

Exercice 1:

$$1) \mu_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 1 \, dx \quad \text{donc} \quad \boxed{\mu_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$2) \mu_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \, dx = [\tan x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \quad \text{donc} \quad \boxed{\mu_2 = 1}$$

$$3-a) \mu_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos(x)} \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x} \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin^2 x} \, dx$$

On effectue le changement de variable $t = \sin x$. On a: $dt = \cos x \, dx$ donc:

$$\boxed{\mu_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{dt}{1-t^2}}$$

b) Soient $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\forall t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 1\}, \quad \frac{1}{1-t^2} = \frac{\lambda_1}{t-1} + \frac{\lambda_2}{t+1} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 1\}, \quad \frac{1}{1-t^2} = \frac{\lambda_2(t+1) + \lambda_1(t-1)}{t^2-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = -1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_2 = -\lambda_1 \\ 2\lambda_1 = -1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Donc} \quad \mu_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \left(-\frac{1}{t-1} + \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt = \frac{1}{2} [-\ln|t-1| + \ln|t+1|]_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \\ = \frac{1}{2} (-\ln(1-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) + \ln(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}+1))$$

$$\text{Donc} \quad \boxed{\mu_2 = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}+2}{2-\sqrt{2}}\right)}$$

$$4- \text{ Soit } n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad \mu_{n+2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^{n+2}(x)} \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^n(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \, dx$$

On effectue l'intégration par parties: $u(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^n(x)} \quad u'(x) = \frac{n \sin x}{\cos^{n+1}(x)}$
 $v'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \quad v(x) = \tan x$

$$\mu_{n+2} = \left[\frac{\tan x}{\cos^n x} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - n \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x}{\cos^{n+1}(x)} \tan x \, dx \\ = (\sqrt{2})^n - n \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^{n+2}(x)} \, dx = (\sqrt{2})^n - n \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \cos^2(x)}{\cos^{n+2}(x)} \, dx \\ = (\sqrt{2})^n - n(\mu_{n+2} - \mu_n)$$

Donc $(n+1)\mu_{n+2} = (\sqrt{2})^n + n\mu_n$ et ainsi:

$$\boxed{\mu_{n+2} = \frac{(\sqrt{2})^n}{n+1} + \frac{n}{n+1} \mu_n}$$

Exercice 2:

(2)

1) Une primitive de $x \mapsto -\frac{2}{x}$ sur $\mathbb{R}^{+*}$ est $x \mapsto -2 \ln(x)$.

Donc les solutions de $y' - \frac{2}{x}y = 0$ sont:

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \mathbb{R}^{+*} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x \mapsto \lambda e^{2 \ln x} = \lambda x^2 \end{array}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}}$$

2) Soit $x \in \mathbb{R}^{+*}$, on calcule $\int^x \frac{\ln t}{t^3} dt$.

On effectue l'intégration par parties: $u(t) = \ln t$ $u'(t) = \frac{1}{t}$
 $v(t) = \frac{1}{t^3}$ $v(t) = -\frac{1}{2t^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int^x \frac{\ln t}{t^3} dt &= \left[-\frac{\ln t}{2t^2} \right]^x + \frac{1}{2} \int^x \frac{1}{t^3} dt = -\frac{\ln x}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{2t^2} \right]^x \\ &= -\frac{\ln x}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{4x^2} \end{aligned}$$

Donc une primitive de $x \mapsto \frac{\ln x}{x^3}$ est $\boxed{x \mapsto -\frac{\ln x}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{4x^2}}$.

3) Les solutions de $y' - \frac{2}{x}y = 0$ sur $\mathbb{R}^{+*} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $x \mapsto \lambda x^2$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.

• D'après la méthode de variation de la constante, on cherche une solution de $y' - \frac{2}{x}y = -\frac{\ln x}{x}$ de la forme: $y: x \mapsto \lambda(x)x^2$, avec λ dérivable.

$$\begin{aligned} y' - \frac{2}{x}y &= -\frac{\ln x}{x} \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^{+*}, \lambda'(x)x^2 = -\frac{\ln x}{x} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^{+*}, \lambda'(x) = -\frac{\ln x}{x^3} \end{aligned}$$

Donc $\lambda: x \mapsto \frac{\ln x}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{4x^2}$ convient et $y: x \mapsto \frac{\ln x}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$ est solution

de $y' - \frac{2}{x}y = -\frac{\ln x}{x}$.

