

suite exo 836 (Liam)

$A \subset \mathbb{R}^m, B \subset \mathbb{R}^m$, on pose $\rho(A, B) = \sup(d_A(y) - d_B(y), y \in \mathbb{R}^m)$

On veut mq $\rho(A, B) = \max(\sup_A(d_B), \sup_B(d_A))$

On sait que $\exists (x_n, x'_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in (A \times B)^{\mathbb{N}}$ tq $\begin{matrix} d_B(x_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in A} (d_B(x)) \\ d_A(x'_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in B} (d_A(x)) \end{matrix}$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, d_B(x_n) = |d_A(x_n) - d_B(x_n)| \leq \rho(A, B)$$

$$\begin{matrix} = 0 & x_n \in A \\ d_A(x'_n) = |d_A(x'_n) - d_B(x'_n)| \leq \rho(A, B) \\ = 0 \end{matrix}$$

Par passage à la limite, $\begin{cases} \sup_A(d_B) \leq \rho(A, B) \\ \sup_B(d_A) \leq \rho(A, B) \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \max(\sup_B(d_A), \sup_A(d_B)) \leq \rho(A, B)$$

Si $\sup_B(d_A), \sup_A(d_B) \in \mathbb{R}_+$:

$\exists (y_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in (\mathbb{R}^m)^{\mathbb{N}}$ tq $|d_A(y_n) - d_B(y_n)| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \rho(A, B)$

Soit $n \in \mathbb{N}$:

1^{er} cas: $d_A(y_n) > d_B(y_n)$:

Par l'absurde, on suppose $(d_A(y_n) - d_B(y_n)) > \sup_B(d_A)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Soit } (a, b) \in A \times B, d_A(y_n) - d_B(y_n) &\leq \|y_n - a\| - d_B(y_n) \\ &\leq \|y_n - b + b - a\| - d_B(y_n) \\ &\leq \|y_n - b\| + \|b - a\| - d_B(y_n) \end{aligned}$$

Soit $\varepsilon > 0, \exists b \in B, \|y_n - b\| - d_B(y_n) \leq \varepsilon$

On prend $\varepsilon = (d_A(y_n) - d_B(y_n) - \sup_B(d_A)) \times \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{On obtient alors: } d_A(y_n) - d_B(y_n) &\leq \frac{d_A(y_n) - d_B(y_n) - \sup_B(d_A)}{2} + \|b - a\| \\ d_A(y_n) - d_B(y_n) &\leq \frac{d_A(y_n) - d_B(y_n)^2 - \sup_B(d_A)}{2} + d_A(b) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \frac{d_A(y_n) - d_B(y_n)^2 + \sup_B(d_A)}{2} \\ \Rightarrow d_A(y_n) - d_B(y_n) &\leq \sup_B(d_A)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Donc $|d_A(y_n) - d_B(y_n)| \leq \sup_B(d_A)$, $|d_A(y_n) - d_B(y_n)| \leq \sup_B(d_A)$ ABSURDE

2^e cas: $d_B(y_n) \geq d_A(y_n)$

$|d_B(y_n) - d_A(y_n)| \leq \sup_A(d_A)$ par symétrie des hypothèses.

$$|d_A(y_n) - d_B(y_n)| \leq \max(\sup_A(d_B), \sup_B(d_A))$$

Par passage à la limite: $\rho(A, B) \leq \max(\sup_A(d_B), \sup_B(d_A))$

Si $\sup_B(d_A) = +\infty$ ou $\sup_A(d_B) = +\infty$, $\max(\sup_B(d_A), \sup_A(d_B)) = +\infty$

Donc $\rho(A, B) \leq \max(\sup_B(d_A), \sup_A(d_B))$

donc on a l'égalité.

exo 875 (Matthilde)

$$f: t \mapsto \frac{e^{nt}}{1+t^2} \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{R}_+, \mathbb{R})$$

en 0: $f(t) \sim e^{nt}$ et $\int_0^1 |e^{nt}| dt = [t(e^{nt} - 1)]_0^1 = -1$ par croissance comparée.

en $+\infty$: $f(t) \underset{+\infty}{=} o\left(\frac{1}{t^{3/2}}\right)$ car $\frac{e^{nt}}{1+t^2} \times t^{3/2} \underset{+\infty}{\sim} \frac{e^{nt}}{\sqrt{t}} \underset{+\infty}{\rightarrow} 0$ par

$\Rightarrow$ Riemann, $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^{3/2}} dt$ cvge donc f intégrable sur $\mathbb{R}_+^*$.

