

CHAPITRE 25

TD

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Exercice 6

Nature de $\sum u_n$ où

$$\forall n, u_n = \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{n} + (-1)^n}{\sqrt{n+a}} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u_n &= \ln \left(\frac{1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{a}{n}}} \right) \\
&= \ln \left(1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(1 + \frac{a}{n} \right) \\
&= \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{2n} + O \left(\frac{1}{n^{3/2}} \right) - \frac{a}{2n} + \frac{a^2}{4n^2} + O \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \right) \\
&= \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1+a}{2n} + O \left(\frac{1}{n^{3/2}} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

La série $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ converge (théorème des séries alternées). La série $\sum \frac{1+a}{2n}$ diverge sauf si $a = -1$. La série $\sum O \left(\frac{1}{n^{3/2}} \right)$ converge absolument (car $3/2 > 1$).

Donc,

$$\sum u_n \text{ converge} \iff a = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u_n &= \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{(-1)^{3n}}{n^{3/2}} + o \left(\frac{1}{n^{3/2}} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a}{n} - \frac{a^2}{2n^2} + o \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \right) \right) \\
&= \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1+a}{2n} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{(-1)^{3n}}{n^{3/2}} + o \left(\frac{1}{n^{3/2}} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Exercice 1

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+1)} &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right) \\
&= 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 1.
\end{aligned}$$

2. $e : \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$ donc

$$\begin{aligned}
\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{k^2+1}{k!} &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k-1+1}{(k-1)!} \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(k-1)!} + \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{(k-2)!} \\
&\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} e + e + e = 3e.
\end{aligned}$$

3. Soit $n \in \mathbb{N}$ avec $n \geq 2$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{k=2}^n \ln \left(1 - \frac{1}{k^2} \right) &= \sum_{k=2}^n \ln \left(\frac{(k-1)(k+1)}{k^2} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{k=2}^n (\ln(k-1) - \ln(k)) + \sum_{k=2}^n (\ln(k+1) - \ln(k)) \\
 &= -\ln(n) + \ln(n+1) - \ln(2) \\
 &= \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) - \ln(2) \\
 &\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} -\ln(2).
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 3

- 1.

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, 0 \leq u_n \leq \frac{n n!}{(n+3)!} = \frac{n}{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)} \sim \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$\sum u_n$ converge.

- 2.

$$\forall n \geq 2, 0 \leq \frac{\ln n}{n^3} = o\left(\frac{n}{n^3}\right) = o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

$\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ converge donc $\sum \frac{\ln n}{n^3}$ converge.

3. $\forall \alpha, \ln n = o(n^\alpha)$. Avec $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$, on a

$$0 \leq \frac{\ln n}{n^2} = o\left(\frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right)$$

donc $\sum \frac{\ln n}{n^2}$ converge.

4. $\forall n \geq 3, \frac{\ln n}{n} \geq \frac{1}{n} \geq 0$ donc $\sum \frac{\ln n}{n}$ diverge.

5. $\left| \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \right| = \frac{1}{n^2}$ donc $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}$ converge absolument donc $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}$ converge.

Exercice 7

1. — On suppose que $\sum u_n$ converge. Donc $u_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0$ et donc $v_n \sim u_n > 0$. Donc,

$\sum v_n$ converge.

- On suppose que $\sum v_n$ converge donc $v_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0$.

$$\forall n, u_n = \frac{v_n}{1 - v_n} \sim v_n$$

donc $\sum u_n$ converge.

2. — On suppose $\sum u_n$ convergente.

$$0 \leq v_n \leq \frac{u_n}{u_1} \quad \left(v_n \sim \frac{u_n}{\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} u_k} \right)$$

donc $\sum v_n$ converge.

— On suppose que $\sum u_n$ diverge.

$$\begin{aligned} \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \ln(1 - v_n) &= \ln \left(\frac{u_1 + \cdots + u_{n-1}}{u_1 + \cdots + u_n} \right) \\ &= \ln \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} u_k \right) - \ln \left(\sum_{k=1}^n u_k \right) \end{aligned}$$

donc $\sum \ln(1 - v_n)$ a même nature que $\left(\ln \left(\sum_{k=1}^n u_k \right) \right)$, donc $\sum \ln(1 - v_n)$ diverge.

Si $\sum v_n$ converge, alors $v_n \rightarrow 0$ et donc $\ln(1 - v) \underset{n \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} -v_n \leq 0$ et donc $\sum \ln(1 - v_n)$ converge $\nlessdot$.

