Sujet nomal Po(x)=1 Pn+1(x)=2xPn(x)-(x-1)Pn(x) Exy: DP,(x)=2xPo(x)-(x-1)Po(x) dedigné 1 2 cle coefdom 2 P2(x)=2xP1(x)-(x-1)P1(x) = 2x (2x) -(x-1) 2 de degré 2 = 4x2 -2x+2 de coef dom 2 2) En pose (Hn): il exoste on EIR n-1(x) to Pn(x)=2"x"+Qn(x) init P, ox. Pn+1(x)=2x(2'x'+Qn(x))-(x-1)(2'nx+q'(x) $= 2^{n+1} \times^{n+1} + \left(2 \times Q_n(x) - 2 \cdot n \times^{n} + 2 \cdot n \times^{n} \right)$ $= 2^{n+1} \times^{n+1} + Q_{n+1}(x) - (x-1) Q_n'(x)$ or deg an < n-1 danc. deg 2 × Qn(x) & n doc deg Qn+ < n. deg -2 nx = n Ldcg 2 n X = n-1 et Hatt varic |deg -(x-1) an(x) < 1+n-1-1=n-1

$$V_{n} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{k^{2}}$$

$$V_{n+2} - U_{2n} = \frac{(-1)^{2}}{(2n+1)^{2}} + \frac{(-1)^{2}}{(2n+1)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2n+1)^{2}} + \frac{1}{(2n+1)^{2}}$$

$$V_{2n+3} - V_{2n+1} = \frac{(-1)^{2}}{(2n+3)^{2}} + \frac{(-1)^{2}}{(2n+1)^{2}} \geqslant 0$$

$$V_{2n+1} - V_{2n} = \frac{(-1)^{2}}{(2n+1)^{2}} + \frac{(-1)^{2}}{(2n+1)^{2}} \geqslant 0$$

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$$V_{2n+1} - V_{2n+1} = \frac{(-1)^{2}}{(2n+1)^{2}} \Rightarrow 0$$

$$V_{2n+1} - V_{2n+1} = \frac{(-1)^{2}}{(2n+1)^{2}} \geqslant 0$$

$$V_{2n+1} - V_{2n+1} = \frac{(-1)^{2}}{(2n+1)^{2}} \Rightarrow 0$$

$$V_{2n+1} - V_{$$

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Ex6: 1) (°) EEA Si (7) / YE EA DEIR NOW $A\left(\frac{x_1}{y_1} + \frac{x_2}{y_2}\right) = \lambda A\left(\frac{x_1}{y_1} + A\left(\frac{x_2}{y_1}\right) = \lambda O+0$ donc $\lambda(\frac{x_1}{y_1}) + \frac{x_2}{y_2} \in E_A$ Is i A inversible, $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \in E_A$ soi $A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $SSIA^{-1}A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $SSI \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ donc EA = {(0). $3) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in E_A SSI \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 7 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} SSI \begin{pmatrix} x + y + y = 0 \\ x + y + y = 0 \end{pmatrix}$ SSI' | x+4 = -3 SSI | x+4 = -3 SSI | x=-7 Donc EA = { (x) ER3, x+)=0 } $v = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in E_A$ ssi $v = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \\ -x \end{pmatrix} = \times \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ donc EA = vect (o) et (o) libre donc une

4) A GUI3(IR) U=[1] J=[0] a) v, of libre? ox. b) w = (o) consint pares c) (u, v, w) base de 183 done il existe x B8 ER tg (x) = x u+ B v + 8 w. d) A es = (a b c \ o o) = (a)
ghi) de mane A eg = (b) et Aez = (g) e) Gra e; = x; v+ p; v+ v; w pomi=1, 2,3 donc Aei = x; Au+ Bi As+ 8; Aw cod Aei = 8i C dont Aciar proportionnelle à C