

Exercice 1118

(Arthur)

$$f: x \mapsto \underbrace{e^{-x^2/2}}_{\text{DSE}} \int_0^x \underbrace{e^{t^2/2}}_{\text{DSE}} dt$$

(a) f DSE par produit et

$$f'(x) = x e^{-x^2/2} \int_0^x e^{t^2/2} dt + e^{-x^2/2} \times e^{x^2/2}$$

$$f'(x) + x f(x) = 1$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n x^n \quad \forall x$$

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} (n+1) a_{n+1} x^n + \sum_{n \geq 1} a_{n-1} x^n = 1$$

$$a_0 = f(0) = 0$$

$$a_1 = 1$$

$$\forall n \geq 1, (n+1) a_{n+1} + a_{n-1} = 0$$

$$a_{2n} = 0$$

$$a_{2n+1} = \frac{(-1)^n}{1 \times 3 \times 5 \times \dots \times (2n+1)} = \frac{2^n n! (-1)^n}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \left(\frac{(-1)^n 2^n n!}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} \right)_{\text{un}}]-R, R[$$

$$f(x) = e^{-x^2/2} \int_0^x \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{t^{2n}}{2^n n!} dt =$$

$$= e^{-x^2/2} \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1}{n! 2^n} \int_0^x t^{2n} dt \quad \text{car } \left| \frac{t^{2n}}{2^n n!} \right| \leq \frac{x^{2n}}{2^n n!} \quad \text{sur } [0, x]$$

$$= e^{-x^2/2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{n! (2n+1) 2^n}$$

$$\| \text{---} \|_{\infty}^{[0, x]} \leq \text{---} \quad \text{de série} \\ \text{ou vers } e^{-x}$$

donc CVN sur $[0, x]$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \underbrace{\frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{2^n n!}}_{CVA} \sum_{n \geq 0} \underbrace{\frac{x^{2n+1}}{2^n n! (2n+1)}}_{CVA}$$

$$= \sum_{n \geq 0} C_n \quad \text{par produit de Cauchy pour les séries numériques.}$$

$$C_n = \sum \frac{x^{2n+1} (-1)^{n-k}}{2^n k! (2k+1) (n-k)!}$$

$$= \sum \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^{n-k} x^{2n+1}}{n! (2k+1) 2^n}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^{n-k} x^{2n+1}}{n! (2k+1) 2^n} \right) x^{2n+1}$$

$$(b) \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \frac{2(n+1)x^2}{(2n+3)(2n+2)} \sim \frac{2nx^2}{4n^2} \xrightarrow{\forall x \in \mathbb{R}} 0 < 1$$

$$R = +\infty$$

(c) Par unicité des coefficients du DSE.