# **Matemáticas Discretas**

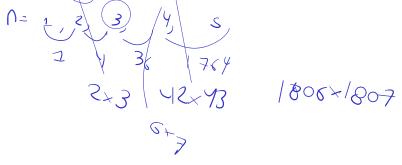
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- \* Definición de sucesión
- \* Progresión aritmética
- \* Progresión geométrica
- \* Sumatorias

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

- 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, ? <sup>21</sup>
- 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, ? 23
- 2, 6, 18, 54, 162, ? 496
- 1, 2, 6, 42, 1806, ?



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

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m-123 Y s 6
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- 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.  $a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}$ , donde  $a_1 = 0$  y  $a_2 = 1$
- 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23 Qn= Qn=114 Q1=3
- 2, 6, 18, 54, 162, 486 Qn= 39n-1 Q1=2
- 1, 2, 6, 42, 1806, 3263442  $Q_{n=2}(q_{n-2})(q_{n-2}+1)$   $Q_{n=1}$

$$Q_{1} = 1$$
  $Q_{2} = Q_{1} \times (Q_{1} + 1)$   $Q_{3} = Q_{2} \times (Q_{7} + 1)$   $Q_{4} = Q_{3} \times (Q_{3} + 1)$   $Q_{5} = Q_{5} \times (Q_{7} + 1)$   $Q_{5} = Q_{5} \times (Q_{7} + 1)$   $Q_{5} = Q_{5} \times (Q_{7} + 1)$   $Q_{7} = Q_{7} \times (Q_{7} + 1)$ 

- 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.
- 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.  $a_n = a_{n-1} \cdot 3$ , donde  $a_1 = 2$
- 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.  $a_n = a_{n-1} \cdot 3$ , donde  $a_1 = 2$
- 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<sub>n</sub>=a<sub>n-1</sub>+4, donde a<sub>1</sub>=3}
   Lista de elementos 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, ...
- {a<sub>n</sub>=a<sub>n-1</sub>·3, donde a<sub>1</sub>=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:

- Istas de elementos: F(n-1)+3
- 5, 8, 11, 14, 17  $Q_{n=Q_{n-2}+3}^{(n)} = Q_{1=5}$
- 2, -2, 2, -2, 2 \\ \Partial\_{n=1}(-1) \\ \Partial\_{n-1} \\ \\ \Partial\_{1=2}
- 1, 2, 2, 4, 8, 32, 256  $Q_{n} = (Q_{n-1})(Q_{n-2})$   $Q_{2} = 1$   $Q_{2} = 2$

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.  $\{a_n=a_{n-1} \cdot a_{n-2}, donde a_1=1, a_2=2\}$

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

• 
$$\{a_n=1/n\}$$
  $\{1,\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{5},\dots\}$ 

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

• 
$$\{a_n = -1 + 4 \cdot n\} \{3, 7, 11, 15, \dots \}$$

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,...

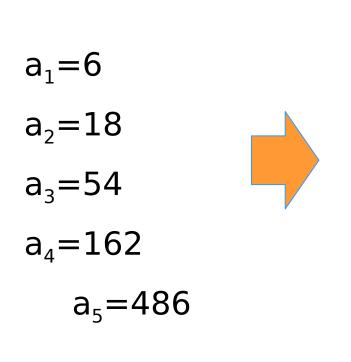
Considere la sucesión  $\{a_n=2\cdot 3^n\}$  cuya lista de términos es 6, 18, 54, 162, 486,...

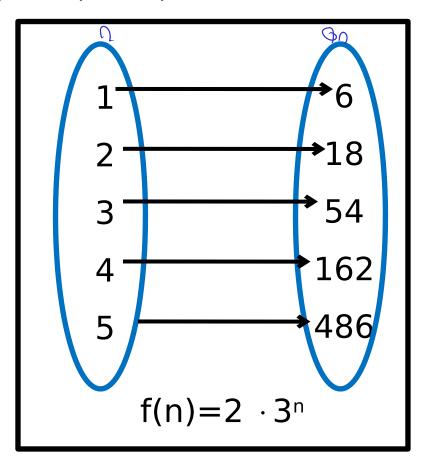
$$a_1 = 6$$
 $a_2 = 18$ 
 $a_3 = 54$ 

$$a_4 = 162$$

$$a_5 = 486$$

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, ...

