Matemáticas Discretas

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- * Definición de sucesión
- * Progresión aritmética
- * Progresión geométrica
- * Sumatorias

Indique el número que falta en cada una de las siguientes listas de términos:

- 2, 6, 18, 54, 162, ? \ 86

Indique el número que falta en cada una de las siguientes listas de términos:

- 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, **21**
- 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, **23**
- 2, 6, 18, 54, 162, **486**
- 1, 2, 6, 42, 1806, **3263442**

Indique el número que falta en cada una de las siguientes listas de términos:

- 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, **21**. 8+13=21
- 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, **23**. 19+4=23
- 2, 6, 18, 54, 162, **486**. 162 · 3=486
- 1, 2, 6, 42, 1806, **3263442**. 1806 · 1807 = 3263442

- $0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21. a_n = ?$
- 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23
- 2, 6, 18, 54, 162, 486
- 1, 2, 6, 42, 1806, 3263442

- 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21. $a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}$, donde $a_1 = 0$ y $a_2 = 1$
- 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23
- 2, 6, 18, 54, 162, 486
- 1, 2, 6, 42, 1806, 3263442

- 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21. $a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}$, donde $a_1 = 0$ y $a_2 = 1$
- 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23. $a_n = a_{n-1} + 4$, donde $a_1 = 3$
- 2, 6, 18, 54, 162, 486. Qn = 3Qn 1 Q1 = 2
- 1, 2, 6, 42, 1806, 3263442. $Q_{1-1} (Q_{n-1}) (Q_{n-1} + 1)$

- 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21. $a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}$, donde $a_1 = 0$ y $a_2 = 1$
- 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23. $a_n = a_{n-1} + 4$, donde $a_1 = 3$
- 2, 6, 18, 54, 162, 486. $a_n = a_{n-1} \cdot 3$, donde $a_1 = 2$
- 1, 2, 6, 42, 1806, 3263442.

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- 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23. $a_n = a_{n-1} + 4$, donde $a_1 = 3$
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- 1, 2, 6, 42, 1806, 3263442. $a_n = a_{n-1} \cdot (a_{n-1} + 1)$, donde $a_1 = 1$

Las siguientes son sucesiones:

- $\{a_n=a_{n-1}+a_{n-2}, donde a_1=0, a_2=1\}$
- $\{a_n = a_{n-1} + 4, \text{ donde } a_1 = 3\}$
- $\{a_n = a_{n-1} \cdot 3, \text{ donde } a_1 = 2\}$
- $\{a_n = a_{n-1} \cdot (a_{n-1} + 1), donde a_1 = 1\}$

Las siguientes son sucesiones:

- $\{a_n=a_{n-1}+a_{n-2}, donde\ a_1=0, a_2=1\}$ Lista de elementos: 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, ...
- {a_n=a_{n-1}+4, donde a₁=3}
 Lista de elementos 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, ...
- {a_n=a_{n-1}·3, donde a₁=2}
 Lista de elementos: 2, 6, 18, 54, 162, 486, ...
- $\{a_n=a_{n-1}\cdot(a_{n-1}+1), donde\ a_1=1\}$ Lista de elementos: 1, 2, 6, 42, 1806, 3263442,

. . .

Indique la sucesión para cada una de las siguientes listas de elementos: 0.5, 8, 11, 14, 17 0.5, 0.5, 0.5

$$Q_{n=}^{(1)} = Q_{n-1} + 3$$
 $Q_{1=} = 5$

Indique la sucesión para cada una de las siguientes listas de elementos:

• 5, 8, 11, 14, 17.
$$\{a_n = a_{n-1} + 3, donde a_1 = 5\}$$

• 2, -2, 2, -2, 2.
$$\{a_n = a_{n-1} \cdot (-1), donde a_1 = 2\}$$

• 1, 2, 2, 4, 8, 32, 256.
$$\{a_n = a_{n-1} \cdot a_{n-2}, donde \ a_1 = 1\}$$

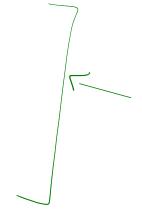
$$\{a_n = a_{n-1} \cdot a_{n-2}, donde \ a_1 = 1\}$$

Muestre la lista de elementos de las siguientes sucesiones dada por a_1 , a_2 , a_3 , a_4

•
$$\{a_n=1/n\} = \{4, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}\}$$

•
$$\{a_n=3 \cdot 2^n\}$$
 = $\{6, 12, 24, 48\}$

•
$$\{a_n = -1 + 4 \cdot n\} = \{3, 7, 14, 15\}$$



Muestre la lista de elementos de las siguientes sucesiones dada por a_1 , a_2 , a_3 , a_4

- $\{a_n=1/n\}$. 1, 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, ...
- $\{a_n=3 \cdot 2^n\}$. 6, 12, 24, 48, ...
- $\{a_n = -1 + 4 \cdot n\}$. 3, 7, 11, 15, ...

Considere la sucesión $\{a_n=2\cdot 3^n\}$ cuya lista de términos es 6, 18, 54, 162, 486,...

