

Ex. 3.3.

47

Prop: pour $(a, b) \in \mathbb{C}^2$ et $n \in \mathbb{N}$, on a

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k}$$

avec $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$

De même, pour $(P, Q) \in \mathbb{K}[X]^2$ et $n \in \mathbb{N}$, on a

$$(P+Q)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} P^k Q^{n-k}$$

(i). On a, pour $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$,

$$P_n = (X+1)^n - (X-1)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} X^k - \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} X^k (-1)^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} X^k (1 - (-1)^{n-k})$$

$$= \binom{n}{n} X^n (1 - (-1)^{n-n}) + \binom{n}{n-1} X^{n-1} (1 - (-1)^{n-(n-1)}) + R_n$$

où $\deg R_n < n-1$.

$$= 0 + \frac{n X^{n-1} \times 2}{\text{terme dominant de } P_n} + R_n$$

et $\deg P_n = n-1$.

On a:

$$Q_n = (X+1)^{2n} - (X^2+1)^n = \sum_{k=0}^{2n} \binom{2n}{k} X^k - \sum_{\ell=0}^n \binom{n}{\ell} (X^2)^\ell$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{2n} \binom{2n}{k} X^k - \sum_{\ell=0}^n \binom{n}{\ell} X^{2\ell}$$

(ici on n'a que des puissances paires.)

Dne

$$Q_n = \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \text{ pair}}}^{2n} \binom{2n}{k} X^k + \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \text{ impair}}}^{2n} \binom{2n}{k} X^k - \sum_{l=0}^n \binom{n}{l} X^{2l}$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^n \binom{2n}{2l} X^{2l} + \sum_{l=0}^{n-1} \binom{2n}{2l+1} X^{2l+1} - \sum_{l=0}^n \binom{n}{l} X^{2l}$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^n \left(\binom{2n}{2l} - \binom{n}{l} \right) X^{2l} + \sum_{l=0}^{n-1} \binom{2n}{2l+1} X^{2l+1}$$

$$= \left(\binom{2n}{2n} - \binom{n}{n} \right) X^{2n} + S_n + \binom{2n}{2n-1} X^{2n-1}$$

ou $\deg S_n < 2n-1$.

$$= 0 + S_n + \frac{2n X^{2n-1}}{\text{terme dominant de } Q_n}$$

et $\deg Q_n = 2n-1$.

Division euclidienne : cours. 1

Pour $(A; B) \in \mathbb{K}[X] \times (\mathbb{K}[X] \setminus \{0\})$, il existe un unique $(Q; R) \in \mathbb{K}[X]^2$ tq.

$$\begin{cases} A = BQ + R \\ \text{et} \\ \deg R < \deg B \end{cases}$$

c'est la division euclidienne de A par B; Q est le quotient et R est le reste.

Rq. : si $\deg A < \deg B$ alors $A = 0 \cdot B + A$ est la division eucl. de A par B.
 ↑ quotient ↑ reste.

Exemples :

$$\begin{array}{r} X + \pi \\ \hline X + \pi \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{r} X^2 - 1 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{quotient} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{reste} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} X + \pi \\ \hline -(X - \pi) \\ \hline 2\pi \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{r} X - \pi \\ \hline 1 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{quotient} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{reste} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} X^2 + i \\ \hline -(X^2 + ix) \\ \hline -ix + i \\ \hline -(-ix + 1) \\ \hline i - 1 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{r} ix - 1 \\ \hline -ix - 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{quotient} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{reste} \end{array}$$

Rq. : c'est similaire à la division euclidienne dans \mathbb{N} :

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{r} 17 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{quotient} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{reste} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ \hline -14 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{r} 17 \\ \hline 2 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{quotient} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{reste} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20'33 \\ \hline -20 \\ \hline 033 \\ \hline -30 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \hline 406 \\ \hline \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{quotient} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{reste} \end{array}$$

EX. 3.10.

$$\begin{array}{r} X^3 + 3X^2 + 2X - 1 \\ \hline -(X^3 - X^2 - X) \\ \hline 4X^2 + 3X - 1 \\ \hline -(4X^2 - 4X - 4) \\ \hline 7X + 3 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{r} X^2 - X - 1 \\ \hline X + 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{reste} \\ \leftarrow \text{quotient} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} X^4 - X^3 + X - 2 \\ \hline -(X^4 - 2X^3 + 4X^2) \\ \hline X^3 - 4X^2 + X - 2 \\ \hline -(X^3 - 2X^2 + 4X) \\ \hline -2X^2 - 3X - 2 \\ \hline -(-2X^2 + 4X - 8) \\ \hline -7X + 6 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{r} X^2 - 2X + 4 \\ \hline X^2 + X - 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{reste} \\ \leftarrow \text{quotient} \end{array}$$

EX. 3.5. : Pour $n \in \mathbb{N}$, on a $P_n \in \mathbb{R}[X]$ et

$$\deg P_n = n \times \deg(X - n) = n.$$

Par le cours, la famille $(P_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ est une base de $\mathbb{R}[X]$.

