Logarithme népérien



Exercice 3:

© 80 min 7,5 pts

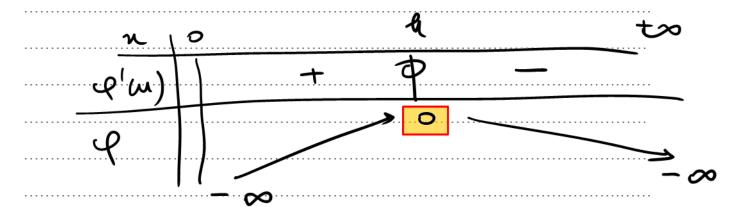


$$A(u) = ln(\frac{u}{a}) - \frac{u}{a} + 1; A \in \mathbb{N}^{+}$$
 $n \in \mathbb{R}^{+}$

$$\varphi'(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$







$$=\lim_{N\to+\infty}\left(\frac{N}{4}\right)\left(\frac{\ln\left(\frac{N}{4}\right)}{2}-1+\frac{1}{2}\right)$$







b) Sat
$$a \in W^*$$
 at $n \in W^*$. Me

 $a + \frac{1}{2}$ $a = 0$
 $a = 1$
 $a = 1$





c)
$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right)$$

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

$$y - h(n!) + (n + \frac{1}{2}) h(n + \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{2} h(2) - n \leq 0$$

$$(z)$$
 o) $g(u) = \frac{1}{u(2-n)}$; $u \in [1,2]$

$$f_{N}\left(2-N\right)$$
 $f_{N}\left(2-N\right)$
 $f_{N}\left(2-N\right)$
 $f_{N}\left(2-N\right)$
 $f_{N}\left(2-N\right)$
 $f_{N}\left(2-N\right)$

$$g(u) = \frac{2-2u}{u^2(2-x)^2} = \frac{2(x-1)}{x^2(2-x)^2}$$





1
$$\leq$$
 t \leq x \leq 2 \leq x \leq

n-1+ 1 ∈ f w) ≤ 1/(2-x) ∀x €)1,2[



d'ni fest contine à dte en 1.

d) #te 121/1,23 me:

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

$$\beta(u) = \frac{1}{n-1} \int_{1}^{n} g(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{t} + \frac{-1}{2-t} \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2(n-1)} \left[ln|t| - ln|2-t| \right]_{1}^{n}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2(x-1)}\left(\ln x - \ln (2-n) - \ln 1 + \ln 1\right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2(n-1)}\ln\left(\frac{n}{2-n}\right).$$





(3) YnEN*:

$$U_{n+1} - U_{n} = (n+1) - (n+\frac{3}{2}) ln(n+1) + ln(n+1)!$$

$$-y_1 + (n + \frac{1}{2}) ln(n) - ln(n!)$$

$$= 1 + \ln\left(\frac{(n+1)!}{n!}\right) - (n+\frac{3}{2}) \ln(n+1) + (n+\frac{1}{2}) \ln n.$$

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

$$=1-\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)\ln\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)$$

$$f\left(\frac{2n+2}{2n+1}\right) = \frac{1}{2\left(\frac{2n+2}{2n+1}-1\right)} ln\left(\frac{\frac{2n+1}{2n+1}}{2-\frac{2n+2}{2n+1}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \times \frac{1}{\omega + 1}} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{2n+2}{\omega} \right)$$





$$=\frac{2n+1}{2}\ln\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)$$

$$\frac{2n+2}{2n+1} \in \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \left(\frac{2n+2}{2n+1} \right) \ge 1$$

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

$$\rightarrow -(n+\frac{1}{2}) ln(n) \ge -(n+\frac{1}{2}) ln(n+\frac{1}{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(n!) - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(n) \ge n + \ln(n) - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(n) = n + \ln(n) - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(n) = n + \ln(n) - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(n) = n + \ln(n) - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(n) = n + \ln(n) - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(n) = n + \ln(n) - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(n) = n + \ln(n) - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(n) = n + \ln(n) - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(n) = n + \ln(n) - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(n) = n + \ln(n) - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(n) = n + \ln(n) - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(n) = n + \ln(n) - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(n) = n + \ln(n) - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(n) = n + \ln(n) - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(n) = n + \ln(n) - \ln(n) = n + \ln(n) = n + \ln(n) - \ln(n) = n + \ln($$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \ln(n!) - (n + \frac{1}{2}) \ln(n) \ge n + \ln(n!) - (n + \frac{1}{2}) \ln(n + \frac{1}{2$$





$$ln(n!) + n - (n + \frac{1}{2}) ln(n + \frac{1}{2}) > ln(\sqrt{2})$$

$$= \left[-\frac{2}{3}\left(1-x\right)\sqrt{1-x}\right]_{0}^{1}$$

$$= 0 + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$





$$(=y^2+(x-\frac{1}{2})^2=\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\mathcal{Q}: \mathcal{J} = \mathcal{C}_{\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right); \frac{1}{2}}$$

