

Les voisins dans le triangle de Pascal

Maths en Jeans 2025

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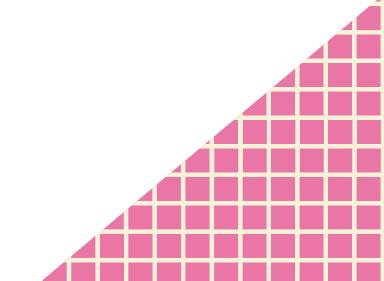
FACTORIELLE !

$$5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$$

$$n! = n(n-1)(n-2) \dots \times 2 \times 1$$



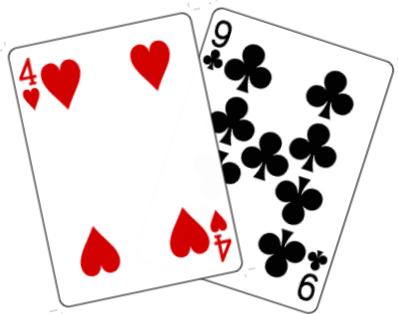
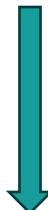
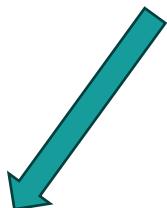
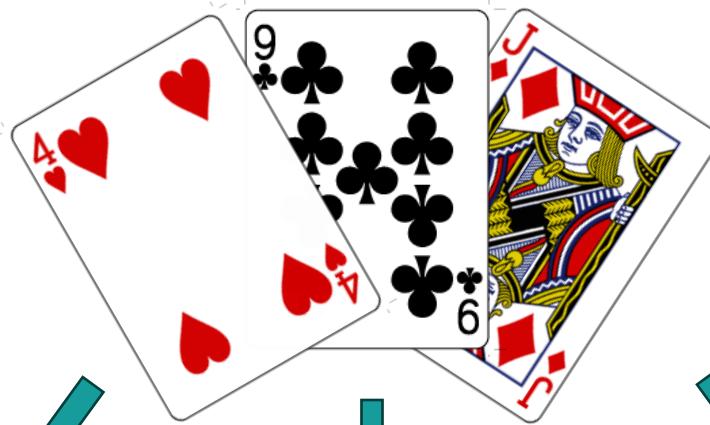
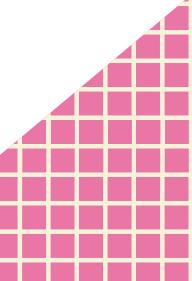
$$0! = 1$$



