

Exercice 11.7: (Wali)

a) Soit $(G, +)$ un s.s. de $(\mathbb{R}, +)$

$$\exists h \in G, h \neq 0, -h \in G$$

$$G \cap \mathbb{R}_{+}^{*} \neq \emptyset$$

on pose $\alpha = \inf G \cap \mathbb{R}_{+}^{*}$

1^{er} cas: $\alpha > 0$:

par l'absurde: on suppose $\alpha \notin G$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \eta \in G, \eta \in]\alpha, \alpha + \varepsilon[$$

$$\alpha < \eta < \alpha + \varepsilon$$

$$0 < \eta - \alpha < \varepsilon$$

$$\in G$$

absurde

$$\varepsilon = \alpha$$

$$\varepsilon = \alpha - \eta$$

$$\alpha \in G$$

$$\forall k \alpha < \alpha < (k+1)\alpha$$

$$0 < \alpha - k\alpha < \alpha \quad \text{absurde}$$

$$\in G$$

G homogène

2^e cas: $\alpha = 0$

M_p G dense ds $\mathbb{R}$

Soit $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists a - \varepsilon; a + \varepsilon \cap G \neq \emptyset$$

$$0 \in]a - \varepsilon; a + \varepsilon[\quad \text{—}$$

$$\exists a - \varepsilon; a + \varepsilon \subset]0; +\infty[$$

$$\delta \in G, \delta < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* \quad \delta n \leq a - \varepsilon$$

$$\delta(n+1) > a - \varepsilon \Rightarrow a - \varepsilon < \delta n \leq a$$

$$\delta n + \delta \leq \delta$$

$\rightarrow G$ dense ds $\mathbb{R}$

Soient $(n, m) \in \mathbb{R}_{+}^{*}$:

$$M_q \quad \exists c \in \mathbb{R}_{+}^{*}, a\mathbb{Z} + b\mathbb{Z} = c\mathbb{Z} \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad a/b \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\text{"}\Rightarrow\text{"} \quad \begin{matrix} a = cq_1 \\ b = cq_2 \end{matrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad a/b \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\text{"}\Leftarrow\text{"} \quad a/b = p/q \quad p \wedge q = 1$$

$$a/p = b/q = c$$

" $\supset$ "

$$an + bm = c(pn + qm) \in c\mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{Bezout:} \quad pu + qv = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad c \underbrace{(up + qv)}_{qu + bv} = c \quad \rightarrow \text{"}c\text{"}$$

d'où l'égalité

b) $(\sin(n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$

$$\sin(\mathbb{N}) = \sin(2\pi\mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z})$$

par c. de la p. sinus, $(\sin(n))_n$ dense ds $[-1; 1]$

Exercice 154:

(Gaspard)

$$P = a_0 + a_1 X + \dots + a_n X^n \in \mathbb{R}[X]$$

P s'écrit

$$1) \text{ Mg } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \boxed{P(x)P'(x) \leq P'(x)^2} \quad (*)$$

$$P = \lambda \prod_{n=1}^d (x - \alpha_n)^{\beta_n}$$

$$\rightarrow P = \lambda \frac{(x - \alpha_1)^{\beta_1}}{a} \times \frac{1}{b}$$

$a'b + b'a$

$$\frac{P'}{P} = \sum_{n=1}^d \frac{\beta_n}{x - \alpha_n}$$

on dérive :

$$\frac{P''P - (P')^2}{P^2} = - \sum_{n=1}^d \frac{\beta_n}{(x - \alpha_n)^2} \leq 0 \quad \text{d'où } (*)$$

$\frac{0}{0}$

2) cf Gauss

$$3) \quad P(0)P''(0) = 2a_0a_2$$

$$P'(0)^2 = a_1^2$$

$$\forall k \in \{1, \dots, n\}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$P^{(k-1)}(x)P^{(k+1)}(x) \leq (P^{(k)}(x))^2$$

$$(k-1)!a_{k-1}(k+1)!a_{k+1} \leq (k!a_k)^2$$

$$a_{k-1}(k+1)a_{k+1} \leq ka_k^2$$

$$\boxed{a_{k-1}a_{k+1} \leq ka_k^2}$$

Exercice 165:

(Victor)

$$a) \quad \varphi: \mathbb{R}_n[X] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_n[X]$$

$$P \mapsto P - P' \quad \text{appl. lin.}$$

$$\text{on va Mg } \text{Ker}(\varphi) = \{0\}$$

ou raisonnem^t sur les degrés

$$P - P' = 0 \Rightarrow P = P' \quad \text{impossible}$$

car $\deg P' < \deg P$

sauf si $P = 0 \in \mathbb{R}_n[X]$

$$\text{Soit } P \neq 0 \quad \varphi(P) = 0 \in \mathbb{R}_n[X]$$

$$P - P' = 0$$

$$P' - P'' = 0$$

$\vdots$

$$P^{(n-1)} - P^{(n)} = 0$$

$$\underbrace{P^{(n-1)} - P^{(n)}}_{=0} \rightarrow \text{donc } P^{(n-1)} = 0$$

puis on remonte les égalités

$\downarrow$

$$\text{donc } P = 0 \in \mathbb{R}_n[X]$$

$$b) \quad \varphi \in \mathbb{R}[X], \exists ! P \in \mathbb{R}[X], P - P' = \varphi$$

$$q = \deg(\varphi)$$

$\rightarrow P$ est forcément de degré de q

$$\varphi_q: \mathbb{R}_q[X] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_q[X]$$

$$P \mapsto P - P'$$

$$P = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi)$$

on a existence + unicité de φ

$\hookrightarrow$ car φ_q est bijective

($\text{Ker} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$ égalité de dimensions)

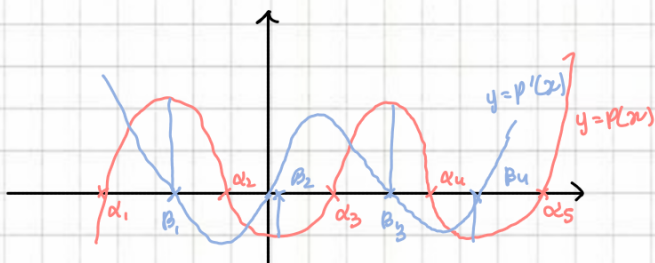
c) on suppose $Q \geq 0$ $f: x \rightarrow e^{-x} p(x)$
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, p(x) = e^x f(x)$
 $e^x p(x) - e^x f(x) - e^x f'(x) = 0$
 $p'(x) = -e^{-x} Q \leq 0 \text{ sur } \mathbb{R}$
 $\Rightarrow f \searrow \text{ sur } \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = e^{-x} p(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

de $f(x) \geq 0 \text{ sur } \mathbb{R}$

donc $p(x) = e^{-x} f(x) \geq 0 \text{ sur } \mathbb{R}$

d)



$$Q = P - P'$$

$$\deg Q = \deg P = n$$

$$n \text{ racines de } Q$$

sur $\exists \alpha_i; \beta_i \in \mathbb{C}$, tq P croissante (idem $\searrow$)

$$(P - P')(\alpha_i) = -P'(\alpha_i) \leq 0$$

$$(P - P')(\beta_i) = P(\beta_i) \geq 0$$

Exercice 207: (Gabriel R)

On cherche $P \in \mathbb{R}[X]$ tq $(X+4)P(X) = X P(X+1)$

Analyse: on a $P(0) = 0$

$$P(-1) = 0$$

$$-3P(-1) = -1P(0) = 0$$

$$P(-2) = 0$$

$$2P(-2) = -2P(-1) = 0$$

$$P(-3) = 0$$

$$P(-3) = -3P(-2) = 0$$

donc $\exists Q \in \mathbb{R}[X]$ tq $P(X) = X(X+1)(X+2)(X+3)Q(X)$

on réinjecte ds l'équation: $\underbrace{X(X+1)(X+2)(X+3)(X+4)Q(X)}_{\text{on le note } A(X)} = A(X)Q(X+1)$

$$Q(X+1) = Q(X)$$

$$Q(X) \in \mathbb{R}_0[X]$$

$$\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \text{ tq } Q(X) = \lambda$$

$$P = \lambda X(X+1)(X+2)(X+3)$$

Synthèse: ok.

Exercice 112: (Maxime)

$$U = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} : \exists n \in \mathbb{N}^*, z^n = 1 \}$$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, on appelle $\mathbb{T}_n = \{ z \in \mathbb{C}, z^n = 1 \}$

$$U = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*} \mathbb{T}_n$$

$$S = \{ u \in \mathbb{C} : \forall z \in U, uz \in U \}$$

" $\supset$ " Soit $u \in S$

Soit $z \in U$

on a $uz \in U \Leftrightarrow \exists n \in \mathbb{N}^*, uz \in \mathbb{T}_n$
donc $\exists k \in [0; n-1]$ tq $uz = e^{2i\frac{k\pi}{n}}$

comme $z \in U$, $\exists n' \in \mathbb{N}^*$, et $\exists k' \in [0; n'-1]$
 $z = e^{2i\frac{k'\pi}{n'}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{on a donc } u &= e^{-2i\frac{k'\pi}{n'}} \times e^{2i\frac{k\pi}{n}} \\ &= e^{2i\pi \left(\frac{k}{n} - \frac{k'}{n'} \right)} \\ u &= e^{2i\pi \left(\frac{kn' - k'n}{nn'} \right)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{donc } u \in U, \text{ car } u^{nn'} = 1$$

$$\text{et } nn' \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ donc } \underline{S \subset U}$$

