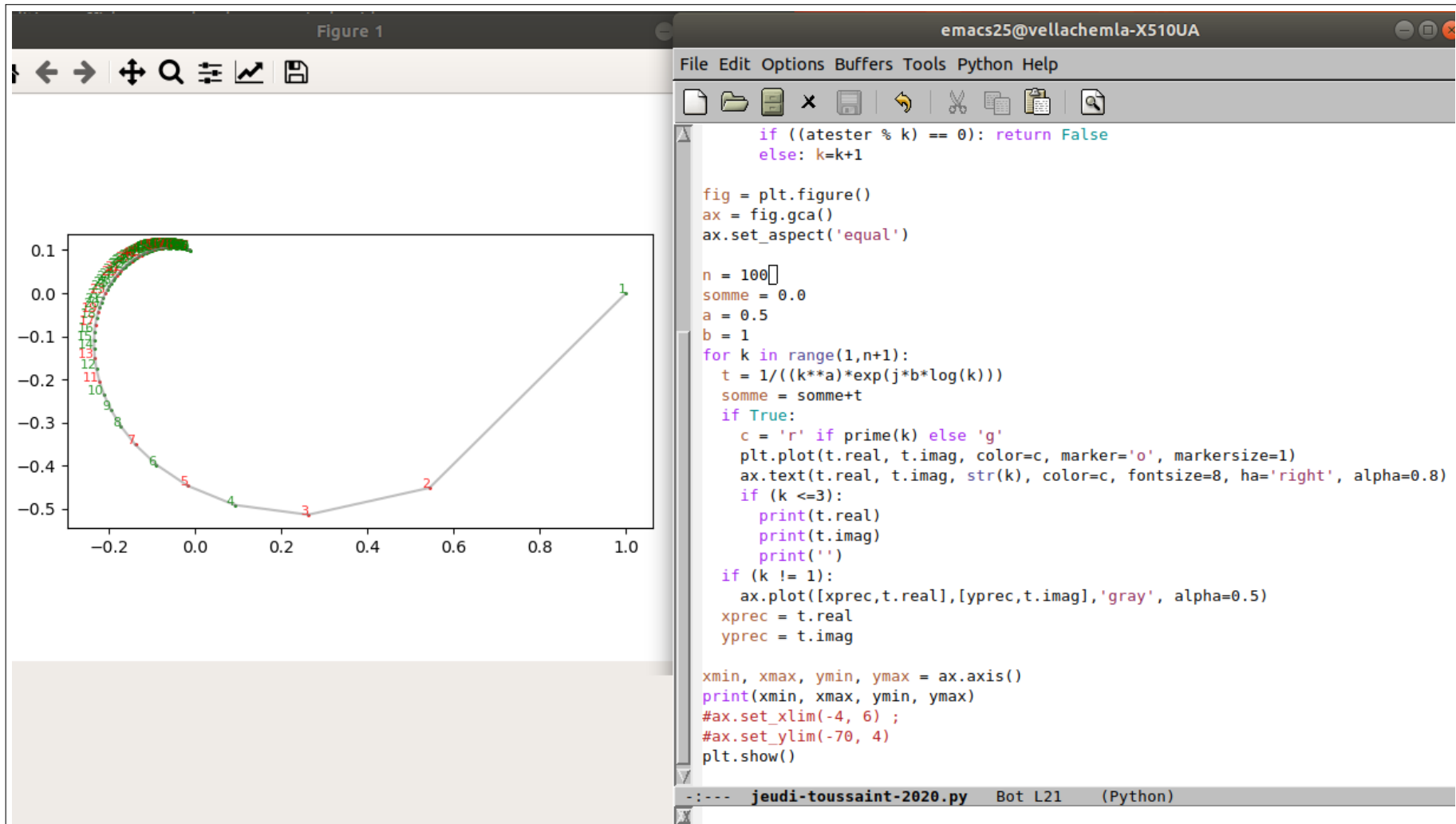
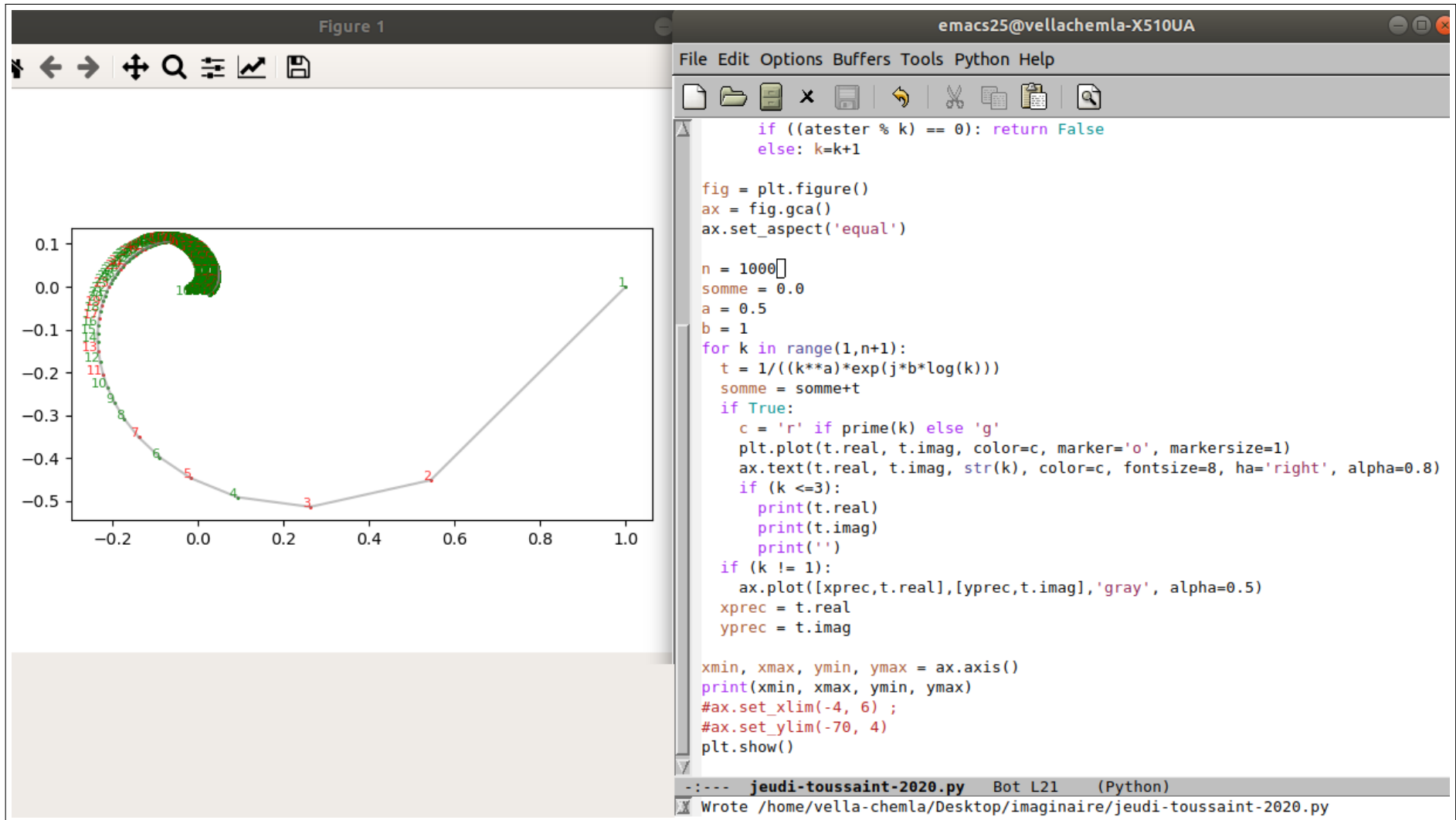


Dans les dessins ci-dessous, on “plotte” soit $\frac{1}{k^s} = k^{-s} = \frac{1}{k^a \exp(i b \ln(k))}$ pour k de 1 à n , soit la somme cumulée de tels éléments.