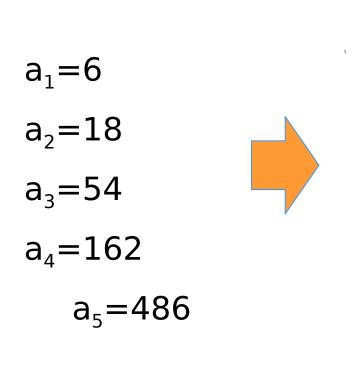
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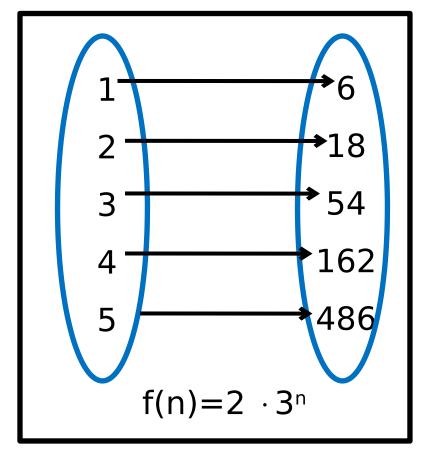
$$a_1 = 6$$
 $a_2 = 18$
 $a_3 = 54$

$$a_4 = 162$$

$$a_5 = 486$$

Considere la sucesión $\{a_n=2\cdot 3^n\}$ cuya lista de términos es 6, 18, 54, 162, 486,...





Considere la sucesión $\{a_n=2\cdot 3^n\}$ cuya lista de términos es 2, 6, 18, 54, 162, ...



Considere la sucesión $\{a_n=2\cdot 3^n\}$ cuya lista de términos es 2, 6, 18, 54, 162, ...

$$a_0 = 2$$

$$a_1 = 6$$

$$a_2 = 18$$

$$a_3 = 54$$

$$a_4 = 162$$

Considere la sucesión $\{a_n=2\cdot 3^n\}$ cuya lista de términos es 2, 6, 18, 54, 162, ...

$$a_0=2$$

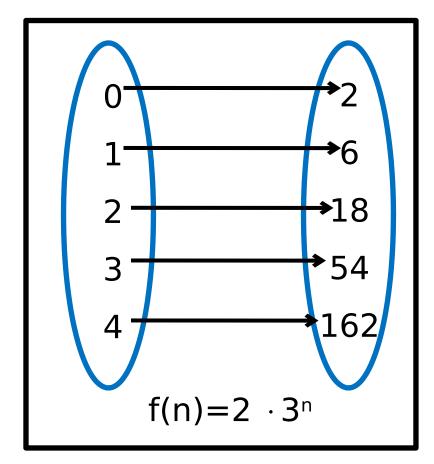
$$a_1 = 6$$

$$a_2 = 18$$

$$a_3 = 54$$

$$a_4 = 162$$





Considere la sucesión $\{a_n=2\cdot 3^n\}$ cuya lista de términos es 18, 54, 162, 486, ...

Considere la sucesión $\{a_n=2\cdot 3^n\}$ cuya lista de términos es 18, 54, 162, 486, ...

$$a_2 = 18$$

$$a_3 = 54$$

$$a_4 = 162$$

$$a_5 = 486$$

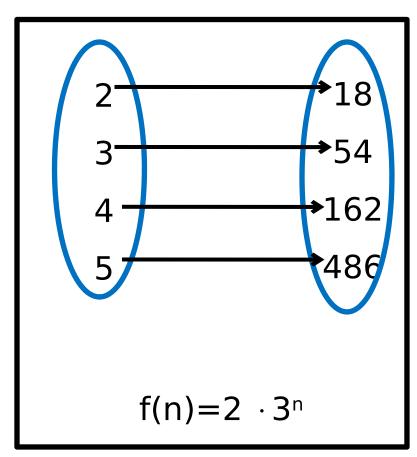
Considere la sucesión $\{a_n=2\cdot 3^n\}$ cuya lista de términos es 18, 54, 162, 486, ...

$$a_2 = 18$$
 $a_3 = 54$

$$a_4 = 162$$

$$a_5 = 486$$





Definición de sucesión

Una sucesión $\{a_n\}$ es una función de un subconjunto de los enteros a los términos de $\{a_n\}$

Indique el elemento que sigue en cada lista:

Indique el elemento que sigue en cada lista:

- 5, 11, 17, 23, 29, 35, 41, 47, 53, 59, 59+6=65
- \bullet -1, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 24+5=29
- 4, 2, 0, -2, -4, -6, -8, -8+(-2)=-10

• 5, 11, 17, 23, 29, 35, 41, 47, 53, 59, ...

• 5, 11, 17, 23, 29, 35, 41, 47, 53, 59, ...

$$11-5=6$$

$$17-11=6$$

```
5, 11, 17, 23, 29, 35, 41, 47, 53, 59, ...
11-5=6
17-11=6
23-17=6
29-23=6
```

• 5, 5+6, (5+6)+6, (5+6+6)+6, (5+6+6+6)+6, ...

```
• 5, 11, 17, 23, 29, 35, 41, 47, 53, 59, ...

11-5=6

17-11=6

23-17=6

29-23=6
```

• 5, 5+6, 5+6+6, 5+6+6+6, 5+6+6+6, ...

Stores y Sumatorias

- 5, 5+6, 5+6+6, 5+6+6+6, 5+6+6+6, ...
- 5+0.6, 5+1.6, 5+2.6, 5+3.6, 5+4.6, ...

```
5, 11, 17, 23, 29, 35, 41, 47, 53, 59, ...
11-5=6
17-11=6
23-17=6
29-23=6
5, 5+6, 5+6+6, 5+6+6+6, 5+6+6+6+6, ...
5+0.6, 5+1.6, 5+2.6, 5+3.6, 5+4.6, ...
```

• $a_n = 5 + n \cdot 6$

Progresión aritmética

```
Es una sucesión de la forma t, t+d, t+2d, t+3d, t+4d, ...
```

donde el **término inicial t** y la **diferencia** d son números reales

Progresión aritmética

Es una sucesión de la forma

$$t, t+d, t+2d, t+3d, t+4d, ...$$

donde el **término inicial t** y la **diferencia** d son números reales

· La progresión aritmética se puede expresar como

$$\{a_n = t + n \cdot d\}$$

$$0_0 = t$$

$$0_1 = t + d$$

$$0_2 = t + 2d$$

caso exprésalas en la forma
$$\{a_n = t + n \cdot d\}$$

• -1, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, ...

