

CHAPITRE 32

TD

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Exercice 1

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{n=k}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k!} &\stackrel{\Delta!}{=} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{n=0}^k \frac{1}{k!} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{k+1}{k!} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(k-1)!} + \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \\ &= 2e\end{aligned}$$

On pose

$$I = \{(n, k) \in \mathbb{N}^2 \mid k \geq n\} \quad \text{et} \quad \forall (n, k) \in I, u_{n,k} = \frac{1}{k!}.$$

D'où

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{n=k}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k!} = \sum_{(n,k) \in I} u_{n,k}.$$

On pose $I = \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} I_k$ où $I_k = \{(n, k) \in \mathbb{N}^2 \mid n \leq k\}$.

D'après le théorème de sommation par paquets,

$$\sum_{(n,k) \in I} u_{n,k} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{(n,k) \in I_k} u_{n,k} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{n=0}^k \frac{1}{k!}.$$

Exercice 4

1.

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{(p,q) \in (\mathbb{N}^*)^2} \frac{1}{p^2 q^2} &= \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{p^2} \sum_{q=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{q^2} \\ &= \frac{\pi^4}{36}\end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{\substack{(p,q) \in (\mathbb{N}^*)^2 \\ p|q}} \frac{1}{p^2 q^2} &= \sum_{p=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{\substack{q \in \mathbb{N}^* \\ p|q}} \frac{1}{p^2 q^2} \\ &= \sum_{p=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{p^2 (pk)^2} \\ &= \sum_{p=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{p^4} \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \\ &= \zeta(4) \times \zeta(2) \\ &= \frac{\pi^4}{90} \times \frac{\pi^2}{6} \\ &= \frac{\pi^6}{540}.\end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{(p,q) \in (\mathbb{N}^*)^2} \frac{1}{p^2 q^2} &= \sum_{d \in \mathbb{N}^*} \sum_{\substack{(p,q) \in \mathbb{N}^* \\ p \wedge q = d}} \frac{1}{p^2 q^2} \\ &= \sum_{d \in \mathbb{N}^*} \sum_{\substack{(p',q') \in (\mathbb{N}^*)^2 \\ p' \wedge q' = 1}} \frac{1}{(dp')^2 (dq')^2} \\ &= \left(\sum_{d=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{d^4} \right) \left(\sum_{p' \wedge q' = 1} \frac{1}{p'^2 q'^2} \right)\end{aligned}$$

On en déduit que

$$\sum_{p \wedge q = 1} \frac{1}{p^2 q^2} = \frac{\frac{\pi^4}{36}}{\frac{\pi^4}{90}} = \frac{90}{36} = \frac{5}{2}.$$

Exercice 2

On pose

$$I = \{(p, q) \in (\mathbb{N}^*)^2 \mid p \geq q\} \text{ et } \forall (p, q) \in I, u_{p,q} = \frac{(-1)^p}{q^3}.$$

$$\forall (p, q) \in I, |u_{p,q}| = \frac{1}{q^3}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{(p,q) \in I} |u_{p,q}| &= \sum_{p=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{q=p}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{q^3} \\
&= \sum_{q=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{p=1}^q \frac{1}{q^3} \\
&= \sum_{q=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{q^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} < +\infty
\end{aligned}$$

Donc $(u_{p,q})_{(p,q) \in I}$ est sommable.

Donc,

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{q=p}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^p}{q^3} &= \sum_{q=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{p=1}^q \frac{(-1)^p}{q^3} \\
&= \sum_{q=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{q^3} \underbrace{\sum_{p=1}^q (-1)^p}_{= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } q \text{ pair} \\ -1 & \text{si } q \text{ impair.} \end{cases}} \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} -\frac{1}{(2k+1)^3}
\end{aligned}$$

Or,

$$\zeta(3) = \sum_{p=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{p^3} = \sum_{\substack{p \in \mathbb{N}^* \\ p \text{ pair}}} \frac{1}{p^3} + \sum_{\substack{p \in \mathbb{N}^* \\ p \text{ impair}}} \frac{1}{p^3}$$

et

$$\sum_{\substack{p \in \mathbb{N}^* \\ p \text{ pair}}} \frac{1}{p^3} = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(2k)^3} = \frac{1}{8} \zeta(3).$$

On en déduit que

$$\sum_{p=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{q=p}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^p}{q^3} = -\frac{7}{8} \zeta(3).$$