

NEES

b65-2016

Durch 0.5

$$\text{A}^m = \sum_{k=1}^m (-1)^{m-k} B^k C^{m-k} + \sum_{k=1}^m (-1)^k B^k C^{m-k} + \sum_{k=1}^m (-1)^k B^k C^{m-k}$$

Beweis 1:

$$\text{AA}) \quad \text{B}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Bc} \quad \text{A}^2 - 2\text{A} = 3\text{I} \quad \text{d'aa} \quad \boxed{\text{A}^2 = 3\text{I} + 2\text{A}}$$

d'aa) $\frac{1}{3}(\text{A}^2 - 2\text{A}) = \frac{1}{3}(3\text{I}) = \text{I}$ da $\text{A} \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\text{A} - \frac{2}{3}\text{I}\right) = \text{I}$

$$\text{D'aa) A invertible da } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{3}\text{A} - \frac{2}{3}\text{I}$$

$$\text{2a) } \text{B} \times \text{C} = \frac{1}{4}(\text{A} + \text{I}) \times \frac{1}{6}(\text{3I} - \text{A}) = \frac{1}{16}[\text{A} \times (\text{3I} - \text{A})] - \text{A}^2 + 3\text{I} \times \text{I} - \text{I} \times \text{A}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{16}[(3\text{A} - \text{A}^2 + 3\text{I} - \text{A}^2) - \frac{1}{16}[2\text{A} + 3\text{I} - \text{A}^2]] = \frac{1}{16}[(0_n)] \quad \text{da } \text{B} \times \text{C} = 0_n$$

$$\text{da } \text{C} \times \text{B} = \frac{1}{4}(\text{3I} - \text{A}) \times \frac{1}{6}(\text{A} + \text{I}) = \frac{1}{16}[\text{3I} \times \text{A} + 3\text{I} \times \text{I} - \text{A}^2 - \text{A} \times \text{I}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{16}[(3\text{A} + 3\text{I} - \text{A}^2 - \text{A}^2) - \frac{1}{16}[(2\text{A} - \text{A}^2 + 3\text{I})]] = \frac{1}{16}[(0_n)] \quad \text{da } \text{C} \times \text{B} = 0_n = \text{B} \times \text{C}$$

2b) Wenn $\text{B}^i \times \text{C}^j = \text{B}^{i-1} \times \text{B} \times \text{C} \subset \text{X}(\frac{i-1}{3})$ da $\text{B}^{i-1} \times \text{C}^j$ kann $i \geq 1$ da $i-1 \geq 0$

$\forall j \in \mathbb{N} \quad \text{B}^i \times \text{C}^j = \text{B}^{i-1} \times \text{B} \times \text{C}^j = \text{B}^{i-1}$.

$$= \text{B}^{i-1} \times \text{C}_n \times \text{C}^{j-1} = 0_n$$

$$\text{d'aa) } \boxed{\text{A}^2 \times \text{B}^i \times \text{C}^j = 0_n}$$

$$\text{2c) } \text{B}^m = \frac{1}{4}(\text{A} + \text{I}) \times \frac{1}{4}(\text{A} + \text{I}) = \frac{1}{16}(\text{A}^2 + \text{A} \times \text{I} + \text{I} \times \text{A} + \text{I}^2) = \frac{1}{16}(\text{A}^2 + 2\text{A} + \text{I})$$

$$\text{und ferner } \text{A}^2 = 3\text{I} + 2\text{A} \quad \text{da } \text{A}^2 + 2\text{A} = 3\text{I} + \text{A} \quad \text{da } \text{B}^2 = \frac{1}{16}(3\text{I} + \text{I} + \text{A}) = \frac{1}{16}(\text{2I} + \text{A})$$