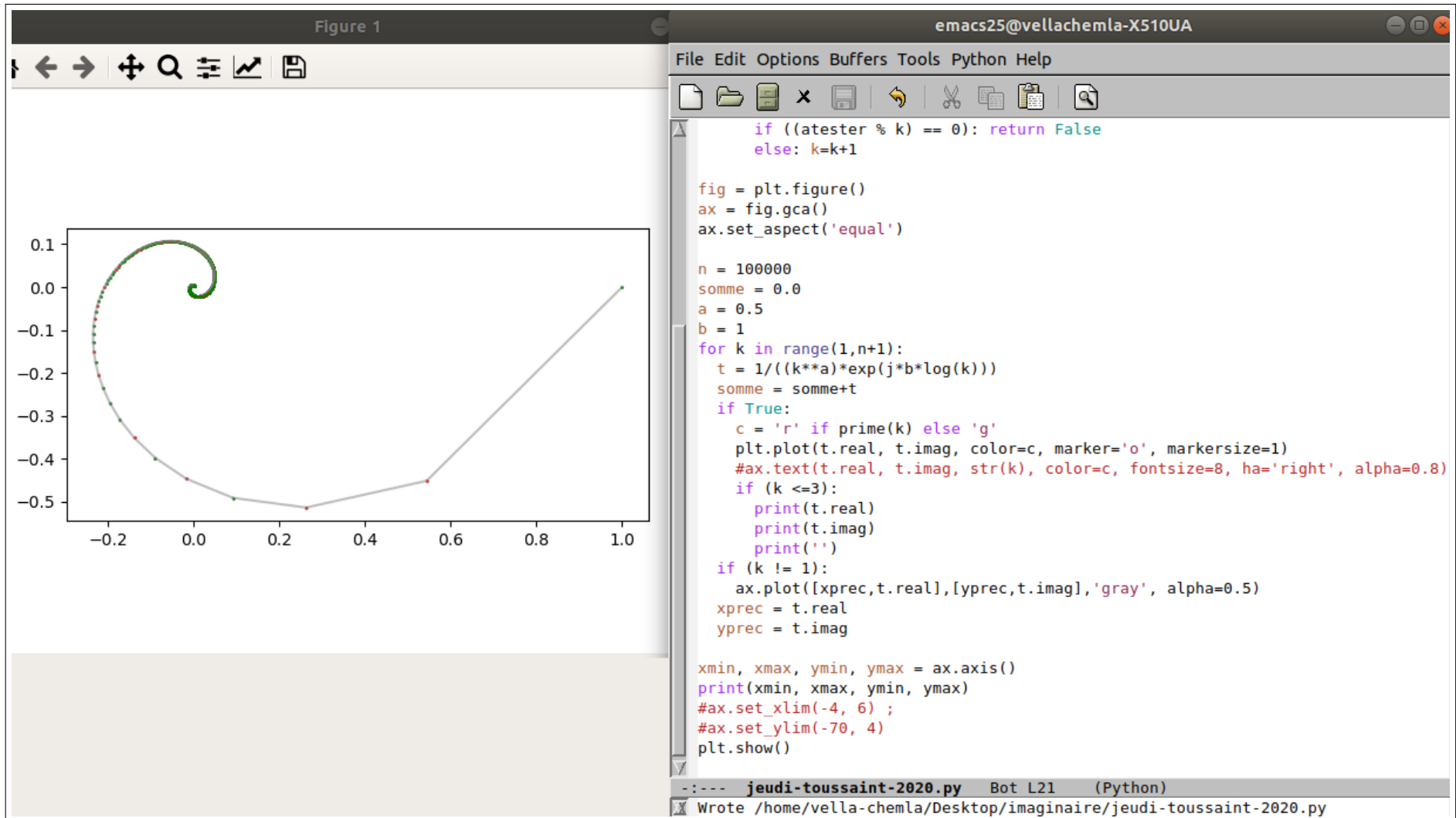
$n = 100, a = 0.5, b = 1.$



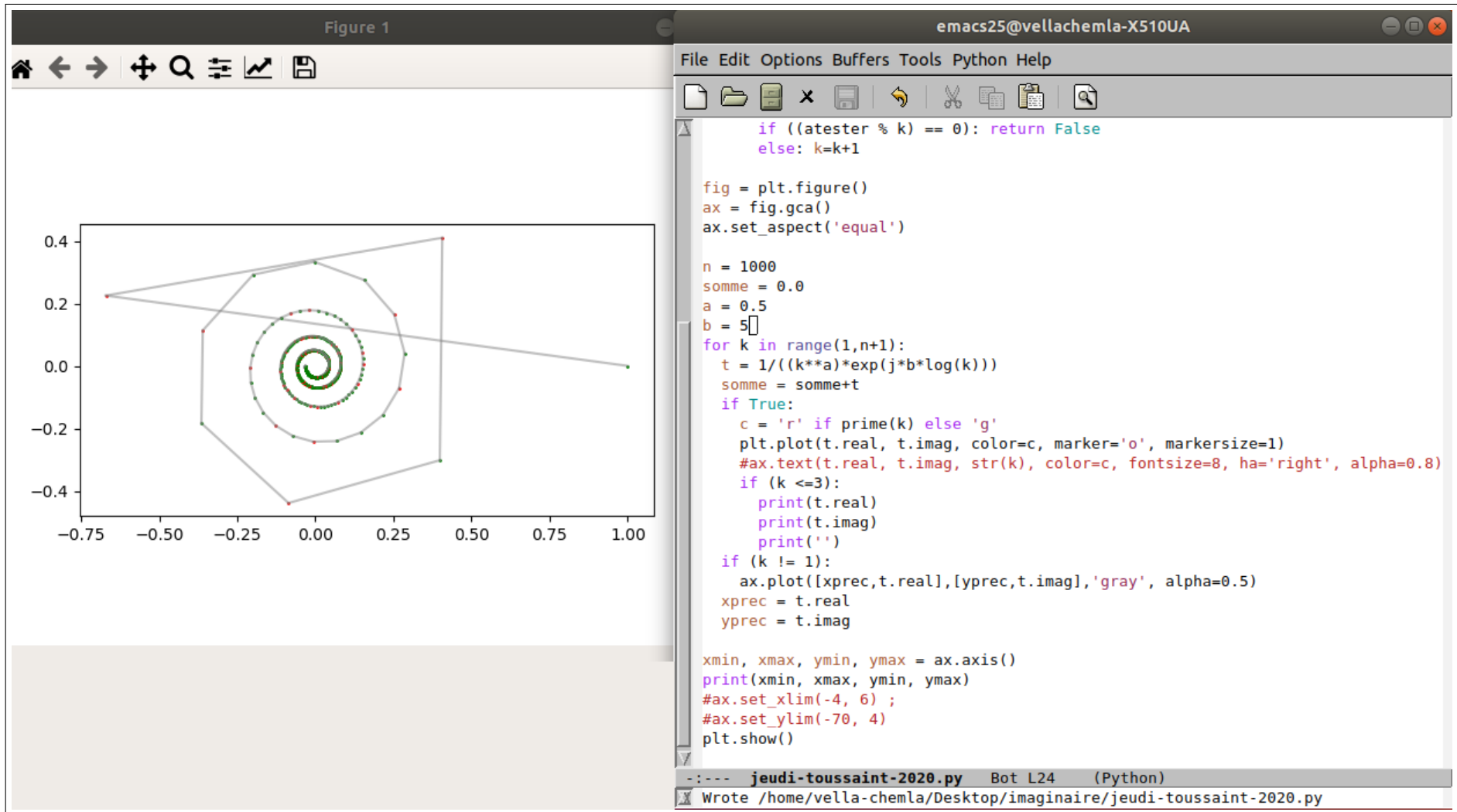
$n = 1000, a = 0.5, b = 1.$



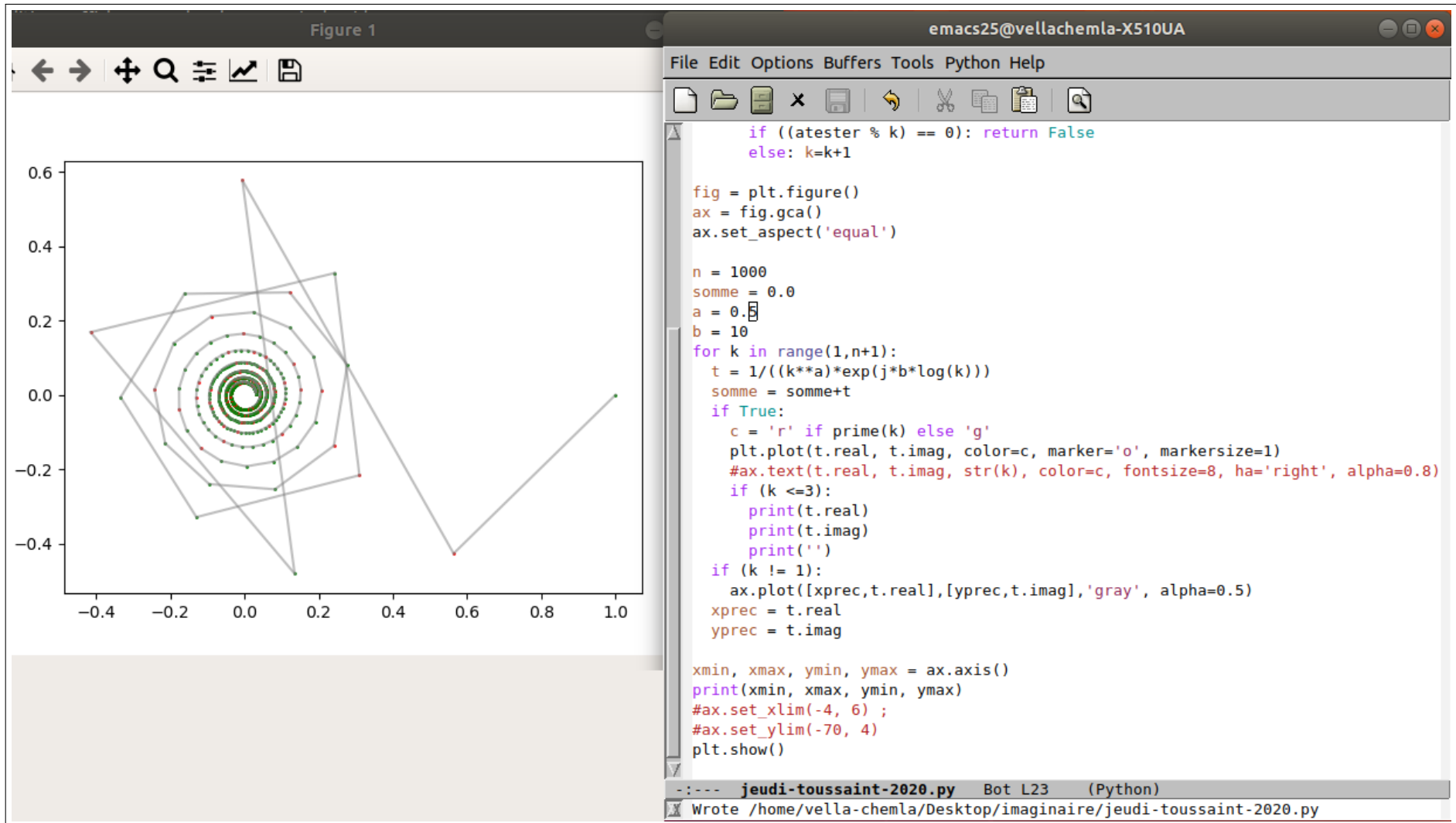
$n = 100000, a = 0.5, b = 1.$



