Sulles adjacentes / suite TAF/Somme

Somme d'une constante &:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{m} x = \alpha(m) \text{ who de lime}$$

$$= \alpha(m-0+1)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{m} x = \alpha(m+1)$$

ex:
$$\sum_{k=20}^{50} 3 = 3(50-20+3) = 3x^3 31$$

$$k = 0$$

$$k = (m+1) \frac{10+m}{2}$$

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ex:
$$\sum_{k=10}^{\infty} 6k - 4 = 6\sum_{k=10}^{\infty} k - \sum_{k=10}^{\infty} k$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{m} \gamma^{k} = \frac{1-q^{mhx} de lème}{1-q}$$

ex;
$$\sum_{k=1}^{m+1} \alpha \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k = \alpha \sum_{k=1}^{m+1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k$$

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

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

excepte
$$\frac{1}{k+1} = \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{k} + \cdots + \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{k} + \cdots + \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{k}$$

Il'idée est de laisses seulent deux termes

$$= 6. (m-10+1) (40+m) - 4 (m-10+1)$$

$$= 3 (m-9) (m+10) - 4 (m-9)$$

$$= (-1)^{m}$$

$$= (-1)^{2} + (-1)^{2} = 1$$

$$m = m(m-1)!$$
 $ex: \frac{1}{(m+1)!} = \frac{1-(m+1)!}{(m+1)!}$

Eticlians le menotanie de lep:

$$U_{2(p+1)} - U_{2p} = U_{2p+2} - U_{2p} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2p+2}\right) - \left(1 + \frac{1}{2p}\right)$$

1 1 $2p - (2p+2) = -2$

$$= \frac{1}{2p+2} - \frac{1}{2p} = \frac{2p-(2p+2)}{(2p+2)2p} = \frac{-2}{(2p+2)2p} < 0.$$

Eterolius la menotomie de leper :

$$U_{2(p+1)+1} - U_{2p+1} = U_{2p+3} - U_{2p+3} - \left(1 + \frac{(-1)^2}{2p+3}\right) - \left(1 + \frac{(-1)^2}{2p+1}\right)$$
 $= \frac{1}{2p+3} + \frac{1}{2p+1} = \frac{-(2p+1) + (2p+3)}{(2p+3)(2p+1)} = \frac{2}{(2p+3)(2p+2)} > 0$

$$\lim_{p \to +\infty} U_{2p+1} = \lim_{p \to +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2p}\right) - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2p+1}\right)$$

$$= \int_{p \to +\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2p} - \frac{1}{2p} = 0$$