• Ainsi les solutions de $y' - \frac{2}{x}y = -\frac{\ln x}{x}$ sont:

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \mathbb{R}^{+*} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x \mapsto \lambda x^2 + \frac{\ln x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \end{array}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}}$$

Problème 1:

(3)

1- Soit $t \in \mathbb{R}$, le discriminant associé à $x^2 - 2x \cos t + 1 = 0$ est $\Delta = 4 \cos^2 t - 4 = -4 \sin^2 t \leq 0$

Donc: $x^2 - 2x \cos t + 1 \geq 0$

De plus $x^2 - 2x \cos t + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \Delta = 0 \\ x = \cos t \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin t = 0 \\ x = \cos t \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} t = 0 \text{ (mod } \pi) \\ x = \pm 1 \end{cases}$

On $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 1\}$ donc $x^2 - 2x \cos t + 1 \neq 0$, ainsi $x^2 - 2x \cos t + 1 > 0$

Donc f_α est définie sur $\mathbb{R}$.

f_α est continue sur $\mathbb{R}$.

Comme $\cos$ est continue sur $\mathbb{R}$ et $\ln$ est continue sur $\mathbb{R}^+$,

$$\begin{aligned} 2-a) \quad J_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} &= \int_0^\pi f_{\frac{1}{\alpha}}(t) dt = \int_0^\pi \ln\left(1 - \frac{2}{\alpha} \cos t + \frac{1}{\alpha^2}\right) dt = \int_0^\pi \ln\left(\frac{\alpha^2 - 2\alpha \cos t + 1}{\alpha^2}\right) dt \\ &= \int_0^\pi \ln(\alpha^2 - 2\alpha \cos t + 1) dt - \int_0^\pi \ln(\alpha^2) dt = J_\alpha - \pi \ln(\alpha^2) \end{aligned}$$

Donc $J_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} = J_\alpha - 2\pi \ln |\alpha|$.

$$b) \quad J_\alpha = \int_0^\pi \ln(1 - 2\alpha \cos t + \alpha^2) dt.$$

On effectue le changement de variable $t = \pi - x$. On a: $dt = -dx$ et

$$\begin{aligned} J_\alpha &= \int_\pi^0 \ln(1 - 2\alpha \cos(\pi - x) + \alpha^2) (-dx) = \int_0^\pi \ln(1 + 2\alpha \cos(x) + \alpha^2) dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi \ln(1 - 2(-\alpha) \cos x + (-\alpha)^2) dx \end{aligned}$$

Donc $J_\alpha = J_{-\alpha}$.

c) On effectue l'intégration par parties: $u(t) = \ln(1 - 2\alpha \cos t + \alpha^2)$, $u'(t) = \frac{2\alpha \sin t}{1 - 2\alpha \cos t + \alpha^2}$
 $v'(t) = 1$, $v(t) = t$.

$$\begin{aligned} J_\alpha &= \left[t \ln(1 - 2\alpha \cos t + \alpha^2) \right]_0^\pi - 2\alpha \int_0^\pi \frac{t \sin t}{1 - 2\alpha \cos t + \alpha^2} dt \\ &= \pi \ln(1 + 2\alpha + \alpha^2) - 2\alpha I_\alpha \end{aligned}$$

Donc: $J_\alpha = 2\pi \ln |1 + \alpha| - 2\alpha I_\alpha$.

3-a) Soit $z \in \mathbb{C}$, $z^{2n} - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z^{2n} = 1 \Leftrightarrow z \in \mathcal{U}_{2n} \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \{0, 2n-1\}, z = e^{i \frac{k\pi}{n}}$

Donc l'équation $z^{2n} - 1 = 0$ admet $2n$ solutions distinctes qui sont:

$$z_k = e^{i \frac{k\pi}{n}}, \quad k \in \{0, 2n-1\}$$

b) $\beta_0 = e^{i0}$ et $\beta_n = e^{i\pi}$ donc $\boxed{\beta_0 = 1 \text{ et } \beta_n = -1.}$

c) Soit $k \in \mathbb{I}1, n-1\mathbb{I}$ on a : $-(n-1) \leq -k \leq -1$ donc : $n+1 \leq 2n-k \leq 2n-1$

Ainsi $\boxed{2n-k \in \mathbb{I}n+1, 2n-1\mathbb{I}}$

De plus $\overline{\beta_k} = e^{-i\frac{k\pi}{n}} = e^{2i\pi - i\frac{k\pi}{n}} = e^{i\frac{(2n-k)\pi}{n}}$

Donc $\boxed{\overline{\beta_k} = \beta_{2n-k}}$

d) Soit $z \in \mathbb{C}$,

$$\prod_{k=n+1}^{2n-1} (z - \beta_k) = \prod_{j=2n-k, j=1}^{n-1} (z - \beta_{2n-k}) = \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} (z - \overline{\beta_j})$$

