

Révisions - Dc 1

Exercice 2

(S) 30 min 4 pt



1)a)
$$b = ie = e^{i\pi} \times e = e^{i\pi}$$

(At le lone exp de b.

clot la fame exp de b.

c's le la expec.

2 + b; 2 + c e + b + c

alas les points A, Bet c ent distinct

$$\frac{3\hat{k}}{3\hat{k}} = \frac{c-b}{1-b} = \frac{-e-ie}{1-ie^{i\phi}}$$

$$= \frac{-e^{i\theta}(e^{i\theta}+i)}{-i(e^{i\theta}+i)} = \frac{e^{i\theta}}{-i}$$





$$= Cn(\theta - \frac{1}{2}) + i \sin(\theta - \frac{1}{2})$$

or DE[O,T], ZZ}

(2) - = < 0 - = < 0 - = < 0 - = = = 0

(12)-= = (12 °)

→ 6'n(0-==) +0

alos 3/12 & IR

orlans Boe et BA ne out pos

colinéaire et par pute le

ponts A. Bet c formut

ur trigle.

BC < AC+AB





$$\frac{2^{\circ}M}{13m1-1} = \frac{17}{3} = \frac{1}{13m1-1}$$

$$13m1-1$$

$$13m1-1$$

et ma ABet C let Lishnit

als fruit u tigle.

$$2 h = 1 + b + c$$
.

$$\frac{1+ie^{i\theta}}{1-ie^{i\theta}} + \frac{1+ie^{i\theta}}{1-ie^{i\theta}}$$

$$=\frac{1+ie^{i\theta}}{1-ie^{i\theta}}+\frac{1-ie^{i\theta}}{1+ie^{i\theta}}$$

$$= \frac{(1+ie^{i\theta})(1+ie^{i\theta})+(1-ie^{i\theta})(1-ie^{i\theta})}{(1+ie^{i\theta})(1+ie^{i\theta})}$$

$$(1-ie^{i\vartheta})(1+ie^{-i\vartheta})$$





alors
$$\frac{1+ie^{i\vartheta}}{1-ie^{i\vartheta}} = \frac{1+ie^{i\vartheta}}{1-ie^{i\vartheta}}$$

alors $\frac{1+ie^{i\vartheta}}{1-ie^{i\vartheta}}$ & inspinor pur

$$\frac{1+ie^{i\vartheta}}{1-ie^{i\vartheta}} = \frac{1(e^{i\vartheta}-i)}{1-ie^{i\vartheta}}$$

$$\frac{1+ie^{i\vartheta}}{1-ie^{i\vartheta}} = \frac{1(e^{i\vartheta}-i)}{1-ie^{i\vartheta}}$$

$$\frac{e^{i\vartheta}+e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}}{1-ie^{i\vartheta}} = \frac{e^{i\vartheta}+e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}}{1-ie^{i\vartheta}} = \frac{1(e^{i\vartheta}-i)}{1-ie^{i\vartheta}}$$

$$\frac{e^{i\vartheta}+e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}}{1-ie^{i\vartheta}} = \frac{1(e^{i\vartheta}-i)}{1-ie^{i\vartheta}} = \frac{1(e^{i\vartheta}-i)$$

 $= \frac{2i\beta \ln\left(\frac{\partial}{2} - \frac{\nabla}{4}\right)}{2\omega\left(\frac{\partial}{2} - \frac{\partial}{2}4\right)} \in i\mathbb{R}^{*}.$





$$= \frac{b+c}{b-c} = \frac{10 + 20}{10 + e^{120}}$$

$$= \frac{ie^{i\theta} \left(1 + ie^{i\theta}\right)}{ie^{i\theta} \left(1 - ie^{i\theta}\right)} = iN^*$$

ulos AH et CB port or Hoponium.

$$\frac{3cH}{3BA} = \frac{4-c}{1-b} = \frac{1+b+e-e}{1-b}$$

alos EH et BA mt orlgue.

et m= CAH) n (cH) = 2H5.

d'un Hor l'orhocentre Les trègle ASC.