$$\text{A} \times \text{B}^2 = \frac{1}{4}(\text{I} + \text{A}) = \text{B}$$

$$\text{C}^2 = \frac{1}{4}(\text{3I} - \text{A}) \times \frac{1}{4}(\text{3I} - \text{A}) = \frac{1}{16}[\text{9I} - 3\text{A} - 3\text{A} + \text{A}^2] = \frac{1}{16}[\text{9I} - 6\text{A} + \text{A}^2]$$

$$\text{da } \text{A}^2 = 3\text{I} + 2\text{A} \quad \text{d'aa) } \text{C}^2 = \frac{1}{16}[\text{9I} - 6\text{A} + 3\text{I} + 2\text{A}] = \frac{1}{16}[\text{6I} - 4\text{A}]$$

$$\text{C}^2 = \frac{1}{16}[(3\text{I} - \text{A})] = \frac{1}{4}(\text{3I} - \text{A}) = \text{C}$$

$$3a) \quad 3\text{B} - \text{C} = \frac{3}{4}(\text{A} + \text{I}) - \frac{1}{4}(\text{3I} - \text{A}) = \left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right)\text{A} = 0 \cdot \text{I} + 1 \cdot \text{A}$$

$$\boxed{\text{A} = 3\text{B} - \text{C}}$$

$$\text{3b) } \text{A}^m = (3\text{B} - \text{C})^m \quad \text{da } \text{B} \times \text{C} = \text{C} \times \text{B} \text{ da auf weiter laufende da linie}$$

$$\text{A}^m = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} (3\text{B})^k (-\text{C})^{m-k} = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} (-1)^{m-k} \text{B}^k \times \text{C}^{m-k}$$

da ferner $\text{B}^i \times \text{C}^j = 0_n$ für $i \geq 1$ da $j = m - k$ da es ist fast $k \geq 1$

$$\text{d'aa) } \boxed{\text{A} = 3\text{B} - \text{C}}$$

$$\text{2a) } \text{Tr}_{\text{aa}} = \int_0^2 \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} \frac{k}{m} \text{a}^k (n-\text{a})^{m-k} \text{ da } \boxed{\text{a}}$$

$$\boxed{\text{D'aa) } \int_{\text{aa}} = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{d'aa) } \boxed{\int_{\text{aa}} = \left[\frac{\text{a}^2}{2} \right]_{\text{aa}} = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{\text{a}^2 - \text{aa}^2}{2})}$$

$$\text{2a) } \text{Tr}_{\text{aa}} = \int_0^2 \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} \frac{k}{m} \text{a}^k (n-\text{a})^{m-k} \text{ da } \boxed{\text{a}}$$

(4)

$$2b) \quad J_m = \int_0^1 \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} \frac{k!}{m!} x^k (1-x)^{m-k} dx$$

per leitent

$$= \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} \frac{k!}{m!} \left(\int_0^1 x^k \frac{k!}{m!} (1-x)^{m-k} dx \right) = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} \frac{k!}{m!} I(k, m)$$

$\Rightarrow I(k, m) = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} \frac{k!}{m!} k! = \frac{m!}{k!(m-k)!}$

d'après la régularité admis que (4) et $I(k, m) = \frac{1}{(m!)^2}$

$$\text{Mais } J_m = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} \frac{k!}{m!} \circ \frac{1}{(m!)^2} = \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{k!}{(m!)^2} = \frac{1}{(m!)^2} \sum_{k=0}^m k! = J_m$$

Or $J_m = \frac{1}{2}$ donc $\sum_{k=0}^m k! = \frac{m!}{2}$ et comme la somme converge.