$$a_0 = 2$$

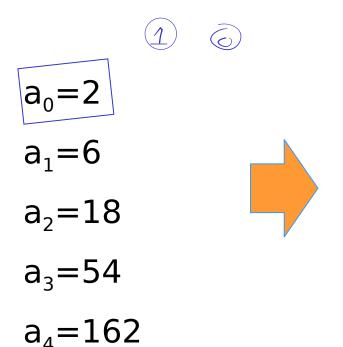
$$a_1 = 6$$

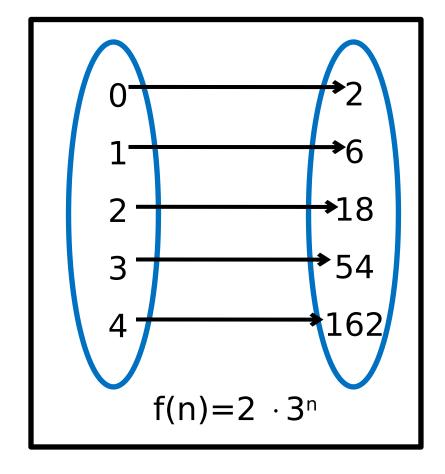
$$a_2 = 18$$

$$a_3 = 54$$

$$a_4 = 162$$

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





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, ...

$$a_2 = 18$$

$$a_3 = 54$$

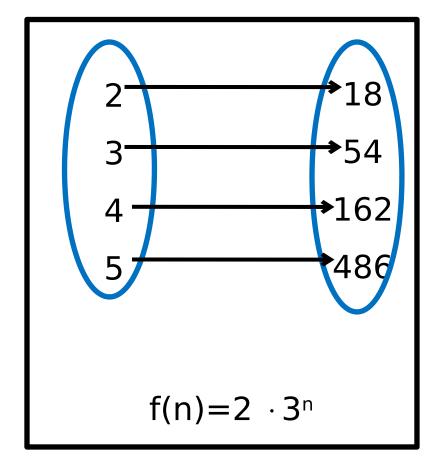
$$a_4 = 162$$

$$a_5 = 486$$

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

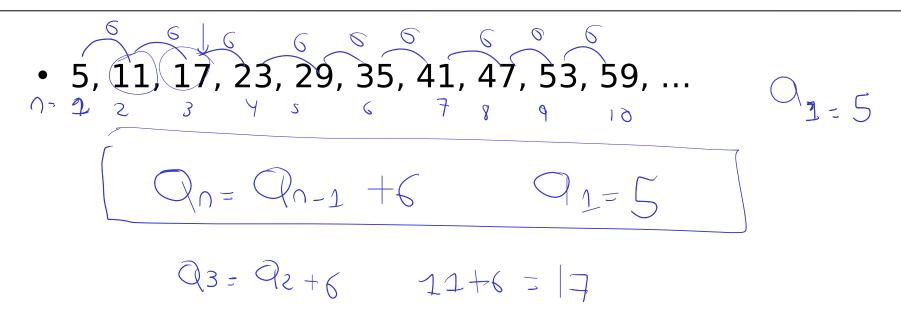
Una sucesión  $\{a_n\}$  es una función de un subconjunto de los enteros a los términos de  $\{a_n\}$ 

Indique el elemento que sigue en cada lista:

- 5, 11, 17, 23, 29, 35, 41, 47, 53, 59, ? 65
- -1, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, ? < 9</li>
- 4, 2, 0, -2, -4, -6, -8, ? -10

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, ...

$$11-5=6$$

$$17-11=6$$

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

$$5+6\times0$$
  $5\times16\times2$   $5+6\times1$   $5+6\times0$ 

```
• 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, ...
```

91= 11

#### 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

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

· La progresión aritmética se puede expresar como

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

- 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 20, 23, 26, ...
- 4,2,0,-2,-4,-6,-8, ... On= 4-70
- 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, 8, 16, 32, 64, ...
- 3, 1, -1, -3, -5, -7, ... an 3 20
- 1/2, 3/2, 5/2, 5/1, 9/2, 11/2, ... 5/2

- 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:

10, 50, 250, 1250, 6250, ?

$$\frac{1520}{64} = \frac{16}{35} = \frac{$$

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, ...