COEFFICIENT BINOMIAL

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k! (n - k)!}$$

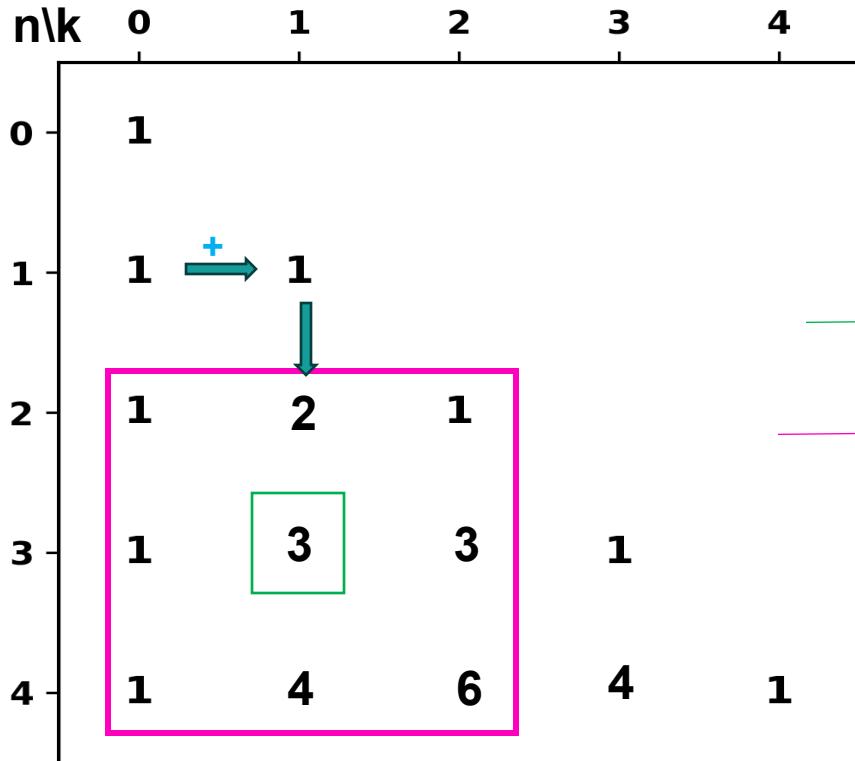




$$\binom{n-1}{k-1} + \binom{n-1}{k} = \binom{n}{k}$$



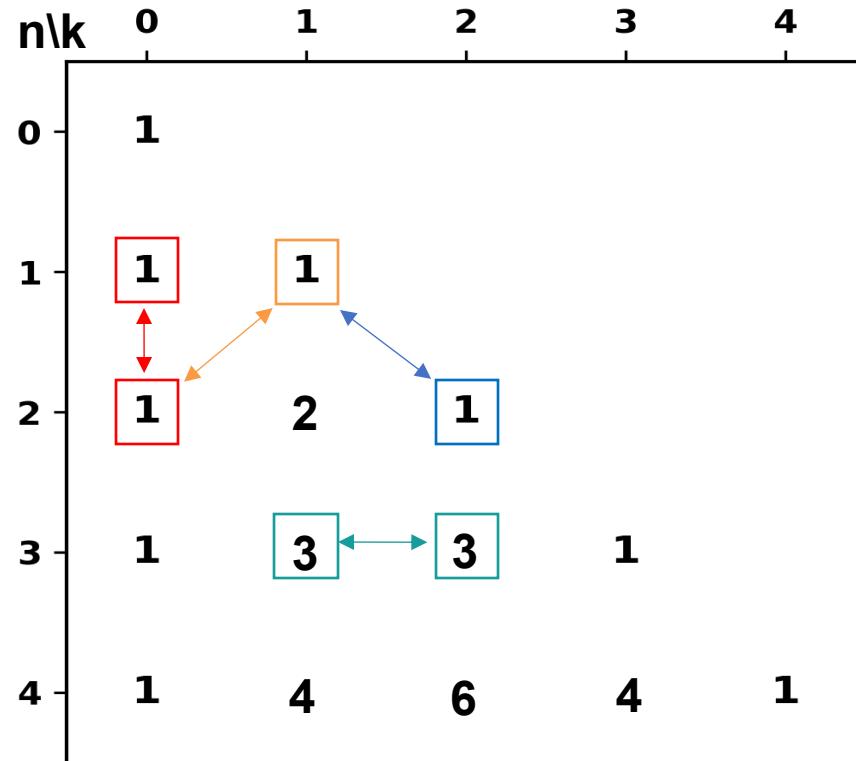
Triangle de Pascal



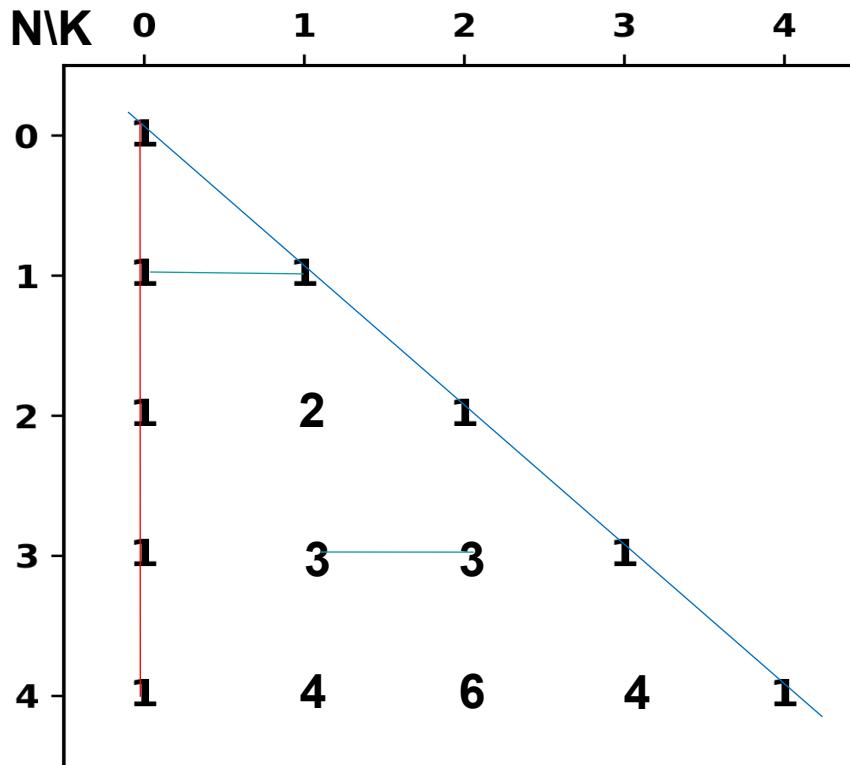
— : Nombre choisi

— : Voisins

LES DOUBLONS

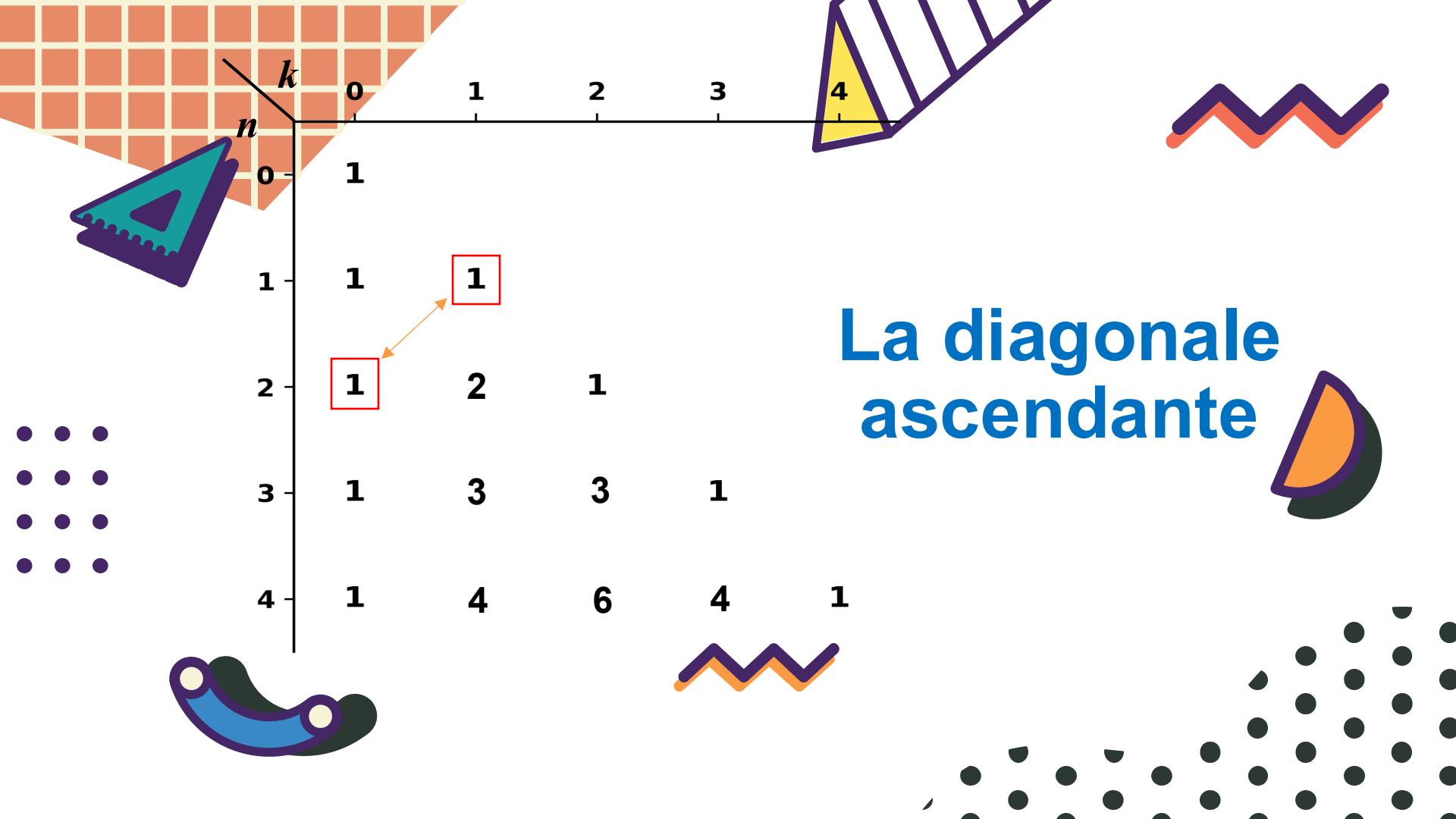


VERTICAL, HORIZONTAL ET "HYPOTHENUSE"

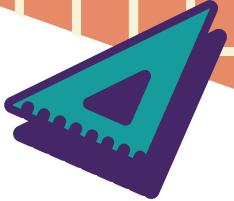


