

Sumatori

Introducció

$$\sum_{i=1}^{100} i^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + 99^2 + 100^2 = \sum_{j=-1}^{98} (j+2)^2$$

No importa si és i, j, \dots
 Són variable mudes (només es fa servir).
 NO es pot però si que es fa servir.

El número de sumants és $(n-i)+i$; $(98-(-1))+1 = 100 = (100-1)+1$

$$-2 + 0 + 2 + 4 + \dots + 50 = \sum_{k=0}^{26} (2k-2) = (2 \cdot 0 - 2) + (2 \cdot 1 - 2) + (2 \cdot 2 - 2) + \dots + (2 \cdot 26 - 2)$$

$2k-2=50$
 $2k=52 \rightarrow k=26$

$$\frac{2}{1^3} + \frac{5}{5^3} + \frac{8}{9^3} + \frac{11}{13^3} + \dots + \frac{47}{61^3} = \sum_{l=3}^{18} \left(\frac{3l-7}{(4l-11)^3} \right)$$

$$l_{\max} \rightarrow 47 = 3l - 7 \rightarrow l_{\max} = 18$$

$54 = 3l$
 $l = 18$

Aquest sum no importa però quan més petit millor.

$$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{11} - \frac{1}{15} + \dots - \frac{1}{39} = \sum_{r=0}^9 (-1)^r \cdot \frac{1}{(4r+3)}$$

Això fa el canvi signe.
 La cosa va de 4 en 4.

$$39 = 4r + 3$$

$$36 = 4r$$

$$r = 9$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m+2} a_i - \sum_{i=1}^m a_i = (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_m + a_{m+1} + a_{m+2}) - (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_m) = a_{m+1} + a_{m+2}$$

Propietats formals

$$\sum_{i=1}^m (a_i + b_i) = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i + \sum_{i=1}^m b_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda a_i = \lambda \sum_{i=1}^m a_i$$

Sabent que $\sum_{k=1}^m k = \frac{m(m+1)}{2}$ i que $\sum_{k=1}^m k^2 = \frac{m(m+1) \cdot (2m+1)}{6}$, Calcule $\sum_{k=1}^m (k+3)^2$

$$\sum_{k=1}^m (k+3)^2 = \sum_{k=1}^m (k^2 + 6k + 9) = \sum_{k=1}^m (k^2) + \sum_{k=1}^m (6k) + \sum_{k=1}^m (9) = \frac{m(m+1) \cdot (2m+1)}{6} + 6 \cdot \frac{m(m+1)}{2} + 9m$$

$$\begin{matrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \dots & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & a_{m3} & \dots & a_{mm} \end{matrix}$$

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^m a_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij} \right) \quad \text{for } x=1, \dots, m$$

for $x=1, \dots, m$
 motriu

Progresió aritmètiques (P.A)

Per no acabar les lletres es fa subíndex. $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_m$
 el que es ve sumat.

És una progressió aritmètica quan hi ha una diferència de progressió d .

$$a_2 = a_1 + d; a_4 = a_3 + d = a_2 + 2d; a_m = a_1 + (m-1)d$$

→ soma de progressão aritmética

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

$$S = \frac{(a_1 + a_n) \cdot n}{2}$$

$a_1 \cdot \bigcirc \rightarrow$ Aqui não há r aqui que tenham
 $a_1 \cdot r$
 $a_1 \cdot r \cdot r = a_1 \cdot r^2 \rightarrow a_1 \cdot r^{(n-1)}$ de resto

Progressão geométrica (P.G.)

$$a_1 \xrightarrow{r} a_2 \xrightarrow{r} a_3 \xrightarrow{r} \dots \xrightarrow{r} a_m$$

$r \leftarrow$ razão (de l. P.G.)

$$a_m = a_1 \cdot r^{m-1}$$

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_m = S$$

$$a_1 r + a_2 r + a_3 r + \dots + a_m r = r S$$

$$a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + \dots + a_{m+1} = r S$$

$$a_{m+1} - a_1 = r S - S = (r-1) \cdot S$$

Soma progressão geométrica

$$S = \frac{a_1 \cdot (r^m - 1)}{r - 1}$$

$$1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + \dots = S$$

$$1 - (1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + \dots) = S$$

$$1 - S = S$$

Soma de Grandi

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

Série infinita que
 não converge. Aqui
 série é dita "divergent".
 Não tem soma finita.