" $\subset$ " Nq $U \subset S$

soit $z \in U$

soit $z' \in U$

$$\text{Nq } \underline{zz' \in U} : \exists n, n' \in (\mathbb{N}^*)^2 \text{ tq } z^n = 1 \text{ et } z'^{n'} = 1 \\ \text{donc } (z \times z')^{nn'} = (z^n)^{n'} \times (z'^{n'})^n = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$\text{donc } \underline{U \subset S}$$

$$\text{finalement } \boxed{U = S}$$

Exercice 178: (Gabriel R)

on cherche $P \in \mathbb{C}[X]$ tq $(P')^2 = 4P$

Analyse:

- $P = 0_{\mathbb{C}[X]}$ solution
- on prend P solution $\neq 0_{\mathbb{C}[X]}$

$$\deg(4P) = \deg((P')^2) = 2\deg(P') = 2(\deg(P)-1)$$

$$\text{donc } \deg P = 2$$

$$\exists (a, b, c) \in \mathbb{C}^3 \text{ tq } P = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$\text{donc } (P')^2 = (2ax + b)^2 = 4a^2x^2 + 4abx + b^2 = 4P = 4ax^2 + 4bx + 4c$$

par identification:
$$\begin{cases} a^2 = a \\ ab = b \\ b^2 = 4c \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = b \\ \frac{b^2}{4} = c \end{cases}$$

$$P = X^2 + b(X + b/4)$$

Synthese: Soit $P \in \mathbb{C}[X] = X^2 + b(X + b/4)$, $b \in \mathbb{C}$ $\rightarrow$ on vérifie ok.

Exercice 148: (Gaspar) :

$$P = \sum_{k=0}^d a_k X^k$$

$$M_q \exists Q \in \mathbb{C}[X], P \circ P - X = (P - X)Q$$

$$P \circ P - X = \sum_{k=0}^d a_k \left(\sum_{i=0}^d a_i X^i \right)^k - X$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \circ P - X &= P \circ P - P + P - X \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^d a_k (P^k - X^k) + (P - X) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^d a_k (P - X) \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} P^i X^{k-1-i} + (P - X) \\ &= (P - X) \left[\sum_{k=0}^d a_k \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} P^i X^{k-1-i} - 1 \right] \end{aligned}$$

donc $P - X \mid P \circ P - X$

Autre méthode:

$$\begin{aligned} Q(X) - P(X) &= X \\ P(X) &= X \quad [Q] \\ \Rightarrow P^k(X) &= X^k [Q] \\ \Rightarrow \sum_0^d a_k P^k(X) &= \sum_0^d a_k X^k [Q] \\ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} P \circ P &= P [Q] \\ P &= X [Q] \end{cases} \\ \Rightarrow P \circ P &= X [Q] \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 174: (Gabriel R)

soit $a, b \in \mathbb{C}^2$, $a \neq b$

soit $P, Q \in \mathbb{C}[X]$

on suppose que
$$\begin{cases} P^{-1}(da) = Q^{-1}(da) \\ P^{-1}(db) = Q^{-1}(db) \end{cases}$$

on veut $M_q \quad P = Q$

o pour deg P < 1: non vérifié

o pour deg P ≥ 1: $\alpha = \text{card } P^{-1}(da)$
 $\beta = \text{card } P^{-1}(db)$

par l'absurde, on suppose $P \neq Q$
 $(P-Q)/a$ pour racines $P^{-1}(a)$ et $P^{-1}(b)$

comme $P \neq Q$, $\deg(P-Q) \geq \alpha + \beta$

de plus, $(P-a)^{-1}(a) = (Q-a)^{-1}(a)$ de degré α

NON

correction :

$$\begin{aligned} P(X) - a &= \lambda (X - x_1)^{\beta_1} \cdots (X - x_\alpha)^{\beta_\alpha} \\ Q(X) - a &= \mu (X - x_1)^{\delta_1} \cdots (X - x_\alpha)^{\delta_\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha} \beta_i &= n = \deg P \\ \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha} \delta_i &= m = \deg Q \end{aligned}$$

