

Exercice 1 : Calcul de  $A_n = \sum_{k=1}^n k 2^k$

1) Première méthode

$$a) I = \int_1^{+\infty} x$$

$$\forall x \in I, f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n x^k \quad \text{et} \quad f'(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n k x^{k-1}$$

$f$  est dérivable sur  $I$  (polynôme) et  $f'(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n k x^{k-1}$  (raison différente de 1)

$$\text{donc } \forall x > 1, f'(x) = \frac{-(n+1)x^n(1-x) - (-1)(1-x^{n+1})}{(1-x)^2}$$

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

$$\text{donc } f'(x) = \frac{-(n+1)x^n + n x^{n+1} + 1}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$c) \forall x > 1, f'(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n k x^{k-1} \text{ donc pour } x=2 > 1, f'(2) = \sum_{k=1}^n k 2^{k-1} = A_n$$

$$\text{ainsi } 2f'(2) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^n k 2^{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^n k 2^k = A_n$$

$$\text{d'où } A_n = 2f'(2)$$

$$\text{Mais avec ab), on a aussi } f'(2) = \frac{-(n+1)2^n + n 2^{n+1} + 1}{(-1)^2}$$

$$\text{donc } A_n = 2f'(2) = 2(-(n+1)2^n + n 2^{n+1} + 1) \\ = -(n+1)2^{n+1} + n 2^{n+2} + 2$$

$$\text{ainsi: } A_n = 2^{n+1}(n-1) + 2$$

2) Deuxième méthode

$$S_n = \sum_{0 \leq i \leq j \leq n} 2^i$$

$$a) S_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i}^{n-1} 2^i$$

$$\text{et } S_n = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} 2^i$$

$$b) \text{Ainsi } S_n = \sum_{j=1}^n \left( \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} 1 \right) = \sum_{j=1}^n (2^i j) = A_n$$

$$\text{et puis } S_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left( \sum_{j=0}^i 2^j - \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} 2^j \right) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left( \frac{1-2^{i+1}}{1-2} - \frac{1-2^i}{1-2} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} ((2^{i+1}-1) - (2^{i+1}-1)) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^{i+1} - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i$$

$$= 2^{n+1} - 2 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i = n 2^{n+1} - 2 \left( \frac{1-2^n}{1-2} \right) = n 2^{n+1} + 2(1-2^n) \\ = 2^{n+1}(n-1) + 2 = 2^{n+1}(n-1) + 2 = A_n.$$

Exercice 2

$$\text{Soit } a \in \mathbb{J}_0, \mathbb{I}_0 \subset \mathbb{C} \text{ un réel } \neq 0 \quad (E) : \left( \frac{1+i\alpha}{1-i\alpha} \right)^n = \frac{1+i\tan a}{1-i\tan a}$$

$$Z_a = \frac{1+i\tan(a)}{1-i\tan(a)} = \frac{1+i \frac{\sin a}{\cos a}}{1-i \frac{\sin a}{\cos a}} = \frac{\cos a + i \sin a}{\cos a - i \sin a} = \frac{e^{ia}}{e^{-ia}} = e^{2ia}$$

$$\text{donc } |Z_a| = 1 \text{ et } \arg(Z_a) = 2a [2\pi]$$

$$2) (F) : w^n = \frac{1+i\tan a}{1-i\tan a} \Leftrightarrow w^n = Z_a \Leftrightarrow w^n = e^{2ia}$$

$$(i \neq 0 \text{ v.a. } \mathbb{J}_0, \mathbb{I}_0) \quad w^n = \left( e^{2ia} \right)^n \Leftrightarrow \left( \frac{w}{e^{2ia}} \right)^n = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{w}{e^{2ia}} \in \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \{ e^{i \frac{2ka\pi}{n}}, k \in \llbracket 0, n-1 \rrbracket \}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \llbracket 0, n-1 \rrbracket, w = e^{i \frac{(2ka+2k\pi)}{n}}$$

$$3) \text{ Soit } \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{ \pi + 2p\pi, p \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

$$\frac{e^{i\alpha} - 1}{i(e^{i\alpha} + 1)} = \frac{e^{i\alpha}(e^{i\frac{\alpha}{2}} - e^{-i\frac{\alpha}{2}})}{i(e^{i\alpha}(e^{i\frac{\alpha}{2}} + e^{-i\frac{\alpha}{2}}))} = \frac{2i \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}}{i(2 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2})} = \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

