

## Les suites Feuille n° 8

### Exercice 1:

$$S = \frac{1}{3} + 1 + \frac{5}{3} + \frac{7}{3} + 3 + \dots + \frac{19}{3} + 7$$

Rappel  $U_{n+1} = U_n + r$  ;  $r$  = raison

$$U_n = U_0 + r \cdot n$$

$$S = \sum_{p=0}^n U_p = (U_0 + U_n) \times \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)$$

ici,  $S =$

$$\begin{cases} U_0 = \frac{1}{3} \\ U_{n+1} = U_n + \frac{2}{3} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} U_n = U_0 + rn \\ n = \frac{U_n - U_0}{r} = \frac{7 - \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{3}} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{60}{6} = 10 \end{cases}$$

$$S = \left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{21}{3} \right) \times \left( \frac{11}{2} \right) = \frac{242}{6} = \frac{121}{3} \approx 40,333$$

### Exercice 2:

$$S = 18 + 54 + 162 + \dots + 39366$$

$$U_{n+1} = U_n \times 3 \quad q = 3 \quad U_0 = 18$$

$$U_n = q^n \times U_0$$

$$S = \sum_{p=0}^n U_p = U_0 \times \left( \frac{1 - 3^{n+1}}{1 - 3} \right)$$

$$\frac{39366}{18} = 3^n$$

$$2187 = e^{n \ln(3)}$$

$$\ln(2187) = n \ln(3)$$

$$\frac{\ln(2187)}{\ln(3)} = n$$

~~$$e^{n \ln(3)} = 3^n$$~~
~~$$\ln(e^{n \ln(3)}) = \ln(3^n)$$~~
~~$$n \ln(3) = n$$~~

$$n=7$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 18 \times \left( \frac{n-3}{n-3} \right)^8 \\ &= 9 \times 6560 \\ &= 59040 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 3:

Rappel :

$$(U_n) \text{ AR} \quad r = 2 \quad U_0 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= U_0 + \dots + U_n \\ &= (U_0 + U_n) \times \frac{(n+1)}{2} \\ &\quad n_0 < n \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{i=3}^n U_i = S - U_1 = U_3 + U_4 + \dots + U_n$$

Determiner  $n$

$$U_n = U_0 + rn$$

$$\frac{U_n - U_0}{r} = n = \frac{91 - 1}{2} = 45$$

$$91 = (U_0 + U_1 + U_n) \times \frac{n+1}{2}$$

$$91 = (U_0 + U_1) \times \frac{n-3+1}{2}$$

$$91 = (7 + U_1) \times \frac{n-2}{2}$$

$$91 = (7 + U_0 + rn) \times \frac{n-2}{2}$$

$$91 = (8 + 2n) \times \frac{n-2}{2}$$

$$91 = 4n - 8 + n^2 - 2n$$

$$91 = 2n + n^2 - 8$$

$$n^2 + 2n - 99 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 400 > 0$$

$$\underline{n_1 = 9}$$

Exercice 4:

$$(u_n): \quad u_0 = 5 \quad u_{n+1} = 2u_n + 3 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{S.A.G.}$$

$$(v_n): \quad v_0 = 1 \quad v_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}v_n + \frac{1}{4} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

Sait  $\ell \in \mathbb{R}$   $\nexists \ell = f(\ell)$

$$\begin{aligned} \ell &= 2\ell + 3 \\ \ell &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

Sait  $v_n = u_n + 3$

$$\begin{aligned} v_{n+1} &= u_{n+1} + 3 \\ &= 2u_n + 3 + 3 = 2u_n + 6 \\ &= 2(u_n + 3) \text{ für } v_n \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow (v_n)$  geometrische Reihe  $q = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dort } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad v_n &= 2^n \cdot v_0 \\ &= 2^n(u_0 + 3) \\ &= 2^n(5 + 3) = 8 \cdot 2^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad u_n &= v_n - 3 \\ &= 2^n \cdot 8 - 3 = 2^n \cdot 2^3 - 3 \\ v_n &= 2^{n+3} - 3 \end{aligned}$$

$\rightarrow$  Méthode principale sur b)

### Exercice 5:

1) Soit  $(u_n)$  une suite à termes  $> 0$  vérifiant

$$\exists (k, p) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}, k > 1; \forall n \geq p, \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \geq k$$

$$\underline{\text{D}\bar{\text{e}}\text{f}} \quad (u_n) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{} +\infty$$

$$\underline{\forall n \geq p:}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \geq k$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{u_n}{u_{n-1}} \geq k \Rightarrow \frac{u_{n-1}}{u_{n-2}} \geq k \dots \Rightarrow \frac{u_{p+1}}{u_p} \geq k$$

$$\frac{u_n}{u_{p+1}} \times \frac{u_{p+1}}{u_p} \times \frac{u_p}{u_{p-1}} \times \dots \times \frac{u_{p+1}}{u_p} \geq k^{(n-p)} \xrightarrow{n-p} \left(\frac{k^{n-p}}{k^p}\right)$$

