

$$U_m = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos mx}{(5/4 - \cos x)} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Donc } U_{n+1} &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos(n+1)x}{(5/4 - \cos x)} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos(nx)\cos(x) - \sin(nx)\sin(x)}{(5/4 - \cos x)} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos nx \cos x}{(5/4 - \cos x)} dx - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(nx)\sin x}{(5/4 - \cos x)} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos nx (\cos x - 5/4)}{(5/4 - \cos x)} dx + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{5/4 \cos nx}{(5/4 - \cos x)} dx \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos(n-1)x - \cos(n+1)x}{(5/4 - \cos x)} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Donc } U_{n+1} = \int_0^{\pi} -\cos nx dx + 5/4 U_m - 1/2 U_{m-1} + 1/2 U_{m+1}$$

$$U_{m+1} = \left[ -\frac{1}{m} \sin mx \right]_0^{\pi} + 5/4 U_m - 1/2 U_{m-1} + 1/2 U_{m+1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow U_{m+1} = 0 + 5/4 U_m - 1/2 U_{m-1} + 1/2 U_{m+1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{U_{m+1} = \frac{5}{2} U_m - U_{m-1}}$$

Il s'agit d'une suite de Fibonacci généralisée (ou une suite de Lucas...).