

SUMATORIAS IMPORTANTES

PROFESOR: JORGE SAN MARTÍN

AUXILIARES: FRANCISCO JIMÉNEZ - RAMIRO VILLAGRA

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{i=1}^n i &= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 &= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n i^3 &= \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n i^4 &= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)(3n^2+3n-1)}{30} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n r &= nr \\ \sum_{i=0}^n r^i &= \frac{1-r^{n+1}}{1-r} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n r^i &= \frac{r^{n+1}-r}{r-1} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{r^i} &= \frac{r^n-1}{r^{n+1}-a^n} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i(i+1)} &= 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \\ \sum_{i=0}^n i \cdot i! &= (n+1)! - 1\end{aligned}$$