(produit terms à terms)

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{u_n}{u_p} \geq k^{(n-p)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u_n \geq u_p \cdot k^{(n-p)}$$

or:  $K > 1$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} k^{n-p} = +\infty$$

$$\text{car } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} q^n = +\infty \text{ si } q > 1$$

$$\text{D'où } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} k^{(n-p)} \cdot u_p = +\infty$$

$$\text{et donc } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = +\infty$$

2)

$$\exists (k, p) \in \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{N}, 0 < k < 1 \quad \forall n \geq p$$

$$\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \leq k$$

$$\frac{u_n}{u_{n-1}} \times \frac{u_{n-1}}{u_{n-2}} \times \dots \times \frac{u_{p+1}}{u_p} \leq k^{(n-p)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{u_n}{u_p} \leq k^{(n-p)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u_n \leq u_p \cdot k^{(n-p)}$$

$$\text{or } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (k^n) = 0 \quad \text{quand } 0 < k < 1$$

$$\text{donc } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_p \cdot k^{(n-p)} = 0$$

$$\text{donc } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0 \quad \text{Car } (u_n) \text{ suit à times } \gg.$$

Exercice:

$$1) \quad u_n = 100 + 10n$$

$$2) \quad S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n u_k$$

$$3) \quad 2 \text{ janvier 2008} \Rightarrow n = 2008 - 1990 = 18$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{18} &= 100 + \sum_{k=1}^{18} u_k = (100 + u_1) \times \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right) \\ &= (100 + 100 + 18 \times 10) \times \left(\frac{19}{2}\right) \\ &= 380 \times \frac{19}{2} = 9,5 \times 380 \\ &= 3660 \text{ €} \end{aligned}$$

4/ a)

$$C_n = \cancel{S_0} (1,04)^n + 200n$$

$$\cancel{C_n = 3000 (1,04)^n + 200n}$$

b)  $C_n \geq 6000$ ?

$$3000 (1,04)^n + 200n \geq 6000$$

$$15 (1,04)^n + n \geq 30$$

$$15 e^{n \ln(1,04)} + e^{n \ln(1)} \geq 30$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a) P = (1,04)P + 200$$

$$P = -\frac{200}{1,04} = -5000$$

$$\text{dafür } V_n = C_n + 5000$$

$$V_{n+1} = C_{n+1} + 5000$$

$$= (1,04) C_n + 5200$$

$$= (1,04) V_n$$

$$\text{Somit gilt: } q = 1,04$$

$$\text{Dann } \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad V_n = (1,04)^n \times V_0 \\ = (1,04)^n \times 5000$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad C_n = V_n - 5000$$

$$C_n = (1,04)^n \times 5000 - 5000$$

b)

$$c_n \geq 6000$$

$$(1,04)^n \times 8000 - 5000 = 6000$$

$$(1,04)^n \times 8000 = 11000$$

$$e^{\ln(1,04) \cdot n} = \frac{11}{8} = \ln(11) - \ln(8)$$

$$\frac{n = \ln(11) - \ln(8)}{\ln(1,04)} = 9$$

Ex 7:

$$(c_n)_{n \geq 0}$$

1)  $P_n = 4a_n$   
 $S_n = (a_n)^2$

$a_n \rightarrow$  geometrische

$$a_n = a_0 \cdot q^n$$

$$\rightarrow P_n = (4a_0 \cdot q^n) \rightarrow$$
 finite geo.

$$= P_0 \cdot q^n$$

Wurzel:  $q$

$$\rightarrow S_n = a_0 \cdot q^{2n} \rightarrow$$
 finite geo.

$$= a_0^2 \cdot q^{2n}$$

Raiz  $q^2$

2)  $a_n = a_0 + r_n$

$$P_n = h a_n = 4a_0 + 4r_n \quad \text{raiser 4r}$$

dann  $P_n$  entw. ansteigen

$$S_n = (a_n)^2 = a_0^2 + 2a_0 r_n + r_n^2$$

$\rightarrow$  ni SAR ni SG

Cercuit P :