Donc $\boxed{\prod_{k=n+1}^{2n-1} (z - \beta_k) = \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (z - \overline{\beta_k})}$

e) On a : $\alpha^{2n} - 1 = \prod_{k=0}^{2n-1} (\alpha - \beta_k)$ donc :

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^{2n} - 1 &= (\alpha - \beta_0) \left(\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (\alpha - \beta_k) \right) (\alpha - \beta_n) \left(\prod_{k=n+1}^{2n-1} (\alpha - \beta_k) \right) \\ &= (\alpha - 1)(\alpha + 1) \left(\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (\alpha - \beta_k) \right) \left(\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (\alpha - \overline{\beta_k}) \right) \text{ d'après 3. b et d.} \end{aligned}$$

Or $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 1\}$ donc :

$$\boxed{\frac{\alpha^{2n} - 1}{(\alpha - 1)(\alpha + 1)} = \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (\alpha - \beta_k)(\alpha - \overline{\beta_k})}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Or : } \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (\alpha - \beta_k)(\alpha - \overline{\beta_k}) &= \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (\alpha^2 - (\beta_k + \overline{\beta_k})\alpha + \beta_k \overline{\beta_k}) \\ &= \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (\alpha^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(\beta_k)\alpha + |\beta_k|^2) \end{aligned}$$

Donc $\boxed{\frac{\alpha^{2n} - 1}{(\alpha - 1)(\alpha + 1)} = \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (\alpha^2 - 2\cos(\frac{k\pi}{n})\alpha + 1)}$

b) Soit $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $\frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln(\alpha^2 - 2\alpha \cos(\frac{k\pi}{n}) + 1) = \frac{\pi}{n} \ln\left(\prod_{k=1}^n (\alpha^2 - 2\alpha \cos(\frac{k\pi}{n}) + 1)\right)$

Donc $\boxed{J_\alpha = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\pi}{n} \ln\left(\frac{\alpha^{2n} - 1}{(\alpha - 1)(\alpha + 1)}\right)}$

4-a) Si $\alpha \in]-1, 1[$, alors $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \alpha^{2n} = 0$ donc $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \ln\left(\frac{\alpha^{2n} - 1}{(\alpha - 1)(\alpha + 1)}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{-1}{(\alpha - 1)(\alpha + 1)}\right)$

et comme $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\pi}{n} = 0$, on a : $\boxed{J_\alpha = 0}$

b) Si $|\alpha| > 1$ alors $\frac{1}{\alpha} \in]-1, 1[$ donc $J_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} = 0$. De plus, d'après 2. a)

(5)

$$J_{\alpha} = J_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + 2\pi \ln |\alpha|.$$

Donc $J_{\alpha} = 2\pi \ln |\alpha|$

$$5 - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{t \sin t}{5 - 4 \cos t} dt = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{t \sin t}{1 - 2 \times 2 \cos t + 2^2} dt = I_2$$

Or $J_2 = 2\pi \ln 3 - 4 I_2$ et $J_2 = 2\pi \ln 2$

Donc $4 I_2 = 2\pi \ln 3 - 2\pi \ln 2$. Ainsi

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{t \sin t}{5 - 4 \cos t} dt = I_2 = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \left(\frac{3}{2} \right).$$

Problème 2:

1-a) $\beta_n = e^{2i\pi}$ donc $\beta_n = 1$ et $\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \beta_k = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} e^{\frac{2ik\pi}{n}} = 0$

b) $|S_n| = \left| \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} e^{\frac{2i\pi k^2}{n}} \right| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left| e^{\frac{2i\pi k^2}{n}} \right| = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} 1 = n$

Donc $|S_n| \leq n$.

2-a) $\beta_2 = e^{i\pi} = -1$

$S_2 = (-1)^0 + (-1)^1 = -1$ donc $S_2 = 0$ et $|S_2| = 0$

b) $\beta_3 = e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}}$

$S_3 = \left(e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}} \right)^0 + \left(e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}} \right)^1 + \left(e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}} \right)^4 = 1 + e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}} + e^{\frac{8i\pi}{3}} = 1 + 2e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}}$
 $= 1 + 2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$

donc $S_3 = i\sqrt{3}$ et $|S_3| = \sqrt{3}$

c) $\beta_4 = e^{\frac{i\pi}{2}} = i$

$S_4 = i^0 + i^1 + i^4 + i^9 = 1 + i + 1 + i$

Donc $S_4 = 2(1+i)$ et $|S_4| = 2\sqrt{2}$

3-a) $\beta_5 = e^{\frac{2i\pi}{5}}$

$S_5 = \beta_5^0 + \beta_5^1 + \beta_5^4 + \beta_5^9 + \beta_5^{16}$
 $= 1 + e^{\frac{2i\pi}{5}} + e^{\frac{8i\pi}{5}} + e^{\frac{18i\pi}{5}} + e^{\frac{32i\pi}{5}}$
 $= 1 + e^{\frac{2i\pi}{5}} + e^{-\frac{2i\pi}{5}} + e^{-\frac{2i\pi}{5}} + e^{\frac{2i\pi}{5}}$