6)
$$V_1 = \int_{2}^{1} \sqrt{x(1-x)} dx$$

$$M \in \mathcal{C}_{\psi} = \mathcal{I}_{\chi(1-x)}$$

$$(x - \frac{1}{2})^{2} + y^{2} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$(x - \frac{1}{2})^{2} + y^{2} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$M \in A\theta \text{ In } \ell_{(I, \frac{1}{2})} \notin A(1, 0).$$





 $n \leftarrow s \sqrt{n(1-x)}$ et contre et positive N = l'eine de la pour e livitée par (ley; l'exe de alscient els) l = l'eine de la pour e livitée l = l'exe de alscient et les l = l'exe de alscient et lesl = l'exe



s'annile seulemt en 0 et 1 (use

finde reels) olos Vn>0.

b) O Saturem 1. Vn+1-Vn= ((Vx) Jn-x du - ((Vx)) G-x du

 $=\int_{0}^{\pi}(\sqrt{x})^{N}\sqrt{n-x}\left(\sqrt{x}u-1\right)dx.$

∀u∈(0,1) me (√x) √n-x ≥0/ olos √x -1 ≤ 0)

(Jx) 1/1-x (Jx-1) < 0 et

11-1(Vu) Vn-1 (Vu-1) st- Contre [v. [0,1]

alos Un+1-Un Gotnen.

 $er V_1 - V_0 = \frac{11}{8} - \frac{2}{3} \leq 0$

J'u (Vn) et de Circle EN IN.





c) (Vn) et re sonte de Ciricate et vii norée por 0, alm (Vn) et converte 4) e) Sturw? $V_{N+2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\sqrt{x})^{n+2} \sqrt{1-x} \, dx$ $(x_{\alpha}) = \sqrt{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{$ Meg u st steen o $\lim_{N\to0+} \frac{u(\omega)-u(o)}{N\to0} = \lim_{N\to0+} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x}$ = li x \square = lm \square = SEN n-cot n ust dle dete mo et u/(0)=0.

Mg use Jle Sn Jo, 1) et colore (a).

n = Tuse Jle (N) o, 1) = (ext - 14

Cr), 1) ct tu EJ.1).





$$u'(u) = \frac{(n+2) \times^{n+1}}{(n+2)}$$

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

$$\alpha u_{2}(0) = 0 = \frac{(N+2)}{2} \sqrt{0}$$

on por)
$$u(u) = \sqrt{x}$$
 $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x}$ $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x}$

$$\sqrt{1+2} = \left[\sqrt{2} \times \frac{-2}{3} (1-x) \sqrt{1-x} \right] + \frac{\sqrt{1+2}}{3} \int_{0}^{1} (1-x) \sqrt{1-x} \times \sqrt{2x} dx$$

$$V_{N+2} = \frac{N+2}{3} \int_{0}^{1} (J_{x})^{V_{J-x}} - (J_{x})^{V_{J-x}} dx$$





$$\sim (n+2+3) \vee_{n+2} = (n+2) \vee_{n}$$

$$7 V_{n+2} = \frac{n+2}{n+5} V_n \cdot \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^{\uparrow}.$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}$$

on put
$$\int u(\omega) = x$$
 $\int u'(\omega) = 1$
 $\int v'(\omega) = \sqrt{1-x}$ $\int v'(\omega) = -\frac{1}{2}(1-x)\sqrt{1-x}$

$$V_2 = \left[-\frac{1}{2}n(1-n)\sqrt{1-x}\right]_{3}^{1} + \frac{2}{2}\int_{3}^{1}(1-n)\sqrt{1-n}dn$$

$$V_2 = \frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1-x} - x \sqrt{1-x} \, dx$$

$$V_2 = \frac{2}{3} \left(V_0 - V_2 \right)$$

$$3\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2}$$





1) Incume CVn) et V

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

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

$$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\int_{m-t0}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n}} = 1.$$





$$V_0 \cdot V_1 = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{2\pi}{24} = \frac{24}{2\times 3\times 4}$$

$$V_{M-1} = \frac{2\sqrt{1}}{(m+2)(m+3)(m+4)}$$

et ng
$$V_{n+1} \cdot V_{n+2} = \frac{2\pi}{(n+3)(n+4)(n+6)}$$

$$= \frac{4+2}{n+1} \cdot \frac{211}{(n+2)(n+3)(n+4)}$$

b)
$$V_{N} - V_{N+1} = \frac{211}{(n+2)(n+3)(n+4)}$$

$$e + V_{N} > 0 > 1$$
 $V_{N+1} = \frac{211}{(N+2)(N+3)(N+4)} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$





$$\frac{n+2}{n+5} \leq \frac{211}{(n+2)(n+3)(n+4)} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq 1$$