1) Un : portion instante de  $^{14}\text{C}$  au bout de n siècles

$$U_0 = 1$$

$$U_n + 1 = (1 - 0,0125) \cdot U_n \\ = 0,9876 \cdot U_n$$

$$\text{Donc } U_n = (0,9876)^n$$

$$U_{1000} = \dots$$

2)  $K \cdot 10^3$  années ?  $K \cdot 10^3 = 10 \text{ k.siecles}$

$$U_{10K} = (0,9876)^{10K}$$

$$\approx 0,8827^k$$

3)  $n \xrightarrow{\text{tg}} U_n = 0,1$

$$(0,9876)^n = 0,1$$

$$n = \frac{\ln(0,1)}{\ln(0,9876)} \approx \frac{\text{années}}{18500}$$

Frage 5:

$$C_0 = 1600 \text{ €} \quad + 3,5\%/\text{Jahr}$$

n |

$$C_0 = 1600$$

$$C_1 = 1,035 \times 1600$$

$$C_n = (1,035)^n \times C_0$$

$$8) \quad C_n \geq 2C_0 \Rightarrow (1,035)^n C_0 \geq 2C_0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n \ln(1,035) \geq \ln(2)$$

$$n \geq \frac{\ln(2)}{\ln(1,035)} = 20,148$$

$$n = 21$$

$$3) \quad C_n = \cancel{2} \times C_0 (1+t)^n \times C_0$$

$$\Rightarrow (1+t)^{10} \cdot C_0 = 2 \cdot C_0$$

$$(1+t)^{10} = 2$$

$$1+t = \sqrt[10]{2}$$

$$+ = \sqrt[10]{2} - 1 \approx 7,18\%$$

Exercice :

1) type 1 :  $U_0 = 23000$

$U_1 = 23500$

$U_2 = 24000$

2) type 2 :  $U_0 = 21000$

$U_1 = 21800$

$U_2 = 22713,6$

3)  $U_n = 23000 + 500n$

$V_n = (1,05)^n \times 21000$

4)  ~~$\sum_{i=0}^7 U_i V_i$~~   $\approx 240000$

type 4 :  $\sum_{i=0}^7 U_i (U_0 + U_1) \times h$   $h = \left(\frac{7+1}{2}\right)$

$= 198000 \text{ €}$

type 2  $\sum_{i=0}^7 V_i = \frac{1 - (1,05)^8}{1 - 1,05} \times 21000 = 193400 \text{ €}$

(type 1 > type 2)

Exercice 11 :

1) Croissante  $u_{n+1} \geq u_n$

$$u_n = n \quad u_n = e^n \dots$$

2) Décroissante  $u_{n+1} < u_n$

$$u_n = -n \quad u_n = e^{-n}$$

3) Périodique

$$u_n = \cos(n) \quad u_n = (-1)^n$$

4) u<sub>n</sub> croissant, u<sub>n</sub> décroissante

$$u_n = (-1)^n + n \quad u_n = \text{cste}$$

5) bornée:  $\exists M \geq 0, |u_n| \leq M$

$$u_n = \sin(n) \quad u_n = \cos(e^n)$$

6) Altérnée:

$$u_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$$

7) bornée non convergente

$$u_n = \cos(n\pi)$$

8) majorée non minorée  $u_n \leq M$  ~~bornée~~

$$u_n = -n \quad ; \quad n > 0 \\ -n \leq 0$$

$$m \leq u_n$$

$$u_n < m$$

"

g) ni majoré ni minoré :  $(-1)^n \cdot n = u_n$

$$-n \leq (-1)^n \cdot n \leq n$$

$$u_n = n \cos(n)$$

$$u_n = b_n(n)$$

l<sub>0</sub>) Converge si et seulement si décroissante

$$u_n = \underbrace{\sin(n)}_n$$

$$u_n = \text{cst}$$

n<sub>1</sub>) rationalité convergent vers irrationnel:

$$u_n = \frac{5(10^n \cdot \pi)}{10^n} \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\approx} \frac{10^n \cdot \pi}{10^n} \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\approx} \pi$$

l<sub>2</sub>) majoré par 1 et converge vers 1

$$u_n = \frac{n+1}{n+2}$$

$$u_n = 1 - \frac{1}{n}$$

l<sub>3</sub>) majoré par 1 et non convergent vers 1

$$u_n = 1 + e^{-n}$$

$$u_n = \frac{1}{n}$$

l<sub>4</sub>) diverge vers +\infty

$$u_n = \sqrt[n]{n}$$

15) Straight croissante et bornée

$$u_n = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

16) Croissant et minoré

$$u_n = n$$

$$u_n = e^n$$

17) Dénoussant normonnier

$$u_n = -n^2$$

Qdo 12

1) Si une suite n'est pas bornée, elle diverge  
→ Vrai car

$$(u_n) \text{CV} \Rightarrow (u_n) \text{bornée}$$

$$\text{alors } (u_n) \text{ non bornée} \Rightarrow (u_n) \text{ DV}$$

2) Si une suite DV, elle n'est pas bornée  
→ Faux car :

Ex :  $u_n = \cos(n)$

$$u_n = (-1)^n$$

3)  $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \text{CV} + \int_{\mathbb{R}} \text{DV} = ? \int_{\mathbb{R}}$

→ Vrai

## Qdo B)

Seront  $a, b$  2 réels tq  $0 < a < b$   
et 2 suites réelles  $(a_n)$  et  $(b_n)$  définies par