Donc $S_5 = 1 + 2(e^{\frac{2i\pi}{5}} + e^{-\frac{2i\pi}{5}})$

(6)

Ainsi $S_5 = 1 + 4\cos\frac{2\pi}{5}$

b) On a: $\operatorname{Re}\left(\sum_{k=0}^4 \zeta_5^k\right) = 0$ donc $\sum_{k=0}^4 \operatorname{Re}\left(e^{\frac{2ik\pi}{5}}\right) = 0$

Ainsi $1 + \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{5}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{6\pi}{5}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{8\pi}{5}\right) = 0$

c) $\cos\left(\frac{6\pi}{5}\right) = \cos\left(2\pi - \frac{4\pi}{5}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{5}\right)$ et $\cos\left(\frac{8\pi}{5}\right) = \cos\left(2\pi - \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)$

donc $1 + 2\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) + 2\cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{5}\right) = 0$

d) On a donc $1 + 2\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) + 2 \cdot \left(2\cos^2\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) - 1\right) = 0$

Donc $4\cos^2\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) + 2\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) - 1 = 0$

Donc $\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)$ est solution de: $4x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$

e) le discriminant associé à $4x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$ est $\Delta = 20$, ses racines sont

$$\frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{20}}{8} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{4}$$

comme $0 \leq \frac{2\pi}{5} \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ alors $\cos\frac{2\pi}{5} > 0$ donc

$$\cos\frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}$$

f) On a donc $S_5 = 1 + 4\left(\frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}\right)$

donc $S_5 = \sqrt{5}$ et $|S_5| = \sqrt{5}$

4-a). $S_7 = 1 + \zeta_7 + \zeta_7^4 + \zeta_7^9 + \zeta_7^{16} + \zeta_7^{25} + \zeta_7^6$

Or $\zeta_7^7 = 1$ donc:

$$S_7 = 1 + \zeta_7 + \zeta_7^4 + \zeta_7^2 + \zeta_7^3 + \zeta_7^5 + \zeta_7$$

D'où $S_7 = 1 + 2(\zeta_7 + \zeta_7^2 + \zeta_7^4)$

$$\overline{S_7} = 1 + 2(\overline{\zeta_7} + \overline{\zeta_7^2} + \overline{\zeta_7^4})$$

Or $\overline{\zeta_7} = e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{7}} = e^{\frac{12\pi i}{7}} = \zeta_7^6$ donc:

$$\overline{S_7} = 1 + 2(\zeta_7^6 + \zeta_7^{12} + \zeta_7^{24})$$

Donc $\overline{S_7} = 1 + 2(\zeta_7^6 + \zeta_7^5 + \zeta_7^3)$

$$b) S_7 \cdot \overline{S_7} = (1 + 2(z_7 + z_7^2 + z_7^4)) (1 + 2(z_7^3 + z_7^5 + z_7^6)) \quad (7)$$

$$= 1 + 2(z_7 + z_7^2 + z_7^4 + z_7^3 + z_7^5 + z_7^6) + 4(z_7 + z_7^2 + z_7^4)(z_7^3 + z_7^5 + z_7^6)$$

On: $\sum_{k=0}^6 z_7^k = 0$ donc $\sum_{k=1}^6 z_7^k = -1$, ainsi:

$$S_7 \cdot \overline{S_7} = 1 - 2 + 4(z_7^4 + z_7^6 + z_7^7 + z_7^5 + z_7^7 + z_7^8 + z_7^7 + z_7^9 + z_7^{10})$$

$$= -1 + 4(z_7^4 + z_7^6 + 1 + z_7^5 + 1 + z_7 + 1 + z_7^2 + z_7^3)$$

$$= -1 + 4(2 + 0)$$

Donc $\boxed{S_7 \cdot \overline{S_7} = 7}$

c) On a: $|S_7|^2 = 7$ donc $\boxed{|S_7| = \sqrt{7}}$

5-a) $\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} z_n^{kj} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (z_n^j)^k$

On a: $z_n^j = 1 \Leftrightarrow e^{\frac{2\pi i j}{n}} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2\pi j}{n} \equiv 0 [2\pi] \Leftrightarrow j \equiv 0 [n] \Leftrightarrow n | j$