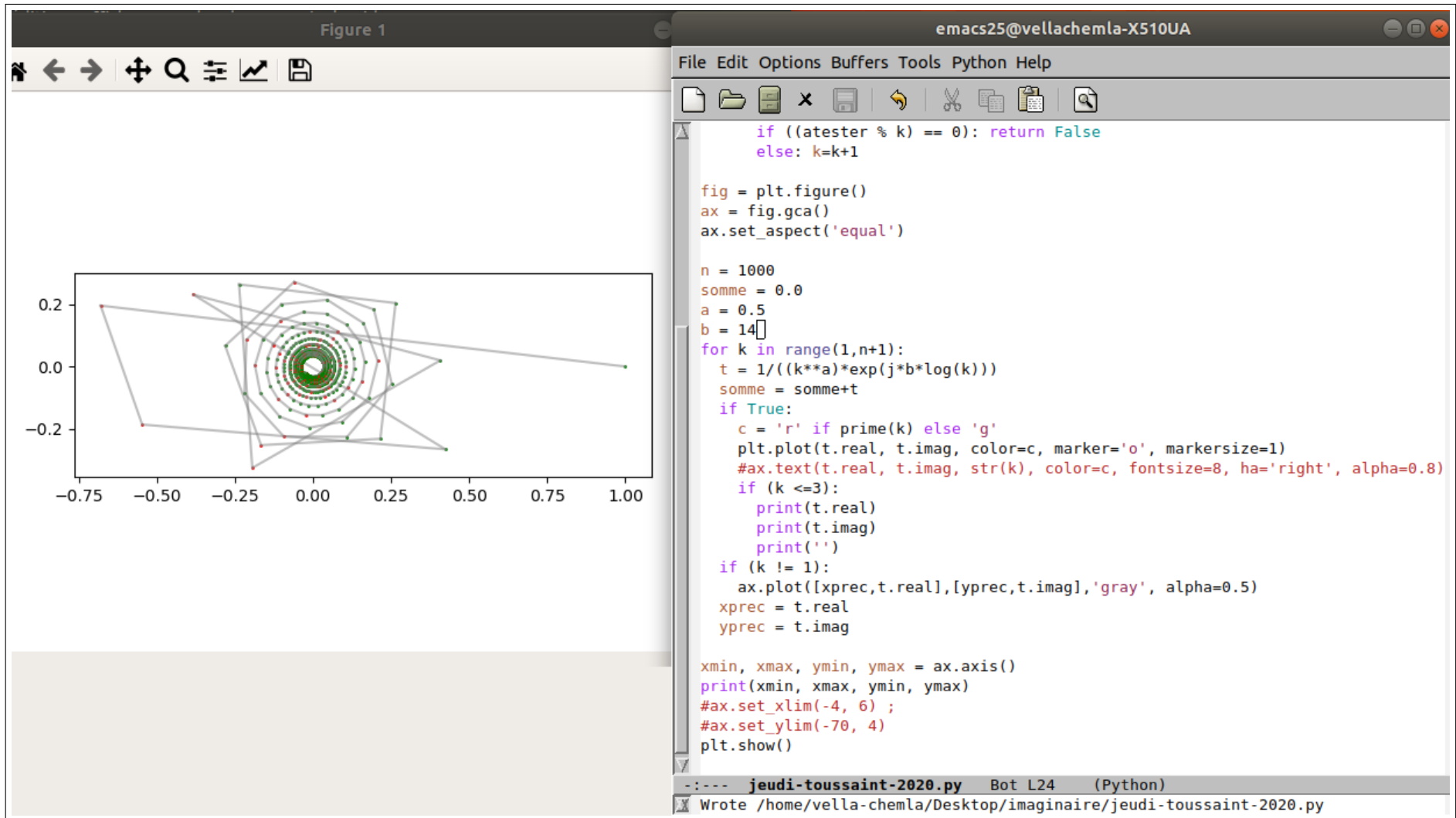
$n = 1000, a = 0.5, b = 5.$



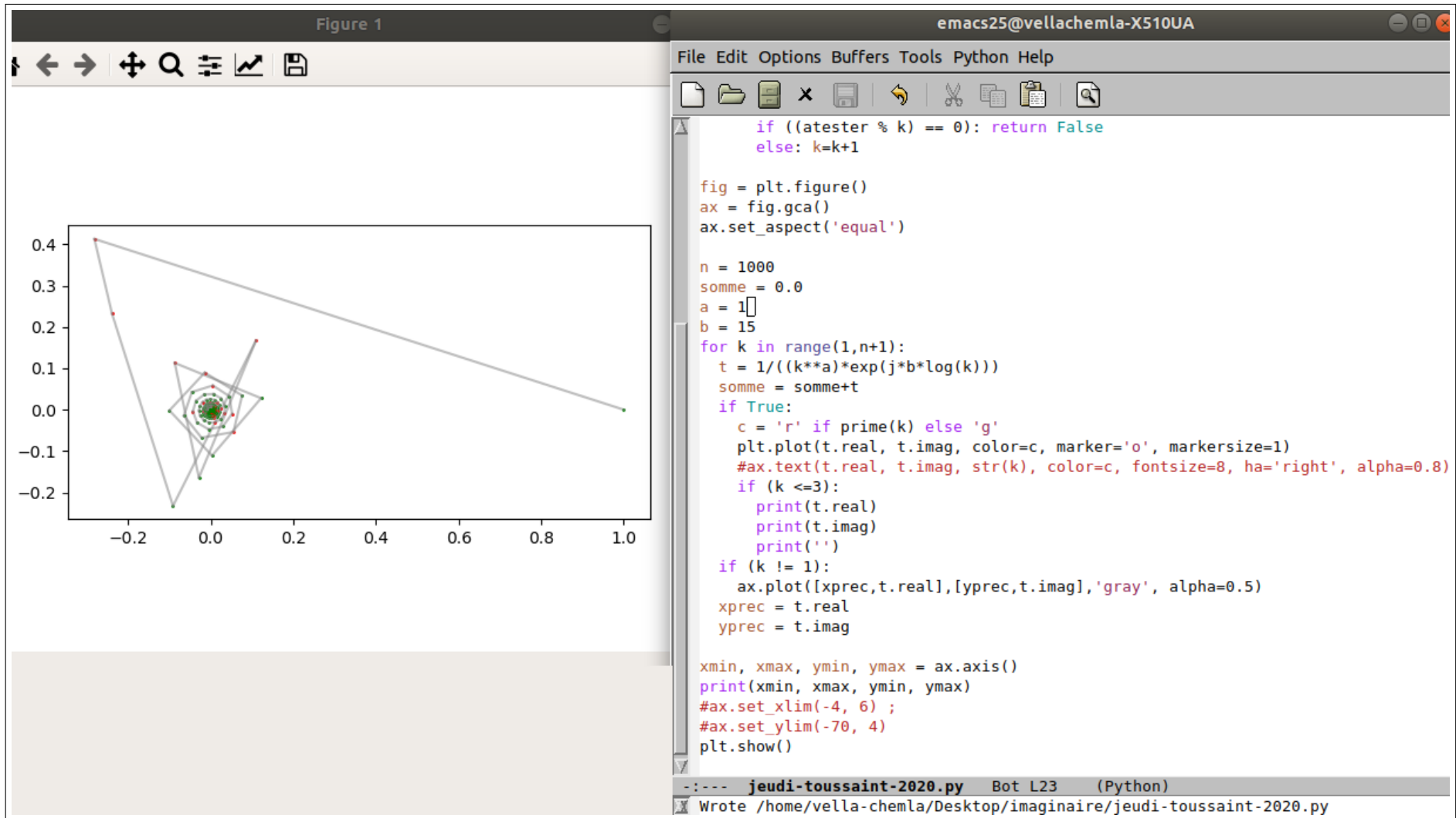
$n = 1000, a = 0.5, b = 10.$



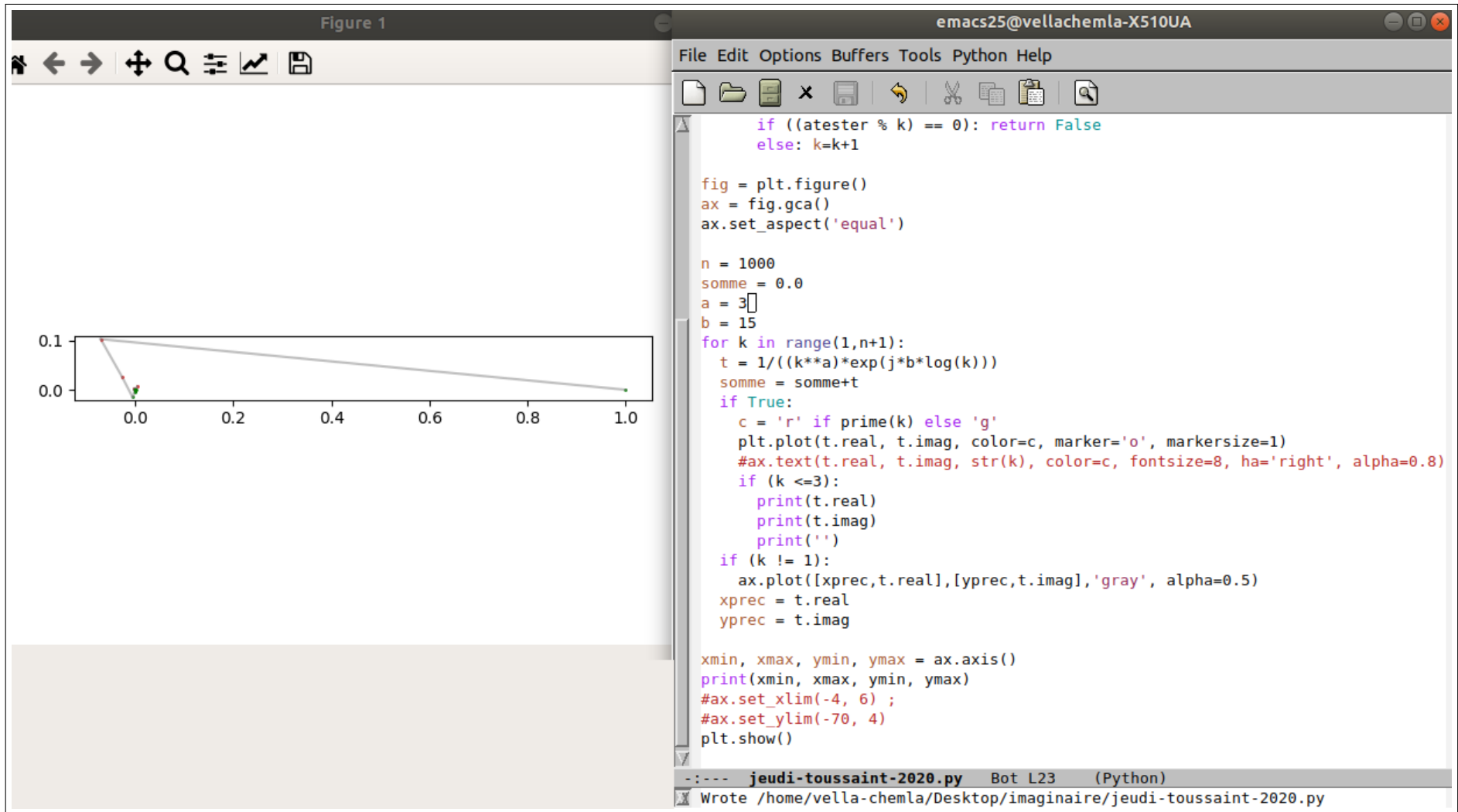
$n = 1000, a = 0.5, b = 14.$



