

Exo 11

$$(a) u_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n}{n^2 + k^2}$$

$$\text{et } u_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n^2}{n^2 + k^2}$$

En divisant par  $n^2$ , on a  $\frac{n}{n^2 + k^2} = \frac{1}{n} \times \frac{1}{1 + \frac{k^2}{n^2}}$

On pose  $f: \begin{cases} \mathbb{R} \setminus \{i, -i\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x \mapsto \frac{1}{1+x^2} \end{cases}$  avec  $x = \frac{k}{n}$

Comme  $f$  est continue sur  $[0, 1]$ , on a :

$$u_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = [\arctan x]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \checkmark$$

Donc,  $u_n$  converge vers  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  ✓

$$(b) u_m = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{k}{m^2 + k^2} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\frac{k}{m}}{1 + (\frac{k}{m})^2} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\frac{k}{m}}{1 + (\frac{k}{m})^2}$$

On pose  $f: \begin{cases} \mathbb{R} \setminus \{i, -i\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x \mapsto \frac{x}{1+x^2} \end{cases}$  avec  $x = \frac{k}{m}$  ✓

Comme  $f$  est continue sur  $[0, 1]$  on a :

$$u_m \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx \checkmark = \frac{1}{2} [\ln(1+x^2)]_0^1 \checkmark$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\ln(2)) = \frac{\ln(2)}{2} \checkmark$$

$$(c) u_n = \frac{1}{n} (\sqrt[n]{2} + \sqrt[n]{4} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{2^n})$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt[n]{2^k} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n 2^{\frac{k}{n}} \checkmark = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n 2^{\frac{k}{n}}$$

On pose  $f: \begin{cases} \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x \mapsto 2^x \end{cases}$  avec  $x = \frac{k}{n}$  ✓

Comme  $f$  est continue sur  $[0, 1]$ , on a :

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 2^{nx} dx = \int_0^1 e^{x \ln(2)} dx \quad \checkmark$$

$$= \left[ \frac{e^{x \ln(2)}}{\ln(2)} \right]_0^1 = \frac{e}{\ln(2)} - \frac{1}{\ln(2)} = \frac{1}{\ln(2)} \quad \checkmark$$

$$d) \quad u_m = \left( \frac{(2m)!}{m! \cdot m^n} \right)^{1/m}$$

$$\ln(u_m) = \frac{1}{m} \left( \ln((2m)!) - (\ln(m!) + m \ln(m)) \right) \quad \checkmark$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \left( \sum_{k=2}^{2m} \ln(k) - \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \ln(k) + \sum_{k=2}^m \ln(n) \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \left( \sum_{k=m+1}^{2m} \ln(k) + \cancel{\sum_{k=1}^m \ln(k)} - \cancel{\sum_{k=1}^m \ln(k)} - \sum_{k=2}^m \ln(n) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \ln(k+m) - \sum_{k=2}^m \ln(n) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \ln\left(\frac{k+m}{m}\right) \right) \quad \checkmark = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m \ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{m}\right) \quad \checkmark$$

On pose  $f: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $x \mapsto \ln(1+x)$

$$\ln(u_m) \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx \quad \checkmark$$

I.P.P:  $u' = 1 \quad v = \ln(1+x)$   
 $u = x \quad v' = \frac{1}{1+x}$

$$\int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx = [x \ln(1+x)]_0^1 - \int_0^1 x \times \frac{1}{1+x} dx \quad \checkmark$$

$$= \ln(2) - \int_1^2 \frac{u-1}{u} du = \ln(2) - \int_1^2 1 du + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$= \ln(2) - 1 + \ln(2) = 2\ln(2) - 1$$

$$\ln(u_m) \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow +\infty} 2\ln(2) - 1 \quad \checkmark$$