$$R = P - Q = (P(X) - a) - (Q(X) - a)$$

$\Rightarrow x_1, \dots, x_\alpha$ racines de R

$$P(X) - b = \lambda (X - y_1)^{\ell_1} \cdots (X - y_\beta)^{\ell_\beta}$$

$$Q(X) - b = \theta (X - y_1)^{r_1} \cdots (X - y_\beta)^{r_\beta}$$

$$\sum \ell_i = n$$

$$\sum r_i = m$$

$\Rightarrow y_1, \dots, y_\beta$ racines de R

$$R: \{x_1, \dots, x_\alpha\} \cap \{y_1, \dots, y_\beta\} = \emptyset$$

$\Rightarrow R$ a $\alpha + \beta$ racines

on suppose $R \neq 0$

$$\deg R > \alpha + \beta$$

x_1	racine de $P(X) - a$	d'ordre	β_1
x_1	$\beta_1 - 1$		
$ $			
x_α	$\beta_\alpha - 1$		
y_1	$\ell_1 - 1$		
$ $			
y_β	$\ell_\beta - 1$		

$$P' \text{ a } \sum (\beta_i - 1) + \sum (\ell_j - 1) \text{ racines}$$

$$= n - \alpha + n - \beta$$

$$P' \text{ a } 2n - (\alpha + \beta) \text{ racines}$$

$$Q' \text{ a } 2n - (\alpha + \beta) \text{ racines}$$

$$\text{or } \deg(P') = n - 1$$

$$\text{donc } 2n - (\alpha + \beta) \leq n - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow n \leq \alpha + \beta - 1$$

$$\text{de } \tilde{m}, \quad m = \deg Q \leq \alpha + \beta - 1$$

$$\deg P = n$$

$$\deg Q = m$$

$$\text{de } \left(\deg R = \deg(P - Q) \leq \max(m, n) \right.$$

$$\left. \deg R \geq \alpha + \beta \geq n + 1 \geq m + 1 \right)$$

contradiction

Exercice 161:

Soit n un entier pair

$$p = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n$$

$$(x+1)p = x^{n+1} - 1 \quad (\text{somme télescopique})$$

$$= \prod_{j=0}^{n+1} (x - e^{\frac{2ij\pi}{n+1}})$$

$$\text{donc } p = \prod_{j=1}^{n+1} (x - e^{\frac{2ij\pi}{n+1}})$$

• soit α racine de $p \rightarrow \deg p \neq 1$
 $\exists i \in \{1, \dots, n+1\} \text{ tq } \alpha = e^{\frac{2ij\pi}{n+1}}$

$$\alpha^{2p} = e^{2i\pi \times \frac{j2p}{n+1}}$$

$\frac{j2p}{n+1}$ — pair
 — impair $\neq 1$

Exercice 151: (Wadi)

$$p \in \mathbb{Z}[X] \quad d = \deg p$$

$$p/q \text{ tq } p \wedge q = 1$$

$$\text{on écrit } p = \sum_{k=0}^d a_k x^k$$

$$a_d (p/q)^d = - \sum_{k=0}^{d-1} a_k (p/q)^k$$

$$x q^d \hookrightarrow a_d p^d = - \sum_{k=0}^{d-1} a_k p^k q^{d-k}$$

divisible par q

$$\begin{cases} p/a_d \\ q/a_d \end{cases}$$

$$p/q \in \mathbb{Z}$$

correction:

$$p = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_{d-1} x^{d-1} + x^d$$

$$a = p/q \text{ avec } p \wedge q = 1 \text{ racine de } p$$

$$\Rightarrow (p/q)^d = - \sum_{k=0}^{d-1} a_k (p/q)^k$$

$$= -a_0 - a_1 p/q - \dots$$

$$x q^d \hookrightarrow p^d = -a_0 p^d - a_1 p q^{d-1} - \dots - a_{d-1} p^{d-1} q$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} q/p^d \\ q \wedge p = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Gauss } q/p^{d-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow q/p$$

$$\Rightarrow q/1$$

$$\Rightarrow q = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Exercice 157: (Lucas)

Soit $P \in \mathbb{R}[X]$, unitaire, de degré $n \geq 1$
"i.e.", on suppose P scindé sur $\mathbb{R}$

$$P = \prod_{k=0}^n (X - a_k)$$

Soit $z \in \mathbb{C}$

$$|P(z)| = \prod_{k=0}^n |z - a_k| \geq \prod_{k=0}^n |\operatorname{Im}(z)| = |\operatorname{Im}(z)|^n$$

distance de z à a_k
or $a_k \in \mathbb{R}$ donc :

$$\text{"Z="} \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}, |P(z)| \geq |\operatorname{Im}(z)|^n$$

Soit $z_1, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{C}$ les racines de P

$$\forall i \in \{1, n\}, \quad 0 \geq |\operatorname{Im}(z_i)|^n$$

donc les z_i sont réels.