

Correction Automne 03

Calcul algébrique

Solution de l'exercice 1

1. Posons $\tilde{k} = n - k$. Alors,

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_n &= \sum_{k=0}^n \cos^2 \left(\frac{k\pi}{2n} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^n \cos^2 \left(\frac{(n-k)\pi}{2n} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^n \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{k\pi}{2n} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\sin \left(\frac{k\pi}{2n} \right) \right)^2 \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^n \left(1 - \cos^2 \left(\frac{k\pi}{2n} \right) \right) \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^n 1 - \sum_{k=0}^n \cos^2 \left(\frac{k\pi}{2n} \right) \\
 &= n + 1 - S_n.
 \end{aligned}$$

Ainsi, $2S_n = n + 1$. Conclusion,

$$S_n = \frac{n+1}{2}.$$

2. Pour tout $k \in \llbracket 0; n \rrbracket$, on a

$$\cos^2 \left(\frac{k\pi}{2n} \right) = \frac{1 + \cos \left(\frac{k\pi}{n} \right)}{2}$$

Ainsi,

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_n &= \sum_{k=0}^n \cos^2 \left(\frac{k\pi}{2n} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1 + \cos \left(\frac{k\pi}{n} \right)}{2} \\
 &= \frac{n+1}{2} + \sum_{k=0}^n \operatorname{Re} \left(e^{i \frac{k\pi}{n}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{n+1}{2} + \operatorname{Re} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n e^{i \frac{k\pi}{n}} \right) \quad \text{par la } \mathbb{R}\text{-linéarité de la partie réelle}
 \end{aligned}$$

On reconnaît alors une somme géométrique de raison $q = e^{i \frac{\pi}{n}} \neq 1$ car $n \geq 1$ et donc $\frac{\pi}{n} \in]0; 2\pi[$. Par

suite,

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_n &= \frac{n+1}{2} + \operatorname{Re} \left(1 \times \frac{1 - e^{i\frac{\pi(n+1)}{n}}}{1 - e^{i\frac{\pi}{n}}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{n+1}{2} + \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{e^{i\frac{(n+1)\pi}{2n}}}{e^{i\frac{\pi}{2n}}} \times \frac{e^{-i\frac{(n+1)\pi}{2n}} - e^{i\frac{(n+1)\pi}{2n}}}{e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2n}} - e^{i\frac{\pi}{2n}}} \right) && \text{par factorisation par l'angle moitié} \\
 &= \frac{n+1}{2} + \operatorname{Re} \left(e^{i\frac{n\pi}{2n}} \times \frac{-2i \sin \left(\frac{(n+1)\pi}{2n} \right)}{-2i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2n} \right)} \right) \\
 &= \frac{n+1}{2} + \frac{\sin \left(\frac{(n+1)\pi}{2n} \right)}{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2n} \right)} \operatorname{Re} \left(e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{n+1}{2} + \frac{\sin \left(\frac{(n+1)\pi}{2n} \right)}{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2n} \right)} \underbrace{\operatorname{Re}(i)}_{=0} \\
 &= \frac{n+1}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Conclusion, on retrouve bien que

$$S_n = \frac{n+1}{2}.$$