Correction

Partie I

- 1. $S_{n+1}(p) S_n(p) = \frac{1}{(n+1)^p} \ge 0$ donc $(S_n(p))_{n \ge 1}$ est une suite croissante.
- 2.a Sur [k,k+1], on a $\frac{1}{(k+1)^p} \le \frac{1}{t^p} \le \frac{1}{k^p}$ donc $\int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{(k+1)^p} dt \le \int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{t^p} dt \le \int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{k^p} dt$ puis $\frac{1}{(k+1)^p} \le \int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{t^p} dt \le \frac{1}{k^p} dt$.
- $2. \mathsf{b} \qquad S_{\scriptscriptstyle n}(p) 1 = \sum_{k=2}^{\scriptscriptstyle n} \frac{1}{k^{\scriptscriptstyle p}} \leq \sum_{k=2}^{\scriptscriptstyle n} \int_{k-1}^{k} \frac{1}{t^{\scriptscriptstyle p}} \mathrm{d}t = \int_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}^{\scriptscriptstyle n} \frac{1}{t^{\scriptscriptstyle p}} \mathrm{d}t = \left[-\frac{1}{(p-1)t^{\scriptscriptstyle p-1}} \right]_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}^{\scriptscriptstyle n} = \frac{1}{p-1} \left(1 \frac{1}{n^{\scriptscriptstyle p-1}} \right) \leq \frac{1}{p-1} \; .$
- 2.c La suite $(S_n(p))_{n\geq 1}$ est croissante et majorée donc convergente.

Partie II

1. Unicité : Soit F et G deux solutions.

F et G sont toutes deux primitives de f donc $\exists C \in \mathbb{R}$ tel que $\forall t \in [0,\pi]$, F(t) = G(t) + C.

$$\text{Donc } \int_0^\pi F(t) \mathrm{d}t = \int_0^\pi G(t) \mathrm{d}t + \pi C \text{ puis } C = 0 \text{ car } \int_0^\pi F(t) \mathrm{d}t = \int_0^\pi G(t) \mathrm{d}t = 0 \;.$$

Existence: Soit \hat{F} une primitive de F, $C = \int_0^{\pi} \hat{F}(t) dt$ et $F: [0, \pi] \to \mathbb{R}$ définie par $F(t) = \hat{F}(t) - \frac{1}{\pi}C$.

F est, tout comme \hat{F} de classe C^1 , $F'(t) = \hat{F}'(t) = f(t)$ et $\int_0^{\pi} F(t) dt = \int_0^{\pi} \hat{F}(t) dt - C = 0$.

Ainsi F est solution.

- $2.a \qquad B_1(t)=t+C \ \text{car} \ B_1 \ \text{est primitive de} \ B_0 \ \text{et} \ \int_0^\pi B_1(t)\mathrm{d}t=0 \ \text{donc} \ C=-\frac{1}{2}\pi \ .$ Ainsi $B_1(t)=t-\frac{1}{2}\pi$. De même, on obtient $B_2(t)=\frac{1}{2}t^2-\frac{1}{2}\pi t+\frac{1}{12}\pi^2$.
- 2.b Pour tout $p \ge 2$, on a $\int_0^{\pi} B_{p-1}(t) dt = 0$ et $B'_p = B_{p-1}$ donc $\left[B_p(t) \right]_0^{\pi} = 0$ puis $B_p(\pi) = B_p(0)$.
- 3.a La relation $\sum_{k=1}^p \binom{p}{k} \beta_{p-k} = 0$ équivaut à $p\beta_{p-1} + \sum_{k=2}^p \binom{p}{k} \beta_{p-k} = 0$ soit encore $\beta_{p-1} = \frac{-1}{p} \sum_{k=2}^p \binom{p}{k} \beta_{p-k}$.

Ainsi, connaissant $\beta_0, \dots, \beta_{p-2}$, on détermine β_{p-1} . Cela assure l'existence et l'unicité de $(\beta_p)_{p \in \mathbb{N}}$. Si l'on tient à être plus précis, on peut aussi écrire :

Unicité : Si deux suites $(\beta_p)_{p\in\mathbb{N}}$ et $(\beta'_p)_{p\in\mathbb{N}}$, sont solutions, on montre par récurrence : $\forall p\in\mathbb{N}$, $\beta_p=\beta'_p$.