$$3.a) \quad \frac{I_k(m)}{m(m-1)} \binom{m}{k} = \frac{B_k(m-1)}{m(m-1)} \frac{m!}{k!(m-k)!} = \frac{(m-2)!}{(k-2)!} \cdot \frac{1}{\Gamma(m-k+1)} = \frac{\binom{m-2}{k-2}}{\binom{m}{k-2}} = \frac{k! (k-1)!}{m! (m-1)!} \quad \forall k \in \{1, m\}$$

$$3.b) \quad R_m(n) = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} k! (k-1)! n^{m-k} (1-n)^{n-m-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{k! (k-1)!}{n(n+1)} n^k (1-n)^{n-k} = 0 + 0 + \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{\binom{n}{k} k! (k-1)!}{n(n+1)} n^k (1-n)^{n-k} = \frac{\binom{n}{2} 2! (2-1)!}{(n-2)!} (n-2)! \geq 2 \\ = \sum_{i=0}^{m-2} \binom{m-2}{i} n^i (1-n)^{m-i} \quad \text{or pour } i = m-2 \\ = \sum_{i=0}^{m-2} \binom{m-2}{i} n^{i+2} (1-n)^{m-(i+2)}$$

$$= n^2 \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{m-2} \binom{m-2}{i} n^{i+2} (1-n)^{m-2-i} = n^2 \left[n + (1-n) \right]^{m-2} = n^2 \cdot 1$$

$$D'_m = \boxed{\forall x \in (0, 1] \quad R_m(x) = x^2}$$

$$3.c) \quad K_m = \int_0^1 h_m(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{x=0}^{x=1} = \frac{1}{3} \quad d'ou \quad \boxed{K_m = \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\text{et } h_m = \int_0^1 \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} \frac{k!}{m!} x^k (1-x)^{m-k} dx = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} \frac{k! (k-1)!}{m! (m-k)!} \frac{1}{k!} x^k (1-x)^{m-k} dx$$

$$\text{de plus, d'après la régularité admis en 2b) } \quad \boxed{I(k, m) = \frac{1}{(m!)^2}}$$

(5)

$$D'_m = \boxed{\sum_{k=0}^m k! (k-1) = \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)\dots 2 \cdot 1}{3}}$$

$$3.d) \quad \sum_{k=0}^m k^2 = \sum_{k=0}^m k! (k-1) + k = \sum_{k=0}^m k! = \frac{m(m-1)/m!}{3} + \frac{m(m-1)}{2} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{on utilise} \\ \text{la formule} \end{matrix}$$

$$\boxed{\sum_{k=0}^m k^2 = \frac{m(m-1)}{6} (2m+1)} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{on utilise} \\ \text{la formule} \end{matrix}$$

$$4) \quad \text{a) } \forall k \in \{1, m\} \quad I(k, m) = \int_0^1 x^k \frac{1}{2} (1-x)^{m-k} dx \quad \text{on pose } u = 1-x \quad \begin{matrix} u(1) = 0 \\ u(m) = 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$I(k, m) = \int_0^1 x^k \cdot -\frac{1}{2} (1-x)^{m-k-1} du = -\int_0^1 x^k \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1-x)^{m-k-1} du$$

$$= 0 - 0 + \frac{1}{m-k+1} \cdot \int_0^1 x^{k-1} (1-x)^{m-k-1} dx = \frac{k}{m-k+1} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{on pose } I(k-1, m) \\ \text{et } I(k, m) = I(k-1, m) + \frac{k}{m-k+1} \end{matrix}$$

$$d'ou \quad \boxed{I(k, m) = \frac{k!}{m(m-1)\dots(m-k+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{m+1} \cdot \frac{2}{m+2} \cdot \frac{3}{m+3} \dots \frac{k}{m+k} \cdot \frac{1}{m+1} \cdot \frac{2}{m+2} \cdot \frac{3}{m+3} \dots \frac{k-1}{m+k-1} \cdot I(k-1, m)}$$

$$b) \quad I(m, m) = \frac{1}{m(m-1)\dots(m-2+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{m+1} \cdot \frac{2}{m+2} \cdot \frac{3}{m+3} \dots \frac{m-1}{m} \cdot \frac{m}{m+1} \cdot \frac{1}{m+1} \cdot \frac{2}{m+2} \cdot \frac{3}{m+3} \dots \frac{m-1}{m} \cdot I(0, m) = \frac{1}{m+1} \cdot \frac{1}{m+2} \cdot \frac{1}{m+3} \dots \frac{1}{m+m} \cdot I(0, m) = 0 + \frac{1}{m+1}$$

$$\text{Autre } \boxed{I(k, m) = \frac{1}{(m!)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(m-k)!}} \quad \text{cler la formule admettre.}$$

Bonnie 3:

Théorème: A^{-1} existe et est unique si et seulement si A est inversible.