• 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 20, 23, 26, ...

• 4, 2, 0, -2, -4, -6, -8, ...

• 3, 6, 12, 24, 48, ...

• 3, 6, 12, 24, 48, ...

- -1, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, ... $\{a_n = -1 + n \cdot 5\}$
- 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 20, 23, 26, no es progresión aritmética
- 4, 2, 0, -2, -4, -6, -8, ...
- 3, 6, 12, 24, 48, ...

- -1, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, ... $\{a_n = -1 + n \cdot 5\}$
- 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 20, 23, 26, no es progresión aritmética
- 4, 2, 0, -2, -4, -6, -8, $\{a_n = 4 + n \cdot (-2)\}$
- 3, 6, 12, 24, 48, no es progresión aritmética

- 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, ... on = 2+20
- 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, ...
- 3, 1, -1, -3, -5, -7, ... Qn= 3 ~ 20
- 1/2, 3/2, 5/2, 5/1, 9/2, 11/2, ...

- 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, $\{a_n=2+n\cdot 2\}$
- 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, ...no es progresión aritmética
- 3, 1, -1, -3, -5, -7, ...
- 1/2, 3/2, 5/2, 5/1, 9/2, 11/2

- 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, $\{a_n=2+n\cdot 2\}$
- 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, ...no es progresión aritmética
- 3, 1, -1, -3, -5, -7, ... $\{a_n=3+n\cdot(-2)\}$
- 1/2, 3/2, 5/2, 5/1, 9/2, 11/2.no es progresión aritmética

Indique el elemento que sigue en cada lista:

- 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, ? 178
- 10, 50, 250, 1250, 6250, ? Gesons = 31250

Indique el elemento que sigue en cada lista:

- 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 64*2=128
- 10, 50, 250, 1250, 6250, 6250*5=31250

4, 8, 16, 32, 64, ...

4,8,16,32,64,...

$$16/8 \neq 2$$

$$32/16=2$$

```
4, 8, 16, 32, 64, ...
8/4=2
16/8=2
32/16=2
64/32=2
```

4, 4 · 2, 4 · 2 · 2, 4 · 2 · 2 · 2, 4 · 2 · 2 · 2 · 2

```
4, 8, 16, 32, 64, ...
8/4=2
16/8=2
32/16=2
64/32=2
4, 4 · 2, 4 · 2 · 2, 4 · 2 · 2 · 2, 4 · 2 · 2 · 2 · 2
```

• $4 \cdot 2^0$, $4 \cdot 2^1$, $4 \cdot 2^2$, $4 \cdot 2^3$, $4 \cdot 2^4$

```
• 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, ...
      8/4 = 2
       16/8 = 2
       32/16=2
       64/32=2

    4, 4 · 2, 4 · 2 · 2, 4 · 2 · 2 · 2, 4 · 2 · 2 · 2 · 2

• 4 \cdot 2^0, 4 \cdot 2^1, 4 \cdot 2^2, 4 \cdot 2^3, 4 \cdot 2^4
• \{a_n \neq 4 \mid 2^n\}
```

Progresión geométrica

Es una sucesión de la forma

donde el **término inicial t** y la **razón r** son números reales

Progresión geométrica

Es una sucesión de la forma

donde el **término inicial t** y la **razón r** son números reales

La progresión geométrica se puede expresar como

$$\{a_n = t \cdot r^n\}$$

Indique cuáles son progresiones geométricas y en tal caso exprésalas en la forma {a_n = t·rⁿ}

• 3, 6, 12, 25, 50, 100, 200, ...
$$\mathcal{O}_{2}$$
 \mathcal{O}_{3}

• 2, 2/3,
$$2/9$$
, 2/27, 2/81, ... $2 \times (\frac{1}{3})$

$$\frac{2}{\frac{3}{8}} = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{8}} = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{8}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{18}{54} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{81}{23} = \frac{54}{162} = \frac{1}{3}$$

- 10, 50, 250, 1250, 6250, ... $\{a_n = 10 \cdot 5^n\}$
- 3, 6, 12, 25, 50, 100, 200, ...no es progresión geométrica
- 1, 6, 8, 12, 25, ...
- 2, 2/3, 2/9, 2/27, 2/81, ...

- 10, 50, 250, 1250, 6250, ... $\{a_n = 10 \cdot 5^n\}$
- 3, 6, 12, 25, 50, 100, 200, ...no es progresión geométrica
- 1, 6, 8, 12, 25, no es progresión geométrica
- 2, 2/3, 2/9, 2/27, 2/81, ... $\{a_n = 2 \cdot (1/3)^n\}$

- -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, 6, ... NO
- 3, -3, 3, -3, ... 3×(-1)
- 1/2, 1/6, 1/12, 1/18, ... \(\frac{1}{3} \)

- 5, 10, 20, 40, $\{a_n = 5 \cdot 2^n\}$
- -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, 6, no es progresión geométrica
- 3, -3, 3, -3, ...
- 1/2, 1/6, 1/12, 1/18, ...

