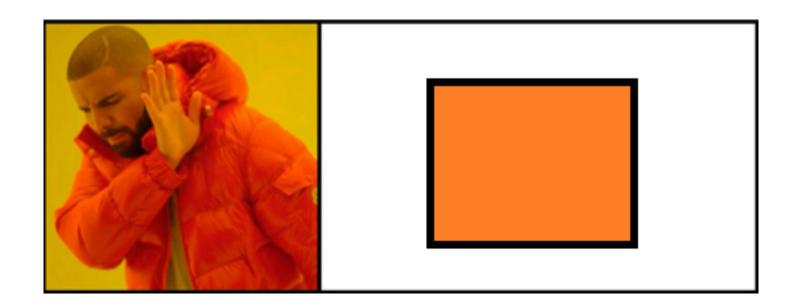
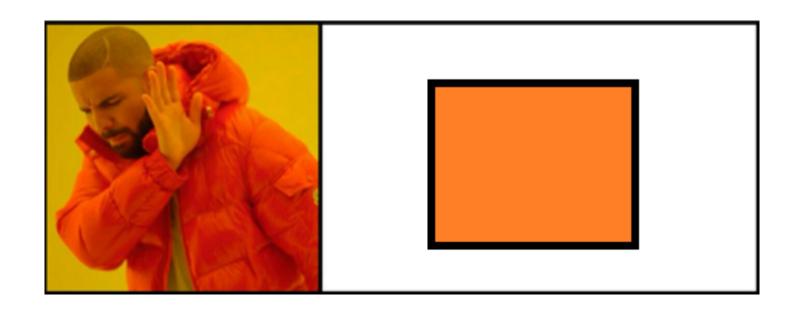
CONTANDO SECRETOS DE TRES PUNTAS

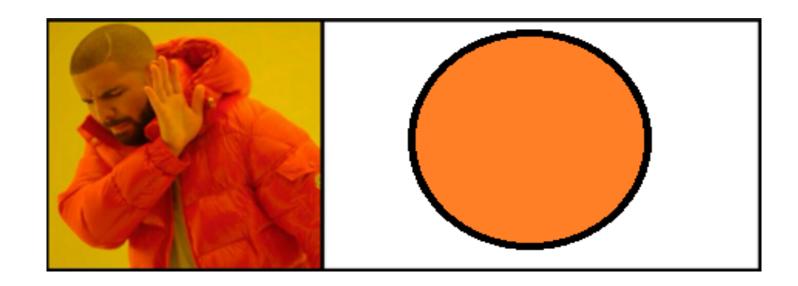
Christian Bartolomé Guillermo Herrera

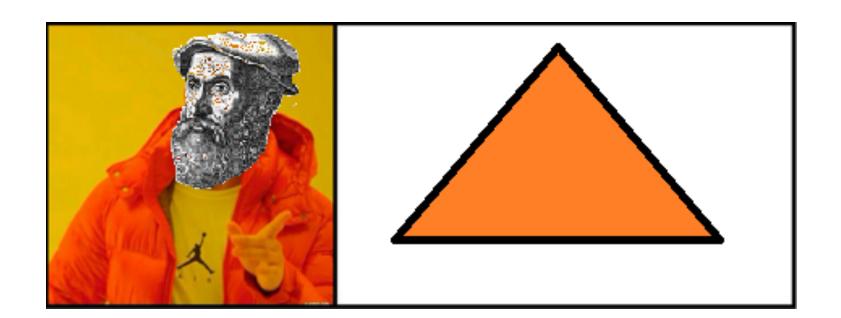
Jueves 28 de febrero de 2019 10:45-10:55 Aula Magna Matemáticas y Física

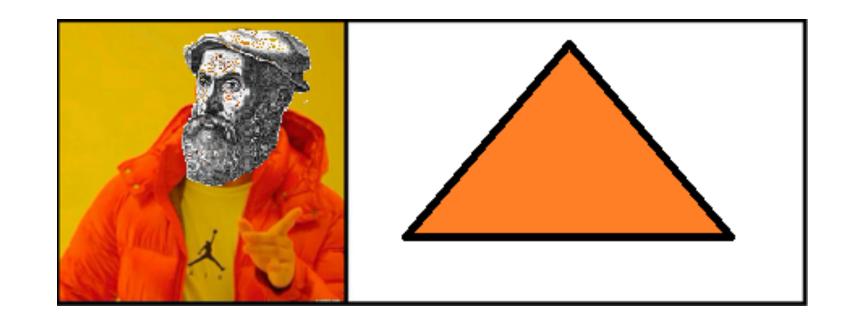








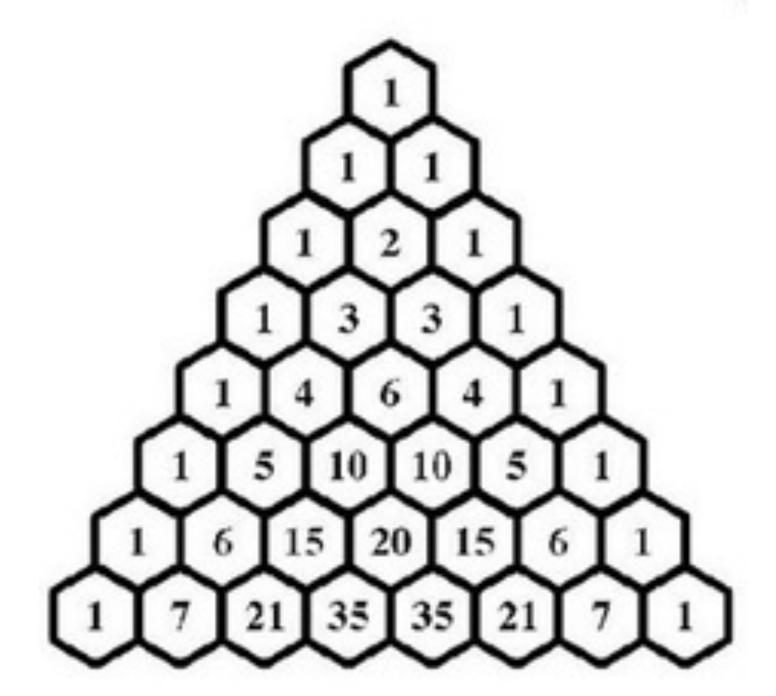






VS





$$1 \xrightarrow{} (a+b)^{0} = 1$$

$$1 \xrightarrow{} (a+b)^{1} = 1a+1b$$

$$1 \xrightarrow{} 1 \xrightarrow{} 3 \xrightarrow{} 1$$

$$1 \xrightarrow{} 4 \xrightarrow{} 6 \xrightarrow{} 4 \xrightarrow{} 1$$

$$1 \xrightarrow{} 5 \xrightarrow{} 10 \xrightarrow{} 10 \xrightarrow{} 5 \xrightarrow{} 1$$