Preuve: $A^{-1} \in \mathbb{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$ et $A^{-1} A = I_n$ et $A A^{-1} = I_n$.

Exemple: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ et $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Exercice 2: $\exists \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^2$ tels que $\alpha^\top \beta = 0$ et $\alpha^\top A \beta = 0$ et $\beta^\top A \alpha = 0$ et $\alpha^\top A^\top \beta = 0$ et $\beta^\top A^\top \alpha = 0$

Exercice 3: $\exists \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^2$ tels que $\alpha^\top \beta = 0$ et $\alpha^\top A \beta = 0$ et $\beta^\top A \alpha = 0$ et $\alpha^\top A^\top \beta = 0$ et $\beta^\top A^\top \alpha = 0$

⑥

⑤

Ainsi $\lambda_0 + \lambda_1 A = 0$ et $\mu = 0$ ou $A \neq 0$ et $\mu = 0$

Mais $\gamma A + 0 \cdot I = 0$ et $\lambda_0 = 0$ donc $A \neq 0$ et $\mu = 0$ lorsque $t=0$

$$3a) N^2 = (A+tI) \times (A+tI) = A^2 + 2tA + t^2 I \quad \text{et } A^2 = 0$$

$$\text{donc } N^2 = 0_m + 2tA + t^2 I = 2tA + t^2 I.$$

$$\text{et } 4tN - t^2 I = 2t(A+tI) - t^2 I = 2tA + (2t^2 - t^2) I = 2tA + t^2 I$$

$$\text{Par contre } N^2 = 2tA - t^2 I$$

$$3b) N^2 - 2tN = -t^2 I \quad \text{et } t \neq 0 \text{ donc on peut multiplier par } \frac{1}{t^2}$$

$$\text{par a } -\frac{1}{t^2} [N \times I - 2tN \times I] = -\frac{1}{t^2} (-t^2 I) = I$$

$$\text{et donc } N \times \left(-\frac{1}{t^2} N + \frac{2}{t} I \right) = I \quad \text{non réalisable car } N^{-1} = -\frac{1}{t^2} N + \frac{2}{t} I =$$

$$\text{III - 1a) } B^2 = (A+\lambda I) \times (A+\lambda I) = A^2 + 2A + \lambda^2 I \quad \text{et } A^2 = 0 \quad \text{donc } B^2 = 2A + \lambda I$$

$$1b) \text{ on suppose pour le 2e p'tiel } B^2 = I + \lambda A \quad \text{car } H_n$$

$$B^2m = B^2 \times B = (I + \lambda A) (I + \lambda A) = I + \lambda A + A + \lambda^2 A^2 \quad \text{et } A^2 = 0_m$$

$$\text{t'el } B^{2m} = I + (\lambda m) A \quad \text{car } H_m$$

$$\text{de plus } H_2 \text{ n'est pas nul et } B^2 = I + \lambda A \text{ est homogène car } B^0 = I = I + 0_A$$

$$\text{Or: Par th. de récurrence, } B^2 = I + \lambda A$$

$$2) Sp = \sum_{k=0}^p B^k = \sum_{k=0}^p (I + \lambda A) = \sum_{k=0}^p I + \sum_{k=0}^p \lambda A$$

$$d'apr's \quad Sp = (p+1) \cdot I + \frac{p(p+1)}{2} A$$

$$\text{III - 1a) } (N_\lambda)^2 = (A + \lambda I) \times (A + \lambda I) = A^2 + 2\lambda A + \lambda^2 I = 2\lambda A + \lambda^2 I$$

