

ACH0021 – Tratamento e Análise de Dados/Informações

Lista de Exercícios 0

Observação : Os exercícios desta lista devem ser resolvidos SEM o uso de ferramentas computacionais

1) Calcular:

$$\begin{array}{llllll} \text{a)} \sum_{i=1}^3 i^{-2} & \text{b)} \sum_{r=0}^3 \pi & \text{c)} \sum_{w=3}^3 \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{2}-1} & \text{d)} \sum_{n=1}^3 n(n+1) & \text{e)} \sum_{k=1}^3 (k^k - 1) & \text{f)} \sum_{k=1}^3 k^k - 1 \\ \text{g)} \sum_{i \in \{3,5,7\}} i^{-i} & \text{h)} \sum_{\substack{j: \text{ ímpares positivos} \\ \text{menores que 8}}} 2 & \text{i)} \sum_{\substack{p: \text{ primos} \\ \text{menores que 20}}} 2^{1/p} & \text{j)} \sum_{0 \leq m \leq 3} \pi^\pi & \text{k)} \sum_{n \in \{0\}} n & \text{l)} \sum_{n \in \{0\}} 1 \end{array}$$

2) Expressar com o símbolo de somatória (notar que existem infinitas possibilidades)

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{a)} 3^{2/3} + 4^{2/3} + 5^{2/3} & \text{b)} 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 & \text{c)} -1 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} \\ \text{d)} 3 \cdot 4^2 + 3 \cdot 5^3 + 3 \cdot 6^4 + 3 \cdot 7^5 & \text{e)} x_4 + x_5 + \cdots + x_{99} & \text{f)} x_2 + x_4 + x_6 + x_8 \\ \text{g)} x_1 + 2x_2 + \cdots + nx_n & \text{h)} 3x_6 + 6x_{12} + 9x_{18} + 12x_{24} & \text{i)} x_{100} + x_{96} + \cdots + x_4 + x_0 \end{array}$$

3) Sabendo-se que $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 = 6$, $x_3 = 3$ e $x_j = 2^j$ para $j \geq 4$, calcule

$$\begin{array}{llllll} \text{a)} \sum_{k=2}^6 x_k & \text{b)} \sum_{j=1}^5 x_j \cdot x_{j+1} & \text{c)} \sum_{m=3}^7 m \cdot x_{2m} & \text{d)} \sum_{t=1}^5 \frac{x_{2t}}{x_{2t+1}} & \text{e)} \sum_{y=1}^4 (2x_y + 3) & \text{f)} \sum_{z=1}^3 z \cdot x_4 \end{array}$$

4) Considere dois conjuntos de n dados cada, $\{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n\}$ e $\{z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n\}$. Assumindo $1 < m < n$ e a e b constantes, mostre que

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{a)} \sum_{i=1}^n (ay_i + bz_i) = a \sum_{i=1}^n y_i + b \sum_{i=1}^n z_i & \text{b)} \sum_{i=1}^m y_i + \sum_{j=m+1}^n y_j = \sum_{r=1}^n y_r \\ \text{c)} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i - \sum_{j=m}^n z_j = \sum_{r=1}^{m-1} z_r & \text{d)} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - z_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^n y_i z_i + \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 \end{array}$$

5) Representar através do símbolo de somatória.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{a)} \underbrace{x_1 + \cdots + x_1}_{n_1 \text{ vezes}} + \underbrace{x_2 + \cdots + x_2}_{n_2 \text{ vezes}} + \underbrace{x_3 + \cdots + x_3}_{n_3 \text{ vezes}} & \\ \text{b)} \underbrace{x_1 + \cdots + x_1}_{n_1 \text{ vezes}} + \underbrace{x_2 + \cdots + x_2}_{n_2 \text{ vezes}} + \underbrace{x_3 + \cdots + x_3}_{n_3 \text{ vezes}} + \cdots + \underbrace{x_m + \cdots + x_m}_{n_m \text{ vezes}} & \\ \text{c)} \underbrace{(x_1 - M)^2 + \cdots + (x_1 - M)^2}_{n_1 \text{ vezes}} + \underbrace{(x_2 - M)^2 + \cdots + (x_2 - M)^2}_{n_2 \text{ vezes}} + \underbrace{(x_3 - M)^2 + \cdots + (x_3 - M)^2}_{n_3 \text{ vezes}} & \\ \text{d)} \underbrace{(x_1 - M)^2 + \cdots + (x_1 - M)^2}_{n_1 \text{ vezes}} + \underbrace{(x_2 - M)^2 + \cdots + (x_2 - M)^2}_{n_2 \text{ vezes}} + \cdots + \underbrace{(x_m - M)^2 + \cdots + (x_m - M)^2}_{n_m \text{ vezes}} & \end{array}$$