

Exercice 2 p 129

$$\textcircled{3} \quad u_n = 1 + \frac{1}{n-1} = \frac{n+2}{n+1} \quad (\approx \text{fonction homographique...})$$

$$\text{a) } (u_n) \equiv 2; \frac{3}{2}; \frac{4}{3}; \frac{5}{4}; \frac{6}{5}; \frac{7}{6}; \frac{8}{7}; \dots$$

$$\text{c) } u_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{n+2} = 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{u_n} + 1} = \frac{2u_n - 1}{u_n}$$

$$(u_n) \equiv \begin{cases} u_0 = 2 \\ u_{n+1} = \frac{2u_n - 1}{u_n} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{d) } u_{50} = \frac{52}{51}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad u_n = \frac{1}{2} n^2$$

$$\text{a) } (u_n) \equiv 0; \frac{1}{2}; 2; \frac{9}{2}; 8; \frac{25}{2}; \dots$$

( $\approx$  fonction du 2<sup>e</sup> degré...)

$$\text{c) } u_{n+1} = u_n + n + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(u_n) \equiv \begin{cases} u_0 = 0 \\ u_{n+1} = u_n + n + \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

Exercice 3 p 129

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 0; 1; \frac{1}{2}; \frac{2}{3}; \frac{3}{5}; \frac{5}{8}; \frac{8}{13}; \frac{13}{21}; \dots$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad -\frac{1}{2}; 2; \frac{9}{2}; 7; \frac{19}{2}; 12; \dots$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad 8; -4; 2; -1; \frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{4}; \dots$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad 0; 3; 3; 0; 3; -3; 0; -3; -3; 0; \dots$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad 2; -4; -2; \frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{4}; -\frac{1}{2}; 2; -4; -2; \dots$$

Exercice 4 p 129

$$\textcircled{1} \quad u_1 = 2; \quad u_{n+1} = u_n + 5n$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad u_1 = 1; \quad u_{n+1} = u_n + (-2)^n$$

Exercice 5 p 130

① a) 1; 4; 7; 10; 13; 16; 19; ...

b)  $u_1 = 1$ ;  $u_{n+1} = u_n + 3$

c)  $u_n = 1 + 3(n-1) = 3n - 2$

③ a) 17; 13; 9; 5; 1; -3; -7; -11; ...

b)  $u_1 = 17$ ;  $u_{n+1} = u_n - 4$

c)  $u_n = 17 - 4(n-1) = 21 - 4n$

Exercice 6 p 130

4)  $n = 16$

5)  $t_7 = 21$ ;  $r = 3$

6)  $r = 3$ ;  $t_{50} = 149$ ;  $S_{50} = 3775$

7)  $t_n = 7 - 4(n-1) = 11 - 4n$

$$S_n = -221 = \frac{n}{2}(t_1 + t_n) = \frac{n}{2}(18 - 4n)$$

$$2n^2 - 9n - 221 = 0 \Leftrightarrow n = 13 \text{ ou } n = -8,5 \text{ (à rejeter)}$$

Exercice 7 p 130

2)  $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

4)  $t_m = 1 + 2(m-1) = 2m - 1$

$$S_m = m^2$$

Exercice 12 p131

1/a)  $3; 6; 12; 24; 48; \dots$  raison = 2

b) 
$$\begin{cases} u_1 = 3 \\ u_{n+1} = 2u_n \end{cases}$$

c)  $u_n = 3 \cdot 2^{n-1}$

2/ a)  $-1; 2; -4; 8; -16; \dots$  raison = -2

b) 
$$\begin{cases} u_1 = -1 \\ u_{n+1} = -2u_n \end{cases}$$

c)  $u_n = -(-2)^{n-1}$

3/ a)  $24; 12; 6; 3; \frac{3}{2}; \frac{3}{4} \dots$  raison =  $\frac{1}{2}$

b) 
$$\begin{cases} u_1 = 24 \\ u_{n+1} = \frac{24}{2^{n-1}} = \frac{3}{2^{n-4}} \end{cases}$$

Exercice 13 p131

1)  $t_5 = \frac{-1}{128}$   $S_5 = -\frac{1023}{384} = \frac{-341}{128}$

2)  $t_1 = 6$

3)  $q = 2$   $t_1 = \frac{9}{2}$   $S_7 = \frac{1143}{2}$

4)  $n = 16$

5)  $t_1 = 3$

6)  $S_n = 3,5 \frac{1-2^n}{1-2} = 3,5(2^n - 1) = 220,5 \Leftrightarrow 2^n = 64 \Leftrightarrow n = 6$

