

•  $n \{a_n\} = u + d_n$ , avec  $d_n \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n! &= \underbrace{\lfloor a_n! \rfloor}_{Q_n} + \frac{u}{n} + \frac{d_n}{n} \\ &= a_n(n-1)! \\ &= n Q_{n-1} + u \times \frac{n}{n-1} + \frac{nd_{n-1}}{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$u = Q_n - n Q_{n-1} + o(1) \text{ donc } u \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \boxed{\text{donc } u \in \mathbb{N}}$$

•  $\exists p, \forall n \geq p, u = Q_n - n Q_{n-1} \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\frac{Q_n}{n!} = \frac{Q_{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + \frac{u}{n!} = \frac{Q_p}{p!} + u \sum_{k=p+1}^n \frac{1}{k!} = r + u \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!}$$

$$\text{avec } r = \frac{Q_p}{p!} - u \sum_{k=0}^p \frac{1}{k!} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

Quand  $n \rightarrow +\infty$ :  $\underline{a = r + ue}$  et  $u \in \mathbb{N}$ .