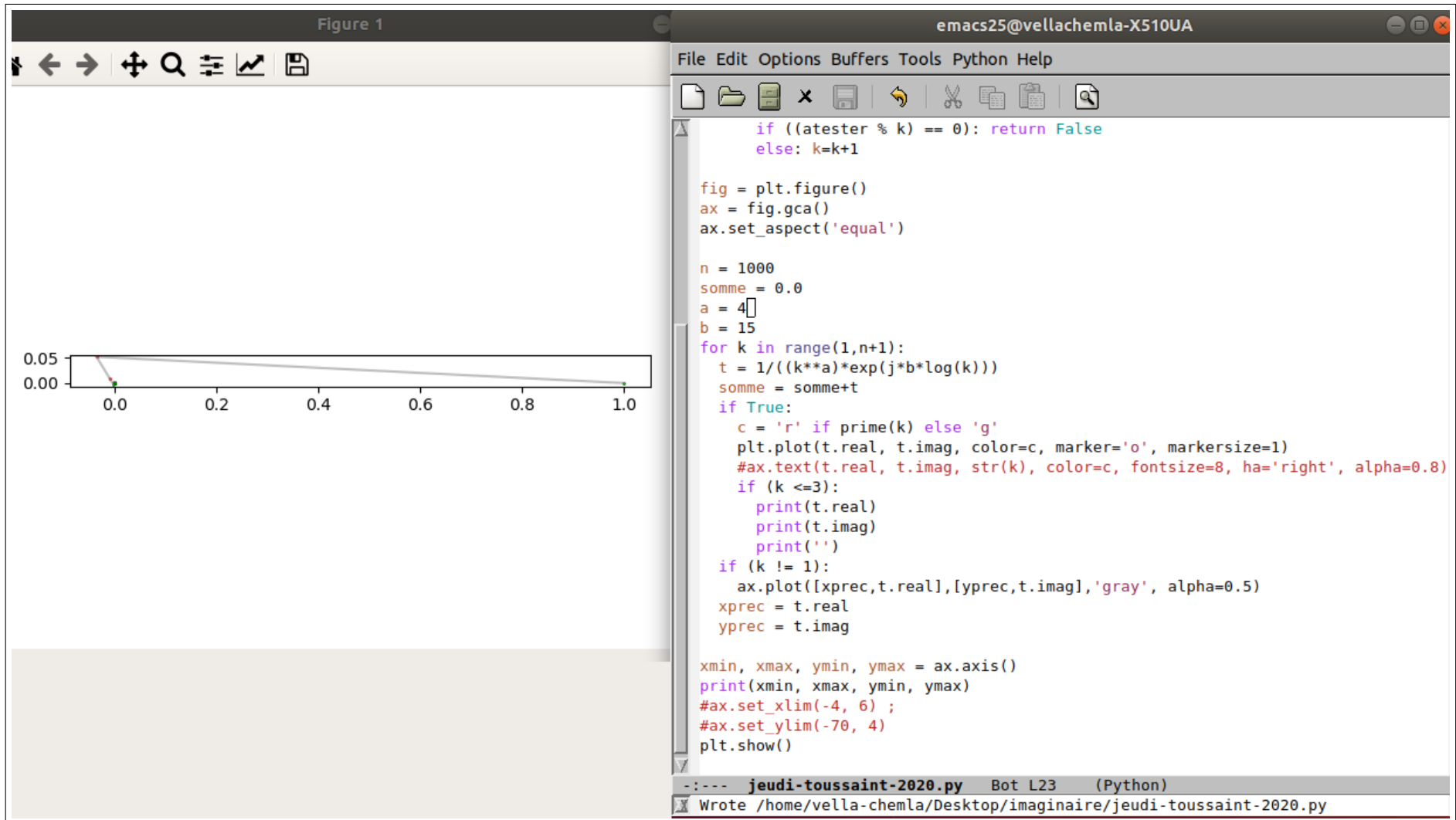
$n = 1000, a = 0.5, b = 15.$



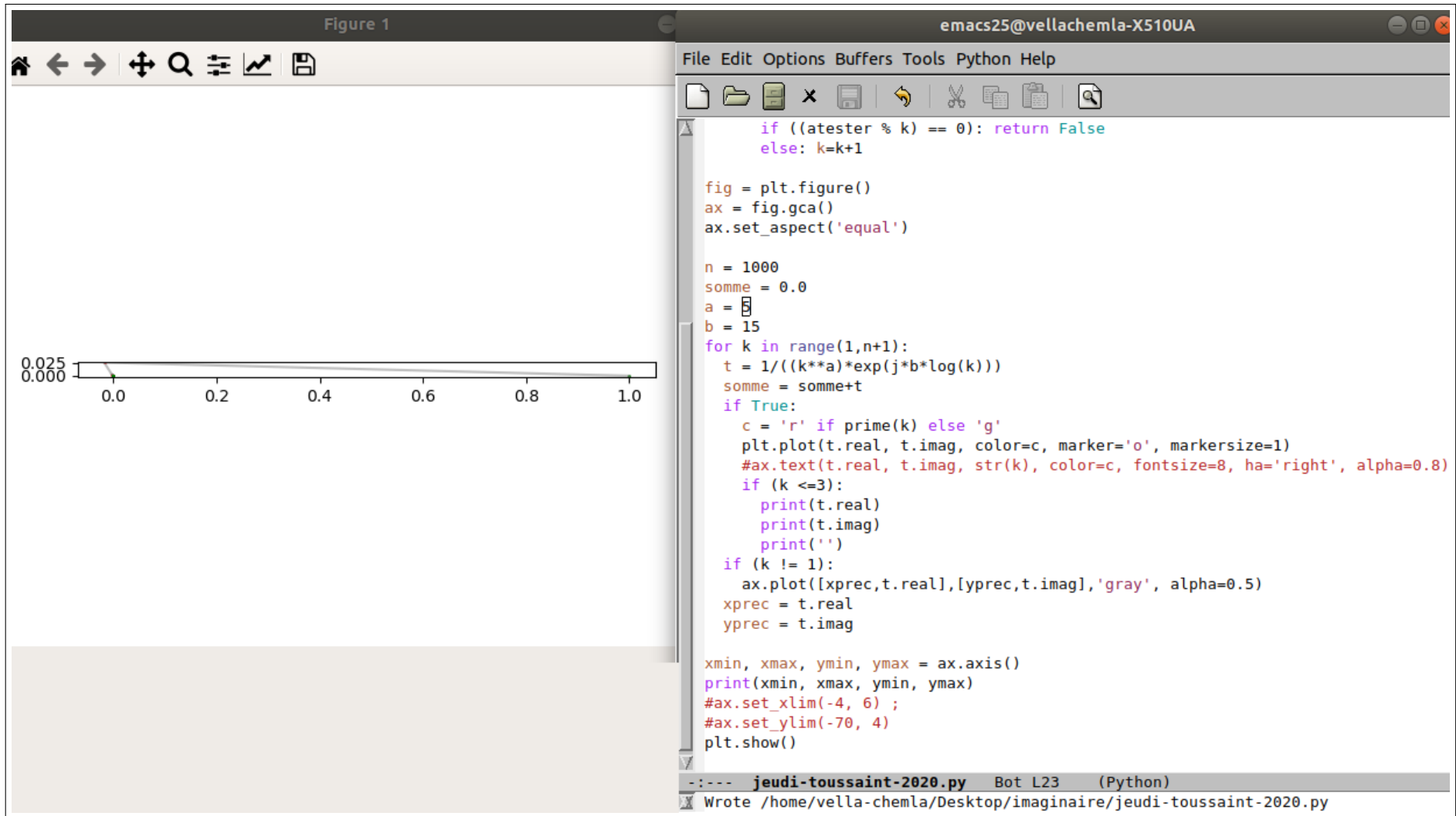
$n = 1000, a = 3, b = 15.$



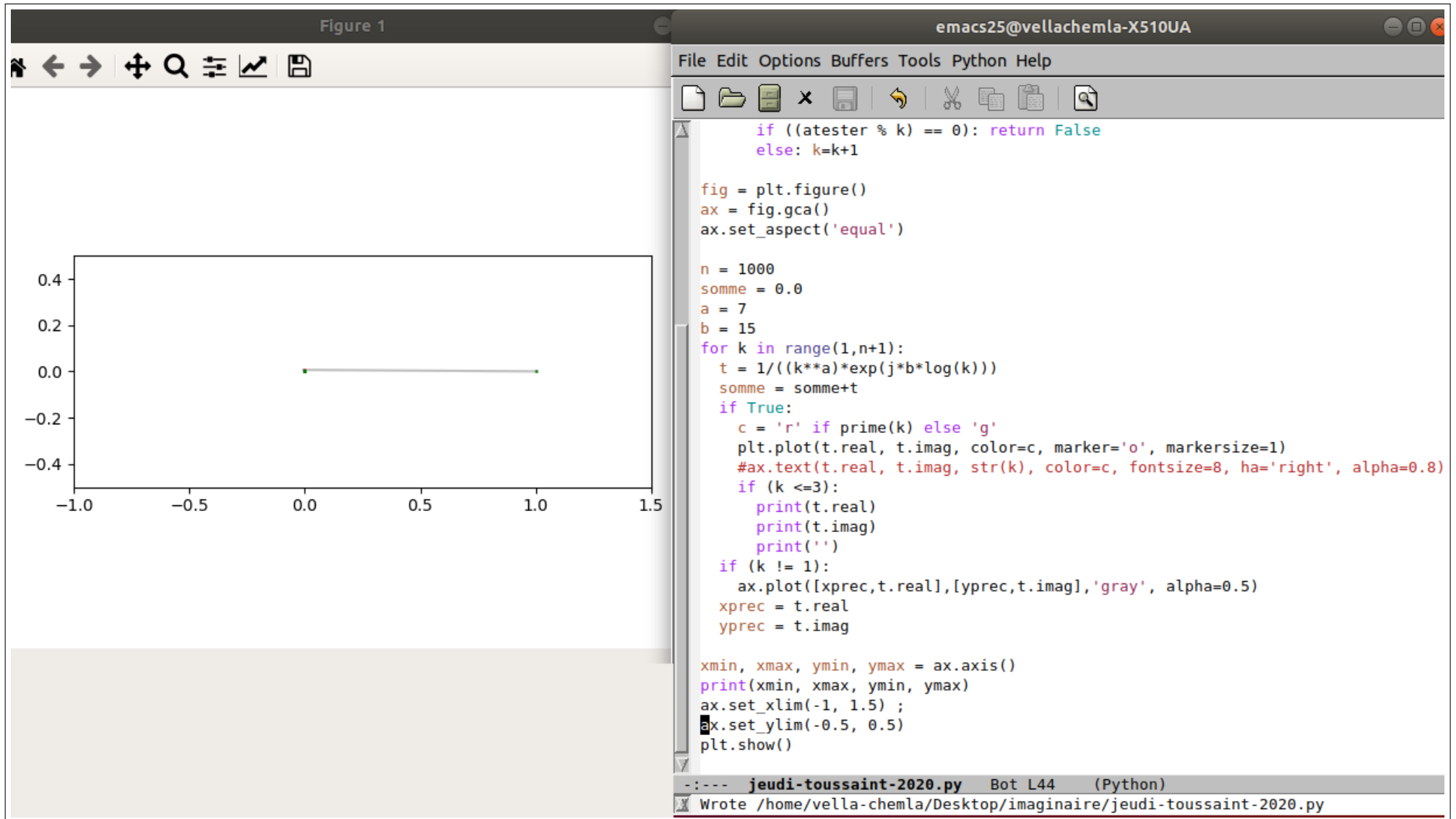
$n = 1000, a = 4, b = 15.$



