

(1)

I 1°. $D^2 a_n$.
 $D^k a_n =$

2°. a) $D f_{n,k} = k f_{n+1,k-1}$

$$I_0 f_{n,k} = \frac{1}{k+1} \cdot f_{n,k+1}$$

b) $D g_{n,r} = r^n \cdot (r-1) = (r-1) \cdot g_{n,r}$

$$I_0 g_{n,r} = \frac{1}{r-1} (r^{n+1} - 1) = \frac{1}{r-1} (g_{n+1,r} - 1)$$

$$r = e^{i\theta} \cdot I_0 g_{n,r} = e^{in\theta/2} \cdot \frac{\sin(n+1)\theta/2}{\sin \theta/2}$$

$$I_0 c_{n,\theta} = \frac{\cos(n\theta/2) \sin(n+1)\theta/2}{\sin \theta/2} \Rightarrow I_0 c_{n,\theta}^{-1/2} = \frac{\sin(n+1/2)\theta}{2 \sin \theta/2}$$

II

1°. a) $Da_n = 0 \Leftrightarrow a_n = c$

$$Da_n = f_{n,k} \Leftrightarrow a_n = \frac{1}{k+1} f_{n,k+1} + c$$

$$Da_n = g_{n,r} \Leftrightarrow a_n = \frac{1}{r-1} g_{n+1,r} + c$$

$$Da_n = b_n \Leftrightarrow a_n = I_0 b_{n-1} + c$$

b) $a_{n+1} = 2a_n^2 - 1 : a_n = \cos(2^n \theta)$

2°. a)

b) i) $Da_n = 0 : a_n = \frac{\beta}{1-\alpha}$

ii) $a_n = d^n \cdot a_0$; iii) $a_n - \frac{\beta}{1-\alpha} = d^n (a_0 - \frac{\beta}{1-\alpha})$

3°. a) $a_n = a_1 \cdot S_n$

b) $Db_n = \frac{a_{n+1}}{S_{n+1}} - \frac{a_n}{S_n} = \frac{q(n)}{S_{n+1}} \Rightarrow b_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{q(k)}{S_{k+1}} + a_1$
 d'où a_n .

c) i) $a_{n+1} = n a_n / (n+1) + n \Rightarrow a_n = a_1 / n + \frac{1}{3} (n^2 - 1)$

ii) $a_1 = -1/6 \cdot a_n = -\frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)}$