



Serie 1, Musterlösung

Klasse: 4U, 4Mb, 4Eb

Datum: FS 19

1. Summen übersichtlich und kurz

84J2YS

Schreiben Sie die folgenden Summen auf mindestens zwei verschiedene Arten mit dem Summensymbol.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) $5 + 9 + 13 + \dots + 425$ | (e) $500 + 493 + 486 + 479 + \dots + 10$ |
| (b) $1 + 4 + 9 + \dots + 1000000$ | (f) $30 + 42 + 56 + 72 + \dots + 10100$ |
| (c) $2 + 4 + 8 + 16 + \dots + 1024$ | (g) $26 + 37 + 50 + \dots + 626$ |
| (d) $-2 + 4 + 22 + 76 + \dots + 531436$ | (h) $3 + 15 + 35 + 63 + \dots + 39999$ |

Lösung:

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) $\sum_{i=0}^{105} 5 + 4i = \sum_{k=1}^{106} 1 + 4k$ | (e) $\sum_{i=0}^{70} 500 - 7i = \sum_{k=1}^{71} 3 + 7k$ |
| (b) $\sum_{i=1}^{1000} i^2 = \sum_{i=0}^{999} (i+1)^2$ | (f) $\sum_{i=5}^{100} i \cdot (i+1) = \sum_{i=1}^{96} (i+4) \cdot (5+i)$ |
| (c) $\sum_{i=1}^{10} 2^i = \sum_{i=0}^9 2^{i+1}$ | (g) $\sum_{i=5}^{25} 1 + i^2 = \sum_{i=0}^{20} 1 + (i+5)^2$ |
| (d) $\sum_{i=1}^{12} 3^i - 5 = \sum_{i=0}^{11} 3^{i+1} - 5$ | (h) $\sum_{i=1}^{100} (2i-1) \cdot (2i+1) = \sum_{i=1}^{100} (4i^2 - 1)$ |

2. Rechenregeln

R7B3FX

Benutzen Sie die Regeln unten um die Summen zu berechnen.

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|-------------------------------|---|
| (a) $\sum_{i=0}^{15} 5 + 3i$ | (e) $\sum_{i=0}^9 50 - 5i$ |
| (b) $\sum_{i=1}^{10} (3i)^2$ | (f) $\sum_{i=5}^{10} \frac{i \cdot (i+1)}{2}$ |
| (c) $\sum_{i=0}^9 2^{i+1}$ | (g) $\sum_{i=0}^{12} 1 + (i+3)^2$ |
| (d) $\sum_{i=1}^{15} i^2 - 5$ | (h) $\sum_{i=1}^{11} (3i-1) \cdot (3i+1)$ |

Lösung:

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^{15} 5 + 3i &= \sum_{i=1}^{16} 5 + 3 \cdot (i-1) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{16} 2 + 3 \sum_{i=1}^{16} i \\ &= 2 \cdot 16 + 3 \cdot \frac{16 \cdot 17}{2} = 440 \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} (3i)^2 = 9 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{10} i^2 = 9 \frac{10 \cdot 11 \cdot 21}{6} = 3465$$

(c)

$$\sum_{i=0}^9 2^{i+1} = 2 \sum_{i=0}^9 2^i = 2 \cdot \frac{1 - 2^{10}}{1 - 2} = 2046$$

(d)

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{15} i^2 - 5 &= \sum_{i=1}^{15} i^2 - 5 \sum_{i=1}^{15} 1 \\ &= \frac{15 \cdot 16 \cdot 31}{6} - 5 \cdot 15 = 1165 \end{aligned}$$

(e)

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^9 50 - 5i &= \underbrace{50}_{i=0} + 50 \sum_{i=1}^9 1 - \underbrace{5 \cdot 0}_{i=0} - 5 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^9 i \\ &= 50 + 50 \cdot 9 - 5 \cdot \frac{9 \cdot 10}{2} = 275 \end{aligned}$$

(f)

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=5}^{10} \frac{i \cdot (i+1)}{2} &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left\{ \sum_{i=5}^{10} i^2 + i \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{10} i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^4 i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{10} i - \sum_{i=1}^4 i \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left\{ \frac{10 \cdot 11 \cdot 21}{6} - \frac{4 \cdot 5 \cdot 9}{6} + \frac{10 \cdot 11}{2} - \frac{4 \cdot 5}{2} \right\} = 200 \end{aligned}$$

(g)

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^{12} 1 + (i+3)^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^{13} 1 + (i+2)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{13} i^2 + 4i + 5 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{13} i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{13} i + 5 \sum_{i=1}^{13} 1 \\ &= \frac{13 \cdot 14 \cdot 27}{6} + 4 \cdot \frac{13 \cdot 14}{2} + 5 \cdot 13 = 1248 \end{aligned}$$

(h)

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{i=1}^{11} (3i-1) \cdot (3i+1) &= \sum_{i=1}^{11} 9i^2 + 3i - 3i - 1 \\ &= 9 \sum_{i=1}^{11} i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{11} 1 \\ &= 9 \cdot 2 \frac{11 \cdot 12 \cdot 23}{6} - 11 = 4543\end{aligned}$$

Sammlung Rechenregeln:

- Distributiv-Gesetz und Umordnung von endlich viel Summanden

$$\sum_{i=1}^n A \cdot a_i = A \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \quad \text{und} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i + b_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i$$

- Summe der Einsen

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

- Summe der Indices

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

- Summe von Quadraten

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

- Summe von Kuben

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^3 = \frac{n^2 \cdot (n+1)^2}{4}$$

- Exponentialsumme

$$\sum_{k=0}^n r^k = \frac{1 - r^{n+1}}{1 - r}$$

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