$$1 \xrightarrow{\qquad \qquad } (a+b)^0 = \qquad \qquad 1$$

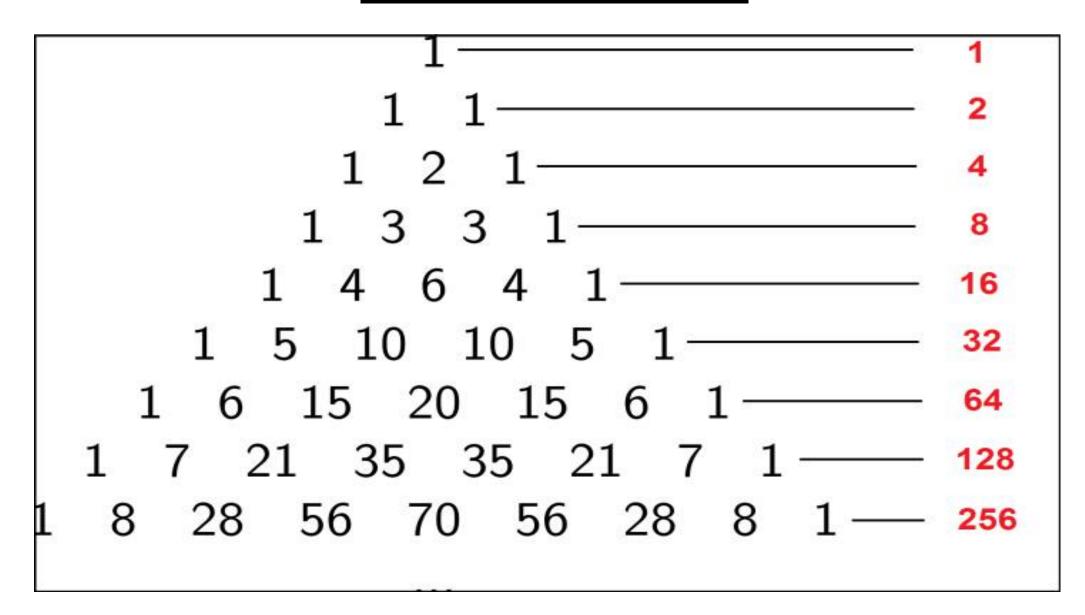
$$1 \xrightarrow{\qquad \qquad } (a+b)^1 = \qquad \qquad 1a+1b$$

$$1 \xrightarrow{\qquad \qquad } (a+b)^2 = \qquad \qquad 1a^2+2ab+1b^2$$

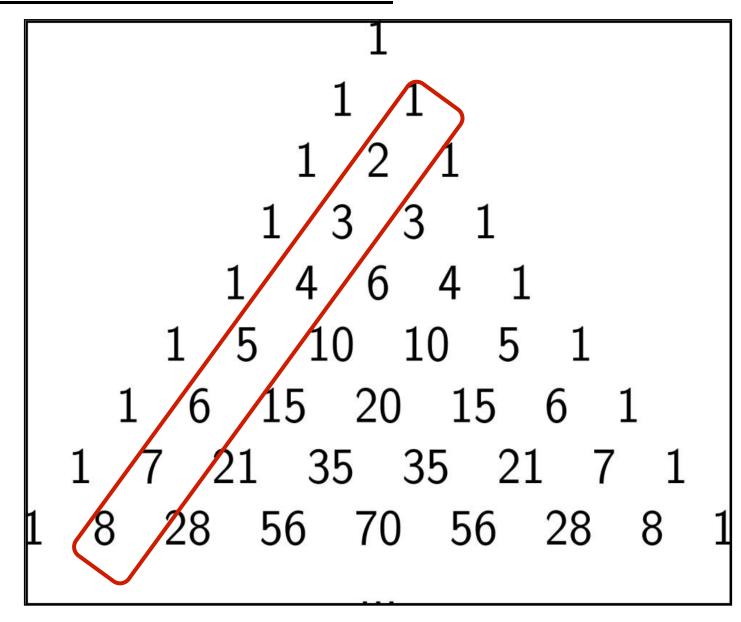
$$1 \xrightarrow{\qquad \qquad } 3 \xrightarrow{\qquad \qquad } 1$$

$$1 \xrightarrow{\qquad \qquad } 4 \xrightarrow{\qquad } 6 \xrightarrow{\qquad } 4 \xrightarrow{\qquad } 1$$

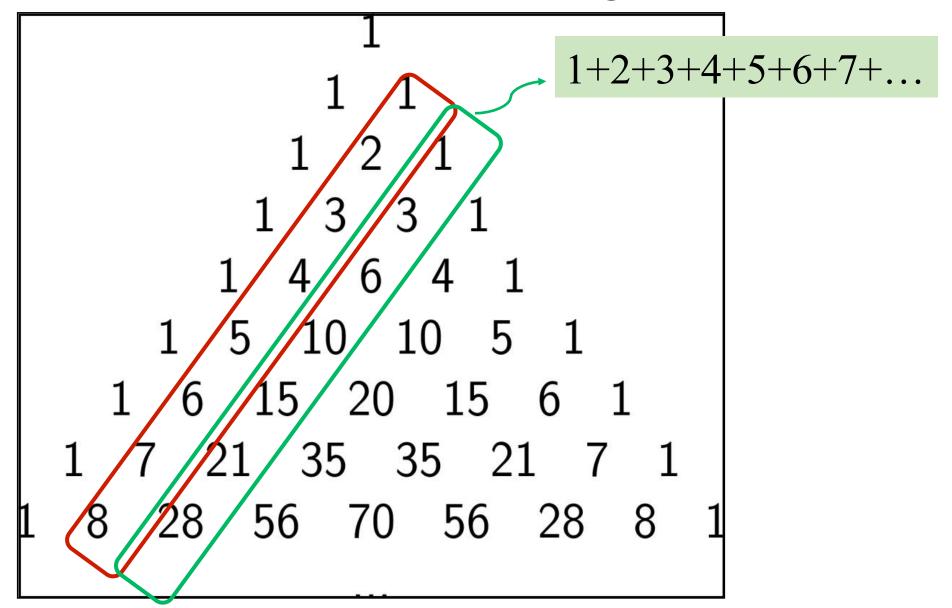
$$1 \xrightarrow{\qquad \qquad } 5 \xrightarrow{\qquad } 10 \xrightarrow{\qquad } 1$$

