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Exercice (1):

$$1) u_1 = \frac{1^2}{2 \times 1} = \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor; u_2 = \frac{2^2}{2 \times 2} = \frac{4}{4} = \left\lfloor 1 \right\rfloor; u_3 = \frac{3^2}{2 \times 3} = \frac{9}{6} = \left\lfloor \frac{3}{2} \right\rfloor$$

$$u_4 = \frac{4^2}{2 \times 4} = \frac{4}{2} = \left\lfloor 2 \right\rfloor; u_5 = \frac{5^2}{2 \times 5} = \left\lfloor \frac{5}{2} \right\rfloor; u_6 = \frac{6^2}{2 \times 6} = \frac{6}{2} = \left\lfloor 3 \right\rfloor$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) u_{n+1} - u_n &= \frac{(n+1)^2}{2 \times (n+1)} - \frac{n^2}{2n} = \frac{(n^2 + 2n + 1) \times n}{2n(n+1)} - \frac{n^2(n+1)}{2n(n+1)} \\ &= \frac{n^3 + 2n^2 + n - n^3 - n^2}{2n(n+1)} \\ &= \frac{n^2 + n}{2n(n+1)} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{2} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

D'où $(u_n)_n$ est une suite strictement croissante

(Remarque: $u_n = \frac{n^2}{2n} = \frac{n}{2} = \frac{1}{2}n$)

$$3) \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \frac{(n+1)^2}{2(n+1)} \times \frac{2n}{n^2} = \frac{n+1}{n} = \left\lfloor 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right\rfloor$$

$$4) \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = 1 + \frac{1}{n} > 1 \text{ car } \frac{1}{n} > 0 \text{ pour } n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

Exercice (2)

1) a) Comme $(v_n)_n$ est arithmétique de raison r , alors: $v_{100} = v_{15} + (100 - 15) \times r$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d'où } 11 &= -2 + 85 \times r \\ 13 &= 85r \text{ donc } r = \frac{13}{85} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{on a aussi: } v_{15} = v_0 + 15 \times \frac{13}{85} \text{ d'où } -2 = v_0 + 3 \times \frac{13}{17} = v_0 + \frac{39}{17}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d'où } -\frac{34}{17} + \frac{39}{17} &= v_0 \\ \text{donc } v_0 &= \frac{-73}{17} \end{aligned}$$

$$b) S_{100} = v_0 + v_1 + \dots + v_{100} = 101 \times \frac{v_0 + v_{100}}{2} = 101 \times \frac{-\frac{73}{17} + 11}{2} = 101 \times \frac{-73 + 187}{34} = 101 \times \frac{114}{34} = 101 \times \frac{57}{17} \approx 338,6$$

$$2) \begin{cases} w_{n+1} = w_n + \frac{1}{3} \\ w_0 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

(2)

a) $(w_n)_n$:

cette suite est par définition une suite arithmétique de raison $\frac{1}{3}$ et de 1^{ère} terme $w_0 = \frac{1}{2}$

Donc: $w_n = w_0 + n \times r$

Donc $w_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}n$, pour tout $n \in \mathbb{N}$

b) $S_{25} = w_0 + w_1 + \dots + w_{25}$

$$= 26 \times \frac{w_0 + w_{25}}{2} = 26 \times \frac{\frac{1}{2} + w_{25}}{2} = 13 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} + w_{25} \right)$$

calcul de w_{25} : $w_{25} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \times 25 = \frac{25}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{50}{6} + \frac{3}{6} = \frac{53}{6}$

Donc: $S_{25} = 13 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{53}{6} \right) = 13 \times \left(\frac{56}{6} \right) = 13 \times \frac{28}{3} = \frac{364}{3} \approx \underline{\underline{121,3}}$