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = a \\ \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + b_n) \text{ et} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} b_0 = b \\ \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad b_{n+1} = \sqrt{a_n \times b_n} \end{cases}$$

$$1) \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad 0 \leq a_n \leq a_{n+1} \leq b_{n+1} \leq b_n$$

Initialisation:  $n=0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{cccc} 0 \leq a_0 \leq a_1 \leq b_1 \leq b_0 \\ \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{3} \quad \textcircled{4} \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a < a < b \quad \underline{\text{OK}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a_1 = \frac{1}{2}(a+b)$$

$$2a_1 = a+b \quad \text{avec } a < b$$

$$\text{donc } a_1 > a \quad \underline{\text{OK}}$$

$$\text{et } a_1 \leq b \quad \textcircled{3} \quad b_1 = \sqrt{a_1 \times b} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{array}{l} b > a \\ \text{et } a_1 \geq a \end{array}$$

$$b_1^2 = a_1 \times b$$

$$b_1^2 > a_1 \times a > a^2$$

$$a_1 \times b = \frac{ba + b^2}{2}$$

$$b_1 > \sqrt{a_1 \times a} > a$$

$$b_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(a+b) \times b}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{2}(a+b) = \left( \frac{1}{4}(a+b)^2 \right)$$

$$a_1 \leq \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}(a+b)(b+b)}$$

$$a_1 \leq \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}(a+b)b}$$

$$a_1 \leq \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(a+b)b} = b_1$$

④  $b_1 \leq b$

$$\begin{aligned} b_1 &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(a+b)b} \leq \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(b+b)b} \\ &\leq \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}2b^2} \\ &\leq b \end{aligned}$$

$a_n < a_{n+1} < b_1 \leq b$   $\rightarrow$   $a_n < b_1$

Hence: Suppose  $a_n < a_{n+1} < b_{n+1} \leq b_n$

then  $a_{n+1} \leq a_{n+2} \leq b_{n+2} \leq b_{n+1}$

①  $a_n < a_{n+1}$  OK.

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

$a_{n+2} \geq \frac{1}{2}(a_{n+1} + a_{n+1})$

$a_{n+2} \geq a_{n+1}$

②  $a_{n+2} \leq b_{n+2}$ :

$$a_{n+2} = \frac{1}{2} (a_{n+1} + b_{n+1}) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} (a_{n+1} + b_{n+1})^2}$$

$$b_{n+2} = \sqrt{a_{n+1} \times b_{n+1}}$$

$$b_{n+2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} (a_{n+1} + b_{n+1}) \times b_{n+1}}$$

$$b_{n+2} \geq \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$a_{n+2} \leq \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} (b_{n+1} + b_{n+1})^2}$$

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

$$b_{n+2} = \sqrt{a_{n+1} \times b_{n+1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} (a_{n+1} + b_{n+1}) \times b_{n+1}}$$

or  $a_{n+2} = \frac{1}{2} (a_{n+1} + b_{n+1})$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} (a_{n+1} + b_{n+1})(a_{n+1} + b_{n+1})}$$

or per HD or a

$$a_{n+2} \leq \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} (a_{n+1} + b_{n+1})(b_{n+1} + b_{n+1})}$$

$$a_{n+2} \leq \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} (a_{n+1} + b_{n+1}) 2b_{n+1}}$$

$$a_{n+2} \leq \sqrt{\cancel{\frac{1}{2} (a_{n+1} + b_{n+1})} b_{n+1}}$$

$$a_{n+2} \leq b_{n+2}$$

(4)

$$b_{n+2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(a_n + b_n)} b_{n+1}$$

$$b_{n+2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(a_{n+1} + b_{n+1})} b_{n+1} < \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(b_n + b_{n+1})} b_{n+1}$$

$\in b_{n+1}$

2) On a Vn & N

$$0 \leq a_n \leq a_{n+1} \leq b_{n+1} \leq b_n$$

$$\bullet a_n (a_n) \nearrow \lim(a_n) \Rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 0 \leq a_0 \leq a_1 \leq b_1 \leq b_0 = b$$

$(a_n) \nearrow$  et majoré par b

$\rightarrow$  lim Thm the convergence monotone

$(a_n)$  est CSG

$(b_n) \nearrow$  et minoré par a

$\rightarrow (b_n) \nearrow$  CSG.

$$\begin{cases} a_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} l \\ b_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} l' \end{cases}$$