- Voisins Verticaux : $K = 0$
- Voisins Horizontaux : N impair
- 1ers Voisins Diagonaux : $N = K$

La diagonale ascendante



n ▼

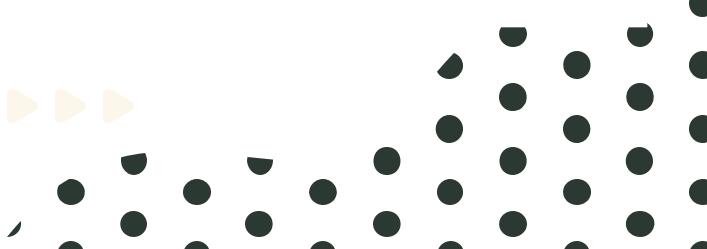


Une expression de k

$$\binom{n-1}{k} = \binom{n}{k-1} \iff k^2 - (3n+1)k + n^2 + n = 0$$

$$k = \frac{3n+1 + \sqrt{5n^2 + 2n + 1}}{2}$$

$$k = \frac{3n+1 - \sqrt{5n^2 + 2n + 1}}{2}$$



$$k = \frac{3n+1 - \sqrt{5n^2 + 2n + 1}}{2}$$

Entier

Pair

Carré parfait

$$5n^2 + 2n + 1 = Y^2$$

$$25n^2 + 10n + 5 = 5Y^2$$

$$(5n + 1)^2 + 4 = 5Y^2$$

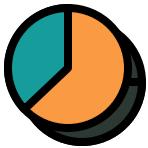
$$\textcolor{red}{X}^2 - 5Y^2 = -4$$

Équation à résoudre

$$X^2 - 5\alpha^2 = -4$$



Nouvelle approche

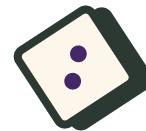


2

... 14

... 103

... 713



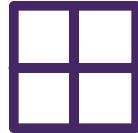
$$\frac{14}{2} = 7 \quad \frac{103}{14} \approx 7,357\dots \quad \frac{713}{103} \approx 6,92\dots$$

Tend vers 6,854...

