

d'où

$$y^2 - z^2 = \varphi\left(\frac{u}{x}, \frac{u}{y+z}\right)$$

ou

$$\varphi\left(y^2 - z^2, \frac{u}{x}, \frac{u}{y+z}\right) = 0.$$

### 0.1.3 Exercice 0.3 $\Gamma$ pts

A) Etude de la nature de la série  $\sum_{n \geq 1} \sin^2\left[\pi\left(n + \frac{1}{n}\right)\right]$ , on a

$$\begin{aligned} u_n &= \sin^2\left[\pi\left(n + \frac{1}{n}\right)\right] = \left[\sin \pi n \cos \frac{\pi}{n} + \cos \pi n \sin \frac{\pi}{n}\right]^2 \\ &= \left[(-1)^n \sin \frac{\pi}{n}\right]^2 = \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{n}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = 0$$

de plus

$$u_n = \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{n}\right)^2 \approx \frac{\pi^2}{n^2} \Rightarrow \sum_{n \geq 1} u_n \approx \pi^2 \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n^2}.$$

Cette dernière est une série de Riemann convergente, donc  $\sum_{n \geq 1} \sin^2\left[\pi\left(n + \frac{1}{n}\right)\right]$  l'est aussi.

B) Etude de la nature de la série  $\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{3^n - n^3}{5^n - 2^n}$ , on a

$$u_n = \frac{3^n - n^3}{5^n - 2^n} = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^n \frac{1 - \frac{n^3}{3^n}}{1 - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n}$$

comme

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{n^3}{3^n}}{1 - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n} = 1$$

alors

$$u_n \approx \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^n \Rightarrow \sum_{n \geq 1} u_n \approx \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^n.$$

Cette dernière étant la somme d'une progression géométrique convergente, donc  $\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{3^n - n^3}{5^n - 2^n}$

l'est aussi.

C) Etude de la nature de la série  $\sum_{n \geq 1} \left( \frac{n^2+5n+2}{n^2+5n+7} \right)^{n^3+n+1}$ , on a

$$\begin{aligned} u_n &= \left( \frac{n^2+5n+2}{n^2+5n+7} \right)^{n^3+n+1} \\ &= \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{5}{n^2+5n+7} \right)^{n^2+5n+7} \right]^{\frac{n^3+n+1}{n^2+5n+7}} \end{aligned}$$

d'où

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = 0.$$

On applique la règle de Cauchy, on obtient

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{5}{n^2+5n+7} \right)^{n^2+5n+7} \right]^{\frac{n^3+n+1}{n^3+5n^2+7n}} \\ &= e^{-5} < 1. \end{aligned}$$

Ainsi  $\sum_{n \geq 1} \left( \frac{n^2+5n+2}{n^2+5n+7} \right)^{n^3+n+1}$  est convergente.

#### 0.1.4 Exercice 0.4 06 pts

1) On a

$$\mathcal{TF}(f(t)) = F(v) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-itv} dt.$$

Et par définition de la transformée inverse

$$\mathcal{TF}^{-1}(F(v)) = f(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(v) e^{itv} dv.$$

Changeons le  $v$  par  $x$ , on a

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{TF}(F(x)) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(x) e^{-ixt} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(x) e^{ix(-t)} dx = f(-t).\end{aligned}$$

2) On a

$$\mathcal{TF}(f(at+b)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(at+b) e^{-itv} dt \quad (*)$$

Posons  $x = at + b \Rightarrow t = \frac{x-b}{a}$  et  $dt = \frac{1}{a} dx$ . Ainsi (\*) devient

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{TF}(f(at+b)) &= \operatorname{sgn}(a) \frac{1}{a\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-i\frac{x-b}{a}v} dx \\ &= \operatorname{sgn}(a) \frac{e^{\frac{ib}{a}}}{a\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-ix\frac{v}{a}} dx \quad (**)\end{aligned}$$

$\operatorname{sgn}(a)$  découle du changement de variable (les bornes i.e.  $t = \pm\infty \Rightarrow x = \pm \operatorname{sgn}(a) \times \infty$ , d'autre part on a  $|a| = \operatorname{sgn}(a)a$ . Donc(\*\*) s'écrit comme suit

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{TF}(f(at+b)) &= \frac{e^{\frac{ib}{a}}}{|a|} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-ix\frac{v}{a}} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{e^{\frac{ib}{a}}}{|a|} \hat{f}\left(\frac{v}{a}\right)\end{aligned}$$

3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{TF}(f(t)) &= F(v) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-itv} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-1}^1 (1-|t|)e^{-itv} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[ \int_{-1}^0 (1+t)e^{-itv} dt + \int_0^1 (1-t)e^{-itv} dt \right] \quad \text{011} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[ -\frac{(1+t)e^{-itv}}{iv} \Big|_{t=-1}^{t=0} + \frac{1}{iv} \int_{-1}^0 e^{-itv} dt \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{(1-t)e^{-itv}}{iv} \Big|_{t=0}^{t=1} - \frac{1}{iv} \int_0^1 e^{-itv} dt \right] \quad \text{011} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[ -\frac{1}{iv} - \left(\frac{1}{iv}\right)^2 e^{-itv} \Big|_{t=-1}^{t=0} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{1}{iv} + \left(\frac{1}{iv}\right)^2 e^{-itv} \Big|_{t=0}^{t=1} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[ -\frac{1}{iv} + \frac{1-e^{iv}}{v^2} + \frac{1}{iv} - \frac{e^{-iv}-1}{v^2} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[ \frac{2-(e^{iv}+e^{-iv})}{v^2} \right] = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[ \frac{1-\cos v}{v^2} \right] \quad \text{015} \\
 &= \frac{4}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[ \frac{\sin^2 \frac{v}{2}}{v^2} \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[ \frac{\sin \frac{v}{2}}{\frac{v}{2}} \right]^2.
 \end{aligned}$$