

25/1/11

Suites

$$u_0 = -1 \quad u_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad u_{n+2} = u_{n+1} - \frac{1}{4} u_n$$

$$1) u_2 = u_1 - \frac{1}{4} u_0 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}(-1) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_2 - u_1 &= \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \\ u_1 - u_0 &= \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned} \right] \neq \text{donc non arithmétique}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{u_2}{u_1} &= \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{1} = \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{u_1}{u_0} &= \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned} \right] \neq \text{donc non géométrique.}$$

$$2) v_n = u_{n+1} - \frac{1}{2} u_n$$

$$a) v_0 = u_1 - \frac{1}{2} u_0 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times (-1) = 1 \quad \boxed{v_0 = 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) v_{n+1} &= u_{n+2} - \frac{1}{2} u_{n+1} \\ &= u_{n+2} - \frac{1}{4} u_n - \frac{1}{2} u_{n+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} u_{n+1} - \frac{1}{4} u_n = \frac{1}{2} (u_{n+1} - \frac{1}{2} u_n) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} v_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{donc } \boxed{v_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} v_n}$$

c) donc  $(v_n)$  géométrique de raison  $\frac{1}{2}$

$$d) v_n = v_0 \times q^n = 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$3) w_n = \frac{u_n}{v_n}$$

$$a) w_0 = \frac{u_0}{v_0} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} w_{n+1} &= \frac{u_{n+1}}{v_{n+1}} = \frac{v_n + \frac{1}{2} u_n}{\frac{1}{2} v_n} = \frac{v_n}{\frac{1}{2} v_n} + \frac{\frac{1}{2} u_n}{\frac{1}{2} v_n} \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\frac{1}{2} v_n}{\frac{1}{2} v_n} = 2 + \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{donc } \boxed{w_{n+1} = 2 + \frac{1}{2} w_n}$$

$$\text{donc } \boxed{w_{n+1} = 2 + w_n}$$

25/1/11

Suites (2/2)

$$d) \text{ On a } w_{n+1} = w_n + 2$$

donc  $(w_n)$  est arithmétique de raison 2

$$\text{donc } w_n = w_0 + nr \quad \text{avec } w_0 = -1 \quad r = 2$$

$$\boxed{w_n = -1 + 2n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) \text{ On a: } w_n &= \frac{u_n}{v_n} \quad \text{donc } u_n = v_n w_n \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \times (2n-1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2^n} \times (2n-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{donc } \boxed{u_n = \frac{2n-1}{2^n}}$$

$$5) S_n = u_0 + u_1 + \dots + u_n$$

$$\text{On note } P_n \text{ l'égalité: } S_n = 2 - \frac{2n+3}{2^n} \quad \text{pour } n \geq 0$$

① Montrons que  $P(0)$  est vraie:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S_0 &= u_0 = -1 \\ 2 - \frac{2 \times 0 + 3}{2^0} &= 2 - \frac{3}{1} = -1 \end{aligned} \right] \text{ donc } P(0) \text{ vraie}$$

② Montrons que si  $P(n)$  est vraie alors  $P(n+1)$  est vraie:

$$\text{Hypothèse: } S_n = 2 - \frac{2n+3}{2^n}$$

$$\text{Montrons que } S_{n+1} = 2 - \frac{2(n+1)+3}{2^{n+1}} \quad \text{ou } S_{n+1} = 2 - \frac{2n+5}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\text{On a } S_{n+1} = S_n + u_{n+1} = 2 - \frac{2n+3}{2^n} + \frac{2(n+1)-1}{2^{n+1}} \quad \text{d'après 4)}$$

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

$$= 2 - \frac{4n+6}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{2n+1}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$= 2 - \frac{4n+6}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{-2n-1}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$= 2 - \left( \frac{4n+6}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{-2n-1}{2^{n+1}} \right)$$

$$= 2 - \frac{4n+6-2n-1}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$= 2 - \frac{2n+5}{2^{n+1}} \quad \text{donc } P(n+1) \text{ vraie}$$

③ Conclusion:  $P(n)$  vraie pour tout  $n \geq 0$