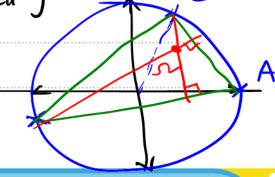


alre or & l'obocentre du tyle

m constrit le pt A, Bet c

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}(2\pi)$$







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

=
$$\frac{3}{2}$$
 - $\frac{2}{3}i \times L cos(\frac{11}{3}) - 1$

$$= 2^2 - i 2 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} - 1$$

$$= 2^2 - i - 1$$
.

or bien Lirectent:





$$\frac{1+b+c}{3} = \frac{b}{3}$$

$$e h = \frac{h}{3}$$

$$(=(e^{i\theta})^2 - ie^{i\theta} - 1 = 0$$



slos
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$
 on $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{6}$





0 (Un (1

1 / - Un C 0

0 (1-Un < 1

0 (Un < 1 er

0 < un (1-un) < 1

0 < Un+1 < 1.

l. Vn EN me o (Un (1.

) Yngw,

Un+1 - Un = Un(1-Un) - Un

 $-u_{n}^{v}<0$

orly Un+1 < Un

> (un) et de Cris salt.





1) (un) et u site dé aissate

et minné per 0, alors (un)

et converte ve u reille[0,1).

Soit f(m) = n(1-n) & n E (0,1)

alors f(Un) = Un+1.

et me l-un=ltqle(0,1)

fot u st plyre conte en 112

et en particulier ou l

d'n' f(l) = l.

(= l(1-l) = l

(2 - 2 = 2

a l'== ===





$$\sqrt{3}$$
 $\sqrt{n} = nu_n$; $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

a) fot la retuction d'un ft

polyne, oln for Alle Av

Jo, 1/2 (et YNE] 0, 1/2 (me

b'(u)=1-2u> 0 ∀ x∈)°, 2[

d'un for stréchent croisente

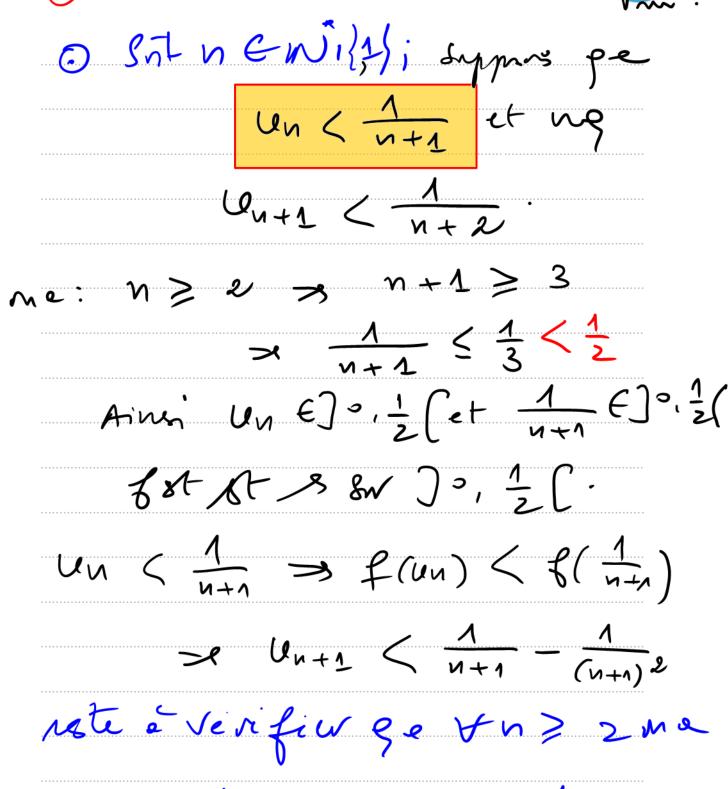
Jo, 1/2 C.

6) OPm n=0; U0= = 1/4 (1 = 1

⑥ Pom n = 1; $U_1 = \frac{3}{16} < \frac{1}{2}$ Vruine

Monto per ré currice que $\forall n \geq 2$ ma Un $\leq \frac{1}{n+1}$

Maths N = 2: $U_2 = \frac{3}{16} \times \frac{13}{16} = \frac{39}{256}$



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





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

$$= \frac{N}{N^2 + 2N + 1} < \frac{N}{N^2 + 2N} = \frac{1}{N + 2}$$

$$d^{\prime}u^{\prime}$$
 $u_{n+1} < \frac{1}{n+2}$.

$$U_{N} < \frac{1}{N+1}$$

$$y < \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$= (n+1) un(1-un) - n un$$

$$= (n+1) un - (n+1) un^2 - n un$$



=
$$u_{N}\left(x+1-(x+1)u_{N}-x\right)$$

et
$$n+n>0$$
, olm $0 < (n+n)un < 1$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $0 < 1 - (N+1)U_N < 1$

$$=$$
 0 $<$ $\vee_{N+1} - \vee_{N}$

$$e$$
 $u_n < \frac{1}{n+1}$

et njoslns nun < min < 1



a u u u

Arnés (Vu) et me sonte coisate

et møjne par 1, alm elle

Converge ve un rul l E [0,1).

n (Vn) 87 s oilm 7 v E IN9

 $\forall n \geqslant \sqrt{1} = \frac{3}{16}$

 $- v_n \ge \frac{3}{36} + v + m'$

et li vy = l n 1 + x

oly $l \geq \frac{3}{16} > 0$

J'w le] o, 1)



2° Me'Hale: 3) 6).

