

Exercice 36:

$$u_0 > 0 \text{ et } \forall n \in \mathbb{N} : u_{n+1} = \sqrt{\sum_{k=0}^n u_k}$$

(a) $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, u_n > 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} u_k + u_n &= u_n^2 + u_n > u_n^2 \\ &= u_{n+1}^2 \end{aligned}$$

done $u_{n+1} \geq u_n \Rightarrow (u_n)$ croissant

done (u_n) admet une limite par TLM

on suppose $l \in \mathbb{R}$

$$l^2 = l^2 + l \Rightarrow l = 0$$

absurde

$$\text{done } \boxed{u_n \rightarrow +\infty}$$

(b) Soit $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$u_{n+1}^\beta = u_n^\beta \left(1 - \frac{1}{u_n} \right)^{\beta/2}$$

$$= u_n^\beta \left(1 + \frac{\beta}{2u_n} + o\left(\frac{1}{u_n}\right) \right)$$

$$\text{done : } u_{n+1}^\beta - u_n^\beta = \frac{\beta}{2u_n^{1-\beta}} + o\left(\frac{1}{u_n^{1-\beta}}\right)$$

pour $\beta = 1$:

$$u_{n+1} - u_n = \frac{1}{2} + o(1)$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum u_{n+1} - u_n = \frac{1}{2} + o(1)$$

$$\text{done } \boxed{u_n \sim \frac{n}{2}}$$