

Convergence de suites réelles

Exercice 1

- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-2)^n}{n!} = 0$ car $\left| \frac{(-2)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \right| \leq 2$ et $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2}{n} = 0$.
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} = 0$ car $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$ et $\left| \frac{2}{n} \times \frac{3}{n} \times \dots \times \frac{n}{n} \right| \leq 1 \times 1 \times \dots \times 1$.
- $\forall n \geq 1, \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+n}} \geq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} = \frac{n}{\sqrt{2n}} = \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}}$
donc $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+n}} = +\infty$ par comparaison.
- Par étude de fonction, $x \mapsto \ln(x)/x$ est décroissante pour $x \geq e$ donc
 $\forall n \geq 1, \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\ln(k)}{k} = \frac{\ln(2)}{2} + \frac{\ln(3)}{3} + \sum_{k=4}^n \frac{\ln(n)}{n} = \frac{\ln(2)}{2} + \frac{\ln(3)}{3} + \frac{(n-3)}{n} \ln(n)$.
Or $\frac{(n-3)}{n} \ln(n) \sim \ln(n)$ donc $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\ln(k)}{k} = +\infty$ par comparaison.
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = x$ car $x \geq 10^{-n} [10^n x] \geq 10^{-n} (10^n x - 1) = x - 10^{-n}$.

Exercice 2

- $(2n^4 - 3n^2 + 4 - 5 \ln(n)) \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right)^n \sim 2n^4 \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right)^n$.
- $\ln\left(\frac{n^3+n^2+n+1}{n^3+1}\right) = \ln\left(1 + \frac{n^2+n}{n^3+1}\right) \sim \frac{n^2+n}{n^3+1} \sim \frac{1}{n}$.
- $\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1} = \sqrt{n+1} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n+1}} - 1\right) \sim \sqrt{n+1} \times \frac{1}{2(n+1)} \sim \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}$.
- $\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{\sqrt{n}} - 1 = \exp\left(\sqrt{n} \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)\right) - 1 \sim \sqrt{n} \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \sim \frac{-\sqrt{n}}{n+1} \sim -\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$.
- $\sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)} - 1 = \sqrt{1 + (\cos\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) - 1)} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{2} (\cos\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) - 1) \sim \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{-\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)^2}{2} = -\frac{1}{4n^4}$.

Exercice 3

- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2^n+4n^5}{5 \ln(n)-3^n} = 0$.
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(n^3+1)}{n+1} = 0$.
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n (\sqrt{4n^2+1} - 2n) = \frac{1}{4}$.
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n^2+3n+4} - \sqrt{n^2+2} = \frac{3}{2}$.
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^5 \ln(1 + e^{-n}) = 0$.
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \ln\left(\cos\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$.
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n = e^x$.
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2n-1}{2n+1}\right)^{3n} = e^{-3}$.
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(e^{2/n^2}-1)\left(\cos\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)-1\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{3}{n^3}\right)} = -\frac{1}{3}$.
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^3 \left(\tan\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{2}$.

Exercice 4

- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 3$.
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} v_n = \sqrt{3}$.
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} w_n = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$.

Exercice 5

On pose $(S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n u_k)_{n \geq 0}$ et $\ell = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$. On a pour tout $n \geq 0 : S_{n+1} - S_n = u_n$ donc $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \ell - \ell = 0$.