Existence : La suite $(\beta_p)_{p\in\mathbb{N}}$ définie par $\beta_0=1$ et $\forall p\in\mathbb{N}$ $\beta_{p+1}=\frac{-1}{p+2}\sum_{k=2}^{p+2}\binom{p+2}{k}\beta_{p+2-k}$ est solution.

- 3.b $\beta_0 = 1$, $\beta_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$, $\beta_2 = -\frac{1}{3}(3\beta_1 + \beta_0) = \frac{1}{6}$, $\beta_3 = -\frac{1}{4}(6\beta_2 + 4\beta_1 + \beta_0) = 0$ et $\beta_4 = -\frac{1}{5}(10\beta_3 + 10\beta_2 + 5\beta_1 + \beta_0) = -\frac{1}{30}$.
- 4.a $\int_{0}^{\pi} \hat{B}_{p}(t) dt = \frac{1}{p!} \sum_{k=0}^{p} {p \choose k} \beta_{p-k} \pi^{p-k} \frac{\pi^{k+1}}{k+1} \text{ or } \frac{1}{k+1} {p \choose k} = \frac{1}{p+1} {p+1 \choose k+1} \text{ donc}$ $\int_{0}^{\pi} \hat{B}_{p}(t) dt = \frac{\pi^{p+1}}{(p+1)!} \sum_{k=0}^{p} {p+1 \choose k+1} \beta_{p-k} = \frac{\pi^{p+1}}{(p+1)!} \sum_{k=0}^{p+1} {p+1 \choose \ell} \beta_{(p+1)-\ell} = 0.$

$$\begin{split} \hat{B}'_p(t) &= \frac{1}{p!} \sum_{k=1}^p \binom{p}{k} \beta_{p-k} \pi^{p-k} k t^{k-1} \quad \text{or} \quad k \binom{p}{k} = p \binom{p-1}{k-1} \quad \text{donc} \\ \hat{B}'_p(t) &= \frac{1}{(p-1)!} \sum_{k=1}^p \binom{p-1}{k-1} \beta_{p-k} \pi^{p-k} t^{k-1} = \frac{1}{(p-1)!} \sum_{\ell=0}^{p-1} \binom{p-1}{\ell} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k} = p \binom{p-1}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k} = p \binom{p-1}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k} = p \binom{p-1}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k} = p \binom{p-1}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k} = p \binom{p-1}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k} = p \binom{p-1}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k} = p \binom{p-1}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k} = p \binom{p-1}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k} = p \binom{p-1}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-1-\ell} t^{\ell} = B_{p-1}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad k \binom{p}{k-1} \beta_{p-1-\ell} \pi^{p-$$

4.c Montrons par récurrence sur $p \in \mathbb{N}$ que $B_p = \hat{B}_p$.

Pour p = 0, $\forall t \in [0, \pi]$, $B_0(t) = 1$ et $\hat{B}_0(t) = 1$: ok

Supposons la propriété établie au rang $p \ge 0$.

On a
$$B'_{p+1} = B_p$$
 avec $\int_0^{\pi} B_{p+1}(t) dt = 0$ et $\hat{B}'_{p+1} = \hat{B}_p$ avec $\int_0^{\pi} \hat{B}_{p+1}(t) dt = 0$

Or $B_{p}=\hat{B}_{p}$ donc par l'unicité présentée dans la question 1, $B_{p}=\hat{B}_{p}$.

Récurrence établie.

4.c
$$B_p(0) = \hat{B}_p(0) = \frac{\pi^p \beta_p}{p!}$$
.

Partie III

2.
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} f(t) \sin((2n+1)t) dt = \left[-\frac{f(t)\cos(2n+1)t}{2n+1} \right]_{0}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{2n+1} \int_{0}^{\pi} f'(t)\cos(2n+1)t dt$$
or
$$\left[-\frac{f(t)\cos(2n+1)t}{2n+1} \right]_{0}^{\pi} \left| \le \frac{|f(0)| + |f(\pi)|}{2n+1} \to 0 \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{2n+1} \int_{0}^{\pi} f'(t)\cos(2n+1)t dt \right| \le \frac{1}{2n+1} \int_{0}^{\pi} |f'(t)| dt = \frac{C}{2n+1} \to 0$$