$$8/4 = 2$$

$$16/8 = 2$$

$$64/32=2$$

```
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, 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 = 4 \cdot 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

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

• 1, 6, 8, 12, 25, ...
• 2, 2/3, 2/9, 2/27, 2/81, ... 
$$20 \le 2 \le 3$$

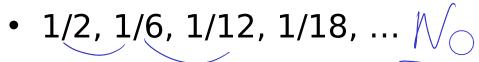
$$\frac{2}{6} = \frac{18}{3} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{18}{54} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{8}{54} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

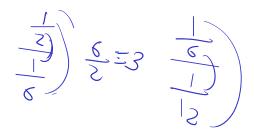
$$S\times\left(\frac{3}{1}\right)$$

$$\frac{\frac{2}{81}}{\frac{2}{57}} = 165$$

- 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, ...  $\{a_n = 2 \cdot (1/3)^n\}$







- 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

#### Progresión aritmética

¿En que se basa? En la diferencia entre los términos es la MISMA a = t + m d

 $a_n = t + nd$  of porence  $n = 0,1, 7, \dots$ 

Progresión geométrica

¿En que se basa? En la razon (división entre un término y su anterior. Esta razón debe ser la MISMA para todos

$$a_n = tr^n$$

$$\begin{array}{c} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) & + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) & + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) & + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) & + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) & + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) & + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) & + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) & + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) & + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) & + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) & + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) & + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) & + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) & + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) & + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) & + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) & + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) & + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) & + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac$$

- 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,	Si d=-4 +=-3	No	No
-2, -7/3, -8/3, -3, -10/3,	Si 1: - 1/3 +=-2	X	$\times$
3, 12, 48, 192, 768,	No	1=4 t=3	×

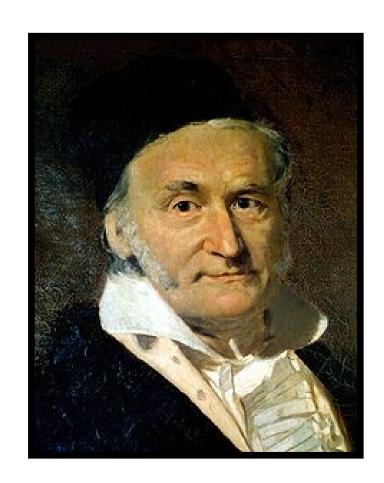
- Dadas las siguientes sucesiones indique cuáles son progresiones aritméticas y cuáles progresiones geométricas
- Exprese las progresiones aritméticas en la forma  $\{a_n=t+n\cdot d\}$  y las geométricas en la forma  $\{a_n=t\cdot r^n\}$

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,		$\{a_n=3\cdot 4^n\}$	

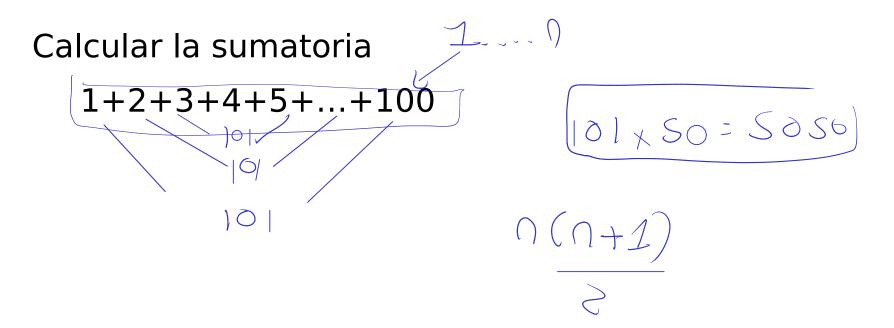
#### **Sumatorias**

#### **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 
$$1+2+3+4+5+...+100 i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{100} i = 5050$$

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 
$$1+2+3+4+5+...+100=i = 5050$$

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

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

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

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

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

b) 
$$\sum_{k=0}^{3} 2^{k} |S| 2^{0} + 2^{1} + 2^{1} + 2^{3} = 1 + 2 + 4 + 8 = |S|$$

c) 
$$\sum_{j=5}^{9} (j-2) = (S-2) + (S-2) + (S-2) + (S-2) + (S-2) + (S-2) + (S-2) = 2S$$

d) 
$$\sum_{k=2}^{5} 2 \cdot k = 2 \times 7 + 2 \times 3 \neq 2 \times 7 + 2 \times 5 = 28$$

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

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