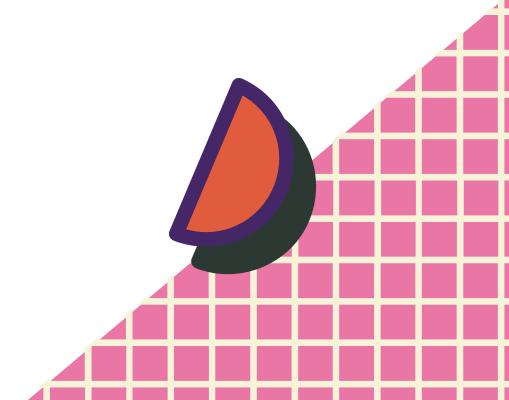
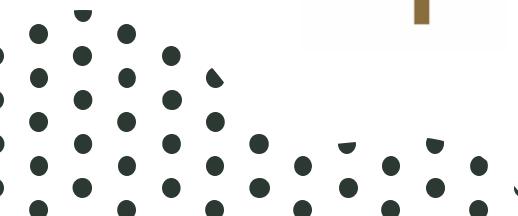


Le nombre d'or

$$\varphi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1,618$$



$$\varphi^4 = 6.854$$





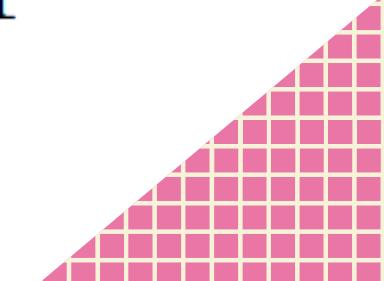
Équation à résoudre

$$X^2 - 5Y^2 = -4$$

$$(X + Y\sqrt{5})(X - Y\sqrt{5}) = -4$$



$$\left(\frac{X + Y\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{X - Y\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) = -1$$



$$\varphi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\bar{\varphi} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\varphi \times \bar{\varphi} = -1$$

$$\varphi^2 \times \bar{\varphi}^2 = 1$$

$$\varphi^3 \times \bar{\varphi}^3 = -1$$

On a donc: $\varphi^{2n+1} \times \bar{\varphi}^{2n+1} = -1$

Un théorème en or

Soit X et Y deux nombres entiers, tels que:

$$X^2 - 5Y^2 = -4$$

Alors, il existe n tel que:

$$\frac{X + Y\sqrt{5}}{2} = \varphi^{2n+1}$$

Exemple:

$$4^2 - 5 \times 2^2 = -4 \quad \text{et} \quad \frac{4+2\sqrt{5}}{2} = \varphi^3$$



Idée de la démonstration

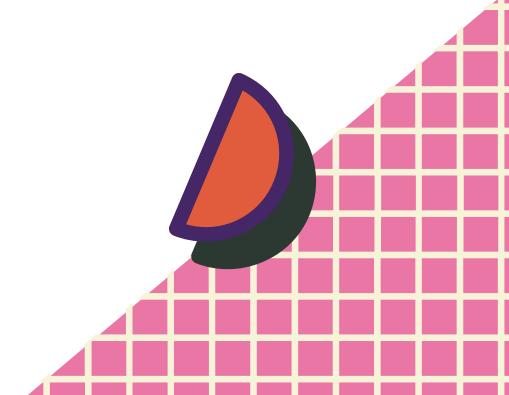
On veut prouver que si X et Y vérifient cette équation

$$X^2 - 5Y^2 = -4$$

Alors $\frac{X + Y\sqrt{5}}{2}$ est une puissance de phi, le nombre d'or



On va donc diviser plusieurs fois notre expression par phi, et si c'est effectivement une puissance de phi, on arrivera forcément à 1





Conséquence du théorème

On obtient facilement X car $\frac{X + Y\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{X - Y\sqrt{5}}{2} = X$



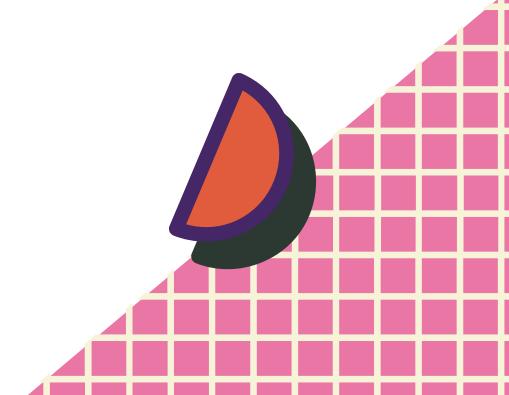
D'après le théorème précédent, on peut sommer les puissances impaires de phi

$$X = \varphi^{2n+1} + \bar{\varphi}^{2n+1}$$



Et donc

$$N = \frac{X - 1}{5} = \frac{\varphi^{4n+1} + \bar{\varphi}^{4n+1} - 1}{5}$$



Exemple:

$$\varphi^5 = \frac{11 + 5\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \varphi^5 + \bar{\varphi}^5 = 11 \quad n = 2$$