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{nt}}{1+t^2} dt \quad \begin{cases} u = \frac{1}{t} \\ du = -\frac{dt}{t^2} = -dt u^2 \end{cases} \\ &= - \int_{+\infty}^0 \frac{e^{n(\frac{1}{u})}}{1 + \frac{1}{u^2}} \times \frac{1}{u^2} du = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{n(\frac{1}{u})}}{1+u^2} du = - \underbrace{\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{nu} du}{1+u^2}}_I \Rightarrow 2I = 0 \Rightarrow I = 0 \end{aligned}$$

exo 878 (Victor)

$f \in \mathcal{C}^0$ sur $\mathbb{R}$, Ma si f est intégrable sur $\mathbb{R}$, $\lim_{\pm\infty} f = 0$.

f intégrable sur $\mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f|$ cvge $\Leftrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^0 |f|$ cvge et $\int_0^{+\infty} |f|$ cvge

Par contraposée:

hyp: $f \not\rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0, \forall A \in \mathbb{R}_+, \exists \alpha > A, |f(\alpha)| \geq \varepsilon$

Pour $A=1$: $\exists x_0, |f(x_0)| \geq \varepsilon$

$A = x_0 + 2\varepsilon, \exists x_1 > x_0, |f(x_1)| \geq \varepsilon$

On construit $(x_n)_n \in (\mathbb{R}_+)^{\mathbb{N}}, \forall n, |f(x_n)| \geq \varepsilon$

$f \in \mathcal{C}^0 \Leftrightarrow \exists \alpha > 0, \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}_+, |x-y| \leq \alpha$

$\Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$\Rightarrow |f(x)| - |f(y)| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$x = x_n$ pour $n \in \mathbb{N}$

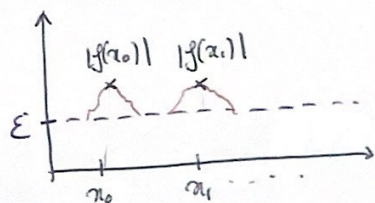
$\forall y \in [x_n - \alpha, x_n + \alpha], |f(y)| \geq |f(x_n)| - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

Pour $x \in \mathbb{R}_+$,

$$\int_0^{x_n+\alpha} |f| \geq \sum_{k=0}^n \int_{x_k-\alpha}^{x_k+\alpha} |f| \geq \sum_{k=0}^n \underbrace{\int_{x_k-\alpha}^{x_k+\alpha} \frac{\varepsilon}{2} dt}_{\frac{\varepsilon}{2} \times 2\alpha} \geq \varepsilon \alpha (n+1)$$

$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} +\infty$

Donc $\int_0^{+\infty} |f|$ ne converge pas.



exo 903 (Hugo) + M. Fagebaume

a) $\mathcal{L}^r \subset \mathcal{C}^0(I, \mathbb{R})$

• $0 \in \mathcal{L}^r$

• Soit $f, g \in \mathcal{L}^r, \lambda \in \mathbb{R},$ mq $f + \lambda g \in \mathcal{L}^r$

$\hookrightarrow f + g \in \mathcal{C}^0(I, \mathbb{R})$

$\hookrightarrow |f + g|^r = \exp(r \ln |f + g|)$ ~~$\leq \exp(r \ln |f| + r \ln |g|) = |f|^r |g|^r$~~

wlog: f, g à valeurs dans $\mathbb{R}_+$ quitte à remplacer f par $|f|$

$f, g \in \mathcal{L}^1 \Rightarrow f + g \in \mathcal{L}^1$

$f, g \in \mathcal{L}^1 \Rightarrow \max(f, g) : \begin{cases} I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+ \\ x \mapsto \max(f(x), g(x)) \end{cases}$

car $0 \leq \max(f, g) \leq f + g$.

