

1/ Démontrer que : $\tan(a+b) = \frac{\tan(a) + \tan(b)}{1 - \tan(a)\tan(b)}$

$$\tan(a+b) = \frac{\sin(a+b)}{\cos(a+b)} = \frac{\sin(a)\cos(b) + \sin(b)\cos(a)}{\cos(a)\cos(b) - \sin(a)\sin(b)} = \frac{\cos(a)\cos(b)}{\cos(a)\cos(b)} \times \left(\frac{\tan(a) + \tan(b)}{1 - \frac{\sin(a)\sin(b)}{\cos(a)\cos(b)}} \right)$$

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2/ En déduire que : $\arctan(a) - \arctan(b) = \arctan\left(\frac{a-b}{1+ab}\right)$ avec $ab \neq -1$

Pour a et $b \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[$:

$$\tan(\arctan(a) - \arctan(b)) = \frac{a-b}{1+ab} \text{ donc } \arctan(a) - \arctan(b) = \arctan\left(\frac{a-b}{1+ab}\right)$$

3/ Calculer : $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \arctan\left(\frac{1}{k^2+k+1}\right)$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \arctan\left(\frac{1}{k^2+k+1}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^n \arctan\left(\frac{k+1-k}{1+k(k+1)}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^n (\arctan(k+1) - \arctan(k)) = \arctan(n+1) - \arctan(0)$$

$$\arctan(0) = 0 \text{ et } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \arctan(n+1) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

donc :

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \arctan\left(\frac{1}{k^2+k+1}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$