Exercice 2:

$$\begin{cases}
\forall x \in \mathbb{J} - \lambda; \lambda \in \mathbb{J} \\ | n (\lambda + \infty) = \frac{1}{n \ge 0} \frac{(-\lambda)^n}{n + \lambda} \times n + \lambda
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
(x) = \left| n \left(\frac{\lambda + \infty}{\lambda - \infty} \right) = \left| n (\lambda + \infty) - \left| n (\lambda - \infty) \right| \\
= \frac{1}{n \ge 0} \frac{(-\lambda)^n}{n + \lambda} \times n + \lambda
\end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n \ge 0} \left(\frac{(-\lambda)^n}{n + \lambda} \times n + \lambda$$

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$$= \frac{1}{n \ge 0} \left(\frac{(-\lambda)^n}{n$$

$$\frac{1}{10} \text{ Ainsi } \ln(2) := \sum_{n\geq 0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^n + 1}{n+1}\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n+1} \text{ Auec } \infty := \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^0 + 1}{0 + 1} \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{0+1} + \frac{(-1)^1 + 1}{1 + 1} \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{1+1} + \frac{(-1)^2 + 1}{2 + 1} \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2+1} + \cdots$$

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Exercice 7:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & -\lambda \\ 0 & -\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

 λ est Valeur Propre de $A \stackrel{(=)}{=} A$ n'est pas inversible $\lambda \stackrel{(=)}{=} \lambda \stackrel{(=)}{=} \lambda$

$$A \cdot \lambda_{1} I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A \cdot \lambda_{1} I) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \langle -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_{1} = Ker(A - \lambda_{1} I) = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \left[x \in R \right] = \begin{cases} x \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \left[x \in R \right] = Vech \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{1} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{1} (A - \lambda_{1} I) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \langle -2 \rangle \quad \langle -2$$

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

Initialisation pour 3 #1

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{6}{1^3} - \frac{\lambda}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{1^2} = \frac{1}{1^2}$$

3-2=1 (=>1=1 Donc la proportion est vrai pour 3+1

Hérédité pour 3 E N/EB,

$$\frac{\lambda}{2} \frac{3(3+1)}{(3-1)^3} = \frac{\lambda}{2} \frac{3}{(3-1)^2} = \frac{3}{(3-1)^3}$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{23}{(3-1)^3}\right) = \frac{3}{(3-1)^3}$$

$$\frac{3}{(3-1)^3} = \frac{3}{(3-1)^3}$$

Conclusion: Done pour toot $3 \neq 1$, on a $\frac{1}{2} \frac{3(3+1)}{(3-1)^3} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{(3-1)^2} = \frac{3}{(3-1)^3}$

$$3^{2}F(3)-23F(3)+F(3)=\frac{3}{3-1}$$

$$(=)F(3)\left(3^{2}-23+1\right)=\frac{3}{3-1}$$

$$<=5F(3)((3-1)(3-1))=\frac{3}{3-1}$$

$$\langle - \rangle F(3) = \frac{3}{(3-1)^2} = \frac{3}{3-1} \times \frac{1}{(3-1)^2} = \frac{3}{(3-1)^3}$$