$f, g \in \mathcal{L}^r \Rightarrow |f|^r, |g|^r \in \mathcal{L}^1$

$\max(|f|^r, |g|^r) \in \mathcal{L}^1 = \max(|f|, |g|)^r \in \mathcal{L}^1 \Rightarrow \max(f, g) \in \mathcal{L}^r$

$f + g \leq \underbrace{2 \max(f, g)}_{\in \mathcal{L}^r} \Rightarrow f + g \in \mathcal{L}^r$

b) $M_q(\mathcal{L}^\alpha \cap \mathcal{L}^\beta) \subset \mathcal{L}^r$. $f \in \mathcal{L}^\alpha \cap \mathcal{L}^\beta$ ie $|f|^\alpha, |f|^\beta \in \mathcal{L}^1$

Soit $x \in I$:

• soit $|f(x)| \geq 1$: et alors $|f(x)|^r \leq |f(x)|^\beta$

sinon $|f(x)|^r \leq |f(x)|^\alpha$

en particulier, $\forall x \in I, |f(x)|^r \leq \underbrace{|f(x)|^\alpha}_{\in \mathcal{L}^1} + \underbrace{|f(x)|^\beta}_{\in \mathcal{L}^1}$

Donc $f \in \mathcal{L}^r$

exo 88-1 (Hugo)

$f \in \mathcal{L}^1(\mathbb{R}_+, \mathbb{R})$.

a. $M_q x f(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 0$:

On suppose qu' $\exists x_0 \in \mathbb{R}_+, f(x_0) < 0$

Soit $x \in \mathbb{R}_+ : x \geq x_0, \int_{x_0}^x f \leq \int_{x_0}^x f(x_0) dt = \underbrace{(x - x_0)}_{x \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{f(x_0)}_{\leq 0}$

Absurde car $f \in \mathcal{L}^1(\mathbb{R}_+, \mathbb{R})$

Soit $x \in \mathbb{R}_+ : \int_x^{2x} f \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 0$.

$x f(2x) = \int_x^{2x} f(t) dt \leq \int_x^{2x} f$ $\begin{matrix} x f(2x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 0 \\ 2x f(2x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 0 \end{matrix}$

$x f(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 0$

b) $F: x \mapsto x(f(x) - f(x+1)) \in \mathcal{C}^1([1, +\infty[, \mathbb{R})$
 $F \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{R}_+, \mathbb{R}), \forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+, f(x) \geq f(x+1), F \geq 0$.

$x > 1$: $\int_1^x \underbrace{t(f(t) - f(t+1))}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ u(t) = -\int_t^{t+1} f}} dt \quad \begin{cases} u(t) = -\int_t^{t+1} f \\ v(t) = t \rightarrow v'(t) = 1 \end{cases}$

$$\int_1^x t u'(t) dt = \underbrace{[t u(t)]_1^x}_A - \underbrace{\int_1^x u(t) dt}_B$$

$$|A| = \left| -x \int_x^{x+1} f(t) dt - \int_1^2 f(t) dt \right|$$

$$\left| -x \int_x^{x+1} f(t) dt \right| \leq x \int_x^{x+1} f(t) dt \leq x f(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{et} \quad \int_1^2 f \text{ cvge}$$

Donc A cvge.

$$|B| = \left| \int_1^2 \left(\int_t^{t+1} f(u) du \right) dt \right| \leq \int_1^2 \left[\int_t^{t+1} f \right] dt \leq \int_1^2 f(x) \leq \int_1^2 f$$

B cvge: $\int_1^{+\infty} x(f(x) - f(x+1)) dx$ cvge.

exo 876 (Victor)

$f \in \mathcal{C}^0$, T -périodique. $\exists! \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda - f(t)}{t} dt$ cvge.

existence: $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$ cvge et $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{|\sin t|}{t} dt$ dvg.

