

Calcul des $J(2k)$

Soit $f: z \mapsto \frac{z}{e^z - 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} b_n \frac{z^n}{n!}$ au voisinage de 0

Thm: $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $J(2k) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2k}} = (-1)^{k-1} \frac{(2\pi)^{2k}}{2(2k)!} b_{2k}$.

Soit $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus 2i\pi\mathbb{Z}$. Posons $\varphi: x \mapsto e^{\frac{z}{2\pi}x}$ sur $]-\pi, \pi]$, 2π -périodique sur \mathbb{R} .

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, c_n(\varphi) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\frac{z}{2\pi}x} e^{-inx} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\frac{z}{2\pi} - in} \left[e^{\frac{z}{2\pi}x} e^{-inx} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} \\ = \frac{(-1)^n}{z - 2i\pi n} \left(e^{z/2} - e^{-z/2} \right)$$

Puisque $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}_p^1(\mathbb{R})$, le thm de Dirichlet assure:

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \frac{1}{2} (\varphi(x^+) + \varphi(x^-)) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_n(\varphi) e^{inx}$$

$$\text{Pour } x = \pi, \frac{e^{-z/2} + e^{z/2}}{2} = \left(e^{z/2} - e^{-z/2} \right) \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{z + 2i\pi n}{z^2 + 4\pi^2 n^2}$$

$$\text{donc } \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^z + 1}{e^z - 1} = \frac{1}{z} + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{z}{z^2 + 4\pi^2 n^2}$$

$$\text{Or } \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^z + 1}{e^z - 1} = \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{e^z - 1} \text{ donc } f(z) = \frac{z}{e^z - 1} = 1 - \frac{z}{2} + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{z^2}{z^2 + 4\pi^2 n^2}$$

$$\text{D'autre part, si } z \in \mathcal{D}(0, 2\pi), \frac{z^2}{z^2 + 4\pi^2 n^2} = \frac{z^2}{4\pi^2 n^2} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \left(\frac{z^2}{4\pi^2 n^2} \right)^k = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \left(\frac{z}{2\pi n} \right)^{2k}$$

Posons $u_{n,k} = (-1)^{k+1} \left(\frac{z}{2\pi n} \right)^{2k}$. Par Fubini-Tonelli:

$$\sum_{(k,n) \in (\mathbb{N}^*)^2} |u_{n,k}| = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{|z|}{2\pi n} \right)^{2k} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{|z|^2}{(2\pi n)^2 - |z|^2} < \infty$$

$$\text{Donc par Fubini, si } z \neq 0, f(z) = 1 - \frac{z}{2} + 2 \sum_{(k,n) \in (\mathbb{N}^*)^2} u_{n,k} = 1 - \frac{z}{2} + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{(2\pi)^{2k}} J(2k) z^{2k}$$

$$\text{Toujours vrai pour } z=0: f(z) = 1 - \frac{z}{2} + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} J(2k)}{(2\pi)^{2k}} z^{2k}$$

$$\text{Par unicité du DSE, } \forall k \in \mathbb{N}^*, \frac{b_{2k}}{(2k)!} = 2 \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{(2\pi)^{2k}} J(2k) \text{ i.e. } J(2k) = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{(2\pi)^{2k}}{2(2k)!} b_{2k}$$

Fact: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, b_n = \frac{-1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n+1}{k} b_k \in \mathbb{Q}$.

$$\forall z \in \mathbb{C}, f(z)(e^z - 1) = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{b_n}{n!} z^n \right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{z^k}{k!} \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{b_k}{k!} \frac{1}{(n-k)!} \right) z^n$$

$$\text{Par unicité du DSE, } \forall n \geq 2, \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{k} b_k = 0 \text{ i.e. } b_{n-1} = \frac{-1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \binom{n}{k} b_k$$