$\bullet a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + b_n)$  par passage à la  $\lim$ :

$$a_{n+1} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} l$$

$$\text{la limite } l = \frac{1}{2}(l + l')$$

$$2l = l + l'$$

$$l = l'$$

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

$$(a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2) \rightarrow a \text{ et } b$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{2}(a_0 + b_0)$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{2}(a_1 + b_1) \quad \omega = \omega_0 = \omega_0 \cos(\alpha)$$

$$b_1 = \sqrt{a_2 \times b_0}$$

$$b_2 = \sqrt{a_2 \times b_1}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{2}(b \cos(\alpha) + b)$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{2}((\cos(\alpha))(b+1))$$

$$a_1 = b \frac{1}{2}(\cos(\alpha))$$

$$a_1 = b \cos^2 \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)$$

$$b_1 = \sqrt{a_1 b_0} = \sqrt{b \cos^2 \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) b} \\ = \sqrt{b^2 \cos^2 \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)} \\ = |b| |\cos \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)| \quad \text{or } b > 0$$

$$= b \cos \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \quad , \quad \frac{1}{2} \in \left] 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right[$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = |x|$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{2}(a_1 + b_1)$$

$$b_2 = \frac{1}{2}\left(b_{11} \cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) + b_{12}\right)$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{2}\left(5\cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) + 5\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)\right)$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{2}\left(5\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)\right)\left(5\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) + 1\right)$$

$$a_2 = \frac{25}{4} \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{4}\right)$$

$$b_2 = \sqrt{5\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{4}\right) + 5\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}$$

$$b_2 = \sqrt{5^2 \cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{4}\right)}$$

$$b_2 = 5 \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{4}\right)$$

$$a_3 = \frac{1}{2}(a_2 + b_2)$$

$$a_3 = \frac{1}{2}\left(5\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \times \cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{4}\right) + 5\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{4}\right)\right)$$

$$a_3 = \frac{1}{2} 5 \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \times \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{4}\right) \left(1 + \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{4}\right)\right)$$

$$a_3 = 5 \cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{8}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \times \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{4}\right)$$

$$b_3 = \sqrt{a_3 b_2}$$

$$b_3 = \sqrt{\left(b_{11} \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{4}\right)\right) \times \left(b_{12} \cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{8}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{4}\right)\right)}$$

$$b_3 = b \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{4}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{8}\right)$$

4)

$$a_n = b \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \times \dots \times \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2^{n-1}}\right) \times \cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2^n}\right)$$

$$b_n = b \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \times \dots \times \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2^n}\right)$$

5)  $a \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 

$$\cos(a) = \frac{\sin(2a)}{2 \sin(a)}$$

if  $b_n = \frac{b \sin(a)}{2^n \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2^n}\right)}$

$$b_n = b \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \times \dots \times \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2^n}\right)$$

$$b_n = b \frac{\sin(a)}{2^{2n-1} \frac{\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}}{\sin\frac{\alpha}{n}}} \times \frac{\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}}{\sin\frac{\alpha}{n}} \times \dots \times \frac{\sin\frac{\alpha}{2^{n-1}}}{\sin\frac{\alpha}{2^n}} \times \frac{\sin\frac{\alpha}{2^n}}{\sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2^n}\right)} \times \frac{\sin\frac{\alpha}{2^n}}{\sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2^n}\right)}$$

$$b_n = b \frac{\sin a}{2^n \sin \frac{\alpha}{2^n}}$$

Globally:

$$b_n = \frac{b \sin a}{2^n \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2^n}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{b \sin a}{\alpha} \times \frac{1}{2^n \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2^n}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{b \sin a}{\alpha} \times \frac{\left(\frac{\alpha}{2^n}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2^n}\right)}$$

Consequently  $\rightarrow +\infty$ :

$$\frac{\alpha}{2^n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{thus } \frac{\left(\frac{\alpha}{2^n}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2^n}\right)} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow b_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \frac{b \sin \alpha}{\alpha}$$

Q20 (5)

$$\text{Solv (5)} : b_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n^2+k}$$

$b_n$  is convergent et precise sa limite.

On a

$$1 \leq R \leq n$$

$$1+n^2 \leq R+n^2 \leq n+n^2$$

$$\frac{1}{n+n^2} \leq \frac{1}{R+n^2} \leq \frac{1}{n^2+1}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n+n^2} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{R+n^2} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n^2+1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+n^2} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2+1} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{R+n^2} \rightarrow 0$$

On gendarme

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n+n^2} = \frac{1}{n^2+1} \sum_{k=1}^n 1 = \frac{1}{n^2+1} n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

donc

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2+n} = 0$$

$$\text{et } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n^2+k} = 0$$

donc par Th de Gauss

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$$

2) mg ( $u_n$ ) est convergente et positive

on a

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2+n^2} \leq n \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2+n^2} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2+1}$$

$$\frac{n^2}{n^2+n} \leq u_n \leq \frac{n^2}{n^2+1}$$

(ex 16)

$$u_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n+k}$$

$$u_{n+1} - u_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{n+1+k} - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n+k}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1+n+1} = \frac{1}{2n+1} > 0$$

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

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n+k} + \frac{1}{n+n+2} - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n+k}$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{2n+2} > 0$$

$\Rightarrow (u_n)$

$$u_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n+k}$$

$$u_n \leq \frac{n}{n+1} \leq 1$$

donc  $(u_n)$  est majoré et croissante donc elle converge.