Donc $\sum v_n$ diverge.

Exercice 2

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \frac{1}{1 + n + n^2} = \frac{n + 1 - n}{1 + n(n + 1)}$$

On pose

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, u_n = \text{Arctan } n$$

et alors

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \frac{1}{1 + n + n^2} = \frac{\tan u_{n+1} - \tan u_n}{1 + \tan(u_{n+1}) \tan(u_n)} = \tan(u_{n+1} - u_n).$$

En effet,

$$\begin{cases} 0 < u_{n+1} < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} < -u_n \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

donc

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} < u_{n+1} - u_n < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

et donc $u_{n+1} - u_n \not\equiv \frac{\pi}{2} \pmod{\pi}$ et $\text{Arctan}(\tan(u_{n+1} - u_n)) = u_{n+1} - u_n$.

$$\begin{aligned} \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \sum_{k=0}^n \text{Arctan} \left(\frac{1}{1 + k + k^2} \right) &= \sum_{k=0}^n (u_{k+1} - u_k) \\ &= u_{n+1} - u_0 \\ &\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

On a donc

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \text{Arctan} \left(\frac{1}{1 + n + n^2} \right)$$

Exercice 4

$$\forall n, 0 < u_n = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{1+\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{n} \times e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{n} e^{-\frac{\ln n}{n}} \sim \frac{1}{n}.$$

Donc, $\sum u_n$ diverge.

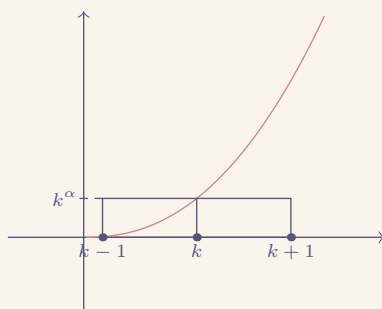
Exercice 5

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, \sum_{k=1}^n k^\beta = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^{-\beta}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \begin{cases} \zeta(-\beta) & \text{si } -\beta > 1 \\ +\infty & \text{sinon.} \end{cases}$$

On suppose $\beta < -1$. Alors, $0 < u_n \sim \frac{\zeta(-\beta)}{n^\alpha}$ et donc $\sum u_n$ converge si et seulement si $\alpha > 1$.

On suppose $\beta \geq -1$.

CAS 1 $\beta > 0$ donc $x \mapsto x^\beta$ est croissante.



Soit $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

$$\begin{aligned} \forall k \in \llbracket 1, n \rrbracket, \int_{k-1}^k x^\beta dx &\leq k^\beta \leq \int_k^{k+1} x^\beta dx \\ \text{donc } \int_0^n x^\beta dx &\leq \sum_{k=0}^n k^\beta \leq \int_1^{n+1} x^\beta dx \\ \text{donc } \frac{n^{\beta+1}}{\beta+1} &\leq \sum_{k=1}^n k^\beta \leq \frac{(n+1)^{\beta+1} - 1}{\beta+1} \sim \frac{n^{\beta+1}}{\beta+1} \end{aligned}$$

et donc

$$0 < u_n \sim \frac{1}{n^\alpha} \times \frac{n^{\beta+1}}{\beta+1} = \frac{1}{\beta+1} \times \frac{1}{n^{\alpha-\beta-1}}.$$

Donc,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum u_n \text{ converge} &\iff \alpha - \beta - 1 > 1 \\ &\iff \alpha > \beta + 2. \end{aligned}$$

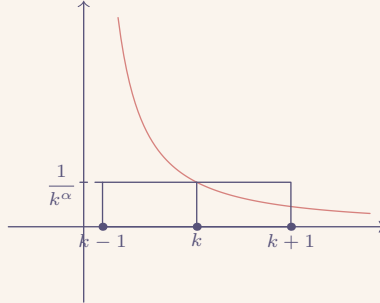
CAS 2 $\beta = 0$.

$$\forall n, u_n = \frac{1}{n^\alpha} \sum_{k=1}^n 1 = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha-1}}$$

donc

$$\sum u_n \text{ converge} \iff \alpha - 1 > 1 \iff \alpha > 2.$$

CAS 3 $\beta \in]-1, 0[$.