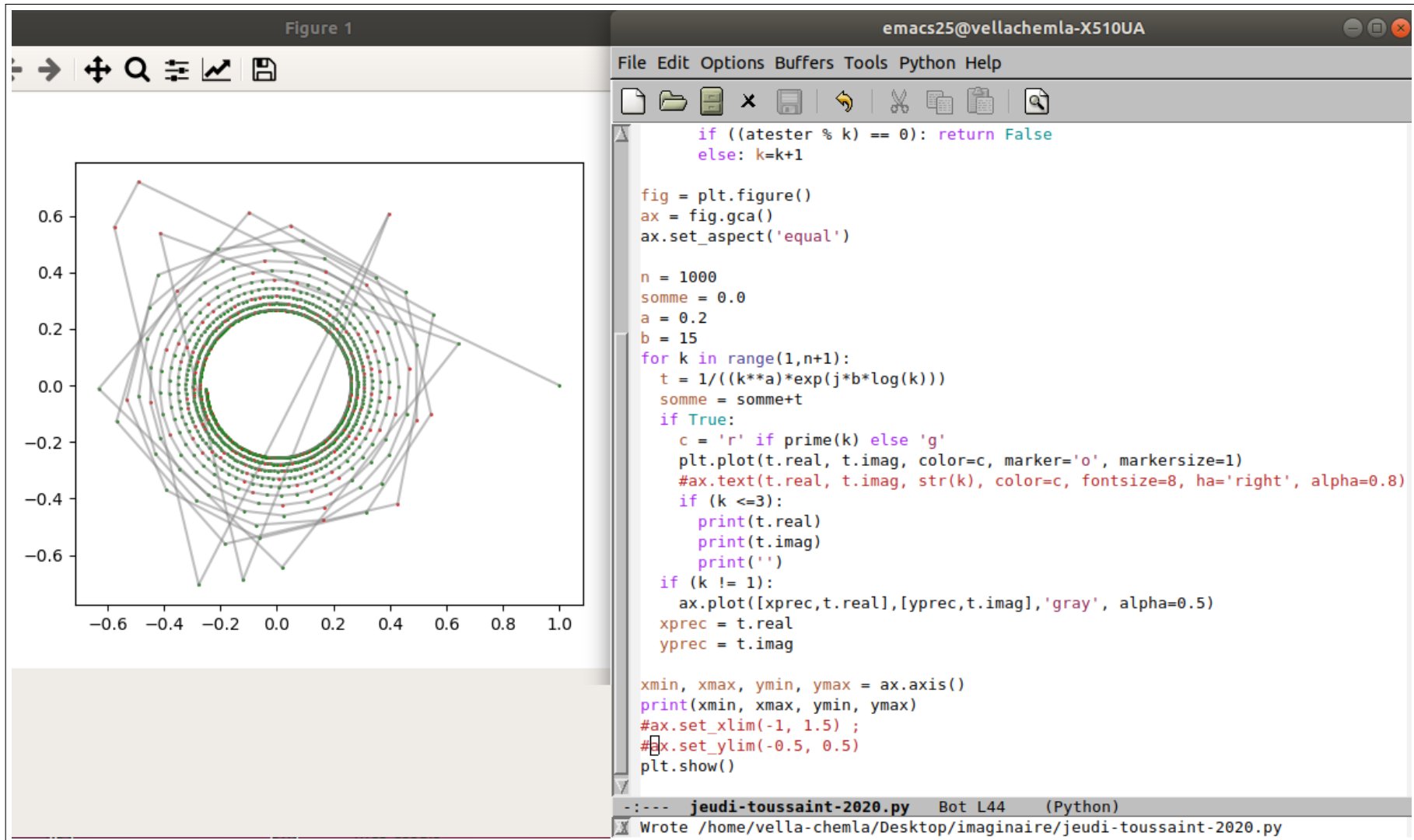
$n = 1000, a = 5, b = 15.$



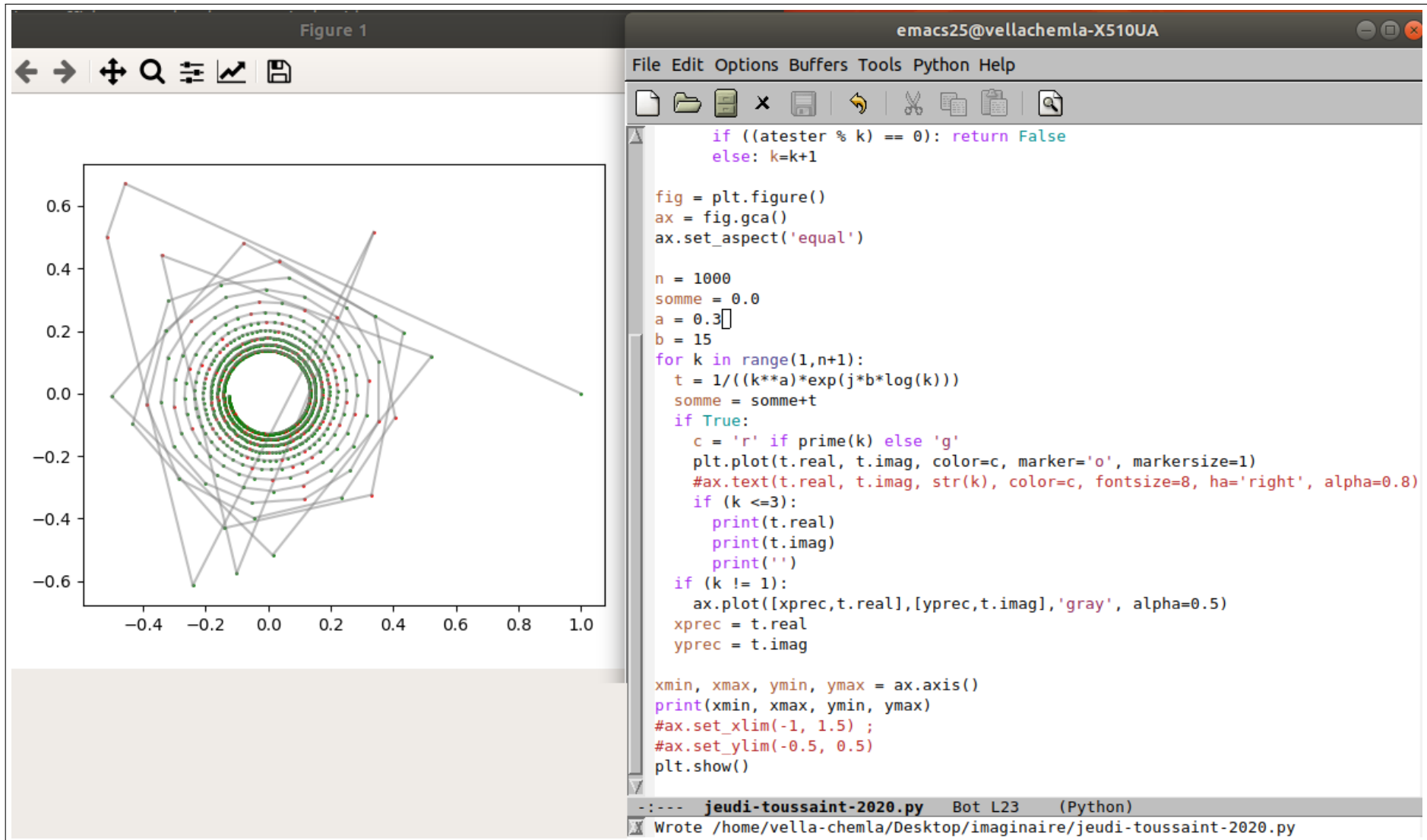
$n = 1000, a = 7, b = 15.$



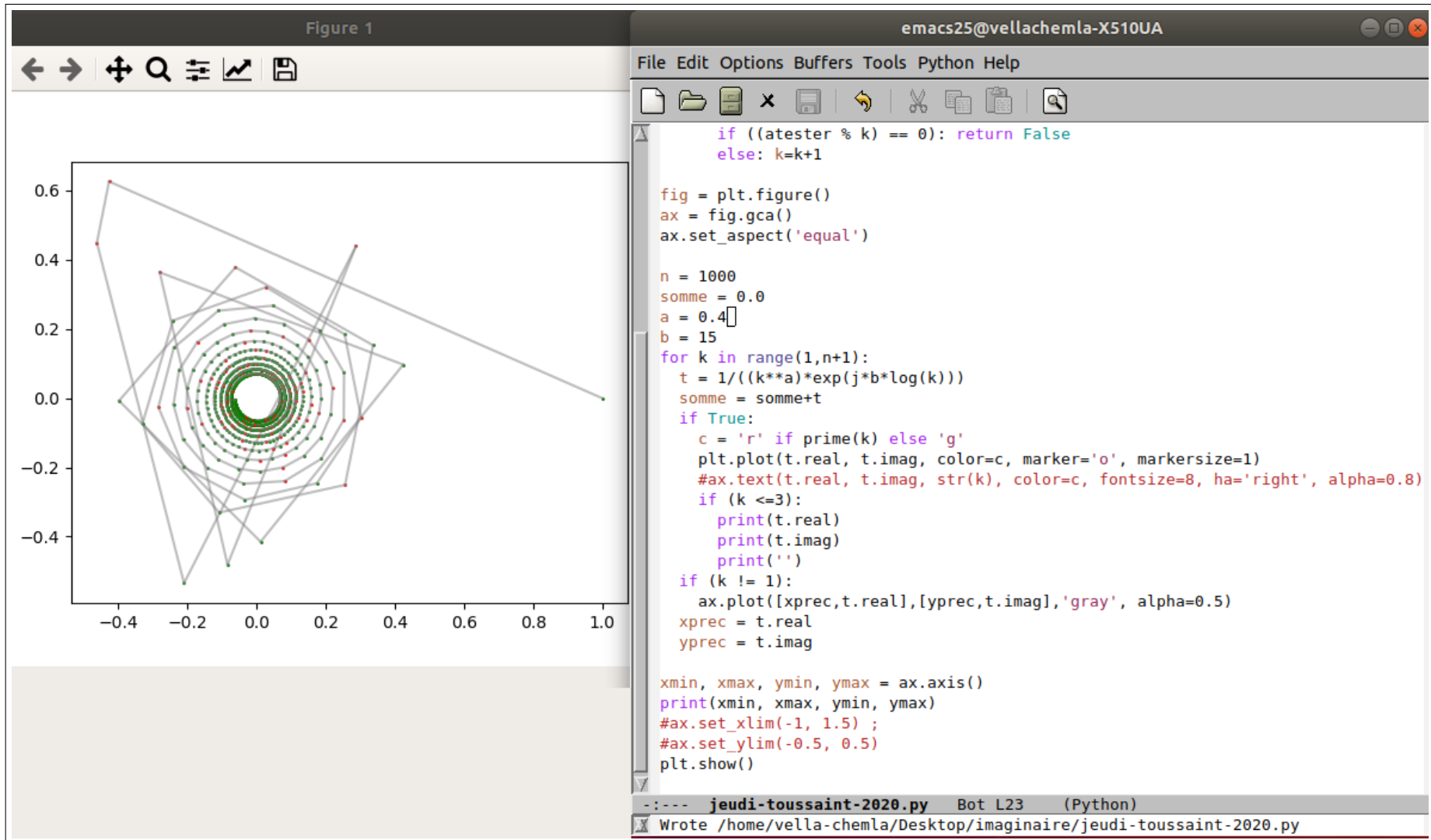
$n = 1000, a = 0.2, b = 15.$