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

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

$$1+2+3+4+5+...+10 = k = ? \quad 200(10/2) = 5050$$

#### Forma cerrada

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b) 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{50} i^2 = \frac{So(Si)(IOI)}{S}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha_k = \frac{\alpha_k \alpha_{+1} - \alpha_{-1}}{\lambda_{-1}}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{2} \frac{1}{(50+1)(50+1)}$$

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) 
$$\sum_{k=1}^{5} k^3 = 225 - \frac{25(36)}{4} = 255 \times 9$$

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

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

d) 
$$\sum_{j=1}^{5} (j+j^{2}) = \sum_{j=1}^{5} j + \sum_{j=1}^{5} j^{2}$$

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

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

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

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

a) 
$$\sum_{i=2}^{50} i^{2}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{2} ar^{k} = \frac{ar^{n+1} - a}{r - 1}, \text{ si } r \neq 1$$

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

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$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} ar^{k} = (n+$$

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

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

b) 
$$\sum_{j=1}^{8} 3 \cdot (5)^{j} = 3 \times 5^{1} + 3 \times 5^{2} + ... \times 5^{2}$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{8} 3(s)^{j} = 3 \times S^{0} + 3 \times S^{1} + 3 \times S^{2} + ... 3 \times S^{8}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{8} 3.(s)^{j} = \sum_{j=0}^{8} 3.(s)^{j} - 3 \times S^{0}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{8} 3(s)^{j} = \frac{3 \times S^{0} - 3}{4} - 3 \times S^{0}$$

$$\int_{0-0}^{8} 3(s)^{j} = \frac{3 \times S^{0} - 3}{4} - 3 \times S^{0}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{8} 3(s)^{i} = \frac{3 \times 5^{9} - 3}{4} - 3 \times 5^{\circ}$$

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

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

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

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

b) 
$$\sum_{j=1}^{8} 3 \cdot (5)^{j} = \sum_{j=0}^{8} 3 \cdot (5)^{j} - 3 \cdot (5)^{0} = 1464840$$
  
 $\sum_{k=0}^{n} ar^{k} = \frac{ar^{n+1} - a}{r - 1}, \text{ si } r \neq 1$   
 $\sum_{k=0}^{n} ar^{k} = (n+1)a, \text{ si } r = 1$ 

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

b) 
$$\sum_{j=1}^{8} 3 \cdot (5)^{j} = \sum_{j=0}^{8} 3 \cdot (5)^{j} - 3 \cdot (5)^{0} = 1464840$$
  
 $\sum_{k=0}^{n} ar^{k} = \frac{ar^{n+1} - a}{r - 1}, \text{ si } r \neq 1$   
c)  $\sum_{k=3}^{5} k^{3} = 3^{3} + 4^{3} + 5^{3}$   
 $\sum_{k=0}^{n} ar^{k} = (n+1)a, \text{ si } r = 1$   
 $\sum_{k=0}^{n} ar^{k} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$   $\sum_{k=0}^{n} ar^{k} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$ 

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

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

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

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

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

c) 
$$\sum_{k=3}^{5} k^{3} = \sum_{k=1}^{5} k^{3} - 1^{3} - 2^{3} = 225 - 1 - 8 = 216$$
d) 
$$\sum_{k=3}^{10} 7 \cdot (-3)^{k} = \begin{cases} 7(-3)^{3} + 7_{x}(-3)^{4} + ... + 7(-3)^{10} & \sum_{k=0}^{9} \sqrt{27} & \sqrt$$

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

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

$$\frac{2}{12} = 2 \log x^{2} + 2 \log x^{2}$$

$$\frac{10000}{1 + 2 \log x^{2}} = \frac{10000}{1 + 2 \log x^{2}}$$

