

Probabilité que deux nb soient premiers entre eux.

$n \geq 1$ .  $r_n$  la proba pour que deux entres choisis aléatoirement ds  $\llbracket 1, n \rrbracket^2$  soient p. e. e.  
Alors  $r_n = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{d=1}^n \mu(d) E \left( \frac{n}{d} \right)^2$ .

De plus,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r_n = \frac{6}{\pi^2}$ .

1. On définit  $A_n = \{(a,b) \in \llbracket 1, n \rrbracket^2 \mid \text{pgcd}(a,b) = 1\}$ .

$r_n = \frac{\#A_n}{n^2}$ .

On note  $p_1, \dots, p_k$  les nb premiers  $\leq n$ , et  $U_i$  l'ens des couples  $(a,b) \in \llbracket 1, n \rrbracket^2$  tq  $p_i \mid a, p_i \mid b$ .

Alors  $A_n = \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^k U_i \right)^c$ .

Formule du crible:  $\left| \bigcup_{i=1}^k U_i \right| = \sum_{I \subseteq \llbracket 1, k \rrbracket} (-1)^{|I|+1} \left| \bigcap_{i \in I} U_i \right|$ .

$\left| \bigcap_{i \in I} U_i \right| = \left| \{(a,b) \in \llbracket 1, n \rrbracket^2 \mid p_i \mid a \text{ et } p_i \mid b \forall i \in I\} \right|$   
 $= \left| \{(a,b) \in \llbracket 1, n \rrbracket^2 \mid \prod_{i \in I} p_i \mid a \text{ et } \prod_{i \in I} p_i \mid b\} \right|$   
 $= \left| \{a \in \llbracket 1, n \rrbracket \mid \prod_{i \in I} p_i \mid a\} \right| \times \left| \{b \in \llbracket 1, n \rrbracket \mid \prod_{i \in I} p_i \mid b\} \right| = E \left( \frac{n}{\prod_{i \in I} p_i} \right)^2$ .

Donc  $\left| \bigcup_{i=1}^k U_i \right| = \sum_{I \subseteq \llbracket 1, k \rrbracket} (-1)^{|I|+1} E \left( \frac{n}{\prod_{i \in I} p_i} \right)^2 = \sum_{\substack{I \subseteq \llbracket 1, k \rrbracket \\ \prod_{i \in I} p_i \leq n}} \mu \left( \prod_{i \in I} p_i \right) E \left( \frac{n}{\prod_{i \in I} p_i} \right)^2$   
 $= -\mu \left( \prod_{i \in I} p_i \right) = 0 \text{ si } \prod_{i \in I} p_i > n$

$= -\sum_{\substack{I \subseteq \llbracket 1, k \rrbracket \\ \prod_{i \in I} p_i \leq n}} \mu \left( \prod_{i \in I} p_i \right) E \left( \frac{n}{\prod_{i \in I} p_i} \right)^2 - \sum_{\substack{I \subseteq \llbracket 1, k \rrbracket \\ \prod_{i \in I} p_i > n}} \mu \left( \prod_{i \in I} p_i \right) E \left( \frac{n}{\prod_{i \in I} p_i} \right)^2$   
 $= 0$

$= -\sum_{d=2}^n \mu(d) E \left( \frac{n}{d} \right)^2$ .  $\#A_n = n^2 - \left| \bigcup_{i=1}^k U_i \right| = \mu(1) E \left( \frac{n}{1} \right)^2 + \sum_{d=2}^n \mu(d) E \left( \frac{n}{d} \right)^2$   
 $\#A_n = \sum_{d=1}^n \mu(d) E \left( \frac{n}{d} \right)^2$

2. Lemme:  $\sum_{d|n} \mu(d) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } n=1 \\ 0 & \text{si } n \geq 2 \end{cases}$

Dém: On note  $S(n) = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d)$ .

•  $S(1) = \mu(1) = 1$ .

•  $n \geq 2$ .  $n = \prod_{i=1}^k p_i$ .

$$\begin{aligned} S(n) &= \sum_{d|n} \mu\left(\prod_{i=1}^k p_i^{a_i}\right) = \mu(1) + \sum \mu(p_i) + \sum_{j \neq i} \mu(p_i p_j) + \dots \\ &= 1 + k \times (-1)^1 + \binom{k}{2} (-1)^2 + \dots \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k}{i} (-1)^i 1^{k-i} = (1-1)^k = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Retour à la preuve:

$$\frac{1}{n^2} E\left(\frac{n}{d}\right)^2 \sim \frac{1}{d^2}$$

$$\left| r_n - \sum_{d=1}^n \frac{\mu(d)}{d^2} \right| = \left| \sum_{d=1}^n \mu(d) \left( \frac{1}{n^2} E\left(\frac{n}{d}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{d^2} \right) \right|$$

$$E\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) > \frac{n}{d} - 1 \rightsquigarrow \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{2}{dn} < \frac{1}{n^2} E\left(\frac{n}{d}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{d^2} \leq 0$$

$$\text{D'où } \left| r_n - \sum_{d=1}^n \frac{\mu(d)}{d^2} \right| \leq \sum_{d=1}^n \underbrace{|\mu(d)|}_{\leq 1} \underbrace{\left| \frac{1}{n^2} E\left(\frac{n}{d}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{d^2} \right|}_{\leq 0}$$

$$\leq \sum_{d=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{d^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} E\left(\frac{n}{d}\right)^2 \right) \leq \sum_{d=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{d^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\frac{n}{d} - 1\right)^2 \right)$$

$$\leq \sum_{d=1}^n \left( \cancel{\frac{1}{d^2}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{d^2}} - \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{dn} \right) \leq \sum_{d=1}^n \frac{2}{dn} - \sum_{d=1}^n \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\leq \frac{2}{n} \left( \sum_{d=1}^n \frac{1}{d} \right) - \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{Donc } \left| r_n - \sum_{d=1}^n \frac{\mu(d)}{d^2} \right| = O\left(\frac{\ln n}{n}\right).$$

$$\text{D'où } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r_n = \sum_{d=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mu(d)}{d^2} \text{ converge absolument}$$

$$\text{Il suffit de mq } \left( \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \cdot \left( \sum_{d=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mu(d)}{d^2} \right) = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{\mu(d)}{d^2} \sum \frac{1}{n^2} &= \sum_{dn \geq 1} \frac{\mu(d)}{(dn)^2} = \sum_{\substack{d \geq 1 \\ d|p}} \frac{\mu(d)}{p^2} \\ &= \sum_{p \geq 1} \sum_{d|p} \frac{\mu(d)}{p^2} = \sum_{p \geq 1} \frac{1}{p^2} \sum_{d|p} \mu(d) = 1. \quad \text{OK.} \\ &\quad = 0 \text{ sauf pour } p=1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r'_n = \frac{6}{\pi^2} \simeq 0.6.$$