(on vérifie que  $\forall \theta \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{ \pi + 2p\pi, p \in \mathbb{Z} \}$ ,  $\frac{\theta}{2} \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{ \frac{\pi}{2} + p\pi, p \in \mathbb{Z} \}$ , donc  $\tan \frac{\theta}{2}$  existe)

$$4) \left( \frac{1+i\beta}{1-i\beta} \right)^n = \frac{1+i\tan a}{1-i\tan a} \quad \beta = \frac{i(2(a+k\pi))}{n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1+i\beta}{1-i\beta} \text{ vérifie (F)} \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \llbracket 0, n-1 \rrbracket \quad \frac{1+i\beta}{1-i\beta} = e^{2i\frac{a+k\pi}{n}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \llbracket 0, n-1 \rrbracket, \frac{1+i\beta}{1-i\beta} = (1-i\beta) e^{i \frac{2(a+k\pi)}{n}} \text{ et } i\beta \neq 1 \quad \text{et } \beta \neq -i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \llbracket 0, n-1 \rrbracket, \beta(i + i e^{i \frac{2(a+k\pi)}{n}}) = e^{-i} \quad \forall k \in \llbracket 0, n-1 \rrbracket$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \llbracket 0, n-1 \rrbracket, \beta = \frac{e^{-i} - 1}{i(e^{i \frac{2(a+k\pi)}{n}} - 1)} \quad \text{en effet: avec } \beta = \frac{2(a+k\pi)}{n}$$

$$(\text{avec le 3)}) \quad (\text{on a bien } \beta \neq -i) \quad (\text{on a bien } \beta \neq 1) \quad (\text{on a bien } \beta \neq -1) \quad (\text{on a bien } \beta \neq 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \llbracket 0, n-1 \rrbracket, \beta = \tan \left( \frac{a+k\pi}{2} \right) \quad \text{or } a \in \mathbb{J}_0, \mathbb{I}_0 \subset \mathbb{C} \quad \text{donc } 2a \in \mathbb{J}_0, \mathbb{I}_0 \subset \mathbb{C}$$

$$\text{d'où } 2a \neq p\pi, \forall p \in \mathbb{Z}$$

5) Si  $\beta$  est solution de (E) alors

$$\left| \left( \frac{1+i\beta}{1-i\beta} \right)^n \right| = \left| \frac{1+i\tan a}{1-i\tan a} \right| = 1$$

donc  $\left| \frac{1+i\beta}{1-i\beta} \right|^n = 1$  ou son module est un réel positif donc

$$\text{on a forcément } \left| \frac{1+i\beta}{1-i\beta} \right| = 1$$

$$\text{d'où } |1+i\beta| = |1-i\beta| \text{ donc } (1+i\beta)^2 = |1+i\beta|^2$$

$$\text{d'où } (1+i\beta)(1-i\beta) = (1-i\beta)(1+i\beta) \text{ donc } i\beta + i\bar{\beta} = -i\beta + i\bar{\beta}$$

$$\text{d'où } i(j-\bar{\beta}) = -i(\bar{j}-\beta) \text{ donc } j-\bar{\beta} = 0 \text{ et } j \in \mathbb{R}$$

