

Corrigé

1.
$$u_0 = 5 + \frac{3}{2 \times 0 + 1} = 8$$
$$u_1 = 5 + \frac{3}{2 \times 1 + 1} = 6$$
$$u_2 = 5 + \frac{3}{2 \times 2 + 1} = \frac{28}{5}$$
$$u_3 = 5 + \frac{3}{2 \times 3 + 1} = \frac{38}{7}$$
$$u_4 = 5 + \frac{3}{2 \times 4 + 1} = \frac{48}{9} = \frac{16}{3}$$

2. Pour tout $n \in \mathbb{N}$,
$$u_{n+1} = 5 + \frac{3}{2(n+1) + 1} = 5 + \frac{3}{2n+3} \text{ et}$$
$$u_{n+1} - u_n = 5 + \frac{3}{2n+3} - \left(5 + \frac{3}{2n+1}\right) = \frac{3}{2n+3} - \frac{3}{2n+1}$$
$$u_{n+1} - u_n = \frac{3(2n+1) - 3(2n+3)}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} = \frac{6n+3-6n-9}{(2n+1)(2n+3)}$$
$$u_{n+1} - u_n = \frac{-6}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} < 0$$

car $n \geq 0$ donc $2n+1 \geq 1 > 0$ et $2n+3 \geq 3 > 0$.

La suite est donc décroissante.

3. On résout $\left| \frac{3}{2n_0 + 1} \right| \leq 0,001$
Or $\frac{3}{2n_0 + 1} > 0$ donc $\left| \frac{3}{2n_0 + 1} \right| = \frac{3}{2n_0 + 1}$.

On résout donc $\frac{3}{2n_0 + 1} \leq 0,001$

$$\iff 3 \leq 0,001(2n_0 + 1) \iff 3 \leq 0,002n_0 + 0,001 \iff 2,999 \leq 0,002n_0$$

$$\iff 0,002n_0 \geq 2,999$$

$$\iff n_0 \geq \frac{2,999}{0,002} \iff n_0 \geq 1\,499,5$$

On prend $n_0 = 1\,500$.

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4. On peut conjecturer que la limite de la suite sera 5 car $\frac{3}{2n+1}$ va devenir de plus en plus proche de 0.

5. Sur Python

a.

```
1 def rang(eps):
2     n = 0
3     U = 8
4     while abs(U - 5) > eps:
5         n = n + 1
6         U = 5 + 3/(2*n + 1)
7     return(n)
8
9 print(rang(0.001))
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- b. Pour $\epsilon = 0,001$, $n_0 = 1\,500$
Pour $\epsilon = 10^{-5}$, $n_0 = 150\,000$
Pour $\epsilon = 10^{-6}$, $n_0 = 1\,500\,000$