

Exercice 1

$$\textcircled{1.} \quad \frac{\cancel{10!}}{3! \cancel{7!}} = \frac{10 \times 9 \times 8}{3!} = \frac{10 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 4}{2 \times 3} = \underline{30 \times 4 = 120}$$

$$\textcircled{2.} \quad \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{3}{k} = \frac{\prod_{k=1}^n 3}{\prod_{k=1}^n k} = \boxed{\frac{3^n}{n!}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3.} \quad & \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (\sqrt{7})^{n-2k} 3^k = (\sqrt{7})^n \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{3^k}{(\sqrt{7})^{2k}} \\ & = (\sqrt{7})^n \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^k \\ & = \underbrace{(\sqrt{7})^n}_{\frac{3}{7} \neq 1} \frac{\frac{3}{7} - \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^{n+2}}{1 - \frac{3}{7}} \\ & = (\sqrt{7})^n \times 7 \times \frac{3}{7} \left(1 - \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^{n+1}\right) \times \frac{1}{4} \\ & = \boxed{(\sqrt{7})^n \times \frac{1}{4} \times \left(1 - \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^{n+1}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 2

$$\textcircled{1.} \quad \frac{a}{k!} + \frac{b}{(k+1)!} = \frac{a(k+1) + b}{(k+1)!} = \frac{ak + (a+b)}{(k+1)!}$$

donc on prend  $\begin{cases} a=1 \\ a+b=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{a=1 \text{ et } b=-1}$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(k+1)!} = \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{k!} - \frac{1}{(k+1)!} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!} - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(k+1)!} \\ &\stackrel{k' = k+1}{=} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!} - \sum_{k=2}^{n+1} \frac{1}{k!} \\ &= \frac{1}{1!} + \cancel{\sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k!}} - \cancel{\sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k!}} - \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \\ &= \boxed{1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)!}} \end{aligned}$$

### Exercice 3.

Par récurrence sur  $n \geq 4$ :  $2^n \leq n!$

base:  $2^4 = 16$  et  $4! = 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 = 24$   
donc récurrence initialisée

Induction: Supposons que  $2^n \leq n!$  au rang  $n$ .

Réglons  $2^{n+1} \leq (n+1)!$

$$2^{n+1} = 2^n \times 2 \stackrel{(H.R)}{\leq} n! \times 2 \quad \text{et } n \geq 4 \quad \text{or } (n+1)! = n! \times n$$

donc  $(n+1)! > 4n! > 2n!$  ✓

Récurrence achevée ✓

### Exercice 4

Par récurrence double sur  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ :  $u_n = -1 + n(n-1)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{à } m=0: \quad u_0 = -1 \text{ et } -1 + 0 \times (-1) = -1 \vee \\ \text{à } m=1: \quad u_1 = -1 \text{ et } -1 + 1 \times 0 = -1 \vee \end{array} \right\} \text{récurrence initiale}$$

à  $n \geq 0$ . Supposons que:  $u_n = -1 + n(n-1)$  et  $u_{n+1} = -1 + (n+1)n$  au  
n<sup>e</sup> rang  $n$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Montrons que: } u_{n+2} &= -1 + (n+2)(n+1) \\ &= -1 + n^2 + 3n + 2 \\ &= n^2 + 3n + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_{n+2} &= (n+1)u_{n+1} - (n+2)u_n \\ &\stackrel{(HYP)}{=} (n+1) \left( -1 + n(n+1) \right) - (n+2) \left( -1 + n(n-1) \right) \\ &= (n+1) (n^2 + n - 1) - (n+2) (n^2 - n - 1) \\ &= (1 - 2) n^3 + (2 + 1 + 1 - 2) n^2 + (-1 + 1 + 1 + 2) n \\ &\quad + (-2 + 2) \\ &= n^2 + 3n + 1 \vee \end{aligned}$$

récurrence double achevée.