On pose $\lambda = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt$ et $g: t \mapsto f(t) - \lambda$.

Lemme: $G: x \mapsto \int_0^x g$, G est périodique.

↳ démo: soit $x \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$G(x+T) - G(x) = \int_0^{x+T} g - \int_0^x g = \int_x^{x+T} g(t) dt = \int_0^T g = 0.$$

G continue donc bornée sur $[0, T]$ et donc sur $\mathbb{R}$.

On dispose de $M \in \mathbb{R}_+, \forall t \in \mathbb{R}_+, |G(t)| \leq M$.

$$\int_1^x \underbrace{\frac{g(t)}{t}}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \frac{G(t)}{t^2}}} dt = \left[\frac{G(t)}{t} \right]_1^x + \int_1^x \frac{G(t)}{t^2} dt = \underbrace{\frac{G(x)}{x}}_{\xrightarrow{+ \infty} 0} - G(1)$$

$$\int_1^x \frac{|G(t)|}{t^2} dt \leq M \int_1^x \frac{dt}{t^2} \text{ qui converge. Donc } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{G(t)}{t^2} dt \text{ ACV}$$

$$\rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{g(t)}{t} dt \text{ cv.}$$

unicité: $\mu \in \mathbb{R}, x > 1$

$$\int_1^x \frac{\lambda - f(t)}{t} dt - \int_1^x \frac{\mu - f(t)}{t} dt = (\lambda - \mu) \int_1^x \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$\int_1^x \frac{\mu - f(t)}{t} dt = \underbrace{\int_1^x \frac{\lambda - f(t)}{t} dt}_{\text{cv}} + \underbrace{(\mu - \lambda) \int_1^x \frac{dt}{t}}_{\substack{\neq 0 \\ \text{dv}}}$$

donc le tout diverge.

exo 872 (Hugo)

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(t)}{\sqrt{t}} dt \text{ cvge}$$

Par l'absurde, supposons que $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{\sin t + \sqrt{t}} dt$ cvge

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} dt - \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{\sin t + \sqrt{t}} dt = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2(t)}{\sqrt{t}(\sin t + \sqrt{t})} dt = A.$$

$$A \geq \underbrace{\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2(t)}{\sqrt{t}(1+\sqrt{t})} dt}_B \text{ et } B = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \sin(2t)}{2(1+\sqrt{t})\sqrt{t}} dt = \underbrace{\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{2(t+\sqrt{t})}}_{\text{diverge}} - \underbrace{\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(2t)}{2(\sqrt{t}+t)} dt}_C$$

$$\underline{x \in \mathbb{R}_+^*}: C = \int_1^x \frac{\sin(2t)}{2(\sqrt{t}+t)} dt = \left[-\frac{\cos(2t)}{4(\sqrt{t}+t)} \right]_1^x + \int_1^x \underbrace{\frac{\cos(2t)}{4(\sqrt{t}+t)^2}}_{\sim \frac{1}{4t^2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}\right) dt$$

$\xrightarrow{+\infty} 0$

Donc C converge, donc B diverge

$$\int_1^x \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} dt - \int_1^x \frac{\sin t}{\sin t + \sqrt{t}} dt \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} +\infty$$

Moralité: $\frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} \sim \frac{\sin t}{\sin t + \sqrt{t}}$ mais $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} dt$ et $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t} + \sin t} dt$ ne sont pas de même nature.

$$\frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} \sim \frac{(-1)^n}{(-1)^n + \sqrt{n}} \text{ et } \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ et } \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n} + (-1)^n} \text{ de nature diff.}$$

$$\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n^\alpha} \text{ cv } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t^\alpha} \text{ cv}, \alpha > 1.$$