

Ex. 12): Soit $(P, Q) \in \mathbb{R}[X]^2$

$$u_n = \frac{P(n)}{Q(n)}$$

Nature de $\sum \frac{P(n)}{Q(n)}$.

on note $C_p = \text{Cd}(P) \neq 0$

$C_q = \text{Cd}(Q) \neq 0$

$p = \deg(P)$

$q = \deg(Q)$

Si $p < q$: $u_n = \frac{P(n)}{Q(n)} \underset{n \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} \frac{C_p}{C_q} \cdot \frac{1}{n^{q-p}}$ ✓

$\sum \frac{1}{n^{q-p}}$: série de Riemann car si $q-p > 1$ ✓
i.e. $q > p+1$

On a $q > p$ i.e. $q \geq p+1$

Si $q = p+1$: $\frac{1}{n^{q-p}} = \frac{1}{n^{p+1-p}} = \frac{1}{n}$

$\sum \frac{1}{n}$ diverge donc $\sum u_n$ diverge. ✓

Si $q > p+1$: $\sum \frac{1}{n^{q-p}}$ car $\sum u_n$ converge.

Si $q = p$: $u_n = \frac{P(n)}{Q(n)} \underset{n \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} \frac{C_p}{C_q}$

Donc $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = \frac{C_p}{C_q} \neq 0$. ✓

Donc $\sum u_n$ diverge grossièrement. ✓

Si $q < p$: $u_n = \frac{P(n)}{Q(n)} \underset{n \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} \frac{C_p}{C_q} n^{(p-q) > 0}$

Donc $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |u_n| = +\infty$ ✓

Donc $\sum u_n$ diverge grossièrement. ✓