- 5, 10, 20, 40, $\{a_n = 5 \cdot 2^n\}$
- -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, 6, no es progresión geométrica
- 3, -3, 3, -3, $\{a_n = 3 \cdot (-1)^n\}$
- 1/2, 1/6, 1/12, 1/18, no es progresión geométrica

- Dadas las siguientes sucesiones indique cuáles son progresiones aritméticas y cuáles progresiones geométricas
- Exprese las progresiones aritméticas en la forma $\{a_n=t+n\cdot d\}$ y las geométricas en la forma $\{a_n=t\cdot r^n\}$

Sucesión	Progresió n aritmétic a	Progresió n geométri ca	No es ni progresión aritmética ni geométrica
-3, -7, -11, -15, -19,			
-2, -7/3, -8/3, -3, -10/3,			
3, 12, 48, 192, 768,			

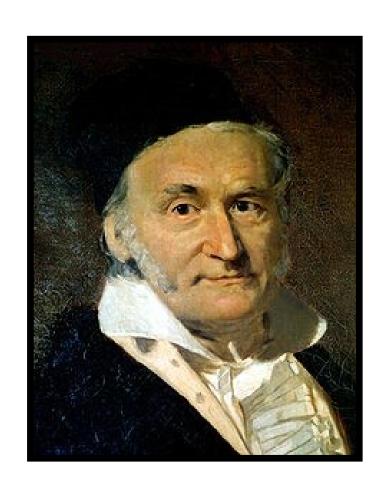
- Dadas las siguientes sucesiones indique cuáles son progresiones aritméticas y cuáles progresiones geométricas
- Exprese las progresiones aritméticas en la forma $\{a_n=t+n\cdot d\}$ y las geométricas en la forma $\{a_n=t\cdot r^n\}$

Sucesión	Progresión aritmética	Progresió n geométric a	No es ni progresión aritmética ni geométrica
-3, -7, -11, -15, -19,	$\{a_n = -3 + n \cdot (-4)\}$		
-2, -7/3, -8/3, -3, -10/3,	$\{a_n = -2 + n \cdot (-1/3)\}$		
3, 12, 48, 192, 768,		$\{a_n=3\cdot 4^n\}$	

Sumatorias

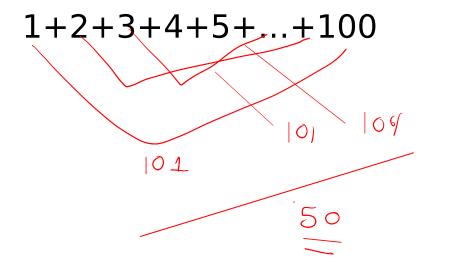
Carl Friedrich Gauss

- Contribuyó a la teoría de números, estadística, astronomía y óptica
- Encontró la fórmula para la sumatoria de 1 a n en una asignación de clase de primaria
- Inventó la aritmética modular



1777-1855

Calcular la sumatoria



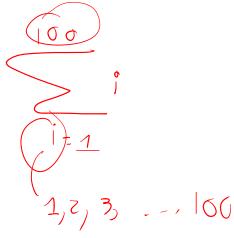


Calcular la sumatoria

$$1+2+3+4+5+...+10$$
 $i=1$

Calcular la sumatoria 1+2+3+4+5+...+10 = i

donde la variable i se conoce como el **índice** de la sumatoria y toma los valores **enteros** entre el límite inferior y superior



Calcular la sumatoria
$$1+2+3+4+5+...+10$$
 $= 5050$

a)
$$\sum_{i=1}^{5} i^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 = 55$$

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

c)
$$\sum_{i=4}^{8} (-1)^{i}$$
 $(-1)^{i} + (-1)^{5} + (-1)^{6} + (-1)^$

a)
$$\sum_{i=1}^{5} i^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 = 55$$

b)
$$\sum_{i=1}^{3} \left(\frac{1}{i}\right) = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{11}{6}$$

c)
$$\sum_{i=4}^{8} (-1)^{i}(-1)^{4} + (-1)^{5} + (-1)^{6} + (-1)^{7} + (-1)^{8} = 1$$

a)
$$\sum_{k=1}^{4} 1$$
 $1+1+1+1=1$

b)
$$\sum_{k=0}^{3} 2^k$$
 $2^6 + 2^4 + 2^2 + 2^3 = 15$

c)
$$\sum_{j=5}^{9} (j-2)$$
 $(S-2)+(G-2)+(7-2)+(8-2)+(9-2)$ $3+4+5+6+7=25$

d)
$$\sum_{k=2}^{5} 2 \cdot k$$
 $7(2) + 2(3) + 2(4) + 2(5)$ $4 + 6 + 8 + 10 = 28$

a)
$$\sum_{k=1}^{4} 11 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4$$

b)
$$\sum_{k=0}^{3} 2^{\frac{k}{2}} 2^{0} + 2^{1} + 2^{2} + 2^{3} = 15$$

c)
$$\sum_{j=5}^{9} (j-2)(5-2) + (6-2) + (7-2) + (8-2) + (9-2) = 25$$

d)
$$\sum_{k=2}^{3} 2 = k2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 5 = 28$$

Forma cerrada

La forma cerrada de una sumatoria permite conocer el valor de la suma de forma directa

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La forma cerrada de una sumatoria permite conocer el valor de la suma de forma directa

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

Forma cerrada

La forma cerrada de una sumatoria permite conocer el valor de la suma de forma directa

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

$$1+2+3+4+5+...+10 = k = ?$$

$$1 = \frac{100}{2} = \frac{100(104)}{2} = \frac{500(104)}{2} = \frac{5000}{2} =$$

Forma cerrada

La forma cerrada de una sumatoria permite conocer el valor de la suma de forma directa

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

$$1+2+3+4+5+...+10 = k = \frac{100 \cdot 101}{2} = 5050$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{n} c = c \cdot n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} c = c \cdot n$$