Soit $n \geq 2$.

$$\forall k \in \llbracket 2, n \rrbracket, \int_k^{k+1} x^\beta dx \leq k^\beta \leq \int_{k-1}^k x^\beta dx$$

donc

$$\int_2^{n+1} x^\beta dx \leq \sum_{k=2}^n k^\beta \leq \int_1^n x^\beta dx$$

et donc

$$\frac{(n+1)^{\beta+1} - 2^{\beta+1}}{\beta+1} \leq \sum_{k=2}^n k^\beta \leq \frac{n^{\beta+1} - 1}{\beta+1}$$

donc

$$\sum_{k=2}^n k^\beta \sim \frac{n^{\beta+1}}{\beta+1}$$

et donc

$$\sum u_n \text{ converge} \iff \alpha > \beta + 2.$$

CAS 4 $\beta = -1$.

$$\int_2^{n+1} \frac{1}{x} dx \leq \sum_{k=2}^n k^{-1} \leq \int_1^n \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\underbrace{\ln(n+1) - \ln 2}_{\sim \ln n} \leq \sum_{k=2}^n k^{-1} \leq \ln n.$$

$$0 < u_n \sim \frac{1}{n^\alpha} \ln n$$

Pour $n \geq 3$, $\frac{\ln n}{n^\alpha} > \frac{1}{n^\alpha}$.

Si $\alpha \leq 1$, alors $\sum u_n$ diverge.

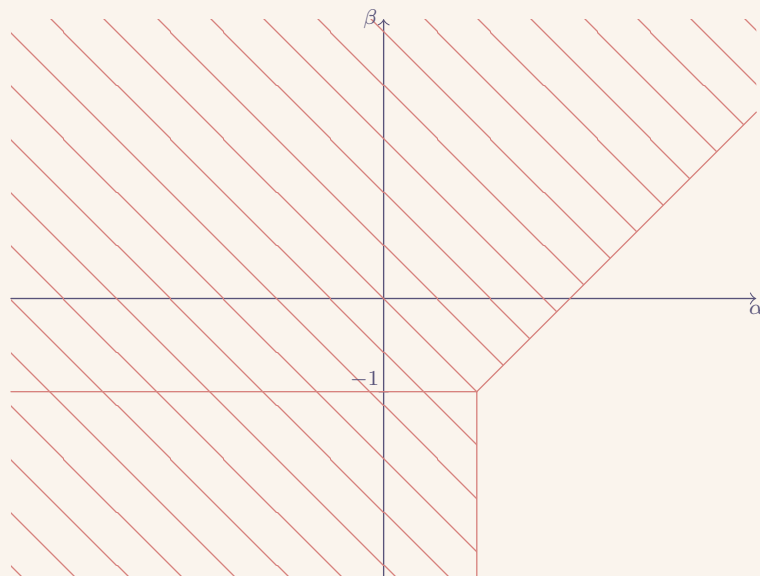
Si $\alpha > 1$,

$$\ln n = o(n^\gamma) \text{ avec } \gamma = \frac{\alpha-1}{2} > 0.$$

donc

$$\frac{\ln n}{n^\alpha} = o\left(\frac{1}{n^{\alpha-\beta}}\right) = o\left(\frac{1}{n^{\frac{1+\alpha}{2}}}\right)$$

et donc $\sum \frac{\ln n}{n}$ converge.



Exercice 8

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, 0 \leq u_n \leq \int_{n^2}^{n^2+1} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx$$

$$\leq \begin{cases} \underbrace{\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)}_{\sim \frac{1}{n^2}} & \text{si } \alpha = 1 \\ \underbrace{\frac{1}{1-\alpha} \left((n^2+1)^{-\alpha+1} - (n^2)^{-\alpha+1} \right)}_{v_n} & \text{si } \alpha \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

Pour $\alpha \neq -1$,

$$\begin{aligned} (n^2+1)^{1-\alpha} &= n^{2(1-\alpha)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)^{1-\alpha} \\ &= n^{2(1-\alpha)} \left(1 + \frac{1-\alpha}{n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$0 < v_n \sim n^{-2\alpha} = \frac{1}{n^{2\alpha}}$$

Si $\alpha > \frac{1}{2}$, alors $\sum v_n$ converge et donc $\sum u_n$ converge.