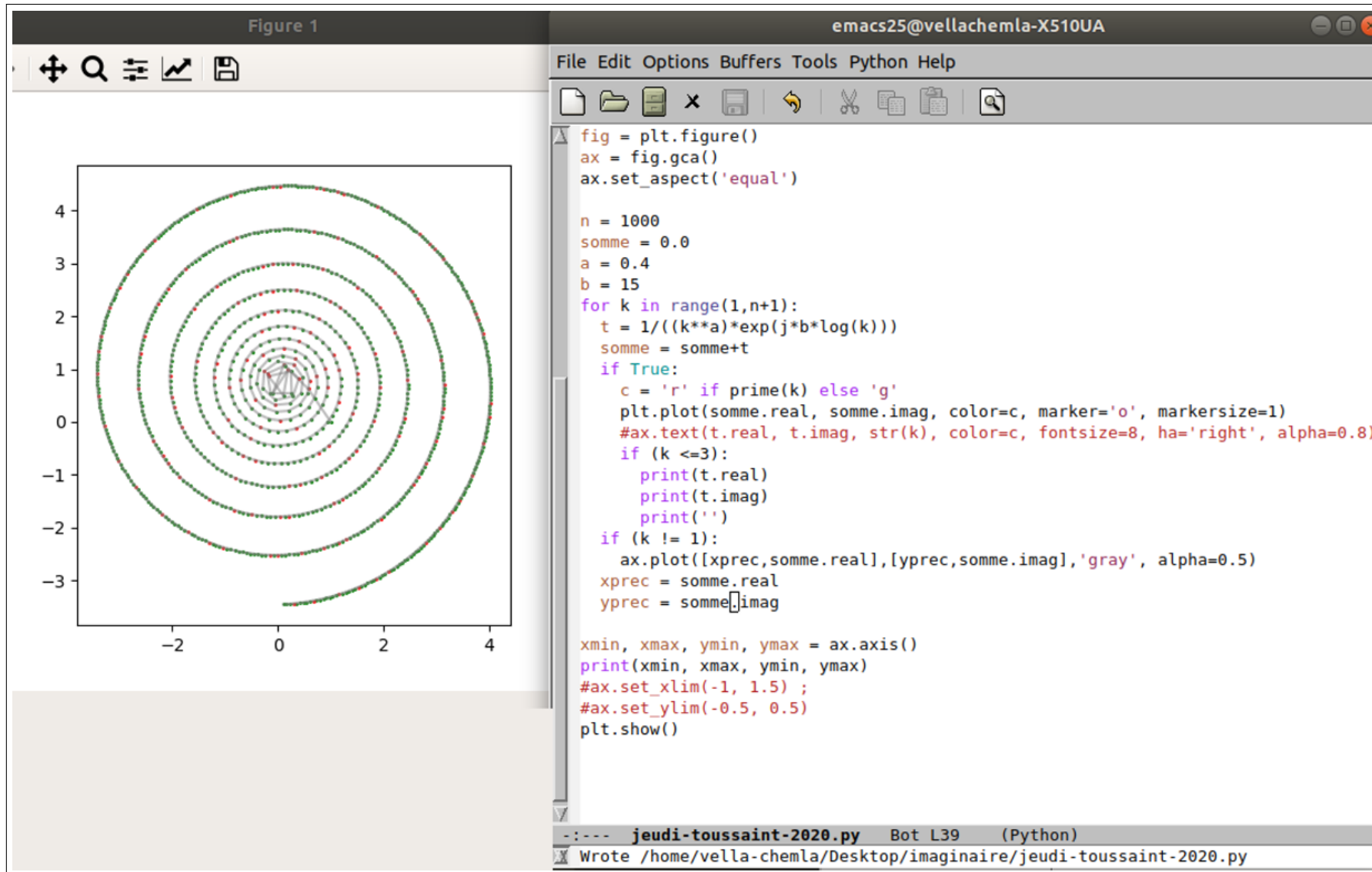
$n = 1000, a = 0.3, b = 15.$



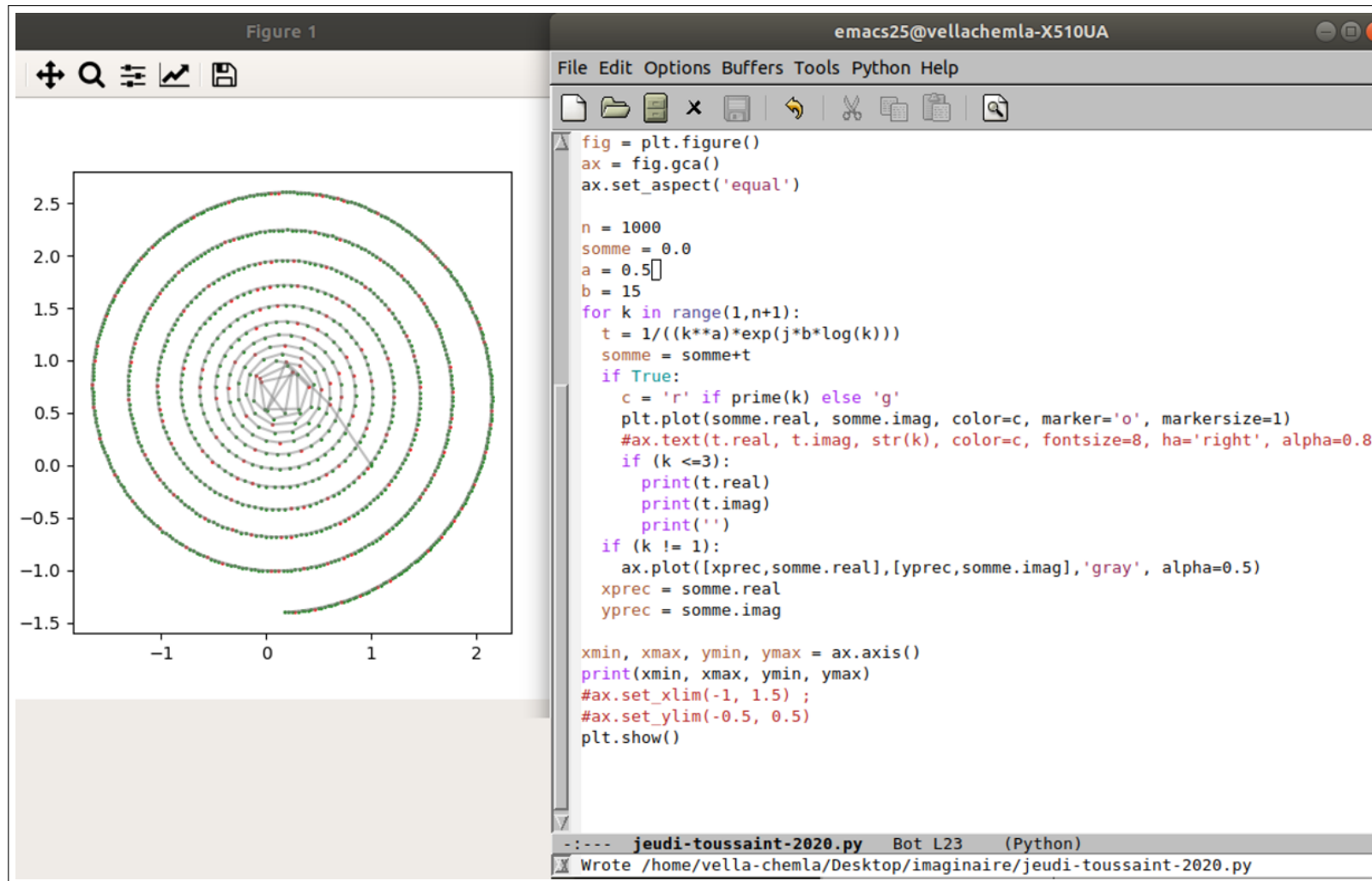
$n = 1000, a = 0.4, b = 15.$



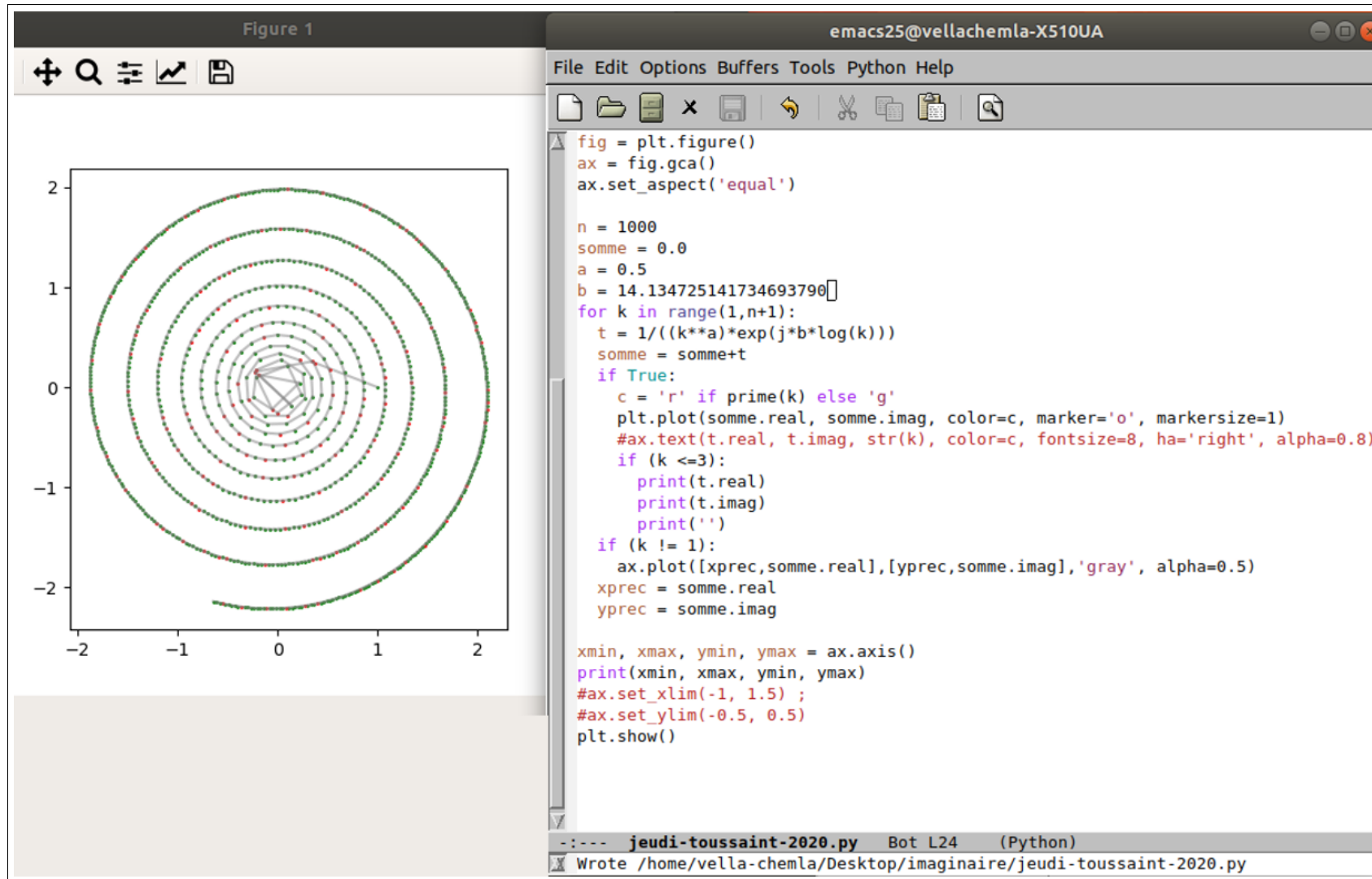