7)  $q = \frac{1}{2}$   $t_{10} = \frac{1}{128}$   $S_{10} = \frac{1023}{128}$

Exercice 14 p 131

1) Somme de puissances de 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_1 &= 1 \\
 u_2 &= 2 \\
 u_3 &= 4 \\
 &\vdots \\
 u_m &= 2^{m-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 * \quad 512 &= 2^9 = 2^{m-1} \rightarrow m=10 \\
 * \quad q &= 2 \\
 * \quad S_{10} &= 1 \cdot \frac{1-2^{10}}{1-2} = 1023
 \end{aligned}$$

2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_1 &= 1 \\
 u_2 &= -\frac{1}{2} = (-1)^1 \cdot \frac{1}{2^1} \\
 u_3 &= \frac{1}{4} = (-1)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2^2} \\
 u_4 &= -\frac{1}{8} = (-1)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2^3} \\
 &\vdots \\
 u_m &= (-1)^{m-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{m-1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 * \quad 128 &= 2^7 \\
 \frac{-1}{128} &= (-1)^7 \cdot \frac{1}{2^7} = (-1)^{m-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{m-1}} \\
 &\Rightarrow m=8 \\
 * \quad q &= -\frac{1}{2} \\
 * \quad S_8 &= 1 \cdot \frac{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^8}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{85}{128}
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 15 p. 131

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -5 \downarrow \times q \\ a \downarrow \times q \\ -45 \downarrow \times q \end{array} \right\} \times q^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 -45 &= -5 \cdot q^2 \\
 q^2 &= 9 \\
 q &= \pm 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= -5 \cdot q \\
 a &= -5(\pm 3) = \pm 15
 \end{aligned}$$

# Limites de suites

## Exercice 16 p 132

$$1) \quad 0,99 < u_n < 1,01 \Leftrightarrow n > 100$$
$$0,9999 < u_n < 1,0001 \Leftrightarrow n > 10000$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = 1$$

$$2) \quad 0 < u_n < 0,01 \Leftrightarrow n > 200$$
$$0 < u_n < 0,0001 \Leftrightarrow n > 20000$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n^2} = 0$$

$$3) \quad 2,99 < u_n < 3,01 \Leftrightarrow n > 10$$
$$2,9999 < u_n < 3,0001 \Leftrightarrow n > 100$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 3 - \frac{1}{n^2} = 3$$

## Exercice 17 p 132

$$1) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{n} = +\infty \text{ (la suite diverge)}$$

$$2) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{10} = 1$$

$$3) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{2^n} = 0$$

$$4) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot n}{n+1} \text{ n'existe pas } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{la suite des termes de rang pair} \rightarrow 1 \\ \text{impair} \rightarrow -1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$5) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 3 + 2(n-1) = +\infty \text{ (la suite diverge)}$$

$$6) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 4 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} = 4$$

Exercice 18 p 132

1) suite géométrique avec  $t_1 = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $q = \frac{1}{3}$

$$S_n = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n\right) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

2) suite géométrique avec  $t_1 = 6$ ,  $q = \frac{2}{3}$

$$S_n = 18 \left(1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n\right) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = 18$$

3) suite géométrique avec  $t_1 = 27$ ,  $q = -\frac{1}{3}$

$$S_n = \frac{81}{4} \left(1 - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n\right) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \frac{81}{4}$$

Exercice 19 p 133

C'est la somme de  $n$  termes d'une suite géométrique dont le premier terme est 0,1 et la raison est 0,1

$$1) S_n = 0,1 \frac{1 - (0,1)^n}{1 - 0,1} = \frac{1}{9} (1 - (0,1)^n)$$

$$2) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \frac{1}{9}$$

## Exercice 42 p 136

### 1) côtés des triangles

$$a) \quad C_1 = 5 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$C_2 = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$C_3 = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2^2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$b) \quad C_n = 5 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} ; \text{ suite géométrique de raison } \frac{1}{2} \text{ et de } 1^{\text{er}} \text{ terme } 5$$

$$c) \quad S_n = 5 \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 10 \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right)$$

$$d) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = 10$$

### 2) aire des triangles.

$$a) \quad a_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot C_1 \cdot C_1 \cdot \sin 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot C_1^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{C_1}{2} \cdot \frac{C_1}{2}\right) \sin 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{C_1^2}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \times \frac{1}{4}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{C_1}{4} \cdot \frac{C_1}{4}\right) \sin 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{C_1^2}{16} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \times \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2} \frac{C_1^2}{4^{n-1}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{a_1}{4^{n-1}}$$

$$b) \text{ suite géométrique de raison } \frac{1}{4} \text{ et de } 1^{\text{er}} \text{ terme } \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$c) \quad S_n = \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n\right)$$

$$d) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{3}$$