$$donc \int_{0}^{\pi} f(t)\sin((2n+1)t) dt \to 0 .$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3.a \qquad I_{1,k} &= \int_0^\pi B_2(t) \cos(2kt) \mathrm{d}t = \left[\frac{1}{2k} B_2(t) \sin(2kt)\right]_0^\pi - \frac{1}{2k} \int_0^\pi B_2'(t) \sin(2kt) \mathrm{d}t \\ & \text{donne } I_{1,k} = 0 - \frac{1}{2k} \int_0^\pi B_1(t) \sin(2kt) \mathrm{d}t = \left[\frac{1}{(2k)^2} B_1(t) \cos(2kt)\right]_0^\pi - \frac{1}{(2k)^2} \int_0^\pi B_1'(t) \cos(2kt) \mathrm{d}t \\ & \text{puis } I_{1,k} = \frac{B_1(\pi) - B_1(0)}{(2k)^2} - \frac{1}{(2k)^2} \int_0^\pi \cos(2kt) \mathrm{d}t = \frac{\pi}{(2k)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} \text{3.b} \qquad I_{p,k} &= \int_0^\pi B_{2p}(t) \cos(2kt) \mathrm{d}t = \left[\frac{1}{2k} B_{2p}(t) \sin(2kt)\right]_0^\pi - \frac{1}{2k} \int_0^\pi B_{2p}'(t) \sin(2kt) \mathrm{d}t \\ &\text{donne } I_{p,k} = -\frac{1}{2k} \int_0^\pi B_{2p-1}(t) \sin(2kt) \mathrm{d}t = \left[\frac{1}{(2k)^2} B_{2p-1}(t) \cos(2kt)\right]_0^\pi - \frac{1}{(2k)^2} \int_0^\pi B_{2p-1}'(t) \cos(2kt) \mathrm{d}t \\ &\text{puis } I_{p,k} = \frac{B_{2p-1}(1) - B_{2p-1}(0)}{(2k)^2} - \frac{1}{(2k)^2} \int_0^\pi B_{2p-2}(t) \cos(2kt) \mathrm{d}t = -\frac{1}{(2k)^2} I_{p-1,k} \end{split}$$

3.c
$$I_{p,k} = -\frac{1}{(2k)^2} I_{p-1,k} = \frac{1}{(2k)^4} I_{p-2,k} = \frac{(-1)^{p-1}}{(2k)^{2(p-1)}} I_{1,k} = \frac{(-1)^{p-1}\pi}{(2k)^{2p}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{4.a} \qquad & \int_0^\pi \varphi_p(t) \sin(2n+1)t \mathrm{d}t = \int_0^\pi \left(B_{2p}(t) - B_{2p}(0)\right) \frac{\sin(2n+1)t}{\sin t} \mathrm{d}t \\ & \text{or } \frac{\sin(2n+1)t}{\sin t} = 2 \sum_{k=1}^n \cos(2kt) + 1 \\ & \text{donc } \int_0^\pi \varphi_p(t) \sin(2n+1)t \mathrm{d}t = \int_0^\pi \left(B_{2p}(t) - B_{2p}(0)\right) \left(2 \sum_{k=1}^n \cos(2kt) + 1\right) \mathrm{d}t \\ & \text{mais } \int_0^\pi B_{2p}(t) \mathrm{d}t = 0 \ \text{et } \int_0^\pi B_{2p}(0) \cos(2kt) \mathrm{d}t = 0 \ \text{donc} \\ & \int_0^\pi \varphi_p(t) \sin(2n+1)t \mathrm{d}t = 2 \sum_{k=1}^n \int_0^\pi B_{2p}(t) \cos(2kt) \mathrm{d}t - \pi B_{2p}(0) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^n I_{p,k} - \pi B_{2p}(0) \\ & \text{donc } \int_0^\pi \varphi_p(t) \sin(2n+1)t \mathrm{d}t = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{p-1}\pi}{2^{2p-1}k^{2p}} - \pi B_{2p}(0) \ . \end{aligned}$$

- 4.b Quand $n \to +\infty$, $\int_0^\pi \varphi_p(t) \sin\left((2n+1)t\right) dt \to 0$ compte tenu de III.2 car φ_p est \mathcal{C}^1 . Par suite $\lim_{n \to +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{p-1}}{2^{2p-1}k^{2p}} = B_{2p}(0)$ puis $\zeta(2p) = (-1)^{p-1}2^{2p-1}B_{2p}(0)$.
- 5. $B_2(0) = \frac{\pi^2 \beta_2}{2!} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$ et donc $\zeta(2) = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$. $B_4(0) = \frac{\pi^4 \beta_4}{4!} = -\frac{\pi^4}{720}$ et donc $\zeta(4) = \frac{\pi^4}{90}$