Exo 15

$$1) u_n = \frac{\binom{2n}{2n}}{4^n} = \frac{(2n)!}{\frac{n!n!}{4^n}} = \frac{(2n)!}{4^n n! n!}$$

$$u_{n+1} = \frac{\binom{n+1}{2n+2}}{4^{n+1}} = \frac{(2n+2)!}{\frac{(n+1)! (n+1)!}{4^{n+1}}} = \frac{(2n+2)!}{(n+1)! (n+1)! 4^{n+1}}$$

$$\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \frac{(2n+2)!}{(n+1)! (n+1)! 4^{n+1}} \times \frac{4^n n! n!}{(2n)!}$$

avec  $(2n+2)! = (2n+2)(2n+1)(2n)!$

et  $(n+1)! (n+1)! = (n+1)^2 n! n!$

$$\text{donc } \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \frac{(2n+2)(2n+1)(2n)!}{(n+1)^2 n! n! + 4 \times 4^n} = \frac{4^n n! n!}{(2n+2)!}$$

$$= \frac{(2n+2)(2n+1)}{4(n+1)^2} = \frac{2(2n+1)}{(n+1)} = \frac{2n+1}{2n+2}$$

Donc  $\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} < 1$  donc  $u_n$  est décroissant

$$\left(\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}\right)^2 > \left(\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \sqrt{n+1}\right)^2 = \frac{(2n+1)^2 (n+1)}{(2n+2)^2 n}$$

$$= \frac{4n^3 + 8n^2 + 5n + 1}{4n^3 + 8n^2 + 4n}$$

$$4n^3 + 8n^2 + 5n + 1 > 4n^3 + 8n^2 + 4n$$

Donc  $\left(\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}\right)^2 > 1$  donc  $u_n$  décroît.

2) mg par récurrence  $\forall n \geq 1$ :

$$V_n \leq \sqrt{\frac{n}{2n+1}}$$

initialisation

$$V_1 = u, V_1 = \frac{c_2}{c_1} \times 1 = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2n+1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

OK

hérédité  $\textcircled{A}$  suppose que  $V_n \leq \sqrt{\frac{n}{2n+1}}$  et

$$\textcircled{B} \text{ mg } V_{n+1} \leq \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{2n+3}}$$

$$\text{or a } V_{n+1} = u_{n+1} \times \sqrt{v_{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{(2n+1)}{(2n+2)} \times u_n \times \sqrt{n+1} \quad (\text{d'apr } \textcircled{A})$$

$$\text{or } u_n = \frac{V_n}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ donc}$$

$$V_{n+1} = \frac{(2n+1)}{(2n+2)} \times \frac{V_n}{\sqrt{n}} \times \sqrt{n+1}$$

d'où  $\textcircled{B}$

$$V_{n+1} \leq \frac{(2n+1)}{(2n+2)} \times \sqrt{\frac{n}{2n+1}} + \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$V_{n+1} \leq \frac{(2n+1)}{(2n+2)} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}} \times \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{1}$$

$$V_{n+1} \leq \frac{\sqrt{2n+1}}{2n+2} + \sqrt{n+1}$$

montrons alors que

$$\sqrt{\frac{2n+1}{2n+2}} < \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{2n+3}}$$

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

$$\frac{2n+1}{4n^2+8n+4} < \frac{n+1}{2n+3} \quad (\text{*)})$$

étudions le signe de

$$\frac{n+1}{4n^2+8n+4} = \frac{1}{2n+3} - \frac{(2n+1)(2n+3) - (2n+2)^2}{(2n+3)(2n+2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{6n^2 + 6n + 2n + 3 - 4n^2 - 8n - 4}{(2n+3)(2n+2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-n^2 - n - 1}{(2n+3)(2n+2)^2} < 0$$

$$\text{d'où } \left| \frac{\sqrt{2n+1}}{2n+2} \right|^2 \leq \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+3}} \right|^2$$

d'où  $\square$   
ainsi:

$$V_n < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+3}} < \sqrt{n+2}$$

3/ On a  $(v_n)$  est l'rgie 1 :

$$v_n \leq \sqrt{\frac{n}{2n+1}}$$

par la limite :  $0 \leq v_n < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

Donc  $(v_n)$  est majorée

Donc elle est convergente,

Donc par passage à la limite, on obtient :

$$0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} v_n = l \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

• D'aprè s 1)  $(u_n) \downarrow$

Or  $v_n$  est positive d'après son expression donc

$(v_n)$  majorée  $0 \leq v_n$

Th corollaire de Cauchy :  $(v_n)_{cv}$

$$\text{Donc } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} v_n = l'$$

$$\text{Or } v_n = l \cdot \sqrt{n}$$

$$\text{Donc } u_n = \frac{v_n}{\sqrt{n}} = v_n + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n \rightarrow \infty$$