ANEW:

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

Soit $g(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$; $x \in]0,1[$.

o (n < 1

7 -1(- n < 0

3 0 (1-x < 1

 $\frac{1}{1-x} > 1$

n g (u) 1 + n ∈)°, 1(

et come Un E Jo,1(, olus

8(Un) >1.





Yn>1

$$\frac{\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{U_{k+1}} - \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{U_k} > \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{U_k}}{U_{k+1}} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{U_k}}{U_k} > \frac{1}{U_k}$$

$$\frac{1}{U_N} - \left(\frac{1}{U_0}\right) > \gamma$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{UN} > N+4$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{n+4} \left\langle \frac{1}{n+2} \right\rangle \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{3'M}{u_{n+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{u_n} - \frac{1}{1 - u_n} > 0$$

$$\frac{1}{u_{n+1}} > \frac{1}{u_n} + 1 (x)$$





$$\infty$$
 un $<\frac{1}{n+1}$

$$\frac{1}{u_N} > N+1$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}+1>11+2$$

$$(*)$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

$$=$$
 $U_{N+1} \subset \frac{1}{n+2} =$

$$\omega_N = N \left(V_{N+1} - V_N \right)$$

$$= v u_{N} \left[1 - (n+1)u_{N} \right]$$

$$= V_{n} \left(1 - V_{n} - U_{n} \right)$$





por possège à la livite:

 $liw_n = liw_n - V_n^2 - u_n V_n$

 $= l - l^2$

d'un (un) conveyeurs l-l2.

2 syppe pe 2 ± 1.

Dops la définition de la leute

d'e suite ma:

li wn = l - l2 mats

(= 7 p) o, il existe no cn

to $\forall n \geq n$ one $|\omega_n - (l-\ell^2)| \leq \beta$

(=1-16+(1-12) < wn < B+(1-12)

4 B)0.

mpers $\beta = \frac{1}{2}(\ell - \ell^2) > 0$ $cov \ \ell \in) \circ_{1} \wedge [$ $\ell \neq 1.$

alors $-\frac{1}{2}(l-l^2)+(l-l^2) < \omega_n \left(\frac{1}{2}(l-l^2) + l-l^2\right)$ + $l-l^2$

d'un il existe no en & Yn>no

 $\sim \frac{2-\ell^2}{2} < \sim < \frac{3}{2} (\ell - \ell^2)$.

 $Sif n \ge 1 \quad \text{an} \quad \alpha$

o < n ∈ le ≤ 2n-1 ≤ 2n





$$\frac{2n-1}{2n} \leq \frac{2n-1}{2n} \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2n} \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

ne dépend pr de le

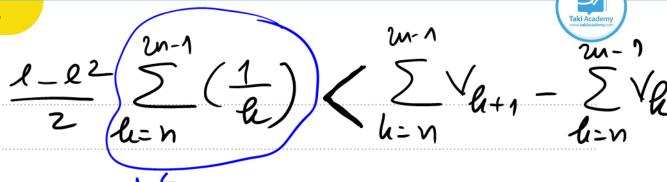
$$= \frac{1}{2N} \times N \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{\sum_{k=n}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k}}{k} \quad \forall n \geq 1.$$

$$\frac{l-l^2}{2} < we \forall k \in \{n_1, -12n-1\}$$

$$= \frac{\ell - \ell^2}{2} < \ell \ell (V_{k+1} - V_{\ell \ell})$$

$$(l-l^2)_{k} \sim \sqrt{(l-l^2)_{k}} \sim \sqrt{l+1} - \sqrt{l}$$



$$\frac{1-12}{2\times2} < (V_{n+1} + \cdots + V_{2n}) - (V_{n+1} + \cdots + V_{2n-1})$$

$$\frac{1-\ell^2}{4} < V_{2n} - V_n$$

$$\forall n > no$$

$$\frac{2-\ell^2}{4} < \sqrt{2m} - \sqrt{n}$$

$$sl_{M} \qquad \frac{l-\ell^{2}}{4} < 0$$





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				<i>l=</i>	

