)}{3} \longrightarrow S = 650(9)$$

$$S = 5850$$

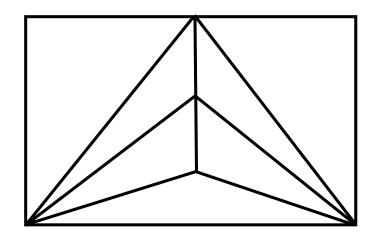


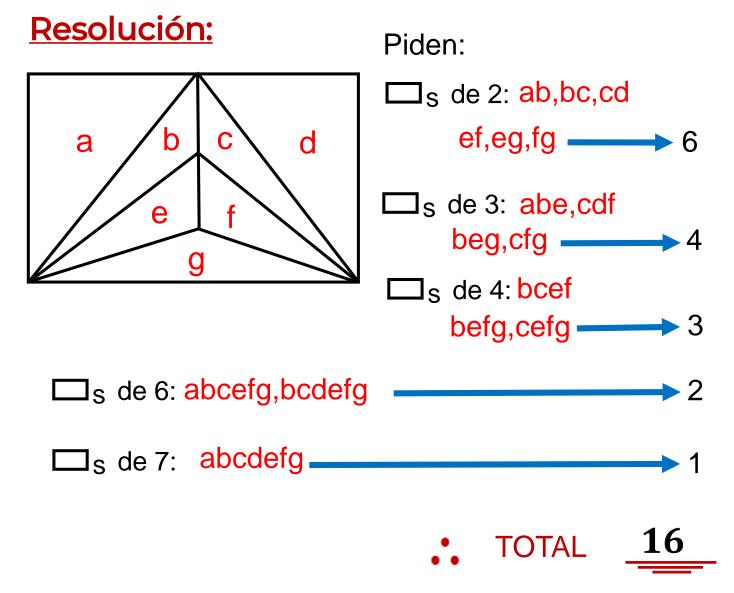
CONTEO DE FIGURAS





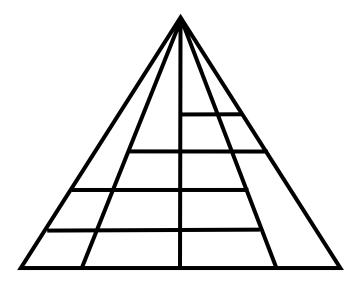
Halle el número total de cuadriláteros en la siguiente figura:







¿Cuántos triángulos hay en total?



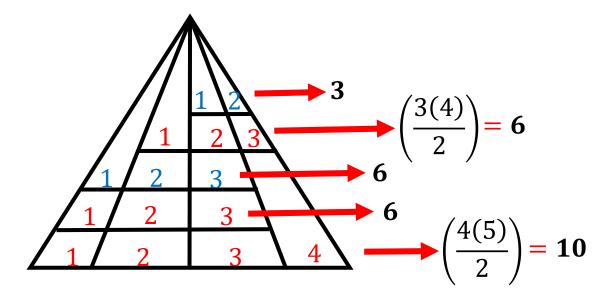
Recordemos:

Número de triángulos:

$$\left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)$$

n = número de espacios

Resolución:



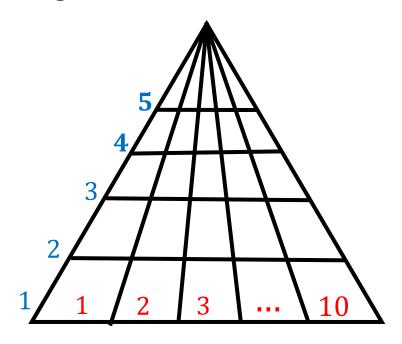
Total triángulos:

$$3+6+6+6+10=31$$

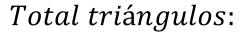
.. Total : 31

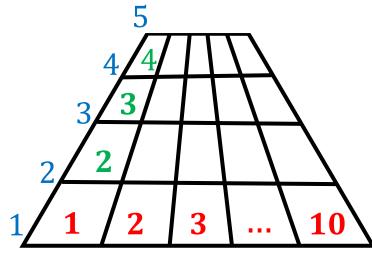


Calcule la diferencia entre el número de cuadriláteros y triángulos.



