

$$\textcircled{6} \quad u_n = (-1)^n \frac{2^n (\sin \alpha)^{2n}}{n^\beta} \quad (\text{sans la série entière}) \quad \textcircled{12}$$

On commence par CVA =

$$|u_n| = \frac{|2 \sin^2 \alpha|^n}{n^\beta} = \frac{(2 \sin^2 \alpha)^n}{n^\beta}$$

Cauchy = $\sqrt[n]{|u_n|} = \frac{2 \sin^2 \alpha}{n^{\beta/n}} = \frac{2 \sin^2 \alpha}{e^{\beta \frac{\ln(n)}{n}}} \xrightarrow{CC} 2 \sin^2 \alpha$

⊗ Si $2 \sin^2 \alpha < 1$, $\sum |u_n|$ CV d'où (CVA)
 $\sum u_n$ CV

⊗ Si $2 \sin^2 \alpha > 1$, $|u_n| \rightarrow +\infty$, dmc $u_n \not\rightarrow 0$
 $\sum u_n$ DV

⊗ Reste $2 \sin^2 \alpha = 1$

$$u_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n^\beta} \quad \left(\sum u_n = \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n^\beta} \right) \text{ série alternée}$$

$$\sum u_n \text{ CV} \Leftrightarrow \beta > 0$$