

## SUMATORIA

### DEFINICIÓN

Sean  $a_k$  y  $a_{n+1}$  números reales y,  $k$  y  $n$  números enteros positivos ( $k \leq n$ ), entonces:

$$\sum_{k=1}^1 a_k = a_1$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} a_k = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k + a_{n+1}$$

### PROPIEDADES

Sean  $a_k$ ,  $b_k$  y  $c$  números reales y,  $m$ ,  $p$ ,  $k$  y  $n$  números enteros positivos ( $k \leq n$ ), entonces:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (a_k + b_k) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k + \sum_{k=1}^n b_k \quad (\text{Aditiva})$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n c a_k = c \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \quad (\text{Homogénea})$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (a_k - a_{k-1}) = a_n - a_0 \quad (\text{Telescópica})$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (a_k - a_{k+1}) = a_1 - a_{n+1} \quad (\text{Telescópica})$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \sum_{k=1}^m a_k + \sum_{k=m+1}^n a_k \quad (1 \leq m < n)$$

$$\sum_{k=m}^n a_k = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k - \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} a_k \quad (1 < m < n)$$

$$\sum_{k=m}^n a_k = \sum_{k=m-p}^{n-p} a_{k+p} = \sum_{k=m+p}^{n+p} a_{k-p} \quad (p < m < n)$$

## FÓRMULAS

$$\sum_{k=1}^n 1 = n$$

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

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

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

## BIBLIOGRAFÍA

[Sumatoria \(apunte en línea\)](#)