Resolución:





$$\left(\frac{10(11)}{2}\right)5$$

$$(55)5 = 275$$

Total cuadriláteros:

verticales: horizontales:

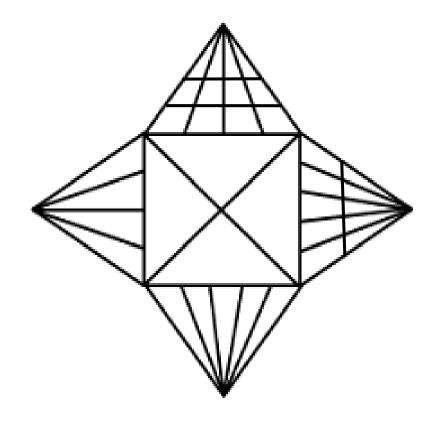
$$\frac{10(11)}{2} \times \frac{4(5)}{2}$$

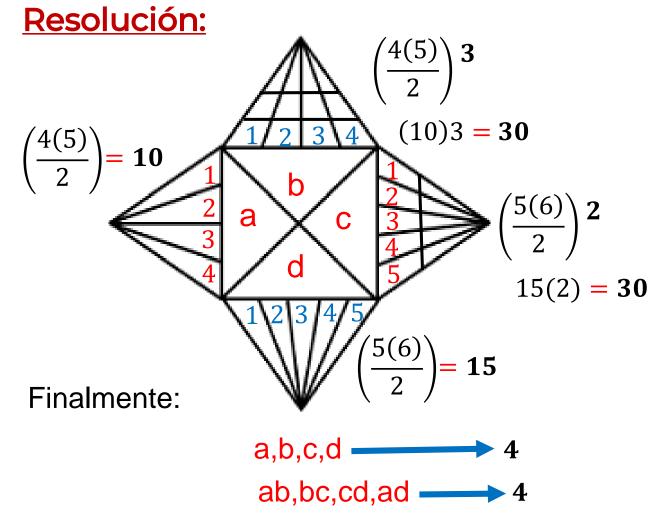
$$55 \times 10 = 550$$

Piden:
$$550 - 275 = 275$$

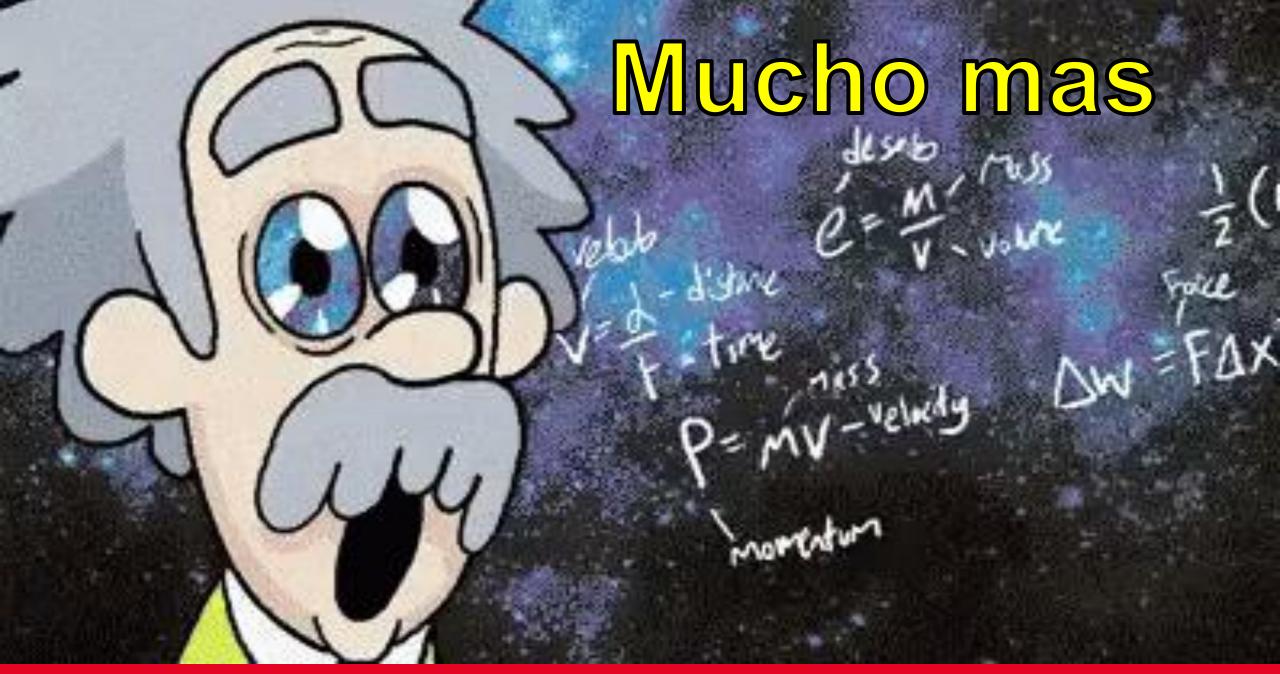


¿Cuántos triángulos hay en total?





• Total triángulos:
$$+30+15+10+8 = 93$$





Halle el valor de la siguiente serie:

$$S = 4 + 14 + 36 + 76 + 140 + \dots$$
20 términos

Resolución:

Dándole forma convenientemente:

$$4 \longrightarrow 1^{3} + 3$$

$$14 \longrightarrow 2^{3} + 6$$

$$36 \longrightarrow 3^{3} + 9$$

$$76 \longrightarrow 4^{3} + 12$$

$$140 \longrightarrow 5^{3} + 15$$

$$tn = n^{3} + 3n$$

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

$$S_{20} = \left(\frac{20(21)}{2}\right)^2 + 3\frac{20(21)}{2}$$

$$S_{20} = (210)^2 + 3(210)$$

$$S_{20} = 44100 + 630$$

$$S_{20} = 44730$$
• 44730



Calcule la suma total del siguiente arreglo:

$$2 + 4 + 6 + 8 + \cdots + 40$$
 $4 + 6 + 8 + \cdots + 40$
 $6 + 8 + \cdots + 40$