$$1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot 100 = \prod_{i=1}^{100} i$$

$$\# p_1 \wedge p_2 \wedge p_3 \wedge \dots \wedge p_m = \bigwedge_{i=1}^m p_i$$

$$\frac{\prod_{i=1}^{m+2} a_i}{\prod_{i=1}^m a_i} = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot a_3 \cdot \dots \cdot a_m \cdot a_{m+1} \cdot a_{m+2}}{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot a_3 \cdot \dots \cdot a_m} = a_{m+1} \cdot a_{m+2}$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^m a_i = A$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^m b_i = B$$

$$\Rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^m (a_i \cdot b_i) = A \cdot B$$

$$= (a_1 \cdot b_1) \cdot (a_2 \cdot b_2) \cdot (a_3 \cdot b_3) \cdot \dots \cdot (a_m \cdot b_m) =$$

$$= (a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot a_3 \cdot \dots \cdot a_m) \cdot (b_1 \cdot b_2 \cdot b_3 \cdot \dots \cdot b_m) =$$

$$= A \cdot B$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^m (k \cdot a_i) = k^m \cdot A$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^m a_i^k = A^k$$

⑧. Passen a notació de sumatori.

b) $3+5+7+\dots+55 = \sum_{i=1}^{27} (2i+1)$; $2i+1=55 \rightarrow i=27$

c) $\frac{2}{1^3} + \frac{5}{5^3} + \frac{8}{9^3} + \frac{11}{13^3} + \dots + \frac{47}{61^3} = \sum_{i=1}^{16} \frac{(3i-1)}{(4i-3)^3}$; $47=3i-1 \rightarrow i=\frac{48}{3}=16$

f) $-3+0+3+6+\dots+60 = \sum_{i=1}^{22} (3i-6)$; $60=3i-6 \rightarrow i=\frac{66}{3}=22$

h) $\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{11} - \frac{1}{15} + \dots - \frac{1}{39} = \sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{-(-1)^i}{(4i-1)}$; $4i-1=39 \rightarrow i=\frac{40}{4}=10$

⑩. Expressa sumes següents en funció de $S = \sum_{n=1}^{10} a_n$:

a) $S = \sum_{n=1}^{10} a_n = \sum_{m=1}^{10} a_m$ ← És el mateix pg. Variable muda
No importa quin símbol tingui.

b) $\sum_{i=0}^9 a_i = a_0 + a_1 + \dots + a_9 = \left(\sum_{m=1}^{10} a_m \right) + a_0 - a_{10} = S + a_0 - a_{10}$

⑪. Sobent que $[\dots]$:

b) Calc $\sum_{i=1}^m \left(\sum_{j=1}^m i j \right) = [i_1(j_1 + \dots + j_m)] + [i_2(j_1 + \dots + j_m)] + \dots + [i_m(j_1 + \dots + j_m)] =$
 $= [i_1 j_1 + \dots + i_1 j_m] + [i_2 j_1 + \dots + i_2 j_m] + \dots + [i_m j_1 + \dots + i_m j_m] = [a_{ij}]$

⑫. Si $A = \sum_{i=m}^m a_i [\dots]$

a) $5A$ b) $A-B$ c) $\sum_{i=m}^m -3b_i = -3 \sum_{i=m}^m b_i = -3B$

d) $\sum_{i=m}^m (2a_i + 4b_i) = \sum_{i=m}^m (2a_i) + \sum_{i=m}^m (4b_i) = 2 \sum_{i=m}^m (a_i) + 4 \sum_{i=m}^m (b_i) = 2A + 4B$

⑬. Canvia índex sumatori pg. començ per $j=0$

a) $\sum_{i=8}^m i^2 = 8^2 + 9^2 + \dots + m^2 = \sum_{i=0}^{m-8} (i+8)^2$

b) $\sum_{i=-3}^{m+2} (2i+3) = (2(-3)+3) + \dots + (2(m+2)+3) =$
 $= \sum_{i=0}^{m+5} (2i-3)$

16. Expressa sumas com única Σ

$$a) \sum_{k=1}^m (6k-3) + \sum_{k=1}^m (4-5k) = \sum_{k=1}^m (k+1)$$

$$c) \sum_{k=1}^{100} (2k-1)^2 + \sum_{k=0}^{99} (2k-1)^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{100} (2k-1)^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{100} (2k-3)^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{100} (8k^2 - 16k + 10)$$

$\begin{aligned} &= 4k^2 - 4k + 1 \\ &\Rightarrow 4k^2 - 12k + 9 \oplus \end{aligned}$

□ Fazer algum de Produtor