Partie IV

1.a
$$f_n(x) = \frac{1}{n!} x^n \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k {n \choose k} x^k = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k {n \choose k} x^{n+k} = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{i=n}^{2n} e_i x^i \text{ avec } e_i = (-1)^{n-i} {n \choose n-i} \in \mathbb{Z}$$
.

$$\begin{aligned} 1.\mathbf{b} & \forall 0 \leq k < n \;,\; f_n^{(k)}(x) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{i=n}^{2n} e_i \frac{i!}{(i-k)!} x^{i-k} \;\; \text{et} \;\; f_n^{(k)}(0) = 0 \in \mathbb{Z} \;. \\ & \forall n \leq k \leq 2n \;,\; f_n^{(k)}(x) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{i=k}^{2n} e_i \frac{i!}{(i-k)!} x^{i-k} \;\; \text{et} \;\; f_n^{(k)}(0) = \frac{1}{n!} e_k k! = k(k-1) \dots (n+1) e_k \in \mathbb{Z} \;. \\ & \forall k > 2n \;,\; f_n^{(k)}(x) = 0 \;\; \text{et} \;\; f_n^{(k)}(0) = 0 \in \mathbb{Z} \;. \end{aligned}$$

- 1.c Puisque $f_n(x) = f_n(1-x)$, on a $f_n'(x) = -f_n'(1-x)$ et plus généralement $f_n^{(k)}(x) = (-1)^k f_n^{(k)}(1-x)$. Par suite $f_n^{(k)}(1) = (-1)^k f_n^{(k)}(0) \in \mathbb{Z}$.
- 2.a $F_n(0) = b^n \left(\pi^{2n} f_n(0) \pi^{2n-2} f_n^{(2)}(0) + \dots + (-1)^n f_n^{(2n)}(0) \right)$ or pour tout $k \in \{0, \dots, n\}$, $b^n \pi^{2n-2k} = a^{2n-2k} b^{2k} \in \mathbb{Z}$ et $f_n^{(2k)}(0) \in \mathbb{Z}$ donc $F_n(0) \in \mathbb{Z}$ Idem pour $F_n(1)$.
- 2.b $g_n'(x) = F_n''(x)\sin(\pi x) + \pi^2 F_n(x)\sin(\pi x)$ or $F_n''(x) + \pi^2 F_n(x) = b^n \pi^{2n+2} f_n(x) \text{ après simplification et sachant } f_n^{(2n+2)}(x) = 0$ donc $g_n'(x) = \pi^2 a^n f_n(x)\sin(\pi x) \text{ comme voulu.}$

2.c
$$A_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 g_n'(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} (g_n(1) - g_n(0)) = F_n(0) + F_n(1) \in \mathbb{Z}$$
.

3.a Pour
$$n > E(a)$$
, $0 \le u_n = \frac{a}{1} \frac{a}{2} \cdots \frac{a}{E(a)} \underbrace{\frac{a}{E(a)+1} \cdots \frac{a}{n}}_{\le 1} \le \frac{a}{1} \cdots \underbrace{\frac{a}{E(a)} \frac{a}{n}}_{n} = \frac{C}{n} \to 0$.

Par suite $u_n \to 0$ et donc, à partir d'un certain rang $u_n < \frac{1}{2}$.

- 3.b Pour tout $x \in [0,1]$, $x^n (1-x)^n \in [0,1]$ car $x^n, (1-x)^n \in [0,1]$. Par suite $f_n(x) = \frac{1}{n!} x^n (1-x)^n \in [0,1/n!]$.
- 3.c La fonction $x\mapsto a^nf_n(x)\sin\pi x$ est continue, positive sans être la fonction nulle donc $A_n>0$. Pour $n\geq n_0$, $A_n<\pi\int_0^1\frac{1}{2}n!f_n(x)\sin(\pi x)\mathrm{d}x\leq \frac{1}{2}\pi\int_0^1\sin(\pi x)\mathrm{d}x=1$ donc $A_n\in]0,1[$. C'est absurde car $A_n\in\mathbb{Z}$. Par suite π^2 est irrationnel.
- 3.d Si π est rationnel alors π^2 l'est aussi, or ceci est faux donc π est irrationnel.