

Semaine 42 : Log A

Cons $P \Rightarrow Q$ réc $Q \Rightarrow P$ contraposé non $Q \Rightarrow$ non P

application : $x+x^3 = x(1+x^2)$ $(x+x^3 > 0) \Rightarrow (x > 0)$

réciproque $x > 0 \Rightarrow x+x^3 > 0$ vrai

contraposé $x < 0 \Rightarrow x+x^3 < 0$ vrai

Exercice 1 $A \setminus B = A \cap \bar{B}$

① $A \setminus B = \{1; 7\}$ $B \setminus A = \{6; 8\}$

② $A \setminus A = A \cap \bar{A} = \emptyset$ et $A \setminus \emptyset = A \cap E = A$

③ $A \setminus B = A \cap \bar{B} = \bar{B} \cap A = \bar{B} \setminus \bar{A}$

④ $(A \setminus B) \setminus C = (A \cap \bar{B}) \setminus C = A \cap \bar{B} \cap \bar{C} = A \cap \overline{B \cup C} = A \setminus (B \cup C)$

Exercice 2 ① $99^3 = (100-1)^3 = 100^3 - 3 \times 100^2 + 3 \times 100 - 1$
 $= 1\,000\,000 - 30\,000 + 300 - 1 = 970\,299$

② $(2+\sqrt{2})^4 = (4+4\sqrt{2}+2)^2 = (6+4\sqrt{2})^2 = 36 + 48\sqrt{2} + 32 = 68 + 48\sqrt{2}$

③ ${}_9 \binom{m}{8} = \binom{m}{9} \Leftrightarrow \frac{4m!}{8!(m-8)!} = \frac{m!}{9!(m-9)!} \Leftrightarrow \frac{4 \times 9}{m-8} = 1$
 $\Leftrightarrow m = 36 + 8 = 44$

Exercice 3 vrai si $n=0$
 $P_n \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} k^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} + (n+1)^3 = \frac{(n+1)^2}{4} [n^2 + 4n + 4] = \frac{(n+1)^2(n+2)^2}{4} \Rightarrow P_{n+1}$

Exercice 4

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

il vient $b=c=i=0$

d'c $2a+c=0 \quad c=-2a$
 $2d+f=0 \quad f=-2d$
 $2h+j=0 \quad j=-2h$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ h & i & j \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a+2b & 2a+b+c & c \\ d+2e & 2d+e+f & f \\ h+2i & 2h+i+j & j \end{pmatrix}$$

$$N = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & -2a \\ d & 0 & -2d \\ h & 0 & -2h \end{pmatrix}$$

Semaine 42. sujet B

cours $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$ $\binom{15}{2} = \frac{15!}{2!13!} = \frac{15 \times 14}{2} = 105$

Exercice 1 : $\binom{10}{4} = \frac{10!}{4!6!} = \frac{10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7}{4 \times 3 \times 2} = 210$ tirages

(2) a) que des pairs : $\binom{5}{4} = 5$ tirages

b) " " à pairs = 5 tirages

c) au moins un pair : $210 - 5 = 205$ tirages

Exercice 2 (1) réciproque $(x \geq 30 \text{ ou } y \geq 30 \text{ ou } z \geq 30) \Rightarrow (x+y+z=90)$

Contre-exemple $x < 30$ et $y < 30$ et $z < 30 \Rightarrow x+y+z \neq 90$ VRAI

Si la contre-exemple est vraie l'implication est vraie

(2) $\frac{a}{a-1} = \frac{b}{b-1} \Rightarrow \frac{a-1}{a} = \frac{b-1}{b} \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{a} = 1 - \frac{1}{b} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{b} \Rightarrow a=b$

Exercice 3 $\begin{cases} u_0 = 1 \\ u_{n+1} = 3u_n + 2 \end{cases}$ $P_0 \quad u_0 = 2 \times 3^0 - 1 = 1$ vraie

$P_n \Rightarrow u_{n+1} = 3 \times 2 \times 3^n - 1 = 2 \times 3^{n+1} - 1 \Rightarrow P_{n+1}$ vraie

Exercice 4 (1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $B = A + I = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $C = A - I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

(2) $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} A^2 = A$

$B \times C = (A+I)(A-I) = A^2 - A + A - I = A - I = C$

$C \times B = (A-I)(A+I) = A^2 - A + A - I = A - I = C$

$A^{2022} = A (!)$ (numéro immediate ?)

