Exo1 b)
$$lh \in N$$
, $lln = lh \left(\frac{1}{1+n}\right)$

$$f(x) = lh \left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right) = lh \left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} = -\frac{1}{1+x} =$$

Cor (-3) non monotone

Tas de fonction num associal

Car (-3) n'existe que si rest entier.

d)
$$U_{m} = 2500 + 300 m - 1500 \times 0,8^{n}$$

 $f(x) = 2500 + 300 m - 1500 \times 0,8^{n}$
 $= 2500 + 300 m - 1500 \times 0,8^{n}$
 $f'(x) = 300 - 1500 \times 10,8^{n}$
 $f'(x) > 0 = 47 = (U_{m}) f$

Exps c)
$$V_{n} = \frac{2n^{2} - 3n + 2}{1 - n}$$
 $V_{n} = V_{n} = V_{n} = V_{n} = V_{n} = V_{n} = V_{n}$
 $V_{n} = V_{n} = V_{n}$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln \ln n}{\ln n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln \ln$$

1)
$$U_n = 3 \times (-2)^n$$
 $n' \in pxs$ do himite

 $M = 3 \times (-\frac{1}{4})^n$
 $\lim_{n \to \infty} (-\frac{1}{4})^n = 0$ donc $\lim_{n \to \infty} U_n = 7$

$$U_{n} = \frac{3^{n} + 2}{8^{n} - 1} = \frac{3^{n} \left(A + \frac{2}{3^{n}} \right)}{8^{n} \left(A - \frac{A}{8^{n}} \right)}$$

$$U_{n} = \frac{3^{n} + 2}{8^{n} - 1} = \frac{3^{n} \left(A - \frac{A}{8^{n}} \right)}{8^{n} \left(A - \frac{A}{8^{n}} \right)}$$

$$U_{n} = \frac{3^{n} + 2}{8^{n} - 1} = \frac{3^{n} \left(A - \frac{A}{8^{n}} \right)}{8^{n} \left(A - \frac{A}{8^{n}} \right)}$$

$$U_{n} = \frac{3^{n} + 2}{8^{n} - 1} = \frac{3^{n} \left(A + \frac{2}{3^{n}} \right)}{8^{n} \left(A - \frac{A}{8^{n}} \right)}$$

$$U_{n} = \frac{3^{n} + 2}{8^{n} - 1} = \frac{3^{n} \left(A + \frac{2}{3^{n}} \right)}{8^{n} \left(A - \frac{A}{8^{n}} \right)}$$

$$U_{n} = \frac{3^{n} + 2}{8^{n} - 1} = \frac{3^{n} \left(A - \frac{A}{8^{n}} \right)}{8^{n} - 1} = A$$

$$U_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n} + 2}{8^{n} - 1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n} - 1}{8^{n} - 1} = A$$

$$U_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n} - 1}{8^{n} - 1} = A$$

$$U_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n} - 1}{8^{n} - 1} = A$$

P)
$$U_{n} = \frac{2^{n} + 3^{n}}{2^{n} - 3^{n}} = \frac{3^{n} \left(\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n} + 1 \right)}{3^{n} \left(\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n} - 1 \right)}$$

Aon c $U_{n} = 1$

91 $U_{n} = M - \sin n^{2}$

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

 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{n} = 0$ (c) $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$
 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$

$$\frac{t}{3n+(-1)^{n}}$$

$$(-1)^{n} \text{ of } (-1)^{n+1}$$

$$\sinh \frac{2n}{3n} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\sinh \frac{2n}{3n} = \frac{2}{3}$$

3)
$$U_{n} = n - \sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

 $U_{n} = U_{n} = U_{n} = U_{n} = U_{n}$
 $U_{n} = n - \sqrt{n^{2} + 3n + 2} = n - \sqrt{n^{2}(n + \frac{3}{n} + \frac{2}{n^{2}})}$
 $= n \left[1 - \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{n} + \frac{2}{n^{2}}} \right]$

$$M_{N} = N - \sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$= \frac{N^{2} - (n+1)(n+2)}{n+\sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)}}$$

$$= \frac{-3n - 2}{n+\sqrt{(n+2)(n+2)}}$$

$$= \frac{n^{2} - (n+1)(n+2)}{n+\sqrt{(n+2)(n+2)}}$$

V. Suites erithmitique son Unit-Un = est

(Un) Ar arithmitique son Unit-Un = est

Si (An) est critim de sonon r

Ap April

Ar -Ir

An = Ap+(n-p)r

2. Suites fromitriques.

VII. Démonstration per récumence P(n) est mai pour tout $n \ge 1$. | * Initialisation: T(no) vraine?

(* Hérédite!: Si P(k) vraine abrs P(k+1) st raine.

> 4 P(n) st vraine pour tout n>no (x) n₀-1 | (x) n

Exo8:
$$V_n \in W^*$$
, $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$
 $t = 1$
 $t = 1$

et $\frac{1(n+1)}{2} = 1$

donc l'égalité sot stair pout $h = 1$.

A Maridite': Supposens que
$$\sum_{i=1}^{l=n} \frac{b_{i}(b_{i+1})}{2}$$

On doit modrer que, diss fors,

 $\frac{1-b_{i+1}}{2} = \frac{(b_{i+1})(b_{i+2})}{2}$
 $\frac{1-b_{i+1}}{2} = \frac{b_{i+1}}{2} + (b_{i+1})$
 $\frac{b_{i+1}}{2} + (b_{i+1}) = \frac{b_{i+1}}{2} + (b_{i+1})$
 $\frac{b_{i+1}}{2} + (b_{i+1}) = \frac{b_{i+1}}{2}$

ADANC $\frac{b_{i+1}}{b_{i+1}} + \frac{b_{i+1}}{b_{i+1}} = \frac{b_{i+1}}{b_{i+1}}$

All $\frac{b_{i+1}}{b_{i+1}} + \frac{b_{i+1}}{b_{i+1}} = \frac{b_{i+1}}{b_{i+1}} = \frac{b_{i+1}}{b_{i+1}}$

Allors
$$U_{k+1} = \sum_{i=b+1}^{k+1} a^{i} = U_{k} + a^{k+1}$$

$$= \frac{1-a^{k+1}}{1-a} + a^{k+1}$$

$$= \frac{1-a^{k+1}}{1-a} + (1-a) a^{k+1}$$

$$= \frac{1-a^{k+1}}{1-a} + a^{k+1}$$

C) *
$$\frac{\sin a}{1} = \frac{1}{\ln a} =$$