

# PROPIEDADES DE LA SUMATORIA

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

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

$$\#3.- \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \left[ \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right]^2$$

$$\#4.- \sum_{k=1}^n k^4 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)(3n^2+3n-1)}{30}$$

$$\#5.- \sum_{k=p}^q k = \frac{(q+p)(q-p+1)}{2}$$

$$\#6.- \sum_{k=1}^n 2k = n(n+1)$$

$$\#7.- \sum_{k=1}^n 4k = 2n(n+1)$$

$$\#8.- \sum_{k=1}^n (4k-1) = n(2n+1)$$

$$\#9.- \sum_{k=1}^n k(k-1) = \frac{1}{3}n(n+1)(n+2)$$

$$\#10.- \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$$\#11.- \sum_{k=1}^n (2k)^2 = \frac{2}{3}n(n+1)(2n+1)$$

$$\#12.- \sum_{k=1}^n (2k)^3 = 2n^2(n+1)^2$$

$$\#13.- \sum_{k=1}^n (k)^4 = \frac{n(n+1)(6n^3+9n^2+n-1)}{30}$$

$$\#14.- \sum_{k=1}^n 2^k = 2(2^n - 1)$$

$$\#15.- \sum_{k=1}^n 3^k = \frac{3}{2}(3^n - 1)$$

$$\#16.- \sum_{k=1}^n A^k = \frac{A}{A-1}(A^n - 1)$$

$$\#17.- \sum_{k=1}^n (2k-1) = n^2$$

$$\#18.- \sum_{k=1}^n (2k-1)^2 = \frac{1}{3}n(2n-1)(2n+1)$$

$$\#19.- \sum_{k=1}^n (2k-1)^3 = n^2(2n^2-1)$$

$$\#20.- \sum_{k=1}^n k(k+1) = \frac{1}{3}n(n+1)(n+2)$$

$$\#21.- \sum_{k=1}^n 2k(2k+2) = \frac{4}{3}n(n+1)(n+2)$$

$$\#22.- \sum_{k=1}^n k(3^k) = \frac{(2n-1)(3^{n+1}) + 3}{4}$$

$$\#23.- \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(k+1)k} = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$$\#24.- \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(2k-1)(2k+1)} = \frac{n}{2n+1}$$

$$\#25.- \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(2k)(2k+2)} = \frac{n}{4(n+1)}$$

$$\#26.- \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+1)(1+2)} = \frac{n(n+3)}{4(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$\#27.- \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{(2k-1)(2k+1)} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2(2n+1)}$$

$$\#28.- \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k+1}{(k^2)(k+1)^2} = \frac{n(n+2)}{(n+1)^2}$$

$$\#29.- \sum_{k=1}^n (2k-1)(3^k) = (n-1)(3^{n+1}) + 3$$

$$\#30.- \sum_{i=a}^b i^2 = \frac{\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{b}+1)(2\mathbf{b}+1) - \mathbf{a}(\mathbf{a}-1) * (2\mathbf{a}-1)}{6}$$