Semaine 42. sujet C

Cours : $(a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n a^k b^{n-k}$ $(a+b)^4 = a^4 + 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 + 4ab^3 + b^4$

application $C = (1+\sqrt{3})^4 = 1 + 4\sqrt{3} + 18 + 12\sqrt{3} + 9 = 28 + 16\sqrt{3}$

$$D_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k 2^k = 2^n \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k 1^{n-k} = 0$$

Exercice 1 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ a+c & b+d \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & a+b \\ c & c+d \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} a=c \\ d=a+b \\ a+c=c \\ b+d=c+d \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=c=0 \\ d=b \end{cases} \quad \text{et} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix}$$

Exercice 2 (1) $A \Delta B = (A \cap \bar{B}) \cup (B \cap \bar{A}) = \{1, 7, 6, 8\}$

(2) cas général $A \Delta A = \emptyset$ $A \Delta \emptyset = (A \cap E) \cup (\emptyset \cap \bar{A}) = A$

(3) $A \Delta B = B \Delta A$ car $\cup$ symétrique

$$\bar{A} \Delta \bar{B} = (\bar{A} \cap \bar{\bar{B}}) \cup (\bar{B} \cap \bar{\bar{A}}) = (A \cap \bar{B}) \cup (B \cap \bar{A}) = A \Delta B$$

(4) d'une part $A \cap (B \Delta C) = A \cap [(B \cap \bar{C}) \cup (C \cap \bar{B})]$
 $= (A \cap B \cap \bar{C}) \cup (A \cap \bar{B} \cap C)$

d'autre part $(A \cap B) \Delta (A \cap C) = (A \cap B \cap \overline{A \cap C}) \cup (A \cap C \cap \overline{A \cap B})$

$$= (A \cap B \cap (\bar{A} \cup \bar{C})) \cup (A \cap C \cap (\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}))$$

$$= \underbrace{(A \cap B \cap \bar{A})}_{\emptyset} \cup (A \cap B \cap \bar{C}) \cup \underbrace{(A \cap C \cap \bar{A})}_{\emptyset} \cup (A \cap C \cap \bar{B})$$

(5) $A \Delta B = \emptyset = (A \cap \bar{B}) \cup (B \cap \bar{A}) \Leftrightarrow A \cap \bar{B} = \emptyset \text{ et } B \cap \bar{A} = \emptyset$
 $\Leftrightarrow A \subset B \text{ et } B \subset A$

Exercice 3 P_0 ok et $P_n: 0 \leq u_n \leq 4 \Rightarrow 4 \leq 3u_{n+1} \leq 16 \Rightarrow P_{n+1}$

Exercice 4 (1) $N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ par exemple

(3) $(AB)^3 = ABABAB = A^3B^3 = 0$ (car $AB=BA$!)

(4) $(A+B)^6 = 0$: on peut isoler A^3 ou B^3 dans chaque terme du développement

Semaine 42. Lyet khahel

$$\text{Coro } \binom{m}{k} = \frac{m!}{k!(m-k)!}$$

$$\binom{m}{m-k} = \frac{m!}{(m-k)!(m-m+k)!} = \binom{m}{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{k+1}{p+1} - \binom{k}{p+1} &= \frac{(k+1)!}{(p+1)!(k-p)!} - \frac{k!}{(p+1)!(k-p-1)!} \\ &= \frac{(k+1)! - k!(k-p)}{(p+1)!(k-p)!} = \frac{k!(k+1-k+p)}{(p+1)!(k-p)!} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 1

