

Dev. (26) - Formule de Stirling

- Leçons 223 Suites numériques
 224 Ex. de div. asymptotiques
 236 Ex. de calculs d'intégrales

Ref: Gourdon

Thm: $n! \sim \sqrt{2\pi n} n^n e^{-n}$

Considérons $u_n = \frac{n^n e^{-n} \sqrt{n}}{n!}$, def. pour $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$,

et $v_n = \log\left(\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}\right)$.

$$v_n = \log\left(\frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{n^n} \times \frac{e^{-n-1}}{e^{-n}} \times \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n}} \times \frac{n!}{(n+1)!}\right) = \log\left(\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^{n+1/2} \times \frac{1}{e}\right) = -1 + \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$= -1 + \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{2n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right)\right) = -1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{2n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) = o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right),$$

donc $\sum_n v_n$ converge, or $\sum_{n=1}^N v_n = \log u_{N+1} - \log u_1$, $(\log u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$ converge,

et $u_n \rightarrow L = e^{\lim(\log u_n)}$.

Reste à calculer L.

On utilise les intégrales de Wallis: $W_n = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n(x) dx$.

$$\forall n \geq 2, W_n = \left[-\sin^{n-1}(x) \cos(x)\right]_0^{\pi/2} + (n-1) \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{n-2}(x) \cos^2(x) dx$$

$$= (n-1)(W_{n-2} - W_n) \text{ d'où } W_n = \frac{n-1}{n} W_{n-2},$$

or $W_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ et $W_1 = 1$, donc $W_{2n} = \frac{(2n-1)(2n-3)\dots 1}{(2n)(2n-2)\dots 2} \times \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$W_{2n+1} = \frac{(2n)(2n-2)\dots 2}{(2n+1)(2n-1)\dots 1}$$

En outre, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, \forall x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, $0 \leq \sin^{2n+1}(x) \leq \sin^{2n}(x) \leq \sin^{2n-1}(x) \leq 1$,

d'où en intégrant: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, W_{2n+1} \leq W_{2n} \leq W_{2n-1}$ d'où $1 \leq \frac{W_{2n}}{W_{2n+1}} \leq \frac{W_{2n-1}}{W_{2n+1}} = \frac{2n+1}{2n}$

d'où $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{W_{2n}}{W_{2n+1}} = 1$, soit $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n+1) \left[\frac{(2n-1)\dots 1}{(2n)\dots 2} \right]^2 \times \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$

d'où $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left[\frac{(2n-1)\dots 1}{(2n)\dots 2} \right]^2 = \frac{1}{\pi}$

et $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{(2n)\dots 2}{(2n-1)\dots 1} \right]^2 = \pi$ (formule de Wallis)

$$\text{Also } \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{(2n) \dots 2}{(2n-1) \dots 1} \right]^2 = \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{((2n+1)(2n+2) \dots (2n+n))^2}{(2n)!} \right]^2 = \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{2^{2n} n!}{(2n)!} \right]^2 \sim$$

$$\underset{+\infty}{\sim} \frac{2^{4n}}{n} \cdot \frac{k^4 n^{4n+2} e^{-4n}}{k^2 (2n)^{4n+1} e^{-4n}} = \frac{k^2}{2}, \quad \text{d'où } k = \sqrt{2\pi}.$$

□