

Remédiation 3.2

Exercice 1

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

$$2) \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2 \times 3^{n+1}} \text{ ou } \frac{3^{n+2} - 1}{2 \times 3^{n+1}}$$

$$3) \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6}$$

$$4) \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (2k)^2 = 4 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k^2 \\ = 4 \times \frac{(n-1)(n-1+1)(2(n-1)+1)}{6} \\ = \frac{2n(n-1)(2n-1)}{3}$$

$$5) \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (2k+1)^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} 4k^2 + 4k + 1 \\ = \frac{2n(n-1)(2n-1)}{3} + 2n(n-1) + n-1 \\ = \frac{n-1}{3} \times (2n(2n-1) + 6n + 3) \\ = \frac{(n-1)(4n^2 + 4n + 3)}{3}$$

$$6) \frac{2}{3} (4^{n+1} - 1)$$

$$7) \frac{n^{n+1} - 1}{n-1} \text{ si } n \neq 1$$

$$8) \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} - 2^{n+2} + 2$$

$$9) \frac{2}{3^n} \sum_{k=0}^n 9^k = \frac{9^{n+1} - 1}{4 \times 3^n}$$

$$10) 2 \frac{n(n+1)}{2n} - (n+1) \frac{1}{n} = n - \frac{1}{n}$$

$$11) \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n}$$

$$12) 3^3 \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^k = 3^3 \times \frac{1 - \frac{1}{9^{n+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{9}} \\ = \frac{3^5}{8} \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{9^{n+1}}\right) = \frac{3^5}{8} - \frac{3}{8 \times 9^{n-1}}$$

Exercice 2:

$$1) \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2 \times 3^{n+1}} \text{ ou } \frac{3^{n+2} - 1}{2 \times 3^{n+1}}$$

$$2) \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6}$$

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

$$4) \frac{n^{n+1} - 1}{n-1} \text{ si } n \neq 1$$

$$5) \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n}$$

$$6) \frac{3^5}{8} - \frac{3}{8 \times 9^{n-1}}$$

Remédiation 3.2

no 3:

$$1) \forall q \neq 1, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \sum_{k=0}^n k q^k = \frac{q - q^{n+1}}{(1-q)^2} - \frac{n q^{n+1}}{1-q}$$

$$\text{I: } \frac{q - q^1}{(1-q)^2} - \frac{0 q^1}{1-q} = 0. \quad \checkmark$$

II: Si on divise n alors

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n+1} k q^k = \sum_{k=0}^n k q^k + (n+1) q^{n+1}$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{q - q^{n+2}}{(1-q)^2} - \frac{(n+1) q^{n+2}}{(1-q)} \quad \text{q.f.d.}$$

$$2) \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{2k-1}{3^k} = 2 \sum_{k=0}^n k \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^k - \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^k$$

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

$$= 2 \times \frac{9}{4} \left(\frac{1}{3} \mp 3^{-n-1}\right) - 3n 3^{-n-1} - \frac{3}{2} (1 - 3^{-n-1})$$

$$= -\frac{1+n}{3^n} \quad \left| \quad = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2} 3^{-n} - n 3^{-n} - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} 3^{-n} = 3^{-n} \left(-\frac{3}{2} + n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \right.$$

Remédiation 3

exo 4:

$$1) a^k b^{n-1-k} = b^{n-1} \times \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^k$$

$$2) \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a^k b^{n-1-k} = b^{n-1} \times \frac{1 - \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n}{1 - \frac{a}{b}} = \frac{b^{n-1} - a^n b^{-1}}{1 - ab^{-1}} = \frac{b^n - a^n}{b - a} = \frac{a^n - b^n}{a - b}$$

$$3) \text{ Pour } n=2, \sum_{k=0}^1 a^k b^{1-k} = a^0 b^1 + a^1 b^0 = b + a = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a - b}$$

ou encore $a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)$

$$\text{Pour } n=3, \sum_{k=0}^2 a^k b^{2-k} = a^0 b^2 + a^1 b^1 + a^2 b^0 = b^2 + ab + a^2 = \frac{a^3 - b^3}{a - b}$$

et on vérifie en effet que $(a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2) = a^3 - b^3$

exo 5: Il s'agit de $\sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n k\right)^2$ ou encore $\sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$

formule qu'on démontre par récurrence (n.b : pour l'hérédité, il s'agit de calculer que $\frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} + (n+1)^3 = \frac{(n+1)^2}{4} \times [n^2 + 4(n+1)] = \frac{(n+1)^2(n+2)^2}{4}$)