$$\frac{10000}{1 + 2 \log x^{2}} = \frac{10000}{1 + 2 \log x^{2}}$$

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$$\frac{10000}$$

$$\frac{A}{U_{5}(U+1)_{5}} = \frac{A}{188_{5}(500)_{5}} \cdot 5\left(\frac{5}{U(U+1)} = \frac{5}{188(500)}\right)$$

$$\sum_{i=200}^{20} 2 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{i=200}^{20} 2 + \sum_{i=200}^{1} \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\sum_{i=200}^{20} 2 + \sum_{i=200}^{100} \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{20(20+2)}{2} - \frac{199(200)}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\sum_{i=200}^{20} 2 + \sum_{i=200}^{100} \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{$$

a) 
$$\sum_{k=2}^{10} k \rightarrow -2+-1+0+1+2+3+...+10$$

$$= -2+-1+0+\sum_{k=1}^{10} k$$

$$= -2+-1+0+\sum_{k=1}^{10} k$$

$$= -2+-1+0+\sum_{k=1}^{10} k$$

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

b) 
$$\sum_{k=3}^{20} k^{2}$$

$$(-3)^{2} + (-2)^{2} + (-1)^{2} + (0) + (4)^{2} + (2)^{2} + (3)^{2} + \dots + (20)^{2}$$

$$9 + 9 + 1 + 0 + \sum_{k=1}^{20} i^{2}$$

$$\frac{20}{12} + 19$$

$$\frac{20}{12} + 19$$

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

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

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

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

$$\sum_{k=300}^{10000} K^{3} - 8 K^{2} = \sum_{k=-300}^{10000} K^{3} - 8 \left( \sum_{k=-300}^{10000} K^{2} + \dots + (-1)^{3} + 0^{3} + 1 + (-1)^{3} + 0^{3} + 1 + (-1)^{3} + 0^{3} + 1 + (-1)^{3} + 0^{3} + 1 + (-1)^{3} + 0^{3} + 1 + (-1)^{3} + 0^{3} + 1 + (-1)^{3} + 0^{3} + 1 + (-1)^{3} + 0^{3} + 1 + (-1)^{3} + 0^{3} + 1 + (-1)^{3} + 0^{3} + 1 + (-1)^{3} + 0^{3} + 1 + (-1)^{3} + 0^{3} + 1 + (-1)^{3} + 0^{3} + 1 + (-1)^{3} + 0^$$

$$\frac{8 \times (\frac{1}{5})^{10000}}{8 \times (\frac{1}{5})^{1} + 8 \times (\frac{1}{5})^{1} + \frac{1}{5} \times (\frac{$$

$$\sum_{i=-16600}^{5} = \frac{-10000 - 9999 - 9998 - -10000}{-(10000 + 9999 + 9998 + 1)} + \sum_{i=1}^{50000} \frac{10000}{10000}$$

$$\sum_{i=-40000}^{i-2} \frac{1}{50000} = \sum_{i=-40000}^{i-40000} \frac{1}{500000}$$

$$\frac{(-40000)^{2} + (-39999)^{2} + (-39998)^{2} + (-1)^{2} + 0^{2} + 1^{2} + 2^{2} + \cdots + 1^{2} + 0^{2}}{40000^{2} + 39999^{2} + 39998^{2} + \cdots + 1^{2} + 0^{2}} + \frac{20}{151}$$

$$\frac{1}{20000} = \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$-\left(\frac{20}{2}\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{2}(2)^{2} + \frac$$

$$\frac{40000}{512} + \frac{50}{120} = \frac{50}{120} + \frac{1}{500} = \frac{1}{120} = \frac{1}{120}$$

$$\frac{60^{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{3})^{1}} = \frac{60^{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{3})^{0}} = \frac{60^{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{3})$$

$$\frac{1^{2}+7999^{2}+79999^{2}+80000^{2}+80001^{2}+\cdots+(60)^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{60^{2}}i^{2}}$$

$$\frac{50^{2}}{5} = 50000$$

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

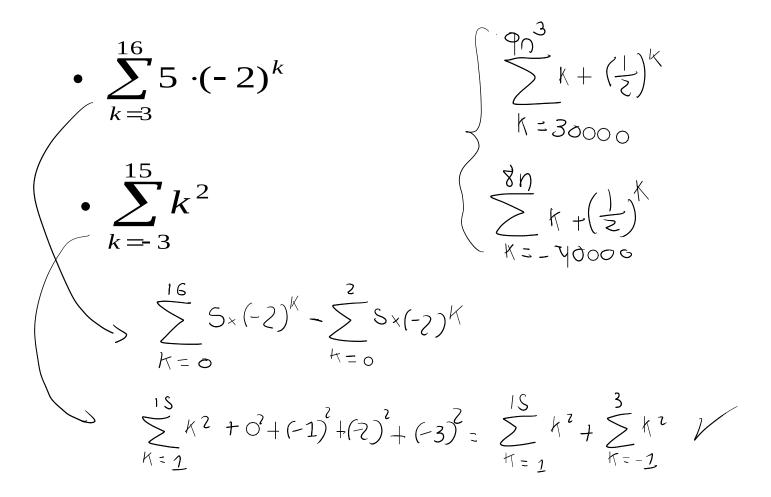
$$\frac{60^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{2}} \cdot 2 = \frac{79999}{\sum_{i=1}^{3}} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (\frac{1}{3})^{1} + \frac{79999}{3} \cdot (\frac{1}{3})^{1}$$

$$= 1$$

$$= 1$$

#### Calcule las siguientes sumatorias.

Muestre el procedimiento realizado





$$\frac{90^{3}}{10^{3}} = \frac{90^{3}}{10^{3}} + \frac{90^{2}}{10^{3}} + \frac{90$$

$$\frac{40000 - 39999 - - - - - 1 + 0 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 80}{(40000 + 39999 + - - + 1)} = \frac{80}{K = 1}$$

$$\frac{80}{\sum_{k=-4000}^{1}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} +$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{8n} x - \sum_{k=1}^{40000} x + \sum_{k=1}^{40000} z^{k} - z^{0} + \sum_{k=0}^{8n} (\frac{1}{2})^{k}$$