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

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} ar^{k} = \frac{ar^{n+1} - a}{r - 1}, \text{ si } r \neq 1$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} ar^{k} = (n+1)a, \text{ si } r = 1$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} ar^{k} = (n+1)a \text{ , si } \underline{r=1}$$

a)
$$\sum_{j=0}^{8} 3 \cdot (5)^{j}$$
b)
$$\sum_{i=1}^{50} i^{2}$$

$$42925$$

b)
$$\sum_{i=1}^{50} i^2$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} ar^{k} = \frac{ar^{n+1} - a}{r - 1}, \text{ si } \underline{r \neq 1}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} ar^{k} = \frac{(n+1)a}{r - 1}, \text{ si } \underline{r \neq 1}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} ar^{k} = (n+1)a, \text{ si } \underline{r = 1}$$

$$\frac{50(81)(101)}{6}$$

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

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} c = c \cdot n$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} ar^{k} = \frac{ar^{n+1} - a}{r - 1}, \text{ si } r \neq 1$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} ar^{k} = (n+1)a$$
, sir=1

a)
$$\sum_{j=0}^{8} 3 \cdot (5)^{j} = \frac{3 \cdot 5^{9} - 3}{5 - 1} = 1464843$$

b)
$$\sum_{i=1}^{50} i^2 = \frac{50(51)(101)}{6} = 42925$$

a)
$$\sum_{j=0}^{8} 3 \cdot (5)^{j} = \frac{3 \cdot 5^{9} - 3}{5 - 1} = 1464843$$

b)
$$\sum_{i=1}^{50} i^2 = \frac{50(51)(101)}{6} = 42925$$

c)
$$\sum_{k=1}^{5} k^3 = 2?5$$
 $\sum_{k=1}^{5} (6)^2$ $\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$ $\sum_{k=1}^{n} c = c \cdot n$

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

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} c = c \cdot n$$

d)
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

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

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{3} = \frac{n^{2}(n+1)^{2}}{4}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} ar^{k} = \frac{ar^{n+1} - a}{r - 1}, \text{ si } r \neq 1$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} ar^{k} = (n+1)a, \text{ si } r = 1$$
e)
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} ar^{k} = (n+1)a, \text{ si } r = 1$$

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

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^3 = \frac{n^2 (n+1)^2}{4}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} ar^{k} = \frac{ar^{n+1} - a}{r - 1}, \text{ si } r \neq 1$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} ar^{k} = (n+1)a \text{ , si } \underline{r=1}$$

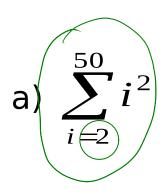
a)
$$\sum_{j=0}^{8} 3 \cdot (5)^{j} = \frac{3 \cdot 5^{9} - 3}{5 - 1} = 1464843$$

b)
$$\sum_{i=1}^{50} i^2 = \frac{50(51)(101)}{6} = 42925$$

c)
$$\sum_{k=1}^{5} k^3 = \frac{5^2(6)^2}{4} = 225$$

d)
$$\sum_{j=1}^{5} (j+j^2) = \sum_{j=1}^{5} j + \sum_{j=1}^{5} j^2 = \frac{5 \cdot 6}{2} + \frac{5 \cdot 6 \cdot 11}{6} = 70$$

e)
$$\sum_{i=1}^{100} 3 = 3.100 = 300$$



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

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} c = c \cdot n$$

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

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$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} ar^{k} = (n+1)a$$
, sir=1

3

a)
$$\sum_{i=2}^{50} i^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{50} i^{2} - 1^{2} = 42925 - 1 = 42924$$

$$\downarrow \sum_{i=2}^{500} i = \sum_{i=1}^{500} i - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - - 199$$

$$\downarrow \sum_{i=200}^{500} i = \sum_{i=1}^{500} i - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 + - 199$$

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a)
$$\sum_{i=2}^{50} i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{50} i^2 - 1^2 = 42925 - 1 = 42924$$

b)
$$\sum_{j=1}^{8} 3 \cdot (5)^{j} =$$

$$\frac{8}{50}$$
 3.(s) $\frac{3}{50}$ $\frac{3}{50}$

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

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} c = c \cdot n$$

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

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$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} ar^{k} = (n+1)a \text{ , si}\underline{r=1}$$

a)
$$\sum_{i=2}^{50} i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{50} i^2 - 1^2 = 42925 - 1 = 42924$$

b)
$$\sum_{j=1}^{8} 3 \cdot (5)^{j} = \sum_{j=0}^{8} 3 \cdot (5)^{j} - 3 \cdot (5)^{0} = 1464840$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} k^{2} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

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a)
$$\sum_{i=2}^{50} i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{50} i^2 - 1^2 = 42925 - 1 = 42924$$

b)
$$\sum_{j=1}^{8} 3 \cdot (5)^{j} = \sum_{j=0}^{8} 3 \cdot (5)^{j} - 3 \cdot (5)^{0} = 1464840$$

c)
$$\sum_{k=3}^{5} k^3 = \sum_{k=1}^{5} k^3 - 1^3 - 2^3 = 225 - 1 - 8 = 216$$

a)
$$\sum_{i=2}^{50} i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{50} i^2 - 1^2 = 42925 - 1 = 42924$$

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d)
$$\sum_{k=3}^{10} 7 \cdot (-3)^k$$

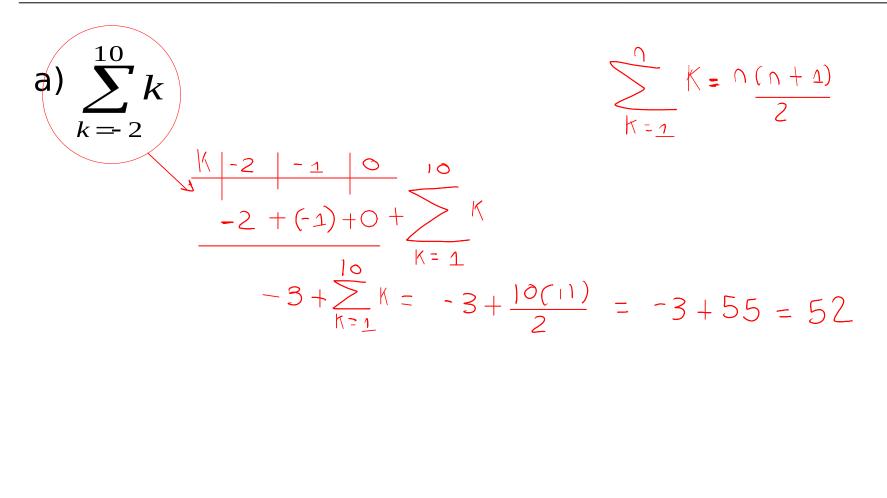
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c)
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d)
$$\sum_{k=3}^{10} 7 \cdot (-3)^k = 310009 - (49) = 309960$$





