

Exercice A. 550

Cours $u_n = u_0 + n^2$

application $u_n = -4 + 4n$ $u_n = 40$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{100} u_k = \frac{101 \times (u_0 + u_{100})}{2} = \frac{101 \times (-4 + 396)}{2} = \frac{101 \times 392}{2} =$$

$$= 100 \times 196 + 196 = 19796.$$

Exercice 1 $P(P) = \frac{1}{2}$ $P(L) = \frac{8}{20} = \frac{2}{5}$ $P(P \cap L) = \frac{3}{20}$

$$P(P \cup L) = \frac{10 + 8 - 3}{20} = \frac{15}{20} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P(P \cap \bar{L}) = P(P) - P(P \cap L) = \frac{7}{20}$$

$$P(\bar{P} \cap \bar{L}) = P(\bar{P \cup L}) = \frac{1}{4}$$

Exercice 2
$$\begin{cases} u_{n+1} = 3u_n + v_n \\ v_{n+1} = 2u_n + 4v_n \end{cases}$$

$$S_n = u_n + v_n \quad S_{n+1} = 5u_n + 5v_n = 5S_n$$

$$t_n = 2u_n - v_n \quad t_{n+1} = 4u_n - 2v_n = 2t_n$$

$$\text{et } S_0 = u_0 + v_0 = 1$$

$$t_0 = 2u_0 - v_0 = 5$$

d'où $S_n = 5^n$ et $t_n = 5 \times 2^n$

$$u_n = \frac{1}{3} (S_n + t_n) = \frac{5^n + 5 \times 2^n}{3}$$

$$3v_n = 2S_n - t_n \quad \text{d'où } v_n = \frac{2 \times 5^n - 5 \times 2^n}{3}$$

Exercice 3. ① $u_0 = \frac{1}{2}$ $u_{n+1} = \frac{u_n^2 + 1}{2}$ $u_1 = \frac{5}{8}$ $u_2 = \frac{89}{128}$

② $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad 0 \leq u_n \leq 1$ par récurrence

③ $u_{n+1} - u_n = \frac{u_n^2 - 2u_n + 1}{2} = \frac{(u_n - 1)^2}{2} \geq 0$ donc (u_n) est p

Exercice 4 $u_1 = 4$ $u_2 = 17$ $u_{n+2} = 3u_{n+1} + 4u_n$

équation caractéristique $\ell^2 = 3\ell + 4 \Leftrightarrow \ell^2 - 3\ell - 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\ell + 1)(\ell - 4) = 0$

d'où $u_n = \lambda(-1)^n + \mu 4^n$

il vient
$$\begin{cases} -\lambda + 4\mu = 4 \\ \lambda + 16\mu = 17 \end{cases}$$

soit $\mu = \frac{21}{20}$

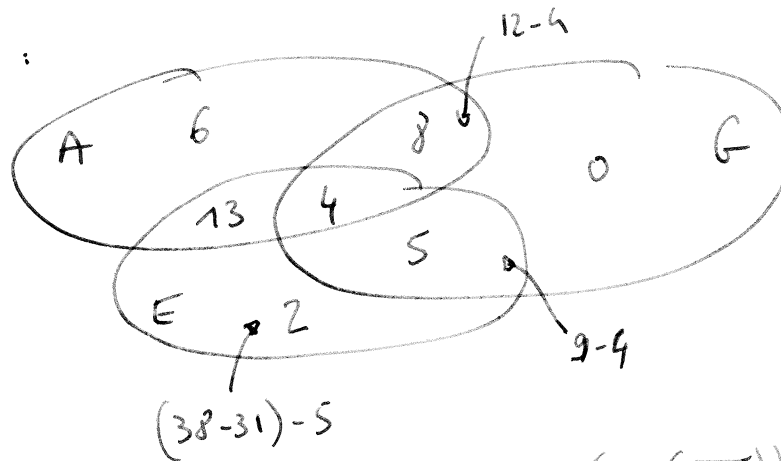
$$\lambda = \frac{21}{5} - 4 = \frac{1}{5}$$

ainsi
$$u_n = \frac{1}{5} \times (-1)^n + \frac{21}{20} \times 4^n$$

L'jet B. 550

Corr: $u_n = u_0 \times q^n$ $\sum_{k=0}^n u_k = u_0 \sum_{k=0}^n q^k = u_0 \frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q}$

Exercice 1:



$$P(A \cap \bar{E}) = \frac{17}{38}$$

$$P(A \cap \bar{E}) = \frac{14}{38}$$

$$P(A \cup E) = 1$$

$$L = (A \cap (\overline{E \cup G})) \cup (E \cap (\overline{A \cup G})) \cup (G \cap (\overline{A \cup E})) \quad P(L) = \frac{8}{38}$$