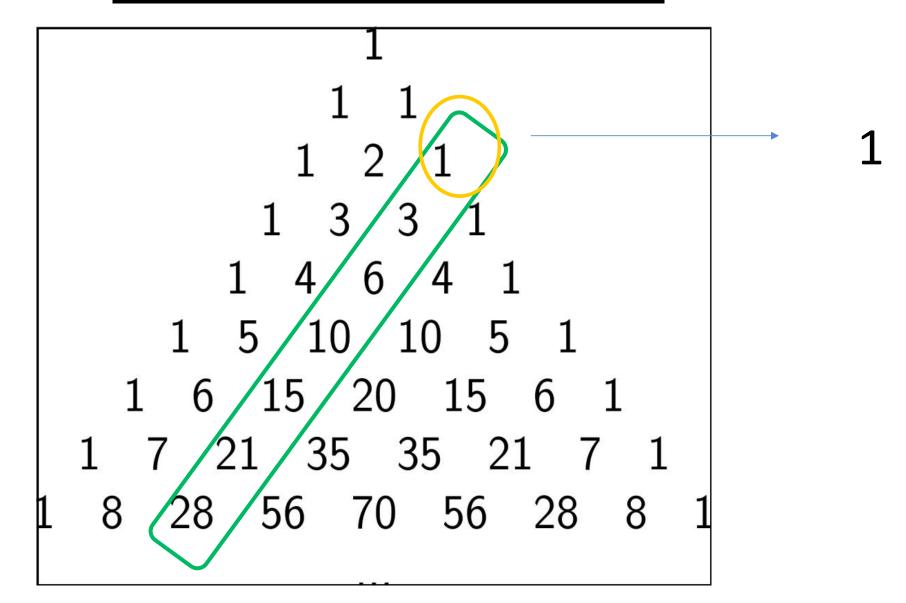


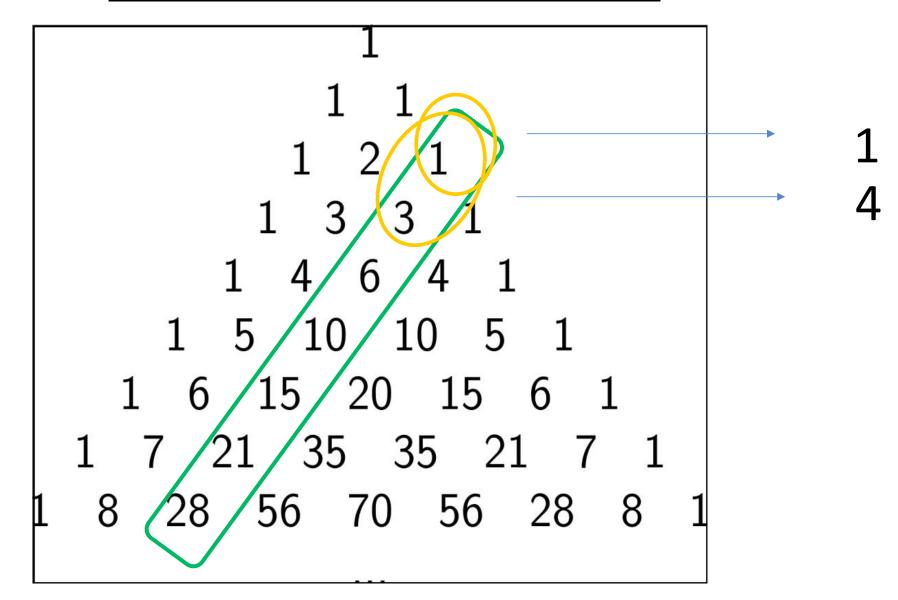
Los números naturales

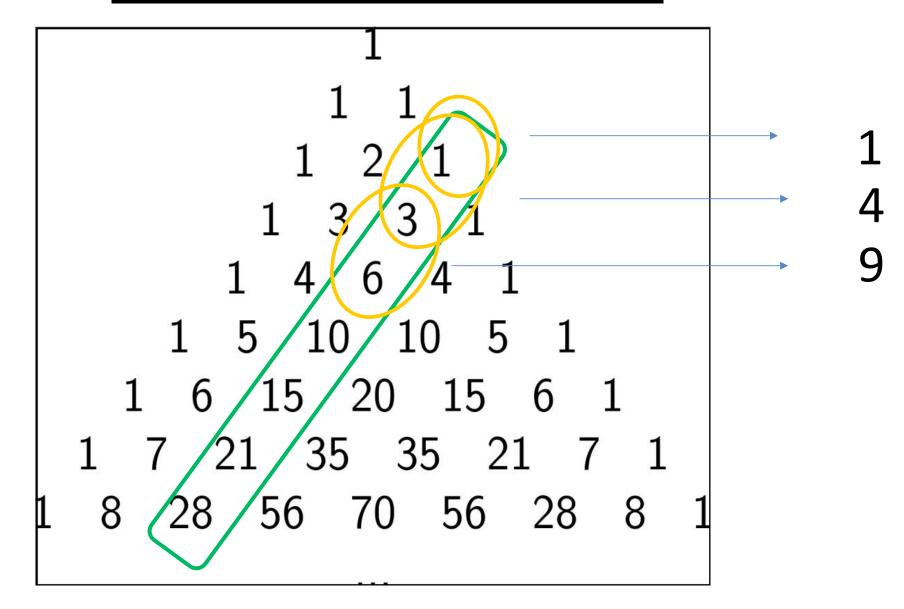


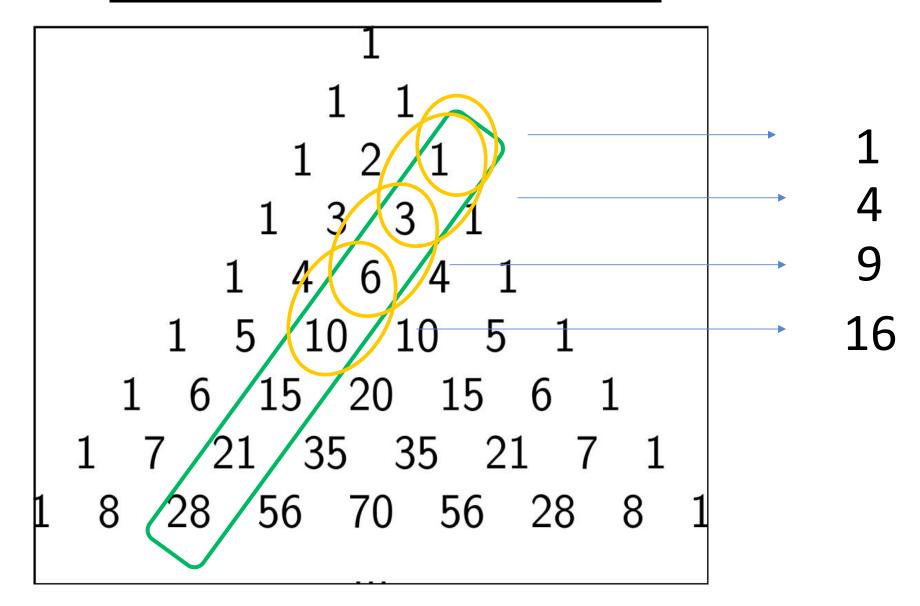
Los números naturales Y triangulares

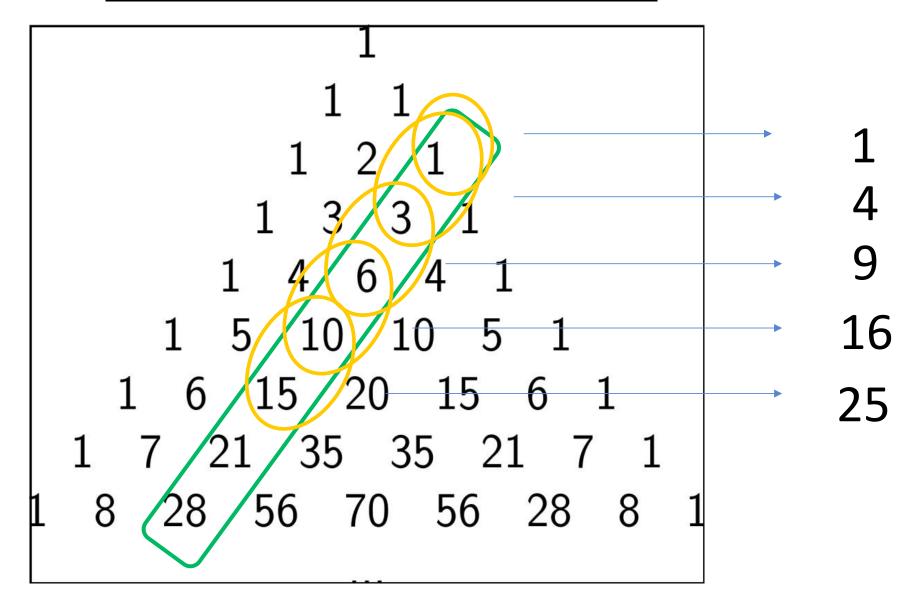