a)
$$\sum_{k=2}^{10} k = (-2) + (-1) + (0) + \sum_{k=1}^{10} k = -3 + \frac{10 \cdot 11}{2} = 52$$

a)
$$\sum_{k=2}^{10} k = (-2) + (-1) + (0) + \sum_{k=1}^{10} k = -3 + \frac{10 \cdot 11}{2} = 52$$

b)
$$\sum_{k=3}^{20} k^{2} = \frac{\frac{k-3-2-10}{9+4+1+0+}}{\frac{9+4+1+0+}{5}} \sum_{k=1}^{20} k^{2} = \frac{\frac{(0+1)(20+1)}{6}}{\frac{14+10x(3)x41}{6}}$$

a)
$$\sum_{k=2}^{10} k = (-2) + (-1) + (0) + \sum_{k=1}^{10} k = -3 + \frac{10 \cdot 11}{2} = 52$$

b)
$$\sum_{k=3}^{20} k^2 = (-3)^2 + (-2)^2 + (-1)^2 + (0)^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{20} k^2 = 2884$$

a)
$$\sum_{k=2}^{10} k = (-2) + (-1) + (0) + \sum_{k=1}^{10} k = -3 + \frac{10 \cdot 11}{2} = 52$$

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$$\sum_{k=3}^{20} k^2 = (-3)^2 + (-2)^2 + (-1)^2 + (0)^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{20} k^2 = 2884$$