Exercice 2 $u_0 = 0$ $u_1 = 1$ $u_{n+2} = 10u_{n+1} - 9u_n$

① $u_2 = 10$ $u_3 = 91$ $u_4 = 820$

$$v_n = u_{n+1} - u_n \quad v_0 = 1 \quad v_1 = 9 \quad v_2 = 81 \quad v_3 = 729$$

(2.3) $v_{n+1} = u_{n+2} - u_{n+1} = 9(u_{n+1} - u_n) = 9v_n$ et $v_0 = 1$ d'où $v_n = 9^n$

② $S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n v_k = u_{n+1} - u_0 \quad \text{soit} \quad S_n = \frac{9^{n+1} - 1}{8} \quad \text{d'où} \quad u_n = \frac{9^n - 1}{8}$

(5) autre méthode $l^2 - 10l + 9 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (l-1)(l-9) = 0$
 $u_n = \lambda \times 1^n + \mu \times 9^n$ avec $\begin{cases} \lambda + \mu = 0 \\ \lambda + 9\mu = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \mu = \frac{1}{8} \\ \lambda = -\frac{1}{8} \end{cases}$

Exercice 3 $\begin{cases} u_0 = 3 \\ u_{n+1} = \frac{2}{1+u_n} \end{cases} \quad u_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad u_2 = \frac{4}{3} \quad \text{ni A. ni G.}$

$$v_n = \frac{u_n - 1}{u_n + 2} \quad v_{n+1} = \frac{\frac{2}{1+u_n} - 1}{\frac{2}{1+u_n} + 2} = \frac{1 - u_n}{4 + 2u_n} = -\frac{1}{2} v_n$$

et $v_0 = \frac{2}{5}$ d'où $v_n = \frac{2}{5} \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$

puisque $(u_n + 2)v_n = u_n - 1 \Leftrightarrow u_n(v_n - 1) = -1 - 2v_n$

$$\Leftrightarrow u_n = \frac{1 + 2v_n}{1 - v_n} = \frac{2(v_n - 1) + 3}{1 - v_n} = -2 + \frac{3}{1 - v_n}$$

$$= -2 + \frac{3}{1 - \frac{2}{5} \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}$$

Sujet C. 550

Cons: $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

si A et B incompatibles $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$

Exercice 1 $P(\bar{A}) + P(\bar{B}) - P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) \leq P(\bar{A}) + P(\bar{B})$
donc $P(\overline{A \cap B}) \leq P(\bar{A}) + P(\bar{B})$

par l'énoncé $P(\overline{A \cap B}) \leq P(\bar{A}) + P(\bar{B})$

soit $1 \leq 2 \times (1-p)$ si $A \cap B = \emptyset$ d'où $p \leq \frac{1}{2}$

Exercice 2 $\begin{cases} u_0 = 2 \\ v_0 = -1 \end{cases}$ et $\begin{cases} u_{n+1} = 3u_n + v_n \\ v_{n+1} = 2u_n + 4v_n \end{cases}$

(1) $u_{n+2} = 3u_{n+1} + v_{n+1} = 3u_{n+1} + 2u_n + 4v_n$
 $= 3u_{n+1} + 2u_n + 4(u_{n+1} - 3u_n) = 7u_{n+1} - 10u_n$

(2) $l^2 - 7l + 10 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (l-2)(l-5) = 0$

$u_n = \lambda 2^n + \mu 5^n$ $\begin{cases} u_0 = 2 \rightarrow \lambda + \mu = 2 \\ u_1 = 5 \rightarrow 2\lambda + 5\mu = 5 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = \frac{5}{3} \\ \mu = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$

$u_n = \frac{5}{3} \times 2^n + \frac{1}{3} \times 5^n$ $v_n = \frac{10}{3} \times 2^n + \frac{5}{3} \times 5^n - 5 \times 2^n - 5^n$

$v_n = -\frac{5}{3} \times 2^n + \frac{2}{3} \times 5^n$

Exercice 3 $u_0 = 0$ $u_1 = 1$ $u_{n+2} = 2u_{n+1} - u_n + 3$
 $v_n = u_{n+1} - u_n$

$u_2 = 5$ $u_3 = 12$ $u_4 = 22$ $v_0 = 1$ $v_1 = 4$ $v_2 = 7$ $v_3 = 10$

$v_{n+1} = u_{n+2} - u_{n+1} = 2u_{n+1} - u_n + 3 - u_{n+1} = v_n + 3$

d'où $v_n = 1 + 3n$ (v_n) est croissante.