$$d'apr's \quad (N_\lambda)^2 = 2\lambda A + \lambda^2 I$$

$$1b) (N_\lambda)^3 = (N_\lambda)^2 \cdot N_\lambda = (2\lambda A + \lambda^2 I) (A + \lambda I) = 2\lambda A^2 + 2\lambda^2 A + \lambda^3 A + \lambda^3 I$$

$$d'apr's \quad (N_\lambda)^3 = 3\lambda^2 \cdot A + \lambda^3 I$$

on va donc montrer par récurrence que $N_{2m+2} = (N_\lambda)^{2m+2} = \lambda^{2m+2} \cdot A + \lambda^{2m+2} I$

Supposons que pour $k \geq 1$ on ait $(N_\lambda)^k = \lambda^{k-1} \cdot A + \lambda^k I$

$$\text{on a } (N_\lambda)^{k+1} = (N_\lambda)^k \times N_\lambda = \underbrace{[(\lambda^{k-1} \cdot A + \lambda^k I)]}_{\stackrel{\text{Hyp}}{=}} (A + \lambda I) = A + \lambda^{k+1} I$$

$$= \lambda \lambda^{k-1} \cdot A^2 + \lambda^k A + (\lambda^{k-1} \cdot A)(\lambda I) + \lambda^{k+1} I \\ = \lambda^{k+1} \cdot A + \lambda^{k+1} I$$

$$\text{et } 4tN - t^2 I = 2t(A+tI) - t^2 I = 2tA + (2t^2 - t^2) I = 2tA + t^2 I$$

$$\text{Par contre } N^2 = 2tA - t^2 I$$

$$\text{de plus } H_2 \text{ n'est pas nul et } H_1 \text{ n'est pas nul car } N^1 = A + \lambda I = A + \lambda^1 I$$

$$\text{Or: par th. de récurrence, } N_\lambda^2 = \lambda \lambda^{k-1} \cdot A + \lambda^2 I$$

$$2a) Sp = \sum_{k=0}^p B^k = \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} (\lambda I) \lambda^k = \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} \lambda^j \lambda^k + \lambda^p = \lambda^{p-1} + \lambda^p > \lambda^p$$

$$\text{et } \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} j \lambda^j = 0 + \sum_{j=1}^{p-1} j \lambda^{j-1} \times \lambda = \lambda \left(\sum_{j=1}^{p-1} j \lambda^{j-1} - \lambda^{p-1} \right) = \lambda \left(\lambda^{p-1} - \lambda^{p-1} \right) = 0$$

$$2b) \quad \text{d'apr's 2a) } (1-\lambda)Sp = -p\lambda^p + \frac{1-\lambda^p}{1-\lambda} \quad \text{d'apr's } Sp = \frac{1-\lambda^p}{1-\lambda} \quad \text{d'où } \lambda^p = \frac{p\lambda^{p+1} - (p+1)\lambda^p}{1-\lambda} + \frac{1-\lambda^p}{1-\lambda}$$

$$\text{Ans}$$

$$\text{Or: } Sp = \frac{1}{(1-\lambda)^2} \left[(p\lambda^{p+1} - (p+1)\lambda^p) + \lambda^p \right]$$

$$3) \quad T_p = \sum_{k=0}^p (N_\lambda)^k = \left(\sum_{k=0}^p \lambda^{k-1} A + \lambda^k I \right) I = \left(\sum_{k=0}^p \lambda^{k-1} \right) \cdot A + \sum_{k=0}^p \lambda^k \cdot I + I \\ = \frac{1}{\lambda-1} \cdot \lambda^p = \frac{1}{\lambda-1} \cdot A + \left(\frac{1-\lambda^p}{\lambda-1} \right) I + I$$

$$\text{Ans: } T_p = Sp \cdot A + \left(\frac{1-\lambda^p}{\lambda-1} \right) I + I = \frac{\lambda^p - \lambda^p}{\lambda-1} = \frac{\lambda^p}{\lambda-1}$$