 $38 + 40$

Recordemos:

$$S_n = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

Resolución:

Piden la suma total del arreglo.

$$S = 1(2) + 2(4) + 3(6) + 4(8) + \dots + 20(40)$$

$$S = 1(1 \cdot 2) + 2(2 \cdot 2) + 3(3 \cdot 2) + 4(4 \cdot 2) \dots + 20(20 \cdot 2)$$

$$S = 1^{2} \cdot 2 + 2^{2} \cdot 2 + 3^{2} \cdot 2 + 4^{2} \cdot 2 + \dots + 20^{2} \cdot 2$$

$$S = 2(1^{2} + 2^{2} + 3^{2} + 4^{2} + \dots + 20^{2})$$

$$S = 2 \left(\frac{\frac{10}{20(21)(41)}}{6_2} \right)$$

$$S = 2(2870)$$

$$S = 5740$$



Si a los términos de la serie: $S = 2 + 5 + 8 + 11 + \cdots$

Se le agrega 1; 2; 3; 4; ... respectivamente, de tal manera que la suma de la nueva serie sea igual a 1830. ¿Cuántos términos tiene la serie original?

Resolución:

De los datos:

$$S = 2 + 5 + 8 + 11 + \cdots$$

$$S = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \cdots$$

$$S = 3 + 7 + 11 + 15 + \cdots$$

$$S = 3 + 7 + 11 + 15 + \cdots + (4n - 1)$$

$$\left(\frac{3+4n-1}{2}\right)n = 1830$$

$$\left(\frac{4n+2}{2}\right)n = 1830$$

$$(2n+1)n = 1830$$

$$2n^2 + n = 1830$$

$$n = 30$$