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \sum_{k=p}^m \binom{k}{p} &= \sum_{k=p}^m \left(\binom{k+1}{p+1} - \binom{k}{p+1} \right) = \binom{p+1}{p+1} - \binom{p}{p+1} + \binom{p+2}{p+1} - \binom{p+1}{p+1} \dots \\ &= \binom{m+1}{p+1} - \binom{p}{p+1} = \binom{m+1}{p+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ si } p=1 \quad \sum_{k=1}^m \binom{k}{1} = \sum_{k=1}^m k = \binom{m+1}{2} = \frac{(m+1)!}{2!(m-1)!} = \frac{m(m+1)}{2}$$

$$\text{si } p=2 \quad \sum_{k=2}^m \binom{k}{2} = \sum_{k=2}^m \frac{k(k-1)}{2} = \binom{m+1}{3} = \frac{(m+1)m(m-1)}{6}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \binom{4}{2} = \sum_{k=1}^3 \binom{k}{1} = \binom{1}{1} + \binom{2}{1} + \binom{3}{1} = 6$$

1	0
1	1
1	2
1	3
1	4

$$\textcircled{4} 3n + \frac{(3n)!}{2!(3n-2)!} + \frac{(3n)!}{3!(3n-3)!} = 115n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3n + \frac{3n(3n-1)}{2} + \frac{3n(3n-1)(3n-2)}{6} = 115n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n=0 \text{ ou } 6 + 3(3n-1) + (3n-1)(3n-2) = 230$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n=0 \text{ ou } (3n-1)(3n+1) - 224 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n=0 \text{ ou } 9n^2 - 225 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (3n-15)(3n+15) = 0 \text{ ou } n=0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n=0 \text{ ou } n=5$$

Sujet khelil

Exercice 2

$$E_1 = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap \bar{B}) \cup (\bar{A} \cap B) \cup (\bar{A} \cap \bar{B})$$

$$E_1 = [A \cap (B \cup \bar{B})] \cup [\bar{A} \cap (B \cup \bar{B})] = A \cup \bar{A} = E$$

$$E_2 = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup \bar{B}) \cap (\bar{A} \cup B) \cap (\bar{A} \cup \bar{B})$$

$$E_2 = [A \cup (B \cap \bar{B})] \cap [\bar{A} \cup (B \cap \bar{B})] = A \cap \bar{A} = \emptyset$$

Exercice 3 (1) si $\pi^2 = T$ alors $\pi T = \pi \pi^2 = \pi^3 = \pi^2 \pi = T \pi$

(2)

$$\pi T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{et} \quad T\pi = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b & b+c \\ 0 & e & e+f \\ 0 & h & h+i \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix}$$

il vient $b=c=g=d=0$
 $e=e+h$ donc $h=0$
 $e+f=f+i$ donc $e=i$
 pas de contrainte sur a

d'où $\pi = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e & f \\ 0 & 0 & e \end{pmatrix}$

(3) $\pi^2 = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e & f \\ 0 & 0 & e \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e & f \\ 0 & 0 & e \end{pmatrix} = T$

il faut $a=0$
 $e=1$ et $f=\frac{1}{2}$
 ou $e=-1$ et $f=-\frac{1}{2}$

(4)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

par récurrence

$$T^n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & n \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sujet khalil

Exercice 4

$$S_n = \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \text{ pair}}}^n \binom{n}{k} \quad \text{et} \quad T_n = \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \text{ impair}}}^n \binom{n}{k}$$

$$S_n + T_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} = 2^n$$

$$S_n - T_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k 1^{n-k} = 0$$

$$\text{d'où} \quad S_n = T_n = 2^{n-1}$$

exercice optionnel 1

a) P_n " $u_n \geq n$ et $u_{n+1} \geq n+1$ "