$$\text{III - 1) } N = A + (\gamma - 1)I = A + tI \quad \text{avec } t = \gamma - 1$$

$$\text{a d'apr's } T = 3I \quad \text{et } t \neq 0 \text{ alors } N \text{ n'inverse pas } \Rightarrow -1 \neq 0 \text{ car } \lambda \neq 1$$

$$\text{d'apr's } N^{-1} = \frac{\gamma}{(\gamma-1)^2} \cdot A + \left(\frac{1}{(\gamma-1)^2} + \frac{2}{\gamma-1} \right) I = \frac{-1}{(\gamma-1)^2} \cdot (A + (\gamma - 1)I) + \frac{2}{\gamma-1} \cdot I$$

$$\text{d'apr's } N^{-1} = \frac{-1}{(\gamma-1)^2} \cdot A + \left[\frac{-1}{(\gamma-1)^2} + \frac{2}{\gamma-1} \right] I = \frac{-1}{(\gamma-1)^2} \cdot A + \left(\frac{1}{\gamma-1} - \frac{1}{(\gamma-1)^2} \right) I = \frac{1}{\gamma-1} I$$

$$2) (N_\lambda - I) \sum_{k=0}^n (N_\lambda)^k = \sum_{k=0}^n (N_\lambda)^{k+1} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^n (N_\lambda)^k = N_\lambda^{n+1} - N_\lambda^n$$

$$\text{d'où } (N_\lambda - I) \sum_{k=0}^n (N_\lambda)^k = N_\lambda^{n+1} - I$$

$$3) T_P = \sum_{k=0}^n (N_\lambda)^k \text{ on applique 2) avec } \epsilon = P, \text{ on a: } (N_\lambda - I) \sum_{k=0}^n (N_\lambda)^k = N_\lambda^{n+1} - I$$

$$\text{Or } (N_\lambda - I) \circ T_P = (N_\lambda)^{n+1} - I$$

$$\text{Or } N_\lambda - I = 1 \text{ donc } 1 \text{ n'est pas dans le noyau de } T_P.$$

$$\text{Or } \sum_{k=0}^n N_\lambda^k \times T_P = P^{-1} \times (N_\lambda^{n+1} - I) \text{ donc } \left[T_P = P^{-1} (N_\lambda^{n+1} - I) \right]$$

$$\text{Or } P^{-1} = \frac{1}{(\lambda - \gamma)^2} A + \frac{1}{\lambda - \gamma} I \text{ et } N_\lambda = (P^{-1})^{-1} A + \gamma P^{-1} I \text{ d'après AC}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Or } T_P &= \left[\frac{-1}{(\lambda - \gamma)^2} A + \frac{1}{\lambda - \gamma} I \right] \left[(P^{-1})^{-1} A + \gamma P^{-1} I - I \right] \\ &= -\frac{(\lambda - \gamma)^2}{(\lambda - \gamma)^2} A^2 + \left(\frac{-(\lambda - \gamma)}{(\lambda - \gamma)^2} + \frac{\gamma P^{-1}}{\lambda - \gamma} \right) A + \left(\frac{\gamma P^{-1}}{\lambda - \gamma} \right) I \\ &= \frac{\lambda - \gamma^{n+1} + \gamma (P^{-1})(\lambda - \gamma)}{(\lambda - \gamma)^2} A + \left(\frac{1 - \lambda^{n+1}}{\lambda - \gamma} \right) I \end{aligned}$$

on retrouve $\boxed{T_P = \pi_P \cdot A + \left(\frac{1 - \lambda^{n+1}}{\lambda - \gamma} \right) I}$ avec $\pi_P = \frac{\lambda^{n+1} - (P^{-1})(\lambda - \gamma)}{(\lambda - \gamma)^2}$ et donc $T_P = \pi_P \cdot A + \left(\frac{1 - \lambda^{n+1}}{\lambda - \gamma} \right) I$

