

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 100 = S = \frac{100 \cdot 101}{2}$$

$$100 + 99 + 98 + \dots + 1 = S$$

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$$101 + 101 + \dots + 101 = 2S = 100 \cdot 101$$

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$$3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + 31 =$$

primzahl?  $\sum_{3 \leq p \leq 31} p$   
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odd  
 öslerze  $\rightarrow$   
 $\sum$   
 mit  
 $\sum_{i=1}^{100} 1 = 100$

mit  $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq 100} i = 1 + 2 + \dots + 100$   
 $\sum_{i=1}^{100} i$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{100} 1 = 100$$

|| so ist es

$$\sum_{i=6}^9 (-1)^i = (-1)^6 + (-1)^7 + (-1)^8 + (-1)^9 =$$

$$= 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\sum_{2 < j < 5} (2j + 1) = (2 \cdot 3 + 1) + (2 \cdot 4 + 1) =$$

$$= 7 + 9 = 16.$$

$$\sum_{2 < i < k < 6} jk = 3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 5 + 4 \cdot 5 =$$

$$= 12 + 15 + 20 = 47$$

$$j=3 \quad k=4, 5$$

$$j=4 \quad k=5$$

$$\sum_{\substack{p < 7 \\ p \text{ prime}}} p^2 = 2^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 = 4 + 9 + 25 = 38$$

$$\prod_{1 \leq i \leq 1000000000} (i - 213) = (-212)(-211) \dots (-1 \cdot 0 \cdot 1 \cdot \dots) = 0$$

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

$$2^a \cdot 2^b = 2^{a+b}$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^n 2^i = 2^1 \cdot 2^2 \cdot \dots \cdot 2^n = 2^{1+2+\dots+n} = 2^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^n q^i = 1 + q + \dots + q^n = \frac{q^{n+1} - 1}{q - 1} \quad (q \neq 1)$$

minfami sozorat

He  $q = 1$   $\frac{n+1}{1}$

$$(a-b) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a^i b^{n-1-i} = \text{Azt HF } a^n - b^n$$

$$n=3$$

$$= (a^0 b^2 + a^1 b^1 + a^2 b^0)(a-b) =$$

$$= \cancel{a^0 b^2} + \cancel{a^2 b} + a^3 b^0 - a^0 b^3 - \cancel{a^1 b^2} - \cancel{a^2 b} = \underline{\underline{a^3 - b^3}}$$

$$a=q \quad b=1$$

$$(q-1) \underbrace{(1+q+q^2)} = q^3 - 1$$

$$= \frac{q^3 - 1}{q - 1} \quad q \neq 1$$

$$\underbrace{a^0 b^2 + a^1 b^1 + a^2 b^0} = \frac{a^3 - b^3}{a - b}$$

$$a^0 b^3 + a^1 b^2 + a^2 b + a^3 b^0$$

mertani sorozat  
a/b hányas

$$(a^0 b^2 + a b + a^2 b^0) = \frac{a^3 - b^3}{a - b} \quad \begin{array}{l} a \mapsto a \\ b \mapsto -b \end{array}$$

$$a^0 b^2 - a b + a^2 b^0 = \frac{a^3 + b^3}{a + b} \quad \swarrow$$

Ästhetisch, da u parität!

Itz u pries  $a^4 b^4$ -böl wenn tuch id  
 a b -r "ciggere" Eieno Qui.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{100} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{20} c_{ij} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^{20} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{100} c_{ij} \right) = ?$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{100}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{20}$$

$$ij =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{20}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{100} ij$$

$$i=1 :$$

$$1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 + \dots + 1 \cdot 20 = \frac{20 \cdot 21}{2}$$

$$i=2$$

$$2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2 + \dots + 2 \cdot 20 = 2 \cdot \frac{20 \cdot 21}{2}$$

$$i=3$$

$$3 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2 + \dots + 3 \cdot 20 = 3 \cdot \frac{20 \cdot 21}{2}$$

...

$$i=100$$

$$100 \cdot 1 + 100 \cdot 2 + \dots + 100 \cdot 20 = 100 \cdot \frac{20 \cdot 21}{2}$$

$$\frac{(1 + \dots + 100) \cdot \frac{20 \cdot 21}{2}}{\frac{100 \cdot 101}{2}}$$

$$\left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \right) \left( \sum_{j=1}^m b_j \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m a_i b_j$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a_1 + \dots + a_n) (b_1 + \dots + b_m) &= \\ &= a_1 (b_1 + \dots + b_m) + \dots + a_n (b_1 + \dots + b_m) \\ &= a_1 b_1 + \dots + a_1 b_m + \dots + a_n b_1 + \dots + a_n b_m \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  első összeg minden tagját  
 a második összeg minden tagjával  
 összeszorzottuk, és az  $n \cdot m$  szorzatot  
 összeszedtük.

$$= \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq n \\ 1 \leq j \leq m}} a_i b_j$$

$$a^u \cdot a^m = a^{u+m}$$

$$(a^u)^m = a^{um}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{x} = x^{1/n}$$

$$(ab)^u = a^u \cdot b^u$$

ROSS?

$$2^3 \cdot 2^4 = 2^7 = 128 \dots$$

$$2^{(3^4)} = 2^{81}$$

$$1 \cdot 2 + 3 = 5$$

wow

$$\sqrt{8} \cdot \sqrt[4]{4} = 8^{1/2} \cdot 4^{1/4} = (2^3)^{1/2} \cdot (2^2)^{1/4} = 2^{3/2 + 1/2} = 2^2 = 4$$

$$\left( \sqrt[n-1]{x} \right)^{n^2-1} = x^{\frac{n^2-1}{n-1}} = x^{n+1}$$

$$(x^1)^2 (x^2)^2 \dots (x^n)^2 = x^{2+4+\dots+2n} = x^{1^2+2^2+\dots+n^2}$$

$n \neq 1$

$$\frac{(2n+2)n}{2}$$

$$\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

↑  
folgt aus Induktion

(# 4)