On suppose $0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, u_n &\geq \int_{n^2}^{n^2+1} \frac{\sin^2(\pi x)}{(n^2+1)^\alpha} dx \\
&\geq \frac{1}{(n^2+1)^\alpha} \int_{n^2}^{n^2+1} \left(\frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos(2\pi x)) \right) dx \\
&\geq \frac{1}{2(n^2+1)^\alpha} \sim \frac{1}{2n^{2\alpha}}
\end{aligned}$$

$2\alpha < 1$ donc $\sum \frac{1}{2n^{2\alpha}}$ diverge et donc $\sum u_n$ diverge.

Si $\alpha = 0$,

$$u_n = \int_{n^2}^{n^2+1} \sin^2(\pi x) dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

donc $\sum u_n$ diverge.

Si $\alpha < 0$,

$$u_n \geq \int_{n^2}^{n^2+1} \frac{\sin^2(\pi x)}{n^{2\alpha}} dx \geq \frac{1}{2n^{2\alpha}}$$

donc $\sum u_n$ diverge.

En fait, dans tous les cas, $u_n \sim \frac{1}{2n^{2\alpha}}$.

Exercice 9

Pour $n \in \mathbb{N}$, on pose

$$\mathcal{P}(n) : "u_n \text{ existe et } u_n > 0".$$

- $\mathcal{P}(0)$ est vraie.
- Soit $n \in \mathbb{N}$. On suppose $\mathcal{P}(n)$. $u_n + \frac{a_n}{u_n}$ existe car $u_n \neq 0$ donc u_{n+1} existe. On a $a_n \geq 0$ et $u_n > 0$ donc $u_{n+1} \geq u_n > 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}
(u_n) \text{ converge} &\iff \sum u_{n-1} - u_n \text{ converge} \\
&\iff \sum \frac{a_n}{u_n} \text{ converge}
\end{aligned}$$

- On suppose que $u_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \ell > 0$ car (u_n) est *croissante*. Donc

$$\frac{a_n}{u_n} \sim \frac{a_n}{\ell}$$

donc $a_n \sim \ell \frac{a_n}{u_n}$.

Par comparaison de séries à termes positifs, $\sum u_n$ converge.

- On suppose que $u_n \rightarrow +\infty$ alors $a_n \geq \frac{a_n}{u_n}$ à partir d'un certain rang donc $\sum a_n$ diverge.

Exercice 10

1. Oups, j'ai supprimé cette partie.
2. Si $\alpha > 0$,

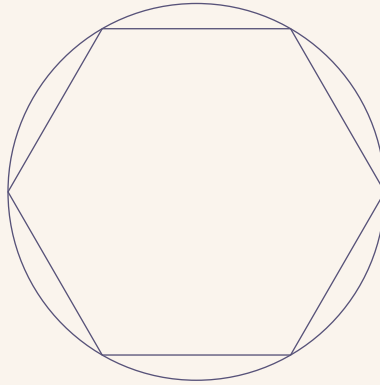
$$\begin{aligned}
 u_n &= \frac{(-1)^n}{n^\alpha (-1)^n} = \frac{(-1)^n}{n^\alpha} \times \frac{1}{1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^\alpha}} \\
 &= \frac{(-1)^n}{n^\alpha} \left(1 - \frac{(-1)^n}{n^\alpha} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{n^\alpha}\right) \right) \\
 &= \underbrace{\frac{(-1)^n}{n^\alpha}}_{\text{série alternée convergente}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{n^{2\alpha}} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{n^{2\alpha}}\right)}_{\sim \frac{1}{n^{2\alpha}} > 0}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\sum \frac{1}{n^{2\alpha}}$ converge si et seulement si $\alpha > \frac{1}{2}$.
 Si $\alpha < 0$,

$$u_n = \frac{1}{1 + (-1)^n n^\alpha} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 1 \neq 0$$

donc u_n diverge.

- 3.



$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{6n} &= \sum_{k=1}^{6n} \ln \left(1 + \frac{\sin(k\pi/3)}{k} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{a=0}^{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^6 \ln \left(1 + \frac{\sin\left(\frac{(6a+k)\pi}{3}\right)}{6a+k} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{a=0}^{n-1} \left(\ln \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2(6a+1)} \right) + \ln \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2(6a+2)} \right) + \ln \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2(6a+4)} \right) + \ln \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2(6a+5)} \right) \right) \\
 &= \sum_{a=0}^{n-1} \left(\ln \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2(6a+4)} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2(6a+1)} - \frac{3}{4(6a+1)(6a+4)} \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \ln \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2(6a+5)} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2(6a+2)} - \frac{3}{4(6a+2)(6a+5)} \right) \right) \\
 &= \sum_{a=0}^{n-1} \ln \left(1 + \frac{6\sqrt{3}-3}{4(6a+1)(6a+4)} \right) + \sum_{a=0}^{n-1} \ln \left(1 + \frac{6\sqrt{3}-3}{4(6a+2)(6a+5)} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln \left(1 + \frac{6\sqrt{3}-3}{4(6a+1)(6a+4)} \right) \underset{a \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} \frac{6\sqrt{3}-3}{4 \times 36a^2} > 0.$$