Définition: on appelle π_P partie de degré 2 et $\pi_P \cdot A$ partie de degré 0

$$\begin{aligned} P_m(x) &= x P_0(x) + P_1(x) + \dots + P_{m-1}(x) \\ &= 1 \circ x^{m-1} + \dots + \text{partie de degré } m \\ \text{de plus } \pi_P \text{ n'a pas de degré } 2 \text{ et } \pi_P \cdot A = x P_0(x) - P_0(x) = x^2 - 2 \end{aligned}$$

et $P_0(x)$ n'a pas de degré 2

et $P_0(x)$ n'a pas de degré 1

et $P_0(x)$ n'a pas de degré 0

$$\boxed{W = \frac{(-1)^m \cos(\frac{m\pi}{2})}{2^{m-1}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \text{ si } \delta \in \mathbb{C}^* & \quad f(3^n) - f(3^{n-1}) = (3 + \frac{1}{\delta}) \left(3^n + \frac{1}{\delta^n} \right) - (3^{n-1} + \frac{1}{\delta^{n-1}}) = 3^{n+1} + \frac{1}{\delta^{n-1}} + 3^n + \frac{1}{\delta^n} - \delta^{n-1} - 1 \\ \text{d'où} & \quad f'(3) f(3^n) - f'(3^{n-1}) = \delta^{n+1} + \frac{1}{\delta^{n-1}} = f(3^n) \quad \text{et} \quad \boxed{f'(3) f(3^n) = f(3) f(3^{n-1}) / i} \end{aligned}$$

$$⑦ \quad 3) \text{ on suppose que pour tout } k \in \mathbb{N}, f(3^k) = P_k(f(3)) \text{ et } P_k(f(3)) = P_{k-1}(f(3))$$

$$\text{on a } \boxed{P_m(f(3)) = f(3) P_{m-1}(f(3)) - P_{m-1}(f(3))}$$

$$\boxed{\bar{\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^m f(3^k) - f(3^{m+1}) = \frac{1}{3^m} f(3^m)}$$

$$\text{Or : pour faire l'opé. } \boxed{\text{on a } P_m(f(3)) = f(3) P_{m-1}(f(3)) = f(3^m).}$$

$$\text{Or } P_m(f(3)) = f(3^m) = \lambda^m + \frac{1}{3^m} = e^{i \frac{m\pi}{2}} + e^{-i \frac{m\pi}{2}} = 2 \cos(\frac{m\pi}{2})$$

$$\text{Or } \boxed{P_m(f(3)) = 0 \text{ si } m \text{ est pair}}$$

Or $f(3) = m$ est un multiple de π donc m est pair

Or $f(3) = m$ est une racine de P_m donc $f(3)$ est un multiple de π

$$\text{Or } P_m(f(3)) = f(3^m) = \lambda^m + \frac{1}{3^m} = e^{i \frac{m\pi}{2}} + e^{-i \frac{m\pi}{2}} = 2 \cos(\frac{m\pi}{2})$$

$$\text{Or } \boxed{P_m(f(3)) = 0 \text{ si } m \text{ est pair}}$$

$$\text{Or } P_m(f(3)) = f(3^m) = \lambda^m + \frac{1}{3^m} = e^{i \frac{m\pi}{2}} + e^{-i \frac{m\pi}{2}} = 2 \cos(\frac{m\pi}{2})$$

$$\text{Or } \boxed{P_m(f(3)) = 0 \text{ si } m \text{ est pair}}$$

$$\text{Or } P_m(f(3)) = f(3^m) = \lambda^m + \frac{1}{3^m} = e^{i \frac{m\pi}{2}} + e^{-i \frac{m\pi}{2}} = 2 \cos(\frac{m\pi}{2})$$

$$\boxed{W = \frac{(-1)^m \cos(\frac{m\pi}{2})}{2^{m-1}}}$$