Exercice 3. Soit  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$$1) \quad j^n + 1 = 0 \iff j^n = -1 \iff j^n = e^{i\pi} \iff \left(\frac{-1}{e^{i\pi}}\right)^n = 1 \\ \iff \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, n=2k+1, \quad j = e^{i\pi} = e^{i\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2}}$$

$$2) \quad \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (j + e^{i\frac{\pi k}{n}})^n = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \sum_{p=0}^n \binom{n}{p} j^p (e^{i\frac{\pi k}{n}})^{n-p} \\ = \sum_{p=0}^n \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{p} j^p \underbrace{\left( \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (e^{i\frac{\pi k}{n}})^{n-p} \right)}_{ap} \\ (\text{on inverse les sommes})$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{d'où } \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} e^{i\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2}} 2^k \cos\left(\frac{\pi(2k+1)}{2n}\right) &= 0 \\ \text{or } e^{i\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2}} &= i^{2k+1} = (i^2)^k i = (-1)^k i \\ \text{on a donc } \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^k 2^k \cos\left(\frac{\pi(2k+1)}{2n}\right) &= 0 \\ \text{d'où } 2^n i \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^k \cos\left(\frac{\pi(2k+1)}{2n}\right) &= 0 \\ \text{or } 2^n i \neq 0 \text{ donc } \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^k \cos\left(\frac{\pi(2k+1)}{2n}\right) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

b) Soit  $p \in \mathbb{J}_0, n \mathbb{Z}$

$$a_p = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} e^{i\frac{2\pi k}{n}(n-p)} \sum_{l=0}^{n-1} \left(e^{i\frac{2\pi l}{n}(n-p)}\right)^k$$

$$\text{or } e^{i\frac{2\pi k}{n}(n-p)} = 1 \iff \frac{2\pi k}{n}(n-p) = 0 \quad [2\pi] \\ \iff 2k - \frac{2\pi k}{n} = 0 \quad [2\pi]$$

$$\iff \frac{2\pi k}{n} = 2k \quad [2\pi]$$

$$\iff 2p\pi = 2k\pi \quad [2\pi]$$

$$\iff p = n \quad [n] \quad (\text{car } p \in \mathbb{J}_0, n \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\text{Pour } p \neq 0 \text{ et } p \neq n \text{ on a : } a_p = \frac{1 - (e^{i\frac{2\pi k}{n}(n-p)})^n}{1 - e^{i\frac{2\pi k}{n}(n-p)}} = \frac{1 - e^{i2\pi(n-p)}}{1 - e^{i2\pi k}} = 0$$

$$\text{Pour } p=0 \text{ ou } p=n \text{ on a :}$$

$$a_0 = a_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} 1 = n$$

en la racine q vaut 1 dans le cas

$$c) \quad \text{Ainsi } \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (j + e^{i\frac{\pi k}{n}})^n = \binom{n}{0} a_0 z^0 + \binom{n}{n} a_n j^n = 1 \cdot n \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot n \cdot j^n \\ (\text{seuls 2 termes de la somme sont non nuls})$$

$$3) \quad a) \quad \text{Soit } (0, 0') \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad e^{i0} + e^{i0'} = e^{i\frac{0+0'}{2}} \left( e^{i\frac{0-0'}{2}} + e^{i\frac{0+0'}{2}} \right) \\ = e^{i\frac{0+0'}{2}} 2 \cos\left(\frac{0-0'}{2}\right)$$

b) Prenons  $j_0 = e^{i\frac{\pi}{n}}$  (la solution de (H) correspondant à  $k=0$ )

$$\text{on a } j_0^n + 1 = 0 \text{ donc d'après a) on a aussi}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (j_0 + e^{i\frac{\pi k}{n}})^n = n(j_0^n + 1) = 0$$

$$\text{mais } j_0 + e^{i\frac{\pi k}{n}} = e^{i0} + e^{i\frac{\pi k}{n}} = e^{i\frac{\pi k}{n}} \cos\left(\frac{\pi(2k+1)}{2n}\right)$$

$$\text{ainsi } \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left( e^{i\frac{\pi k}{n}} \cos\left(\frac{\pi(2k+1)}{2n}\right) \right)^n = 0$$