Übung 17)

1) Seien  $a \in \mathbb{J}^1, +\infty$  und  $(v_n)$  definiert per  $v_0 = a$   
und  $v_n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$v_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( v_n + \frac{a}{v_n} \right)$$

dür  $(v_n)$  tq  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ :

$$v_n = \frac{v_n - \sqrt{a}}{v_n + \sqrt{a}}$$

$$\text{sq } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* \quad v_n = \sqrt{v_{n-1}}$$

$$v_{n-1} = \frac{v_{n-1} - \sqrt{a}}{v_{n-1} + \sqrt{a}}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{v_{n-1} - 2\sqrt{a} + \frac{a}{v_{n-1}}}{v_{n-1} + 2\sqrt{a} + \frac{a}{v_{n-1}}}$$

$$= \frac{2v_n - 2\sqrt{a}}{2v_n + 2\sqrt{a}}$$

$$= V_h$$

2) En déduire  $V_h$  en fonction de  $a$ .

pour  $n=1$

$$\text{on a } V_1 = V_0^2$$

$$V_2 = V_1^2 = V_0^4$$

$$V_3 = V_2^2 = V_0^8$$

:

$$V_n = V_0^{2^n} \text{ par itération.}$$

3) Limite ( $V_n$ ):

$$\text{on a } V_n = (V_0^2)^{n+1} = \left( \frac{V_0 - \sqrt{a}}{V_0 + \sqrt{a}} \right)^{1/2}$$

or

$$V_0 = a$$

$$0 < V_0 = \frac{a - \sqrt{a}}{a + \sqrt{a}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} V_n = 0$$

4) Limite ( $U_n$ ):

$$\text{on a } U_n = \frac{U_n - \sqrt{a}}{U_n + \sqrt{a}}$$

$$V_n U_n + V_n \sqrt{a} = U_n - \sqrt{a}$$

$$U_n = \sqrt{a} \cdot \frac{1 + V_n}{1 - V_n}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n \rightarrow \sqrt{a}$  ?

QDIB:

Soit  $(u_n)$  une suite et  $(v_{\varphi(n)})$  une suite extraite de  $(u_n)$  ~~et~~

$v_\varphi$  toute autre extrait de  $(u_n)$  est extrait de  $(u_n)$

Soit  $\varphi: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$   $\nearrow$

et on pose:  $x_n = u_{\varphi(n)}$

$x_{\varphi(n)}$  est une suite échante de  $u_n$

$$x_t(n) = u_{\varphi(t(n))}$$

$$= u_{\varphi_0 \varphi}$$

et  $\varphi_0 \varphi: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$   
est  $\nearrow$

Donc  $(x_{\varphi_0 \varphi(n)})$  est extrait de  $(u_n)$ .

Cx020:

Sieit  $\{v_n\}$  un. reelle st.  $\mathbb{R} \in \mathbb{R}$

mg

$$v_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\quad} l \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} v_{2n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\quad} l \\ \text{et} \\ v_{2n+1} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\quad} l \end{cases}$$



or signs columns



ora

$$\text{I. } \begin{cases} v_{2n} \xrightarrow{\quad} l \\ \text{et} \\ v_{2n+1} \xrightarrow{\quad} l \end{cases} \quad \text{mg } v_n \xrightarrow{\quad} l$$

Sieit  $\epsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \exists N_1, N_2, \forall p \geq N_1$

$$|v_{2p} - l| < \epsilon \quad (\text{car } v_{2n} \xrightarrow{\quad} l)$$

$$\exists N_2 \in \mathbb{N}, \forall p \geq N_2, |v_{2p+1} - l| < \epsilon$$

Sieit  $n \geq \max(N_1, 2N_2 + 1)$

Si n pair:  $n = 2p$  st.  $p \geq N_1$

der ora  $|v_n - l| < \epsilon$

Si n impair:  $n = 2p+1$  et  $p \geq N_2$

der ora:  $|v_n - l| < \epsilon$

$$|v_n - l| < \epsilon \Rightarrow v_n \xrightarrow[\infty]{} l$$

— G80 L5:

$$x_n = u_{2n} ; y_n = u_{2n+1} ; z_n = u_{3n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_n &\rightarrow l \\ y_n &\rightarrow l' \end{aligned}$$

$$z_n \rightarrow l''$$

$$\bullet \varphi_1 : N \rightarrow N \uparrow$$

$$n \mapsto s_n$$

$$x_{\varphi_1(n)} = u_{10n}$$

$$x_n = u_{2n}$$

$$x_{\varphi_1(n)} = u_{10n}$$

→  $(u_{10n})$  est donc convergent vers  $l$ .