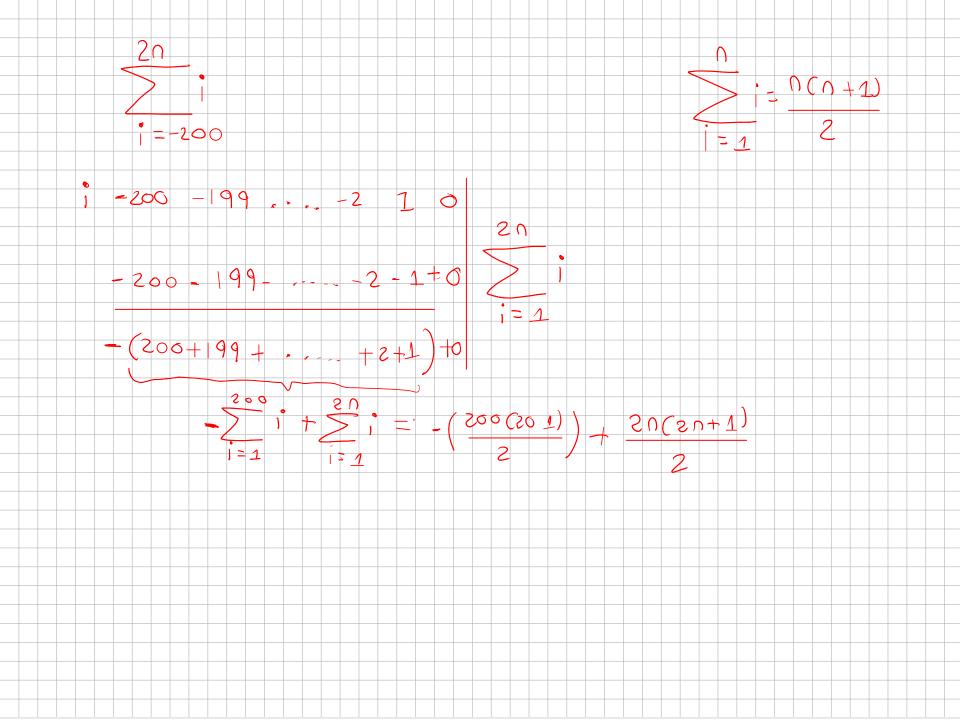
c)
$$\sum_{k=2}^{15} k^3$$

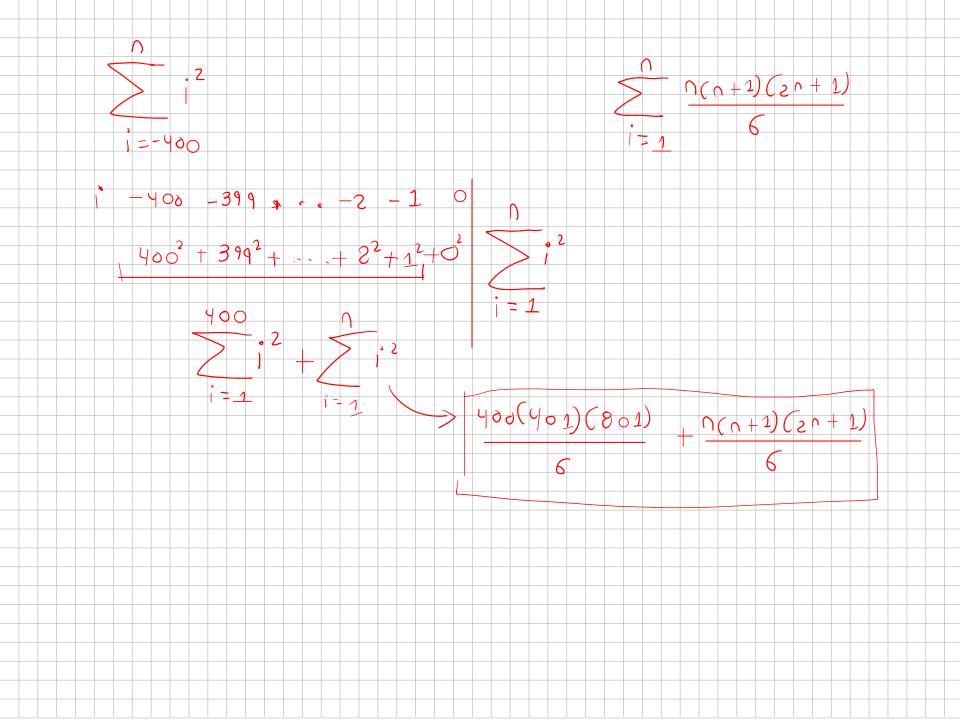
$$-8 - 1 + 0$$

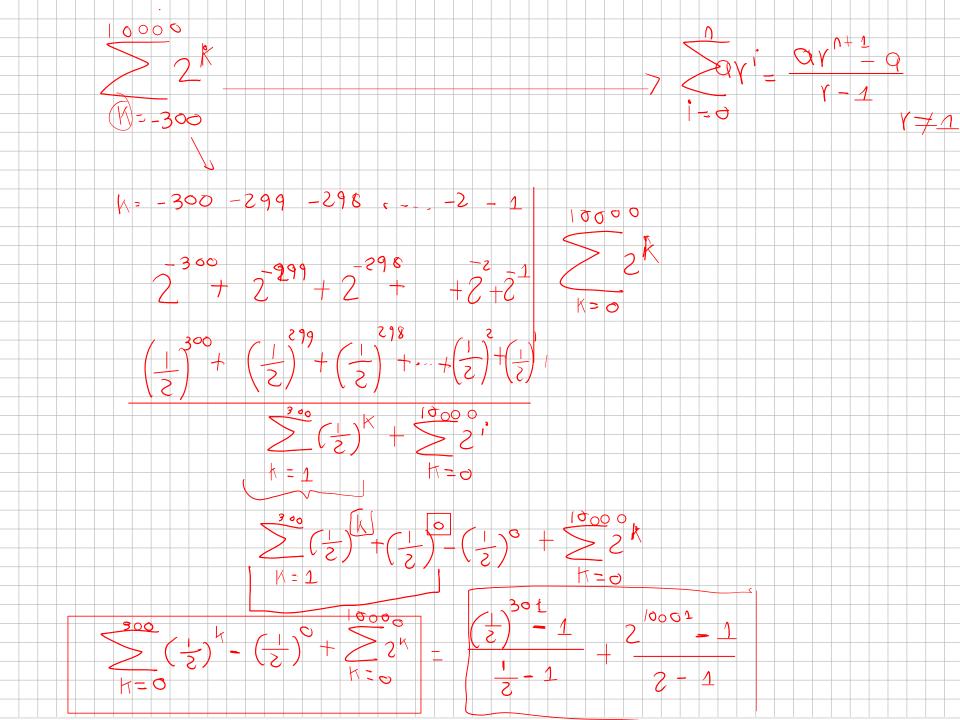
$$-8 - 1 + 0$$

$$-9 + \frac{|S^2|}{4}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{y}$$







a)
$$\sum_{k=2}^{10} k = (-2) + (-1) + (0) + \sum_{k=1}^{10} k = -3 + \frac{10 \cdot 11}{2} = 52$$

b)
$$\sum_{k=3}^{20} k^2 = (-3)^2 + (-2)^2 + (-1)^2 + (0)^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{20} k^2 = 2884$$

c)
$$\sum_{k=2}^{15} k^3 = (-2)^3 + (-1)^3 + (0)^3 + \sum_{k=1}^{15} k^3 = 14391$$

Determine las formas cernadas de las siguientes sumatorias.

