

“Fórmulas, Propriedades e Somatórios úteis” - Prof. Valdísio Viana

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$$01. \sum_{k=1}^n (c \cdot a_k + b_k) = c \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n a_k + \sum_{k=1}^n b_k \rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \Theta[f(k)] = \Theta\left[\sum_{k=1}^n f(k)\right]$$

$$02. \sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \quad 03. \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$04. \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \left[\sum_{k=1}^n k\right]^2 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} \quad 05. \sum_{k=1}^n k^4 = \frac{n(n+1)(9n^2+n+1)}{30} \quad 06. \sum_{k=1}^n k^p \approx \Theta(N^{p+1})$$

$$07. \sum_{k=1}^n x^k = \frac{x^{n+1} - 1}{x - 1} \quad (\text{PG finita de razão } x \neq 1)$$

$$08. \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad (\text{PG infinita de razão } |x| < 1)$$

$$09. \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} = \ln(n) + O(1) \quad 10. \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot x^k = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \quad \text{para } |x| < 1$$

$$11. \sum_{k=1}^n k \cdot x^k = \frac{x - (n+1)x^{n+1} + n \cdot x^{n+2}}{(1-x)^2} \quad \text{para } x \neq 1$$

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

$$13. \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k+1}$$

$$14. \text{a) } \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} = 2^n \quad \text{b) } \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{k}{m} = \binom{n+1}{m+1} \quad \text{c) } \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$$

15.

$$\text{a) Partições } \{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k\} \text{ de } A \rightarrow \binom{n}{k} = k \binom{n-1}{k} + \binom{n-1}{k-1}$$

$$\text{b) } N! \approx \sqrt{2\pi N} \left(\frac{N}{e}\right)^N$$

$$16. S(n) = c \cdot S(n-1) + g(n) \rightarrow S(n) = c^{n-1} S(1) + \sum_{i=2}^n c^{n-i} g(i)$$

$$17. T(n) = a \cdot T(n/b) + f(n) \rightarrow T(n) = \Theta\left(n^{\log_b a}\right) + \sum_{i=0}^{h-1} a^i f\left(\frac{n}{b^i}\right) \quad \text{para } h = \log_b^n$$

18.

Equação homogênea característica

$$a_0 T(n) + a_1 T(n-1) + a_2 T(n-2) + \dots + a_k T(n-k) = 0$$

Raízes distintas

$$r_1 \neq r_2 \neq r_3 \dots \neq r_p \rightarrow T(n) = c_1 r_1^n + c_2 r_2^n \dots c_p r_p^n$$

Raízes múltiplas

$$r_1 = r_2 = r_3 \dots = r_p = r \rightarrow T(n) = c_1 r^n + c_2 N r^n + c_3 N^2 r^n \dots c_p N^{p-1} r^n$$

Raízes Complexas Distintas

$$r = a \pm bi \rightarrow T(n) = c \cdot p^n \quad \text{onde} \quad p = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

Raízes complexas múltiplas

$$r_1 = r_2 = a \pm bi \rightarrow T(n) = c_1 p^n + c_2 N p^n \quad \text{onde} \quad p = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

19. $\lg(N) = \log_2^N$ 20. $f(n) = \log_a^N \rightarrow O(f) = O[\lg(N)] \forall a \in \mathfrak{R}^+, a \neq 1$