$$\sum \frac{6\sqrt{3}-3}{4 \times 36a^2} \text{ converge donc } \sum \ln \left(1 + \frac{6\sqrt{3}-3}{4(6a+1)(6a+4)} \right) \text{ converge.}$$

Donc (S_{6n}) converge.

$$S_{6n+1} = S_{6n} + \underbrace{u_{6n+1}}_{\rightarrow 0} \longrightarrow \lim S_{6n}$$

$$S_{6n+2}, \dots, S_{6n+5} \longrightarrow \lim S_{6n}$$

donc (S_n) converge et donc $\sum u_n$ converge.

Exercice 11

$$(k_n) = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, \dots, 18, 20, \dots).$$

$$\forall n, k_n \geq n \text{ donc } \frac{1}{k_n} \leq \frac{1}{n}.$$

Soit $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Soit $N \in \mathbb{N}$ tel que

$$10^{N-1} \leq n < 10^N.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{p=1}^n \frac{1}{k_p} &\leq \sum_{p=1}^{10^N} \frac{1}{k_p} = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\substack{p \\ 10^{i-1} \leq k_p < 10^i}} \frac{1}{k_p} \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{10^{i-1} \leq k_p < 10^i} \frac{1}{k_p} \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{8 \times 9^{i-1}}{10^{i-1}} = 8 \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{9}{10} \right)^{i-1} \\ &\leq 8 \times \frac{1 - \left(\frac{9}{10} \right)^N}{1 - \frac{9}{10}} \leq 80 \end{aligned}$$

(S_n) croissante et majorée donc elle converge.

Exercice 12

1. Soit $f : t \mapsto \frac{\ln t}{t}$. f est dérivable sur $\mathbb{R}_*^+$ et

$$\forall x > 0, f'(t) = \frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{\ln t}{t} = \frac{1 - \ln t}{t^2}$$

On a $\forall t > e, f'(t) < 0$ et donc f est strictement décroissante sur $[e, +\infty[$.

Soit $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \geq 4$.

$$\forall k \in \llbracket 4, n \rrbracket, \int_k^{k+1} \frac{\ln t}{t} dt \leq \frac{\ln k}{k} \leq \int_{k-1}^k \frac{\ln t}{t} dt$$

et donc

$$\begin{aligned} \int_4^{n+1} \frac{\ln t}{t} dt &\leq \sum_{k=4}^n \frac{\ln k}{k} \leq \int_3^n \frac{\ln t}{t} dt \\ \frac{1}{2} (\ln^2(n+1) - \ln^2 4) &\leq \sum_{k=4}^n \frac{\ln k}{k} \leq \frac{1}{2} (\ln^2 n - \ln^2 3). \end{aligned}$$

Donc

$$\sum_{k=4}^n \frac{\ln k}{k} = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 n + \mathfrak{o}(\ln^2 n)$$

et donc

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\ln k}{k} = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 n + \mathfrak{o}(\ln^2 n).$$

On pose

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, u_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\ln k}{k} - \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 n$$

Soit $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

$$\begin{aligned} u_{n+1} - u_n &= \frac{\ln(n+1)}{n+1} - \frac{1}{2} \ln^2(n+1) + \frac{1}{2} \ln^2(n) \\ &= \frac{\ln n + \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n})}{n(1 + \frac{1}{n})} + \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 n - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln n + \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right)^2 \\ &= \left(\ln n + \frac{1}{n} + \mathfrak{o}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2} + \mathfrak{o}\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 n - \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 n - \ln n \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2n^2} + \mathfrak{o}\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \mathfrak{o}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{\ln n}{n} - \frac{\ln n}{n^2} - \frac{\ln n}{n} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln n}{n^2} + \mathfrak{o}\left(\frac{\ln n}{n^2}\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln n}{n^2} + \mathfrak{o}\left(\frac{\ln n}{n^2}\right) \\ &\sim \underbrace{-\frac{\ln n}{2n^2}}_{=\mathfrak{o}\left(\frac{1}{n^{3/2}}\right)} < 0 \text{ pour } n \geq 2 \end{aligned}$$

Donc $\sum \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$ converge et donc $\sum (u_{n+1} - u_n)$ converge donc (u_n) converge. On note $\ell = \lim u_n$. D'où

$$\boxed{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\ln k}{k} = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 n + \ell + \mathfrak{o}(1)}.$$

2. Soit $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$. On pose $N = \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor$.