Mais

$$\varphi^7 = \frac{29 + 13\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad 29 - 1 \quad \text{n'est pas un multiple de 5}$$

La suite de Fibonacci

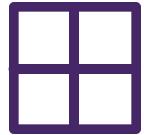
$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$$

0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55

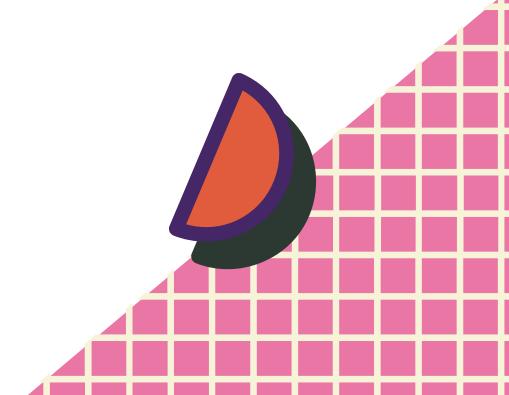
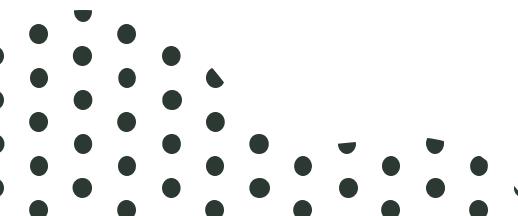
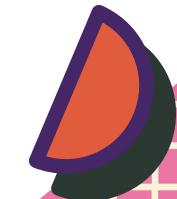


Petite simplification

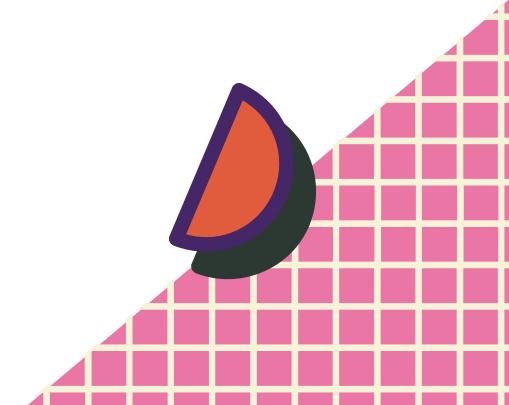
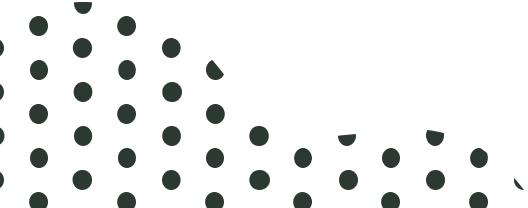
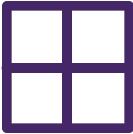
$$N = \frac{\varphi^{4n+1} + \bar{\varphi}^{4n+1} - 1}{5} = F_{2n}F_{2n+1}$$



$$k = F_{2n}F_{2n-1}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} F_{2n+1}F_{2n} - 1 \\ F_{2n}F_{2n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} F_{2n}F_{2n+1} \\ F_{2n-1}F_{2n} - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_4F_5 - 1 \\ F_3F_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} F_4F_5 \\ F_3F_4 - 1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = 3003$$


$$\begin{pmatrix} 103 \\ 40 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 104 \\ 39 \end{pmatrix} = \text{Grand nombre}$$



Merci !



Pascal dans les réels ?!

$$\Gamma(z) = \int_0^{\infty} t^{z-1} e^{-t} dt$$

$$x\Gamma(x) = \Gamma(x+1)$$



$$\binom{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\Gamma(\beta+1)\Gamma(\alpha-\beta+1)}$$