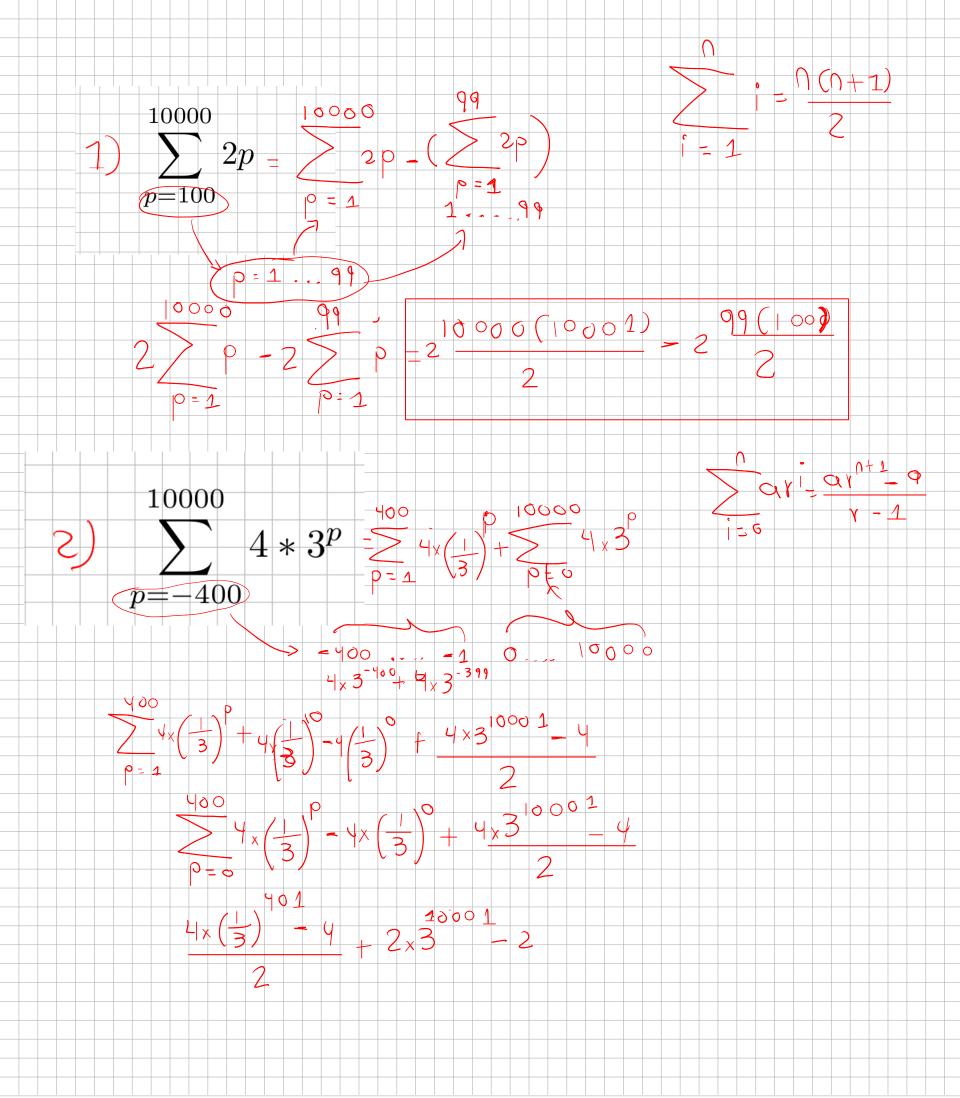
$$\sum_{p=100}^{10000} 2p$$

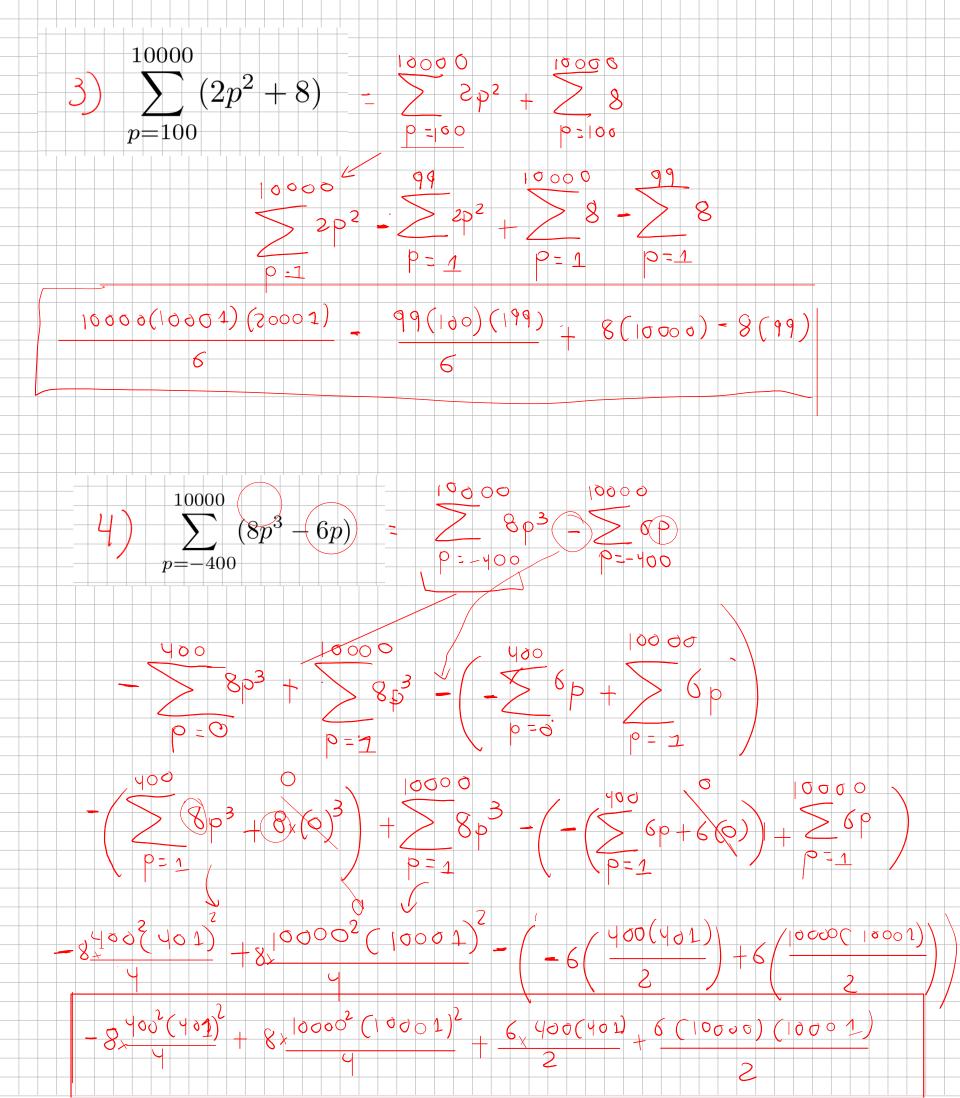
$$\sum_{p=-400}^{10000} 4*3^{p}$$

$$\sum_{p=100}^{10000} (2p^2 + 8)$$

$$\sum_{p=-400}^{10000} (8p^3 - 6p)$$

https://imgbb.com/





Calcule las siguientes sumatorias.

Muestre el procedimiento realizado

•
$$\sum_{k=3}^{16} 5 \cdot (-2)^k$$

•
$$\sum_{k=3}^{15} k^2$$

Representación de sumatorias