Donc: $\bullet$ si $n | j$, $\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} z_n^{kj} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} 1 = n$

$\bullet$ si $n \nmid j$, $\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} z_n^{kj} = \frac{1 - (z_n^j)^n}{1 - z_n^j} = \frac{1 - e^{2\pi i j}}{1 - z_n^j} = 0$

Donc: $\boxed{\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} z_n^{kj} = \begin{cases} n & \text{si } n | j \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}}$

b) $|S_n|^2 = S_n \cdot \overline{S_n} = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} z_n^{k^2} \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} z_n^{-j^2} \right)$

Donc $\boxed{|S_n|^2 = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} z_n^{k^2 - j^2}}$

c) i) $\sum_{k=l+1}^{l+n} \frac{-2kj + k^2}{z_n^{kj + k^2}} - \sum_{k=l}^{l+n-1} \frac{-2kj + k^2}{z_n^{kj + k^2}}$

$$= \left(\sum_{k=l+1}^{l+n-1} \frac{-2kj + k^2}{z_n^{kj + k^2}} + \frac{-2(l+n)j + (l+n)^2}{z_n^{(l+n)j + (l+n)^2}} \right) - \left(\sum_{k=l+1}^{l+n-1} \frac{-2kj + k^2}{z_n^{kj + k^2}} + \frac{-2lj + l^2}{z_n^{lj + l^2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{-2lj + l^2}{z_n^{lj + l^2}} - \frac{-2mj + 2ml + m^2}{z_n^{mj + 2ml + m^2}} - \frac{-2lj + l^2}{z_n^{lj + l^2}}$$

$$= \frac{-2lj + l^2}{z_n^{lj + l^2}} \left(\left(\frac{m}{z_n} \right)^{-2j + 2l + m} - 1 \right) = \frac{-2lj + l^2}{z_n^{lj + l^2}} (1 - 1)$$

Donc: $\boxed{\sum_{k=l+1}^{l+n} \frac{-2kj + k^2}{z_n^{kj + k^2}} - \sum_{k=l}^{l+n-1} \frac{-2kj + k^2}{z_n^{kj + k^2}} = 0}$

ii) Pons: $\forall l \in \mathbb{Z}, u_l = \sum_{k=l}^{l+m-1} \frac{-2kj+k^2}{3n}$

8

D'après la question précédente: $\forall l \in \mathbb{Z}, u_{l+1} = u_l$.

Donc $(u_l)_{l \in \mathbb{Z}}$ est constante.

Ainsi: $\forall l \in \mathbb{Z}, u_l = u_0$.

Donc: $\boxed{\forall l \in \mathbb{Z}, \sum_{k=l}^{l+m-1} \frac{-2kj+k^2}{3n} = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{-2kj+k^2}{3n}}$

d) $|S_m|^2 = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{k^2 - j^2}{3n} = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \sum_{k=j}^{m-1} \frac{(k-j)^2 - j^2}{3n}$
 $= \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \sum_{k=j}^{m-1} \frac{k^2 - 2kj}{3n}$

Donc $\boxed{|S_m|^2 = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{-2kj+k^2}{3n}}$ d'après la parité $k=j$.

e) $|S_m|^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{k^2}{3n} \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \frac{-2kj}{3n}$

Or, d'après S-a) $\sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \frac{-2kj}{3n} = \begin{cases} m & \text{si } m|-2k \\ 0 & \text{sinon.} \end{cases}$

De plus $k \in [0, m-1]$ donc $2k \in [0, 2m-2]$, ainsi $m|-2k \Leftrightarrow k=0$ ou $-2k=m$
 Or m est impair donc $m|-2k \Leftrightarrow k=0$

Donc $|S_m|^2 = \frac{0^2}{3n} \cdot m = m$.

Ainsi $\boxed{|S_m| = \sqrt{m}}$

f) Remarque $|S_m|^2 = \frac{0^2}{3n} \cdot m + \frac{(\frac{m}{2})^2}{3n} \cdot m = m \left(1 + e^{\frac{2i\pi \cdot \frac{m}{2} \cdot \frac{m}{2}}{n}} \right) = m \left(1 + e^{i\pi \frac{m}{2}} \right)$
 $= m \left(1 + (-1)^{\frac{m}{2}} \right)$

Donc $\boxed{|S_m| = \sqrt{m} \cdot \sqrt{1 + (-1)^{\frac{m}{2}}} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{2n} & \text{si } \frac{n}{2} \text{ pair} \\ 0 & \text{si } \frac{n}{2} \text{ impair.} \end{cases}}$