

EXERCICE 1

$$1.(a) \omega^{11} = \left(e^{i\frac{2\pi}{11}} \right)^{11} = e^{i2\pi} = \boxed{1}$$

$$\omega \bar{\omega} = |\omega|^2 = \left| e^{i\frac{2\pi}{11}} \right|^2 = 1^2 = 1^2 \quad \text{donc } \boxed{\bar{\omega} = \frac{1}{\omega}}$$

$$1.(b) \text{ On a donc } \forall k \in \mathbb{N}, \quad \bar{\omega}^k = \frac{1}{\omega^k} \text{ ie } \overline{\omega^k} = \frac{1}{\omega^k} = \frac{\omega^{11}}{\omega^k}$$

$$\text{donc } \bar{S} = \bar{\omega} + \bar{\omega^4} + \bar{\omega^9} + \bar{\omega^5} + \bar{\omega^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega^4} + \frac{1}{\omega^9} + \frac{1}{\omega^5} + \frac{1}{\omega^3}$$

$$= \omega^{10} + \omega^7 + \omega^2 + \omega^6 + \omega^8 = \boxed{1}$$

$$2.(a) \text{Im}(S) = \sin \frac{2\pi}{11} + \sin \frac{8\pi}{11} + \sin \frac{18\pi}{11} + \sin \frac{10\pi}{11} + \sin \frac{6\pi}{11}$$

$$\text{or } \sin \frac{18\pi}{11} = \sin \left(\frac{7\pi}{11} + \pi \right) = -\sin \frac{7\pi}{11}$$

$$\text{Sur } \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi \right], \sin \text{ est d\u00e9croissante et : } \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \frac{6\pi}{11} \leq \frac{7\pi}{11} \leq \pi$$

$$\text{donc } \sin \left(\frac{6\pi}{11} \right) \geq \sin \left(\frac{7\pi}{11} \right)$$

$$\text{donc } \sin \left(\frac{6\pi}{11} \right) - \sin \left(\frac{7\pi}{11} \right) \geq 0$$

$$\text{Donc } \sin \left(\frac{18\pi}{11} \right) + \sin \left(\frac{6\pi}{11} \right) \geq 0$$

et pour $x \in [0, \pi]$, $\sin(x) \geq 0$

donc $\sin \frac{2\pi}{11} \geq 0$ et $\sin \frac{8\pi}{11} \geq 0$ et $\sin \frac{10\pi}{11} \geq 0$

Ainsi $\boxed{S \geq 0}$ comme somme de termes positifs.

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \quad S+T &= \sum_{k=1}^{10} \omega^k = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{10} \omega^k \right) - 1 \\ &= \frac{1 - \omega^{11}}{1 - \omega} - 1 \quad \text{car } \omega \neq 1 \text{ car } \frac{2\pi}{11} \neq 0 [2\pi] \\ &= 0 - 1 = \boxed{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S \times T &= (\omega^3 + \omega^7 + \omega^8 + \omega^9 + \omega^{11}) + (\omega^6 + \omega^{10} + \omega^{11} + \omega^{12} + \omega^{14}) \\ &+ (\omega^{11} + \omega^{15} + \omega^{16} + \omega^{17} + \omega^{19}) + (\omega^7 + \omega^{11} + \omega^{12} + \omega^{13} + \omega^{15}) \\ &+ (\omega^5 + \omega^9 + \omega^{10} + \omega^{11} + \omega^{13}) \end{aligned}$$

En exploitant $\omega^{11} = 1$ on a :

$$\begin{aligned} S \times T &= 5 + 2\omega + 2\omega^2 + 2\omega^3 + 2\omega^4 + 2\omega^5 + 2\omega^6 + 2\omega^7 + 2\omega^8 + 2\omega^9 \\ &\quad + 2\omega^{10} \\ &= 5 + 2(S+T) = 5 - 2 = \boxed{3} \end{aligned}$$

4. Donc S et T sont les racines de l'équation: (3)

$$z^2 + z + 3 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 12 = -11 < 0 \text{ donc } z = \frac{-1 \pm i\sqrt{11}}{2}$$

Comme $\text{Im}(S) \geq 0$ on a:

$$\boxed{S = -\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}}$$
$$\boxed{T = -\frac{1}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}}$$

5.(a) $i \cdot \tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{11}\right) = i \cdot \frac{\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{11}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{11}\right)} = i \cdot \frac{\frac{e^{i3\pi/11} - e^{-i3\pi/11}}{2i}}{\frac{e^{i3\pi/11} + e^{-i3\pi/11}}{2}}$

$$= \frac{e^{i3\pi/11} - e^{-i3\pi/11}}{e^{i3\pi/11} + e^{-i3\pi/11}}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{e^{-i3\pi/11}}}{\cancel{e^{-i3\pi/11}}} \times \frac{e^{i6\pi/11} - 1}{e^{i6\pi/11} + 1} = \boxed{\frac{\omega^3 - 1}{\omega^3 + 1}}$$

$$d - \sum_{k=1}^{10} (-\omega^3)^k = \left(-\sum_{k=0}^{10} (-\omega^3)^k \right) + 1 = -\frac{1 - (-\omega^3)^{11}}{1 - (-\omega^3)} + 1$$

$$\text{or } (-\omega^3)^{11} = -\omega^{33} = -(\omega^{11})^3 = -1^3 = -1$$

done - $\sum_{k=1}^{10} (-\omega^3)^k = \frac{-2}{1+\omega^3} + 1 = \boxed{\frac{\omega^3 - 1}{\omega^3 + 1}}$ (4)

