

Exercice 9.

Démontrer que pour tout entier n , le nombre $n^3 - n$ est un multiple de 6.

Brouillon:

$$n^3 - n = 6k$$

$$n^3 - n = n(n^2 - 1) = n(n-1)(n+1)$$

$$6 = 2 \times 3$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2 \mid n(n-1)(n+1) \\ 3 \mid n(n-1)(n+1) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 6 \mid n(n-1)(n+1)$$

$$n^3 - n = n(n-1)(n+1)$$

① $\forall n \quad 2 \mid n(n-1)(n+1)$

1^{er} cas: Si n pair

il existe $n' \in \mathbb{Z}$, $n = 2n'$

$$n(n-1)(n+1) = 2n'(2n'-1)(2n'+1) = 2(n'(2n'-1)(2n'+1))$$

donc $2 \mid n(n-1)(n+1)$

2^{ème} cas: n impair.

il existe $n' \in \mathbb{Z}$, $n = 2n'+1$

$$n(n-1)(n+1) = (2n'+1)(2n')(2n'+2)$$

$$= (2n'+1)(2n'+2)(2n') = 2(2n'+1)(2n'+2)(n')$$

donc $2 \mid n(n-1)(n+1)$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} 5 \times 3 \times 2 \\ = 2(5 \times 3) \\ = (2 \times 5) \times 3 \end{array}}$$

② Montrons que $3 \mid n(n+1)(n-1)$

1^{er} cas: $n = 3k$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$n(n+1)(n-1) = 3k(3k+1)(3k-1) = 3(k(3k+1)(3k-1))$$

donc $3 \mid n(n+1)(n-1)$

2^{ème} cas: $n = 3k+1$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$n(n+1)(n-1) = (3k+1)(3k+2)(3k) = (3k+1)(3k+2)3k$$

$$= 3(3k+1)(3k+2)k \text{ donc } 3 \mid n(n+1)(n-1)$$

3^{ème} cas: $n = 3k+2$

$$n(n+1)(n-1) = (3k+2)(3k+3)(3k+1) = (3k+2)(3k+3)(3k+1)$$

$$= (3k+2)3(k+1)(3k+1)$$

$$= 3(3k+2)(k+1)(3k+1)$$

donc $3 \mid n(n+1)(n-1)$

et $2 \mid n(n+1)(n-1)$

$3 \mid n(n+1)(n-1)$

donc $6 \mid n(n+1)(n-1)$