$$\bullet \varphi_2 : N \rightarrow N \uparrow$$

$$n \mapsto 2n$$

$$y_{\varphi_2(n)} = u_{5\varphi_2(n)} = u_{10n}$$

$(u_{10n})$  converge vers  $l''$

$$\text{D'où } l = l''$$

$$\bullet \varphi_3 : N \rightarrow N \uparrow$$

$$n \mapsto s_n + 2$$

$$u_{\varphi_3(n)} = u_{2\varphi_3(n) + 1}$$

$$= u_{2(s_n + 2) + 1}$$

$$= u_{10n + 5}$$

$\Rightarrow ((\cup_{n \in \omega} s))$  converge  $\ell'$

$\circ \delta_n : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  ↗  
 $n \mapsto 2n+1$

$$\begin{aligned} \exists p_n(n) &= \cup_{j=1}^n (2n+1) \\ &= (\cup_{n \in \omega} s) \end{aligned}$$

$(\cup_{n \in \omega} s)$  converge  $\ell''$

donc  $\ell' = \ell'' = \ell$

Exo 21 :

Soient  $V_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!}$

$$V_n = (n + \frac{1}{n!})$$

n)  $\mathbb{N}_q$  ( $\cup$  de  $(V_n)$  S.t adjac.

$\bullet V_{n+1} - V_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} > 0 \rightarrow (V_n)$  croissant

$\bullet V_{n+1} - V_n = V_n + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+1)!} - V_n - \frac{1}{n!}$

~~$\frac{1}{(n+1)!} + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+1)!} - \frac{1}{n!}$~~   
 $= \frac{1}{(n+1)!} + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+1)!} - \frac{1}{n!}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{n+1} - V_n &= \frac{(n+1) h n! + n n! - (n+1)(n+1)!}{h \cdot n! \quad (n+1)! \quad (n+1)} \\
 &= \frac{n! ((n+1)h + n - (n+1)^2)}{n! \cdot h \quad (n+1) \quad (n+1)!} \\
 &= \frac{n^2 + h - h - n^2 - 2n - 1}{n(n+1) \quad (n+1)!} \\
 &= \frac{-1}{n(n+1) \quad (n+1)!} \quad \leftarrow 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Donc  $(V_n)$  décroissant

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (U_n - V_n) \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( U_n - \left( h - \frac{1}{hn!} \right) \right) \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{hn!} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

•  $(U_n)$  et  $(V_n)$  adjacentes donc

convergent vers la même limite  $\epsilon$

- $mq \in \mathbb{Q}$  càd  $mq$  est irrationnel

Partons des racines et expressions

$$e \in \mathbb{Q}$$

Sab: Supposons  $\ell = \frac{p}{q}$  avec  $(p, q) \in \mathbb{N}^*$

entiers naturels  $\in (\mathbb{N}^*)^2$

On a  $(v_n)$  et  $(v_m)$  adjacents dans  $V_{\mathbb{N}}$ ,  $m < m+1 \leq \ell < v_{m+1} < v_m$

Donc  $v_m < \ell < v_{m+1}$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{q-1} \frac{1}{\ell^k} < \ell < \sum_{k=0}^{q-1} \frac{1}{k!} + \frac{1}{q!}$$

et

$$1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{q!} < \frac{p}{q} < 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \dots + \frac{1}{q-1!} + \frac{1}{q!}$$

$$\frac{A}{q!} < \frac{p(q-1)!}{q(q-1)!} < \frac{A}{q!} + \frac{1}{q!}$$

$$\frac{A}{q!} < \frac{p(q-1)!}{q!} < \frac{A}{q!} + \frac{1}{q!}$$

$$A < p \cdot (q-1)! < A + \frac{1}{q}$$

$q \in \mathbb{N}^*, q > 1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A}{q!} < \frac{p(q-1)!}{q(q-1)!} \leq \frac{A}{q!} + \frac{1}{q!}$$

Réduire ..

Übung 22:

Seien  $(u_n)_{n \geq 2}$  et  $(v_n)_{n \geq 2}$  2 reelle Folgen per:

$$u_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k^2(k+n)^2} \quad \text{et} \quad v_n = u_n + \frac{1}{3n^2}$$

zu zeigen  $(u_n)$  et  $(v_n)$  sind absteigende.

$$u_{n+1} - u_n = \frac{1}{n^2(n+1)^2} > 0$$

$(u_n)$  ↑

$$v_{n+1} - v_n = u_{n+1} + \frac{1}{3(n+1)^2} - u_n - \frac{1}{3n^2}$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{2 - 2n}{3n^2(n+1)^2} < 0$$

$\lim (v_n) \downarrow$

zu zeigen  $(u_n)$  et  $(v_n)$  absteigen.

durch obige mündliche

$$u_n < u_{n+1} < v_n < v_{n+1} < v_n$$