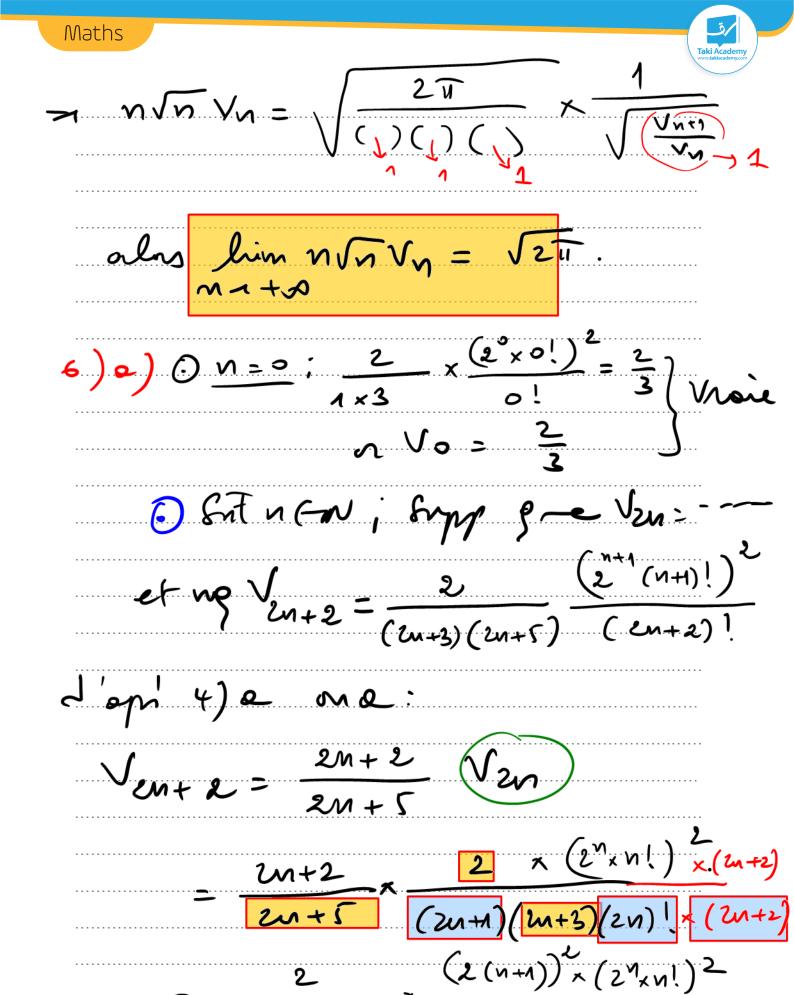
$$\frac{\gamma(1+\frac{2}{n})}{\gamma'(1+\frac{7}{n})} \leq \frac{2\pi}{(1+\frac{2}{n})(1+\frac{2}{n})(1+\frac{4}{n})^{\frac{3}{n}}\sqrt{n}} \leq 1$$

$$\frac{2^{\frac{1}{11}}}{()()()} \leq N^{\frac{3}{11}} \sqrt{N^{\frac{1}{11}}} \leq \frac{(1+\frac{1}{11})}{(1+\frac{1}{11})} \times \frac{2^{\frac{1}{11}}}{()()()}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2}} \leq \sqrt{2\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2\sqrt{2}}$$

1 L.VI....





(2m+3)(2m+5)



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

$$-2h + (2n + \frac{1}{2}) ln(2n) - ln((2n)!)$$

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

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

$$ln\left(\frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!}\right)$$
.

=
$$en ln(2) + \frac{1}{2} ln(2) + ln(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}})$$

+
$$ln\left(\frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!}\right)$$

+
$$ln\left(\frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!}\right)$$





$$= \ln \left(\frac{2M}{2} \times \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{m}} \right)$$

$$= \ln \left(\frac{(2^n n!)^2}{(2n)!} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \right)$$

$$= \ln \left(\frac{(2n+1)(2n+3)}{2} \sqrt{2n} \times \sqrt{\frac{2}{4}} \right).$$

D'outu pert:

$$\lim_{M\to+\infty} M\sqrt{M} = \sqrt{2U}$$

$$2n \int_{N-1+\infty}^{\infty} 2n \sqrt{2n} = \sqrt{2\pi}$$

$$\frac{2}{N-1} \ln \left(\frac{2n\left(1+\frac{1}{2n}\right)\left(1+\frac{3}{2n}\right)}{2} \times \frac{2n}{2n} \times \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}\right)$$





= line ln
$$\left(\frac{2\pi(1+\frac{1}{2n})(1+\frac{3}{2n})\times(2n\sqrt{2n}\sqrt{2n})}{2\times\sqrt{2n}}\right)$$

=
$$\frac{1}{1+2n}$$
 $\left(1+\frac{3}{2n}\right) \times \left(2n\sqrt{2n}\sqrt{2n}\right)$

$$=$$
 $2m(\sqrt{2\pi})$.