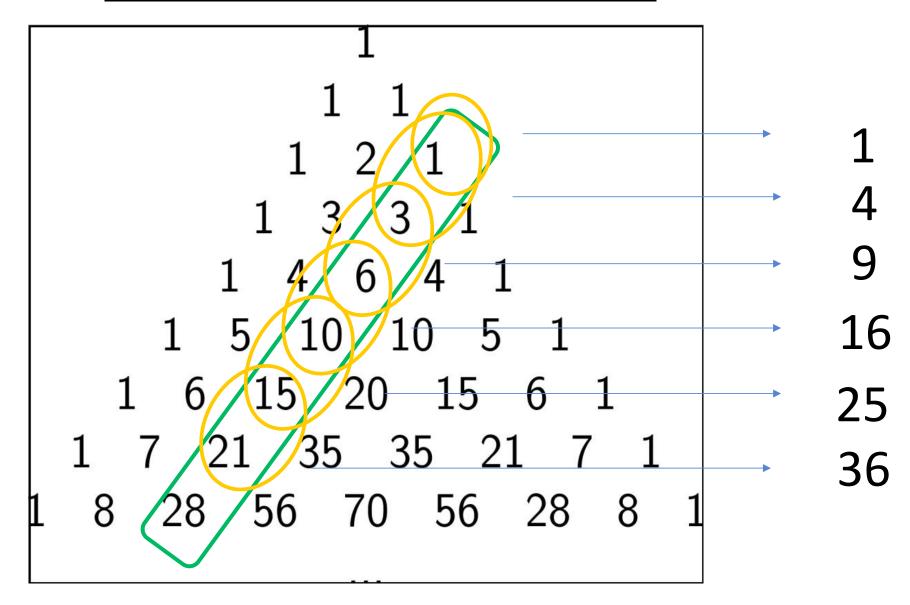




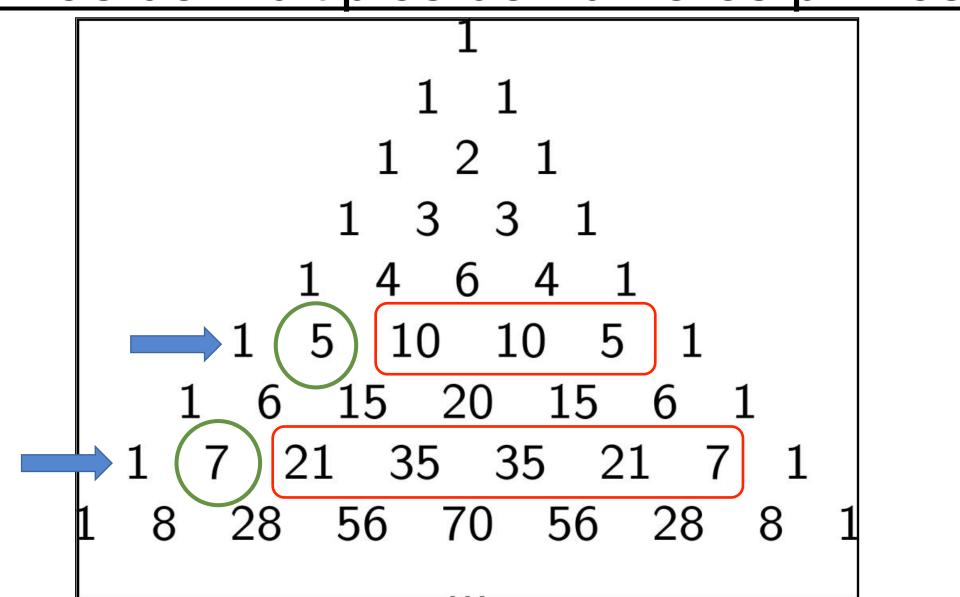


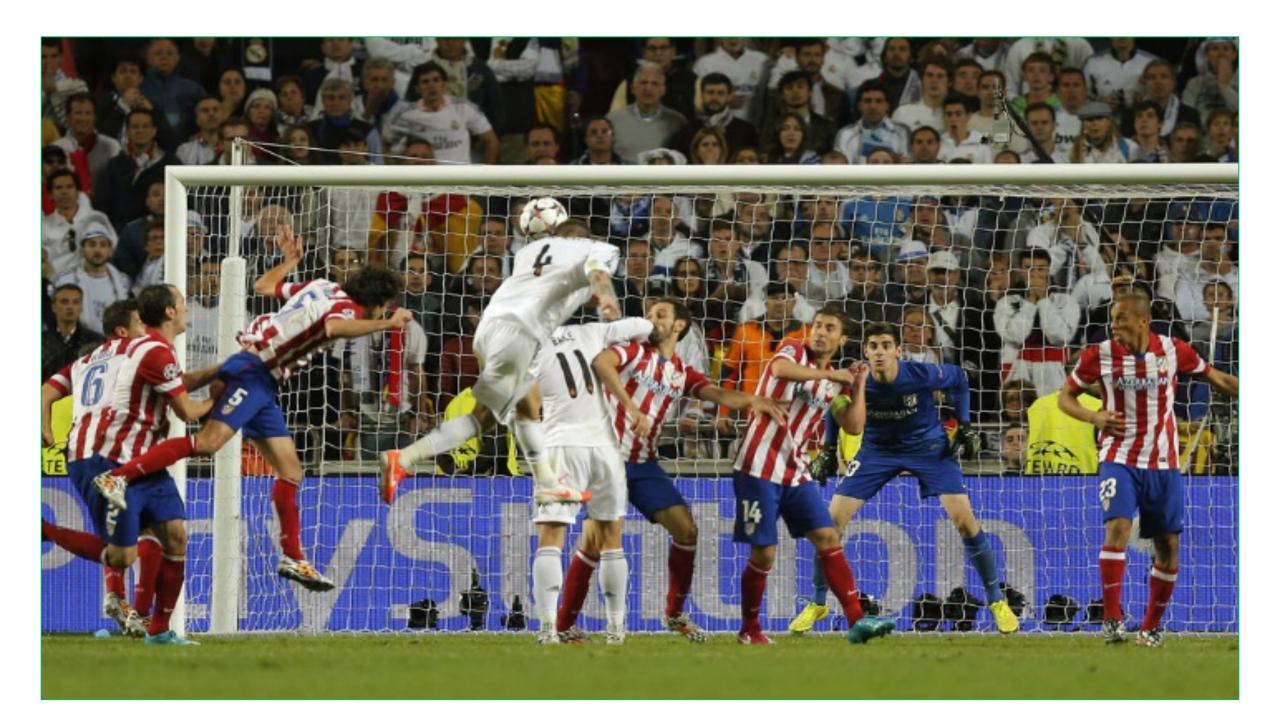


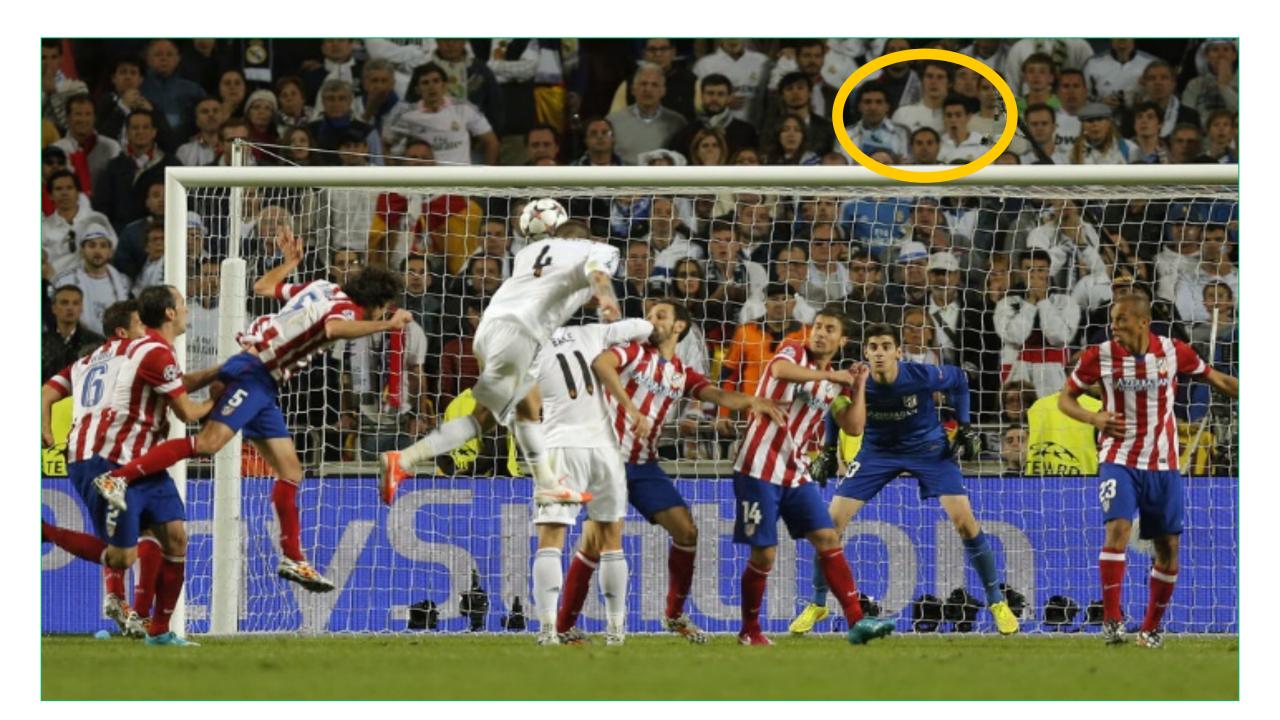




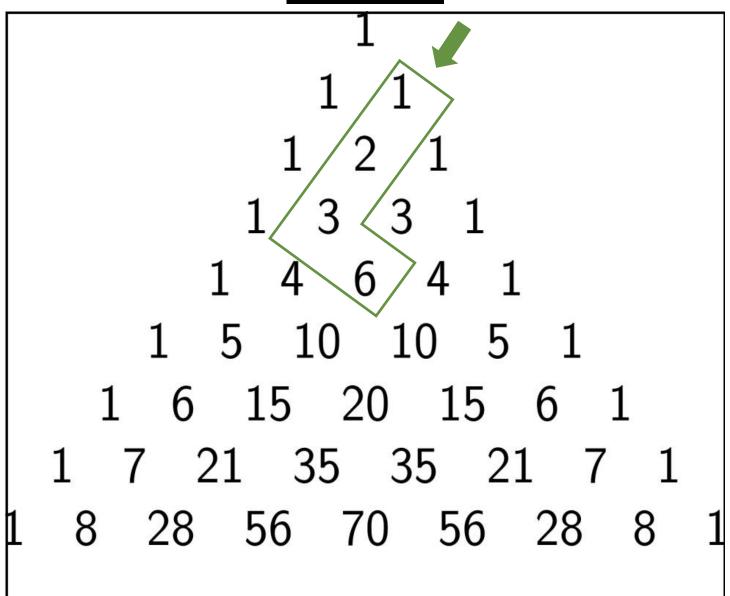