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k \frac{\ln k}{k} = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq N} \frac{\ln 2i}{2i} - \sum_{0 \leq i \leq N} \frac{\ln(2i+1)}{2i+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\ln 2i}{2i} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\ln 2 + \ln i}{i} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln 2 \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{i} + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\ln i}{i} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln 2 \times (\ln N + \gamma + \mathfrak{o}(1)) + \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 N + \ell + \mathfrak{o}(1) \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \ln^2 N + \frac{\ln 2}{2} \ln N + \frac{\gamma \ln 2}{2} + \frac{\ell}{2} + \mathfrak{o}(1)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=0}^N \frac{\ln(2i+1)}{2i+1} &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\ln k}{k} - \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\ln 2i}{2i} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 n + \ell + \mathfrak{o}(1) - \left(\frac{1}{4} \ln^2 N + \frac{\ln 2}{2} \ln N + \frac{\gamma \ln 2}{2} + \frac{\ell}{2} + \mathfrak{o}(1) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

D'où

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k \frac{\ln k}{k} = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 N + \ln 2 \times \ln N + \gamma \ln 2 + \ell - \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 n - \ell + \mathfrak{o}(1).$$

$$N \leq \frac{n}{2} \leq N+1$$

donc

$$\frac{n}{2} - 1 < N \leq \frac{n}{2}$$

et donc

$$N \underset{n \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} \frac{n}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\ln N &= \ln \left(\frac{n}{2} + \mathfrak{o} \left(\frac{n}{2} \right) \right) \\
&= \ln \left(\left(\frac{n}{2} \right) (1 + \mathfrak{o}(1)) \right) \\
&= \ln \left(\frac{n}{2} \right) + \ln (1 + \mathfrak{o}(1)) \\
&= \ln \left(\frac{n}{2} \right) + \mathfrak{o}(1) \\
&\sim \frac{n}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$N \leq \frac{n}{2} \leq N+1$$

donc

$$\ln(n-2) - \ln 2 = \ln \left(\frac{n}{2} - 1 \right) \leq \ln N \leq \ln \left(\frac{n}{2} \right) = \ln n - \ln 2$$

et donc

$$\ln^2 \left(\frac{n}{2} - 1 \right) \leq \ln^2 N \leq \ln^2 \left(\frac{n}{2} \right)$$

On a, d'une part,

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k \frac{\ln k}{k} &\leq \frac{1}{2} (\ln^2 n - 2 \ln n \ln 2 + \ln^2 2) + \ln 2 (\ln n - \ln 2) + \gamma \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 n + \mathfrak{o}(1) \\
&\leq -\frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2 + \gamma \ln 2 + \mathfrak{o}(1).
\end{aligned}$$

D'autre part, on a

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k \frac{\ln k}{k} \geq \frac{1}{2} (\ln(n-2) - \ln 2)^2 + \ln 2 (\ln(n-2) - \ln 2) + \gamma \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 n + o(1)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (\ln^2(n-2) - \ln^2 n) - \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2 + \gamma \ln 2 + o(1).$$

Or,

$$\begin{aligned} \ln^2(n-2) - \ln^2 n &= \left(\ln n + \ln \left(1 - \frac{2}{n} \right) \right)^2 - \ln^2 n \\ &= \underbrace{2 \ln n \ln \left(1 - \frac{2}{n} \right)}_{\sim -4 \frac{\ln n}{n} \rightarrow 0} + \underbrace{\ln^2 \left(1 - \frac{2}{n} \right)}_{\rightarrow 0}. \end{aligned}$$

Par encadrement,

$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \frac{\ln k}{k} = \gamma \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2.$$

Exercice

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

En effet

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi^2}{6} &= \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(2k)^2} + \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\pi^2}{6} + \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$