5.(b) $4i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{11}\right) = 4i \frac{e^{i2\pi/11} - e^{-i2\pi/11}}{2i} = 2e^{i2\pi/11} - 2e^{-i2\pi/11}$
 $= 2\omega - 2\bar{\omega} = 2\omega - 2\frac{1}{\omega} = 2\omega - 2\omega^{10}$
 $= \boxed{2(\omega - \omega^{10})}$

5.(c) On a done :

i. $\tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{11}\right) + 4i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{11}\right) = -\sum_{k=1}^{10} (-\omega^3)^k + 2\omega - 2\omega^{10}$
 $= \omega^3 - \omega^6 + \omega^9 - \omega^{12} + \omega^{15} - \omega^{18} + \omega^{21} - \omega^{24} + \omega^{27}$
 $- \omega^{30} + 2\omega - 2\omega^{10}$
 $= \omega^3 - \omega^6 + \omega^9 - \omega + \omega^4 - \omega^7 + \omega^{10} - \omega^2 + \omega^5$
 $- \omega^8 + 2\omega - 2\omega^{10}$
 $= \omega - \omega^2 + \omega^3 + \omega^4 + \omega^5 - \omega^6 - \omega^7 - \omega^8 + \omega^9 - \omega^{10}$
 $= S - T = i\sqrt{11}$

done $\boxed{\tan \frac{3\pi}{11} + 4 \sin \frac{2\pi}{11} = \sqrt{11}}$

EXERCICE 2

1.(a) $(1-z)S_n + nz^{n+1} = \sum_{k=1}^n kz^k - \sum_{k=1}^n kz^{k+1} + nz^{n+1}$
 $= \sum_{k=1}^n kz^k - \sum_{k=2}^{n+1} (k-1)z^k + nz^{n+1}$ *par chgt d'indice*
 $= z + \sum_{k=2}^n (k - (k-1))z^k - nz^{n+1} + \cancel{nz^{n+1}}$ *par chabes et linéarité*
 $= z + \sum_{k=2}^n z^k = \boxed{\sum_{k=1}^n z^k}$

1.(b) $\sum_{k=1}^n z^k = \left(\sum_{k=0}^n z^k \right) - 1 = \frac{1-z^{n+1}}{1-z} - 1$ *car $z \neq 1$*
 $= \frac{z - z^{n+1}}{1-z}$

donc $S_n = \frac{1}{1-z} \times \left(\frac{z - z^{n+1}}{1-z} - nz^{n+1} \right)$
 $= \frac{1}{(1-z)^2} \times \left(z - z^{n+1} - nz^{n+1} + nz^{n+2} \right)$

donc $\boxed{S_n = \frac{z - (n+1)z^{n+1} + nz^{n+2}}{(1-z)^2}}$

2. (a) En Fubini triangulaire:

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \left(\sum_{k=s}^n r^k \right) = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\sum_{s=1}^k r^k \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n k r^k \quad \text{car } r^k \text{ ne dépend pas de } s.$$

donc
$$S_n = \sum_{s=1}^n \left(\sum_{k=s}^n r^k \right)$$

2. (b)
$$\sum_{k=s}^n r^k = \sum_{k=0}^n r^k - \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} r^k$$

$$= \frac{1-r^{n+1}}{1-r} - \frac{1-r^{s+1}}{1-r} = \frac{r^{s+1} - r^{n+1}}{1-r}$$

donc
$$S_n = \frac{1}{1-r} \times \left(\sum_{s=1}^n r^{s+1} - \sum_{s=1}^n r^{n+1} \right)$$

$$\text{or } \sum_{s=1}^n r^{n+1} = n r^{n+1}$$

$$\sum_{s=1}^n r^{s+1} = r \times \left(\sum_{s=0}^n r^s - 1 \right) = r \times \left(\frac{1-r^{n+1}}{1-r} - 1 \right)$$

$$\text{Donc } S_n = \frac{1}{1-q} \times \left(q \cdot \frac{q - q^{n+1}}{1-q} - nq^{n+1} \right) \quad (7)$$

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

et on retrouve la formule du 1.(b).

3.(a) si $q = e^{i \frac{2\pi}{n}}$ alors $q^n = 1$

$$\text{donc } S_n = \frac{q - (n+1)q + nq^2}{(1-q)^2} = nq \cdot \frac{q-1}{(1-q)^2}$$

$$= n \frac{q}{q-1} = n \frac{e^{i2\pi/n}}{e^{i2\pi/n} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{ne^{i2\pi/n}}{e^{i\pi/n} (e^{i\pi/n} - e^{-i\pi/n})} = \frac{ne^{i\pi/n}}{2i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)} \times i$$

$$= -\frac{n}{2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{n} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

D'autre part $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n k e^{ik\theta} = \sum_{k=1}^n k \cos(k\theta) + i \sum_{k=1}^n k \sin(k\theta)$

Donc en identifiant parties réelles et imaginaires:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k \cdot \cos\left(\frac{2k\pi}{n}\right) = - \frac{n \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{n} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)} = \boxed{\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k \cdot \sin\left(\frac{2k\pi}{n}\right) = - \frac{n \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{n} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)} = \boxed{\frac{-n \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)}{2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)}}$$

$$= - \frac{n}{2 \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)}$$

seulement si $n \neq 2$