Filas de múltiplos de números primos

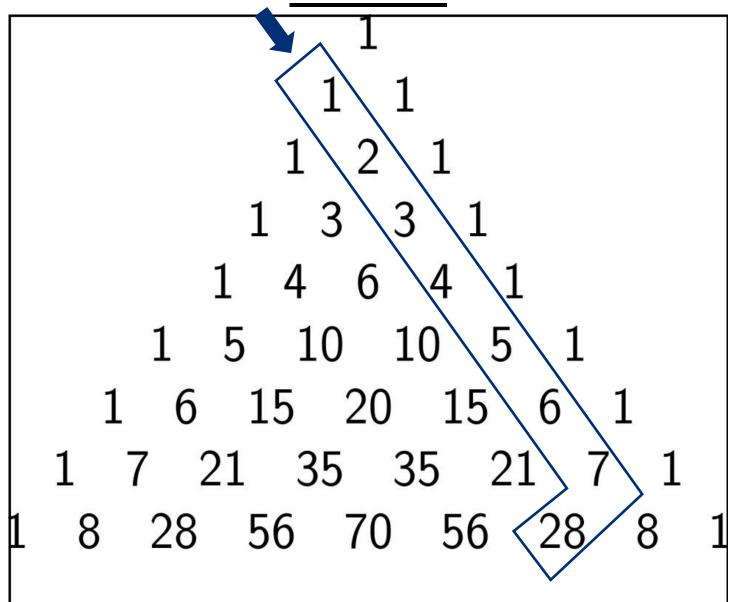






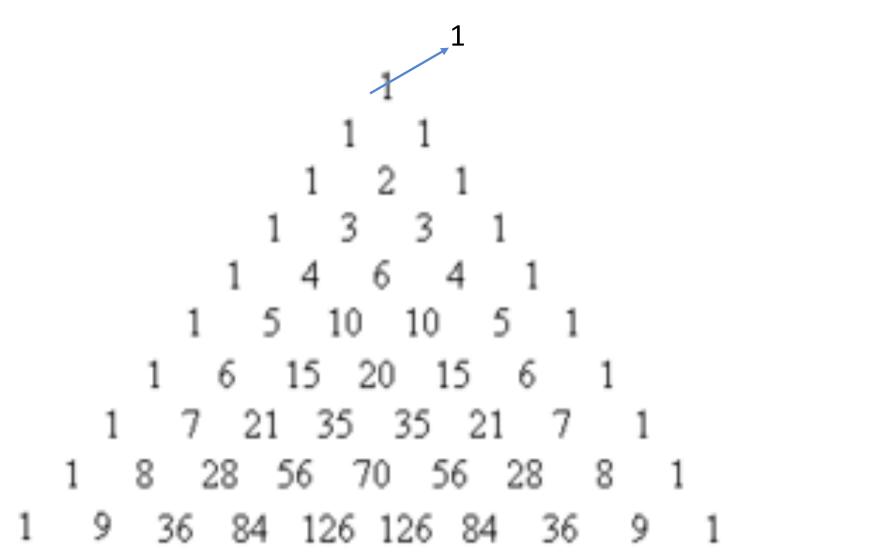
```
1 2 1
      1 3 3 1
      4 6 4
   1 5 10
          10 5 1
   6 15 20 15 6
1 7 21 35 35 21 7
 28 56 70 56 28
                 8
```

