

Corrigé problème 17

Exercice 1

$$u_n = \sqrt[n]{\frac{n!}{n^n}} = \left(\frac{n!}{n^n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$v_n = \ln u_n = \frac{1}{n} \ln \left(\frac{n!}{n^n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} \ln \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln \frac{k}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \ln \frac{k}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \forall k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, \frac{k}{n} \leq x \leq \frac{k+1}{n} &\Rightarrow \forall k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, \ln \frac{k}{n} \leq \ln x \leq \ln \frac{k+1}{n} \\ &\Rightarrow \forall k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} \ln \frac{k}{n} dx \leq \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} \ln x dx \leq \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} \ln \frac{k+1}{n} dx \\ &\Rightarrow \forall k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{k}{n} \leq \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} \ln x dx \leq \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{k+1}{n}. \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \text{ On en déduit que } \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{k}{n} \leq \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} \ln x dx \leq \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{k+1}{n}$$

$$\text{soit } \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \ln \frac{k}{n} \leq \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^1 \ln x dx \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \ln \frac{k+1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=2}^n \ln \frac{k}{n}$$

$$\text{donc } \boxed{v_n \leq \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^1 \ln x dx \leq v_n - \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$3. \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^1 \ln x dx = \left[x \ln x \right]_{\frac{1}{n}}^1 - \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^1 dx = -\frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1}{n} - 1 + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{donc } -1 - \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \leq v_n - \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow -1 + \frac{1}{n} \leq v_n$$

$$\text{et } \boxed{-1 + \frac{1}{n} \leq v_n \leq -1 - \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{X \rightarrow 0} X \ln X = 0 \text{ (croissances comparées)}$$

$$\text{on a donc } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-1 - \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \right) = -1 \text{ et } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) = -1$$

$$\text{donc } \boxed{\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} v_n = -1} \text{ (théorème d'encadrement des limites)}$$

$$\text{et } \boxed{\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} e^{v_n} = e^{-1}} \text{ (continuité de la fonction exponentielle)}$$

Exercice 2

$$1. J = \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{2t^2 - 2t + 1} = \int_0^1 \frac{2dt}{4t^2 - 4t + 2} = \int_0^1 \frac{2dt}{(2t-1)^2 + 1} = [\arctan(2t-1)]_0^1 = \arctan 1 - \arctan(-1)$$

$$\text{soit } \boxed{J = \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{2t^2 - 2t + 1} = \frac{\pi}{2}}.$$

$$2. a. I(p, q) = \int_0^1 t^p (1-t)^q dt \text{ donc } I(p+1, q+1) = \int_0^1 t^{p+1} (1-t)^{q+1} dt.$$

$$\text{On pose } u(t) = (1-t)^{q+1} \text{ donc } u'(t) = -(q+1)(1-t)^q$$

$$v'(t) = t^{p+1} \text{ avec } v(t) = \frac{t^{p+2}}{p+2}$$

u et v sont de classe C^1 sur $[0, 1]$ donc en intégrant par parties on a :

$$\int_0^1 t^{p+1} (1-t)^{q+1} dt = \left[\frac{t^{p+2}}{p+2} (1-t)^{q+1} \right]_0^1 + \frac{q+1}{p+2} \int_0^1 t^{p+2} (1-t)^q dt = \frac{q+1}{p+2} \int_0^1 t^{p+2} (1-t)^q dt$$

$$\text{Ainsi } \forall p \in \mathbb{N}^+, \forall q \in \mathbb{N}^+, I(p+1, q+1) = \frac{q+1}{p+2} I(p+2, q).$$

b. On obtient donc

$$I(n, n) = \frac{n}{n+1} I(n+1, n-1)$$

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

$$I(n+2, n-2) = \frac{n-2}{n+3} I(n+3, n-3)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$I(2n-1, 1) = \frac{1}{2n} I(2n, 0)$$

$$\text{soit } I(n, n) = \frac{n}{n+1} \times \frac{n-1}{n+2} \times \frac{n-2}{n+3} \times \dots \times \frac{1}{2n} I(2n, 0) = \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!} I(2n, 0)$$

$$I(2n, 0) = \int_0^1 t^{2n} dt = \frac{1}{2n+1} \text{ donc } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+, I(n, n) = \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n+1)!}.$$

c. L'étude de la fonction $t \mapsto t(1-t)$ sur $[0, 1]$ et le tableau de variation montrent que

$$\forall t \in [0, 1], 0 \leq t(1-t) \leq \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\boxed{\sum_{k=0}^n 2^k t^k (1-t)^k = \sum_{k=0}^n (2t(1-t))^k = \frac{1 - (2t(1-t))^{n+1}}{1 - 2t(1-t)} = \frac{1 - (2t(1-t))^{n+1}}{2t^2 - 2t + 1} \text{ car } 2t(1-t) \neq 1}$$

$$4. S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{2^k (k!)^2}{(2k+1)!} = \sum_{k=0}^n 2^k I(k, k) = \sum_{k=0}^n 2^k \int_0^1 t^k (1-t)^k dt = \int_0^1 \sum_{k=0}^n 2^k t^k (1-t)^k dt \text{ (on peut sans problème poser } I(0, 0) = 1)$$

$$\text{donc } S_n = \int_0^1 \frac{1 - (2t(1-t))^{n+1}}{2t^2 - 2t + 1} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2t^2 - 2t + 1} dt - \int_0^1 \frac{(2t(1-t))^{n+1}}{2t^2 - 2t + 1} dt$$

$$\text{on a vu que } \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{2t^2 - 2t + 1} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{on va montrer que } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{(2t(1-t))^{n+1}}{2t^2 - 2t + 1} dt = 0$$

$$\forall t \in [0, 1], 0 \leq t(1-t) \leq \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow 0 \leq (2t(1-t))^{n+1} \leq \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}.$$

$$2t^2 - 2t + 1 = \frac{1}{2}(4t^2 - 4t + 2) = \frac{(2t-1)^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{donc } 0 \leq \frac{(2t(1-t))^{n+1}}{2t^2 - 2t + 1} \leq \frac{1}{2^{n+2}} \text{ et } 0 \leq \int_0^1 \frac{(2t(1-t))^{n+1}}{2t^2 - 2t + 1} dt \leq \frac{1}{2^{n+2}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0 \text{ donc}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{(2t(1-t))^{n+1}}{2t^2 - 2t + 1} dt = 0 \text{ et } \boxed{\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