P_0 vraie car $u_0 \geq 0$ et $u_1 \geq 1$

si P_n est vraie alors $u_{n+2} \geq 2n+1 \geq n+2$ car $n \geq 1$
et P_{n+1} est vraie

b) P_n " $u_n u_{n+2} - u_{n+1}^2 = (-1)^n$ "

P_0 vraie car $u_0 u_2 - u_1^2 = 2 - 1 = 1 = 1^0$

si P_{n-1} est vraie : $u_n u_{n+2} - u_{n+1}^2 = u_n (u_{n+1} + u_n) - u_{n+1}^2$

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

et P_n vraie.

option 2 P_0 vraie

si P_n vraie : $(1+x)^{n+1} = (1+x)(1+x)^n \geq (1+x)(1+nx)$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+$

$$= 1 + (n+1)x + nx^2$$

$$\geq 1 + (n+1)x \quad P_{n+1} \text{ vraie}$$

option 3

$\Rightarrow$ avec $n=0$
et $n=1$

$$\begin{cases} a+b=0 \\ 2a+3b=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a=b=0$$

$\Leftarrow$ immédiat

Combinatoire $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$ $\binom{n}{n-k} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!(n-(n-k))!} = \binom{n}{k}$

$$\frac{\binom{k+1}{p+1} - \binom{k+1}{p}}{\binom{k+1}{p+1} \binom{k+1}{p}} = \frac{k+1}{(p+1)! (k-p)!} \frac{k!}{(p+1)! (k-p)!}$$

$$= \frac{(k+1)! - (k+1)k!}{(p+1)! (k-p)!} = \frac{[k+1-k+p]k!}{(p+1)! (k-p)!} = \binom{k}{p}$$

Ex 10 $\sum_{k=1}^n \binom{k}{p} = \sum_{k=p}^n \binom{k+1}{p+1} - \binom{k}{p+1} = \binom{n+1}{p+1} - \binom{p}{p+1}$ car télescopage

3) $p+1 \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{k}{1} = \binom{n+1}{2}$ car $\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ pour $p=2$ on remarque $\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$

3) $\binom{4}{2} = \sum_{k=1}^3 \binom{k}{1} = \binom{1}{1} + \binom{2}{1} + \binom{3}{1}$

4) on résout $3n = \frac{n(3n-1)}{2} + \frac{n(3n-1)(3n-2)}{6} = 115n$

$$18n + 9n(3n-1) + 3n(3n-1)(3n-2) = 630n$$

$$3n[6 + 3n - 1 + 9n^2 - 6n - 3n + 2 - 230] = 0$$

$$3n[9n^2 - 225] = 0 \Leftrightarrow n=0 \text{ ou } n=5 \text{ ou } n=-5 \text{ (carre)}$$

Ex 2 $E_1 = A \cap (B \cup \bar{B}) \cup \bar{A} \cap (B \cup \bar{B})$, en développant par A et A, on a
 $= A \cap E \cup \bar{A} \cap E = A \cup \bar{A} = E$

En échangeant $\bar{A}$ et A on trouve $E_2 = \bar{A} \cup A = E$

Ex 3 1) Si $M^2 = T$ on a $MT = M^2 = M^{-1}$ donc $MT = TM$

$$TM = M^2 M = M^3$$

2) on pose $M = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix}$ $MT = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b & c \\ 0 & e & f \\ 0 & h & i \end{pmatrix}$ $TM = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & d \\ 0 & g & h \\ 0 & i & f \end{pmatrix}$ $MT = TM \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b=0 & g=0 \\ c=0 & i=0 \\ d=0 & h=0 \end{cases}$

Donc la forme de M est $M = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & f \end{pmatrix} = T \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=0 \\ e=1 \\ f=\pm 1/2 \end{cases}$ 2 matrices possibles

3) on cherche, évidemment, $T^n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

4) $\begin{cases} S_n + T_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} = 2^n \\ S_n - T_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k = 0 \end{cases}$ donc $\begin{cases} S_n = 2^{n-1} \\ T_n = 2^{n-1} \end{cases}$