$S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n v_k = \frac{(n+1)(1+1+3n)}{2} = u_{n+1} - u_0 = u_{n+1}$

d'où $u_n = \frac{n(3n-1)}{2}$

Exercice 4 $\binom{32}{3}$ tirages = $\frac{32 \times 31 \times 30}{6} = 32 \times 31 \times 5 = 160 \times 31 = 4960$ tirages
avec 3 valets $\binom{4}{3} = 4$

(2) $P(3 \text{ valets}) = \frac{\binom{4}{3} \times \binom{32}{3}}{\binom{52}{3}} = \frac{4 \times \left(\frac{32 \times 31 \times 30}{6}\right)}{32 \times 31 \times 30} = \frac{24}{1240} = \frac{1}{1240}$

(3) on compte $\binom{28}{3}$ tirages sans valets = $\frac{28 \times 27 \times 26}{6} = 14 \times 9 \times 26 = 126 \times 26 = 3276$

$P(\text{sans valet}) = \frac{3276}{4960}$ d'où $P(\text{au moins 1 valet}) = 1 - \frac{3276}{4960} = \frac{1684}{4960}$

(4) $8 \times 4 = 32$ tirages avec 3 cartes de la même hauteur

Spécial k - S50

lemme: $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

application $P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A \cup B) + P(C) - P[(A \cup B) \cap C]$
 $= P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) + P(C) - P[(A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C)]$
 $= P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap C) - P(B \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C)$

Exercice 1 $u_0 = 0$ $u_{n+1} = 4u_n + 2^{n+1}$ $u_1 = 2$ $u_2 = 12$ n.i.A n.i.G

$$v_n = \frac{u_n}{2^n} \quad v_{n+1} = \frac{u_{n+1}}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{4u_n + 2^{n+1}}{2^{n+1}} = 2v_n + 1$$

$l = 2l + 1$ donc $l = -1$ $v_n = v_{n+1}$ est géométrique
 de raison 2 et $v_0 = v_0 + 1 = 1$ soit $v_n = 2^n$

$v_n = 2^n - 1$ et $u_n = 2^n(2^n - 1)$

Exercice 2 $x_0 = 3$ $x_1 = 3$ $2x_{n+2} = 3x_{n+1} - x_n + 2$

① $y_n = an^2 + bn + c$ $y_{n+1} = a(n+1)^2 + b(n+1) + c$ $y_{n+2} = a(n+2)^2 + b(n+2) + c$

(*) devient $2a(n^2 + 4n + 4) + 2b(n+2) + 2c = 3a(n^2 + 2n + 1) + 3b(n+1) + 3c - an^2 - bn - c + 2$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2a = 3a - a \\ 8a + 2b = 6a + 3b - b \\ 8a + 4b + 2c = 3a + 3b + 3c - c + 2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2a = 2a \\ 2a = b \text{ donc } a = 0 \\ 4b + 2c = 3b + 2c + 2 \text{ donc } b = 2 \end{cases}$

la suite $y_n = 2n$ convient.

② on pose $u_n = x_n - 2n$ soit $x_n = u_n + 2n$

(*) $2(u_{n+2} + 2n + 4) = 3(u_{n+1} + 2n + 2) - u_n - 2n + 2$

$\Leftrightarrow 2u_{n+2} + 4n + 8 = 3u_{n+1} + 6n + 6 - u_n - 2n + 2 \Leftrightarrow 2u_{n+2} = 3u_{n+1} - u_n$

équation caractéristique $2\ell^2 - 3\ell + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\ell - 1)(2\ell - 1) = 0$

d'où $u_n = \lambda + \mu \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$ $\begin{cases} \lambda + \mu = 3 \\ \lambda + \frac{\mu}{2} = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = -1 \\ \mu = 4 \end{cases}$

avec $u_0 = x_0 = 3$
 $u_1 = x_1 - 2 = 1$

$u_n = 4 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - 1$

d'où $x_n = 4 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - 1 + 2n$

Spécial K. 550

Exercice 3 5 garçons et 8 filles

1) $\binom{13}{2}$ tirages $= \frac{13 \times 12}{2} = 13 \times 6 = 78$ couples

avec 1 fille et 1 garçon : $5 \times 8 = 40$ couples

d'où $P(E) = \frac{40}{78} = \frac{20}{39}$

2) 365^{13} listes de 13 dates

donc $\frac{365^{13}}{13!}$ calendriers possibles

et $\binom{365}{13} = \frac{365!}{13! 352!}$ calendriers avec toutes les dates différentes

d'où $P(E) = \frac{365!}{365^{13} 352!} = 0,8$ est la probabilité qu'il n'y ait pas d'anniversaires le même jour.

Exercice 4

1) $(x+z)(x+y) = x^2 + xy + xz + yz \geq x^2 + xy + xz = x(x+y+z)$

2) avec $x = P(A \cap B)$; $y = P(\bar{A} \cap B)$; $z = P(A \cap \bar{B})$

il vient $x+y = P(B)$ $x+z = P(A)$

$x+y+z = P(A) + P(\bar{A} \cap B) = P(A \cup B)$

d'où $P(A \cup B) P(A \cap B) \leq P(A) P(B)$