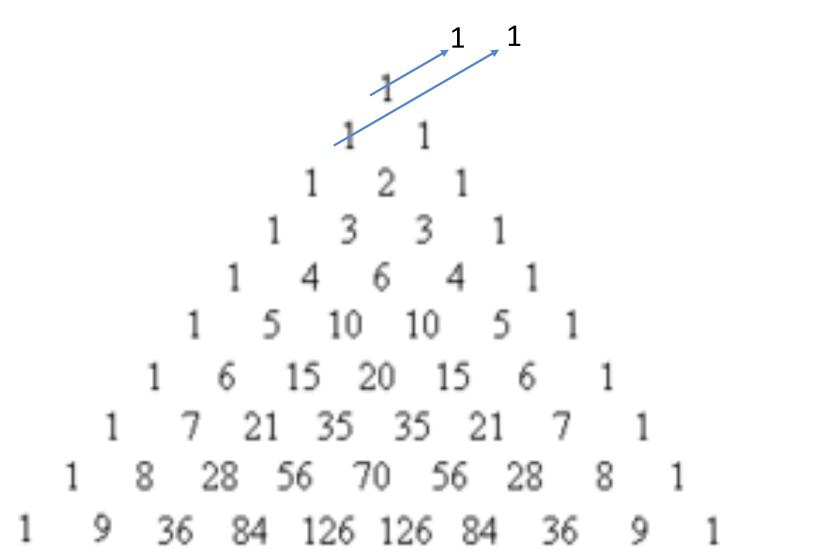


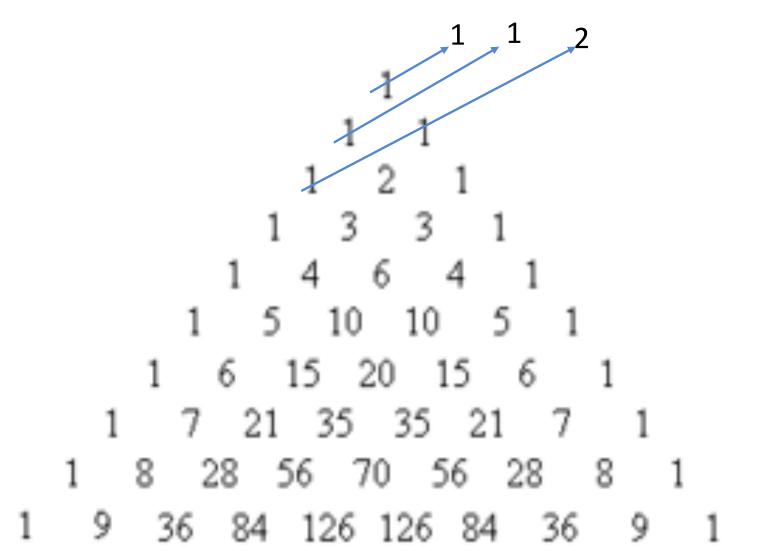


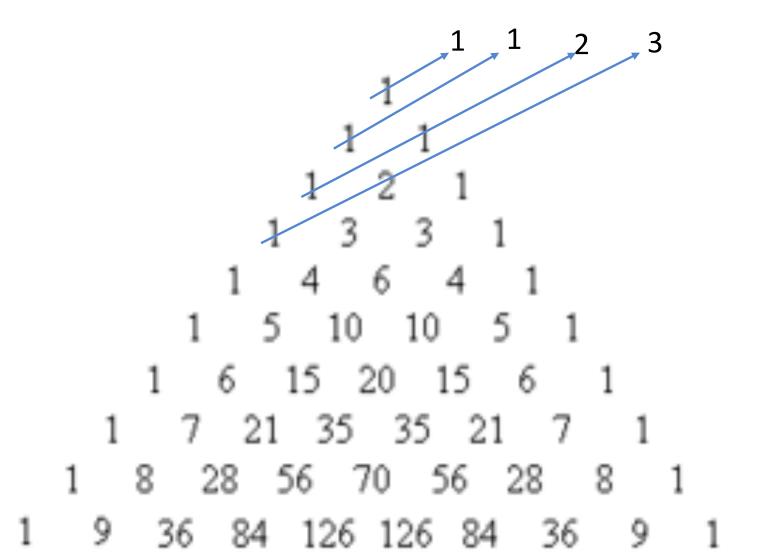
```
3 3 1
 5
         5 1
       15 6
6
     70 56 28
```

```
6 15 20 15 6
21 35 35 21
```

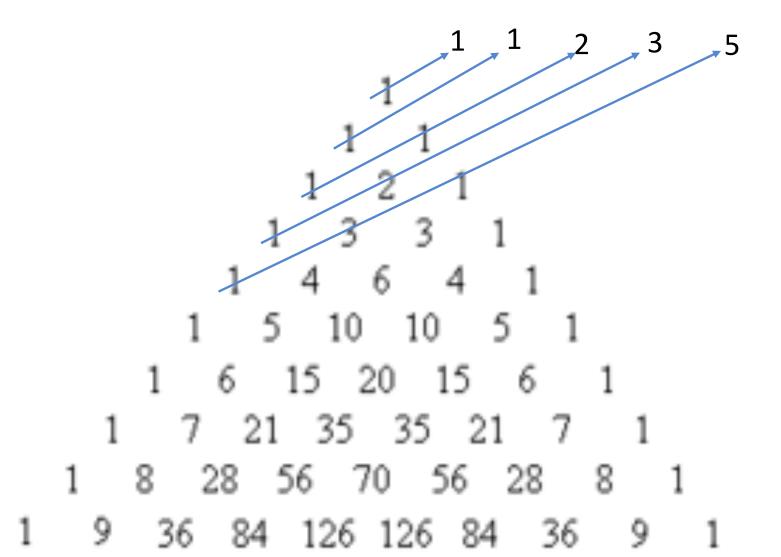




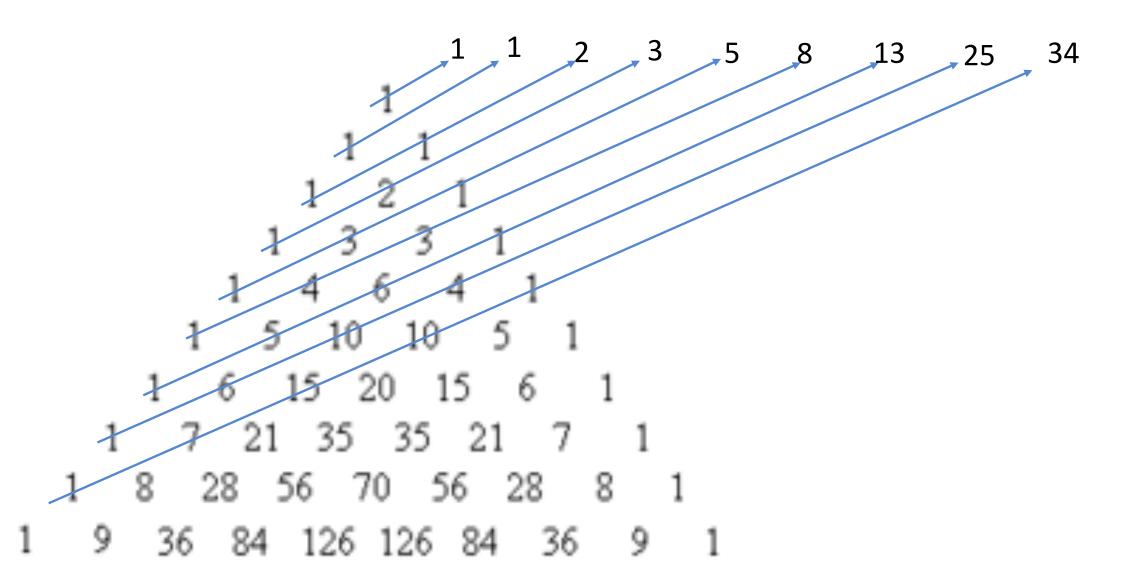




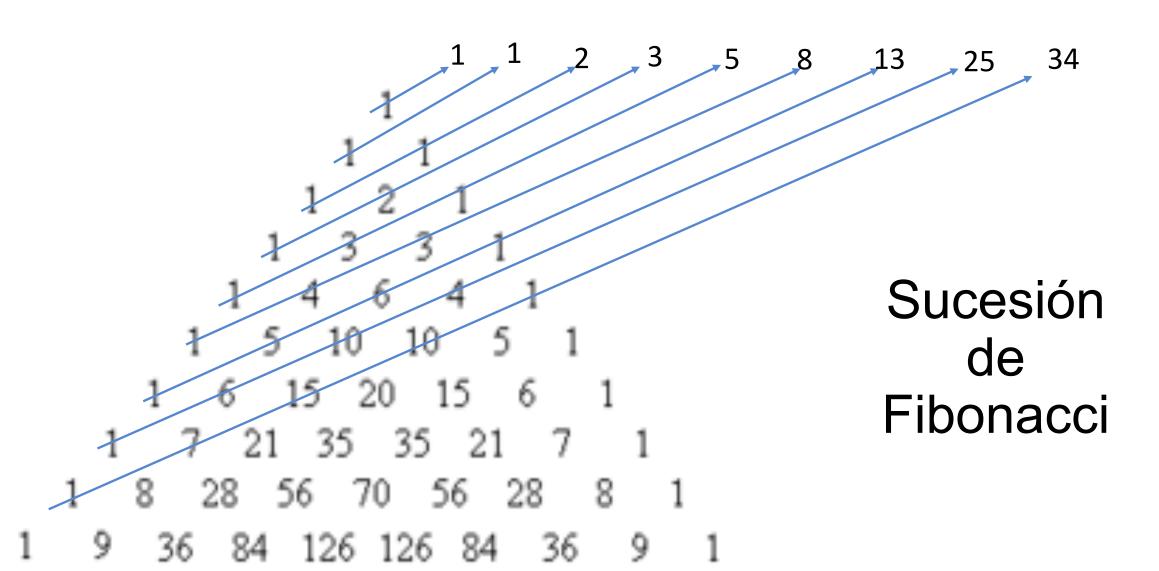
Saliendo de Pesca



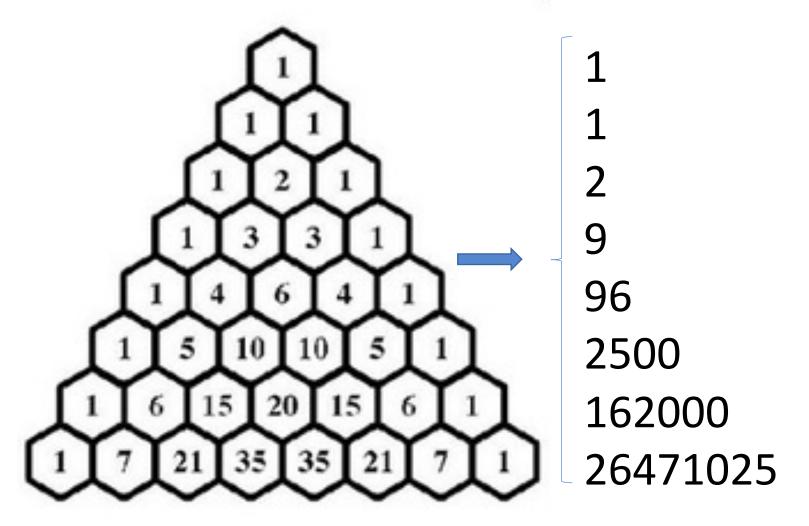
Saliendo de Pesca



Saliendo de Pesca







{1, 1, 2, 9, 96, 2500, 162000, 26471025, ...}

*{*1*,* 1*,* 2*,* 9*,* 96*,* 2500*,* 162000*,* 26471025*,* ...*}*

Dividiendo cada término entre el anterior:

{1, 2, 4'5, 10'666..., 26'041666..., 64'8, 163'4013888...}

*{*1*,* 1*,* 2*,* 9*,* 96*,* 2500*,* 162000*,* 26471025*,* ...*}*

Dividiendo cada término entre el anterior:

*{*1*,* 2*,* 4′5*,* 10′666...*,* 26′041666... *,* 64′8*,* 163′4013888...*}*

De nuevo, dividimos:

*{*2*,* 2′25*,* 2′370370...*,* 2′44140625...*,* 2′48832...*,* 2′52163...*}*

*{*1*,* 1*,* 2*,* 9*,* 96*,* 2500*,* 162000*,* 26471025*,* ...*}*

Dividiendo cada término entre el anterior:

*{*1*,* 2*,* 4′5*,* 10′666...*,* 26′041666... *,* 64′8*,* 163′4013888...*}*

De nuevo, dividimos:

*{*2*,* 2′25*,* 2′370370...*,* 2′44140625...*,* 2′48832...*,* 2′52163...*}*



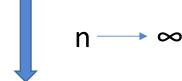
*{*1*,* 1*,* 2*,* 9*,* 96*,* 2500*,* 162000*,* 26471025*,* ...*}*

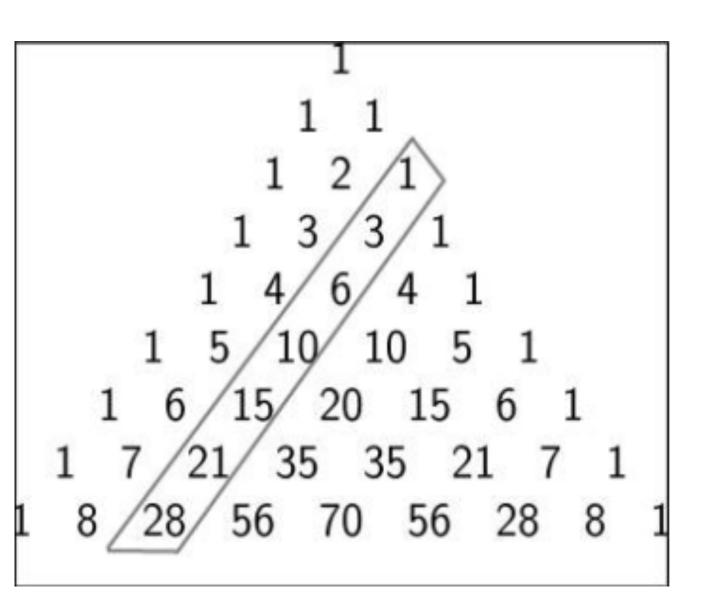
Dividiendo cada término entre el anterior:

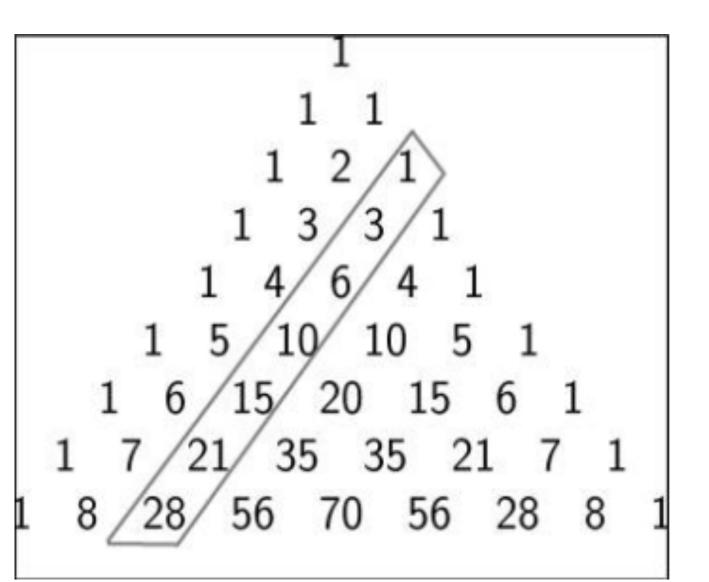
*{*1*,* 2*,* 4′5*,* 10′666...*,* 26′041666... *,* 64′8*,* 163′4013888...*}*

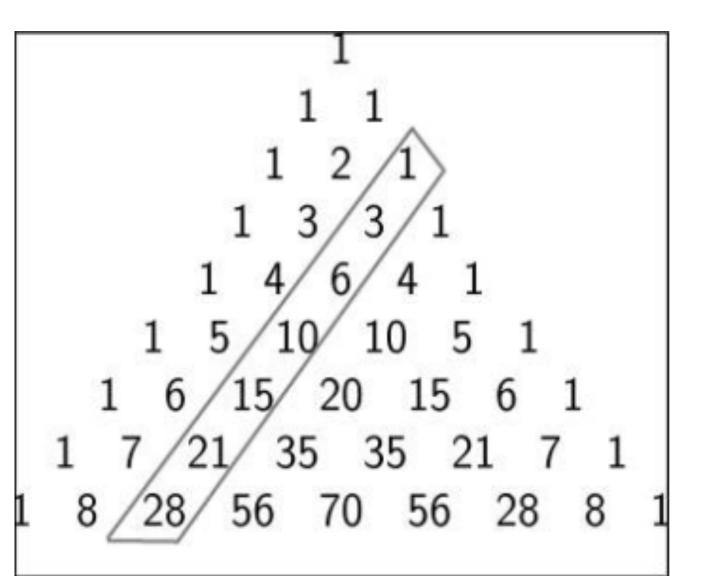
De nuevo, dividimos:

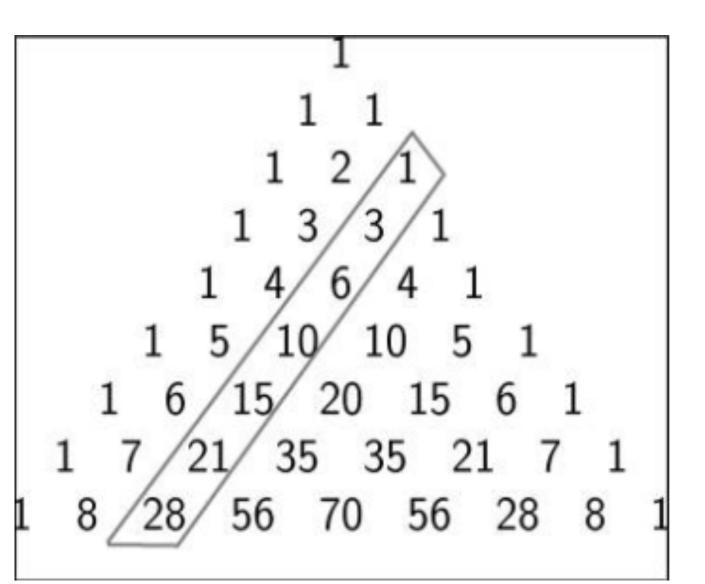
*{*2*,* 2′25*,* 2′370370...*,* 2′44140625...*,* 2′48832...*,* 2′52163...*}*