$n = 1000, a = 0.4, b = 15$. On “plotte” la somme au lieu de “plotter” chacun de ses termes.



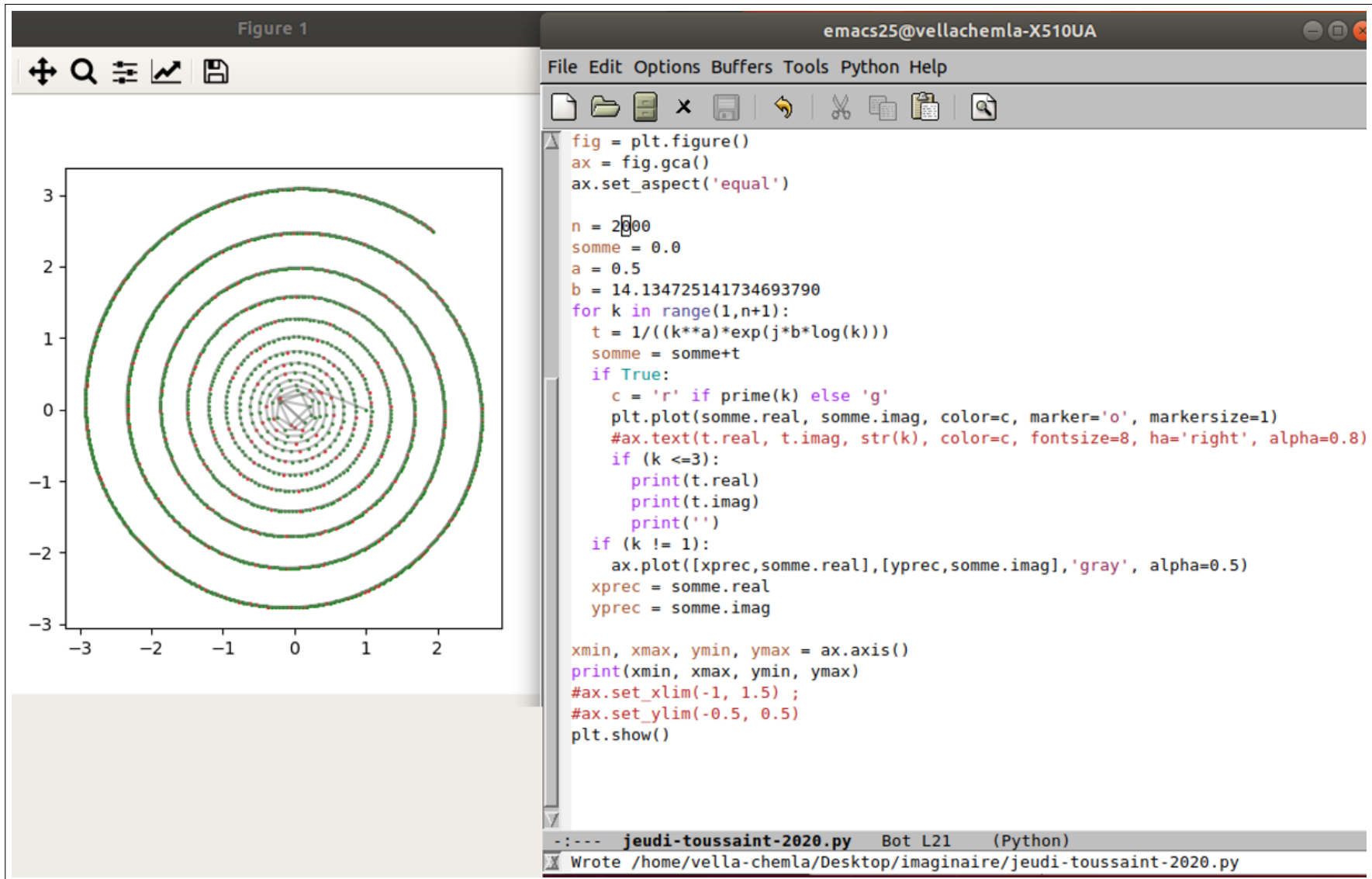
$n = 1000, a = 0.5, b = 15$. On “plotte” la somme au lieu de “plotter” chacun de ses termes.