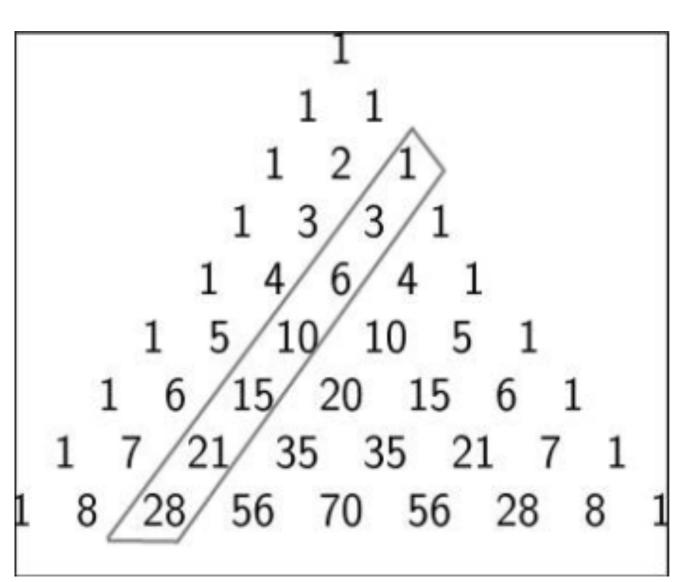














JONÁS CASTILLO TOLOZA

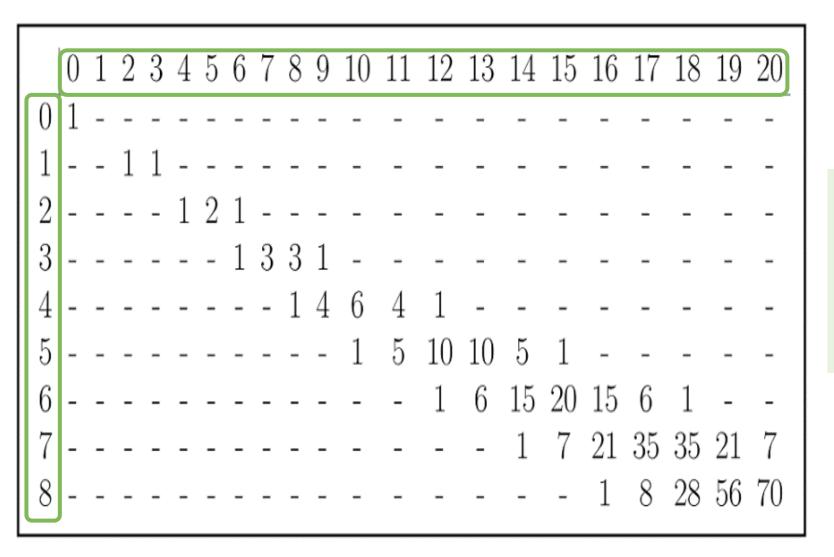


Matemático que demostró esta convergencia en el año 2007

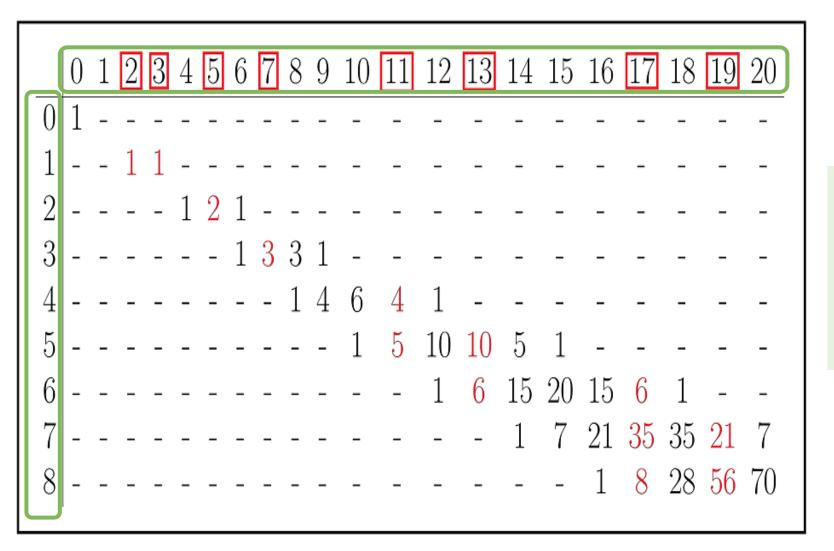
$$\Pi - 2 = \frac{1+1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{21} - \frac{1}{28} - \frac{1}{36} + \dots$$

JONÁS CASTILLO TOLOZA

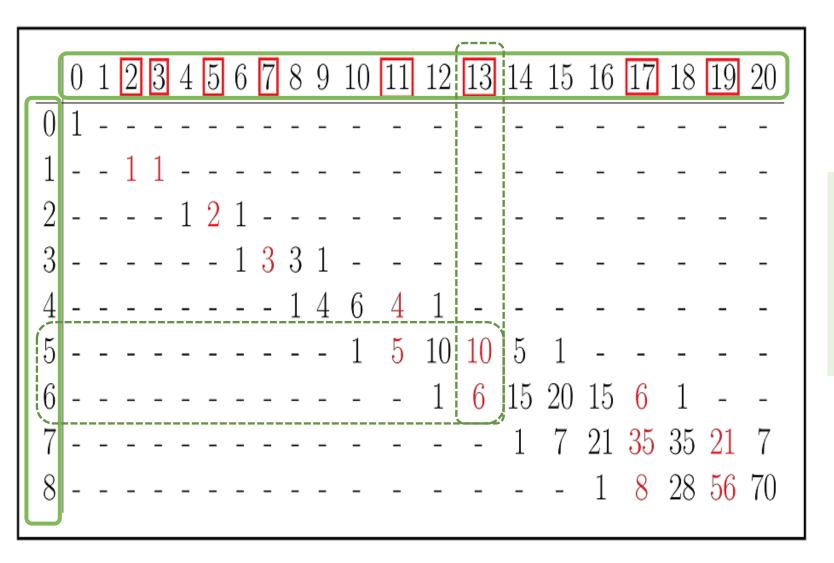
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
$\overline{0}$	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	_	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	3	3	1	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	-	_	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	10	10	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	15	20	15	6	1	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	21	35	35	21	7
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	28	56	70



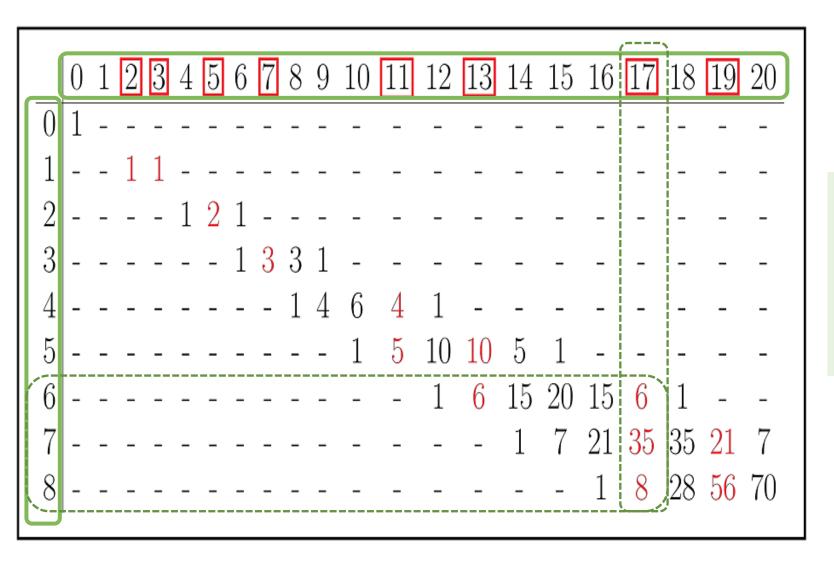
- La **fila n** del triángulo comienza en la **columna 2n**



- La **fila n** del triángulo comienza en la **columna 2n**



- La **fila n** del triángulo comienza en la **columna 2n**



- La **fila n** del triángulo comienza en la **columna 2n**