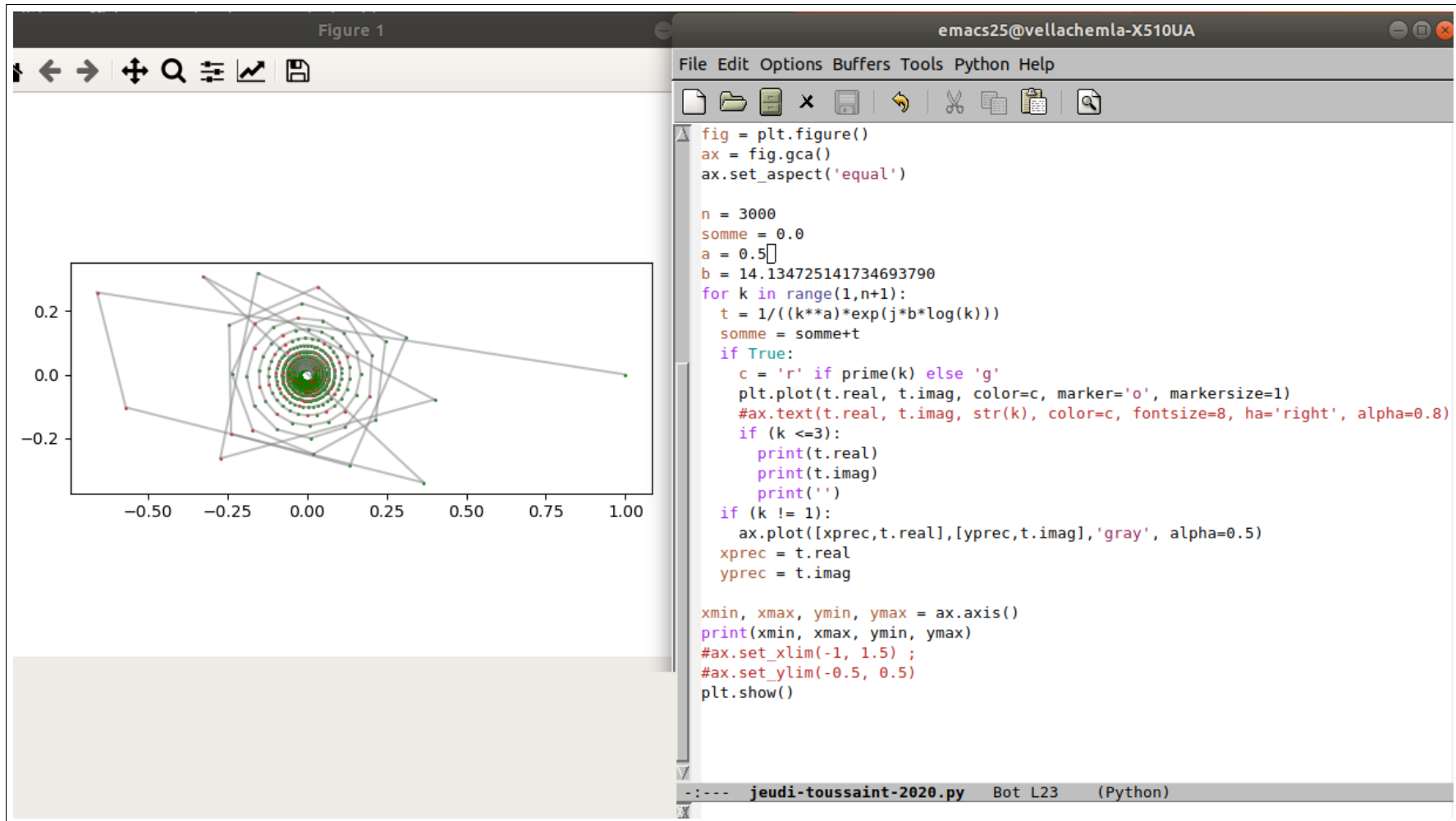
$n = 1000, a = 0.5, b = 14.134725141734693790$. On “plotte” la somme au lieu de “plotter” chacun de ses termes.



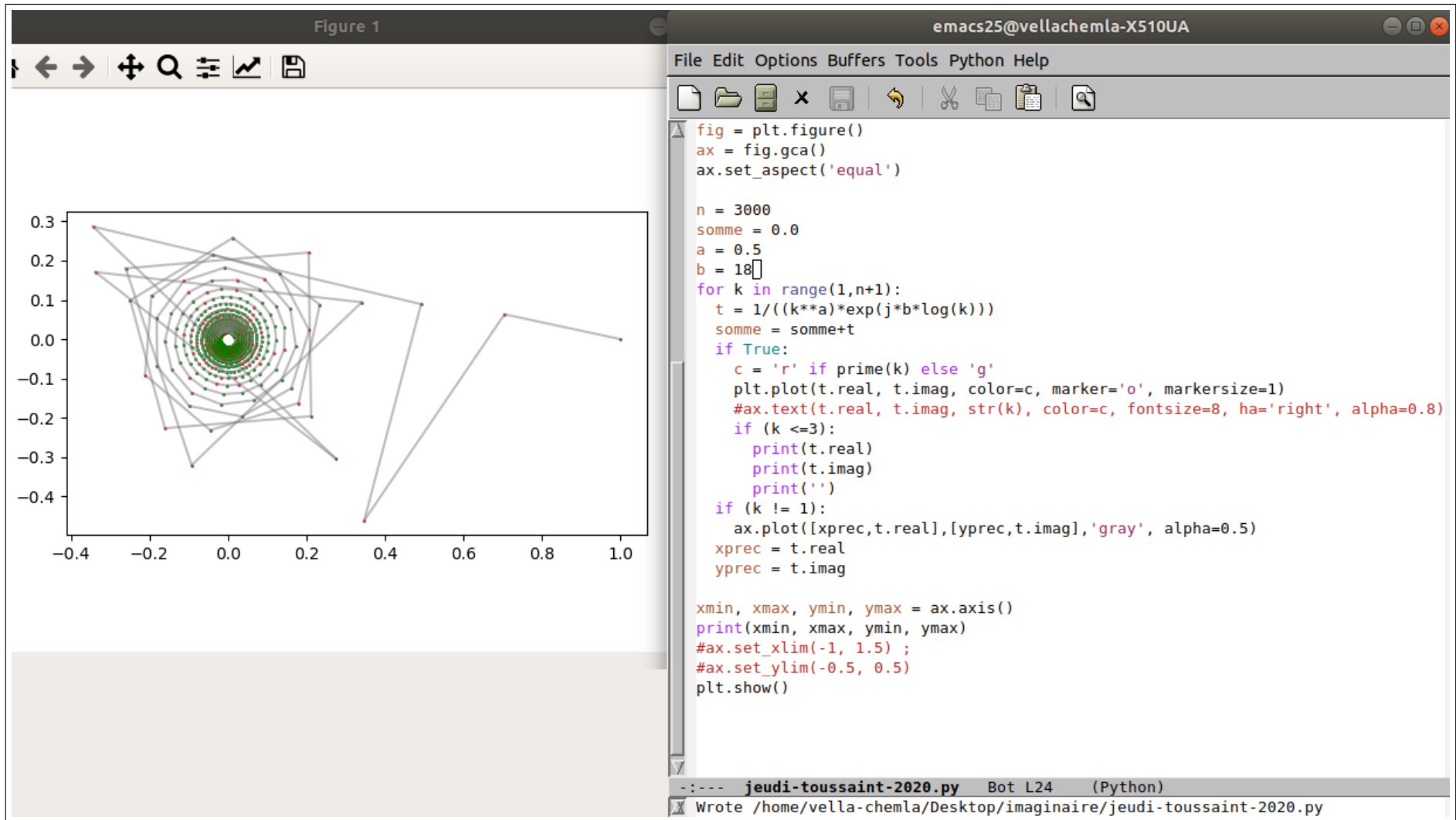
$n = 2000, a = 0.5, b = 14.134725141734693790$. On “plotte” la somme au lieu de “plotter” chacun de ses termes.



$n = 3000, a = 0.5, b = 14.134725141734693790.$



$n = 3000, a = 0.5, b = 18.$



$n = 3000, a = 0.5, b = 18$. On “plotte” la somme au lieu de “plotter” chacun de ses termes.

