

31) * Supposons que (b_n) converge (i):

$S_m = (m+1)b_m - m b_{m-1} = O(m)$ donc $R > 1$.

Pour $x \in]0, 1[$: (double transformation d'Abel)

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (S_m - S_{m-1}) x^m + a_0 \\
&= a_0 + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} S_m x^m - x \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} S_m x^m \\
&= (1-x) \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} S_m x^m \\
&= (1-x) x \left[\sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} ((m+1)b_m - m b_{m-1}) x^{m-1} + S_0 \right] \\
&= (1-x) \left[\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (n+1) b_n x^n - \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (n+1) b_n x^{n+1} \right] \\
&= (1-x)^2 \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} (m+1) b_m x^m \\
&= (1-x)^2 x \left[b \cdot \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} (m+1) x^m + \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} (m+1) E_m x^m \right] \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} b_m = b + E_m \\ \text{avec } \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} E_m = 0 \end{array} \right) \\
\sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} (m+1) x^m &= \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} m x^{m-1} = \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

$f(x) = b + (1-x)^2 \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (n+1) E_n x^n \rightarrow A_m(x)$

Preuve $\epsilon > 0$: $\exists N_0, \forall n \geq N_0, |E_n| < \epsilon$.

$$|A_m(x)| \leq \underbrace{\left| \sum_{n=0}^{N_0} (n+1) E_n x^n \right|}_A + \epsilon \underbrace{\sum_{n=N_0+1}^{+\infty} (n+1) x^n}_{\leq \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}}$$

$$|f(x) - b| \leq A(1-x)^2 + \epsilon$$

$\exists \alpha \in]0, 1[, \forall x \in]\alpha, 1[, A(1-x)^2 < \epsilon$

$\forall x \in]\alpha, 1[, |f(x) - b| < \epsilon$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = b = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n$

* Rq: On retrouve le theo. d'Abel radial:

$$(S_n) \text{ converge} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R > 1 \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n \end{cases}$$

(en effet: (S_n) converge \Rightarrow (b_n) converge)
Césaro.

* La réciproque est fautive: Exemple 1:

Prenons $a_n = n(-1)^n$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} n(-x)^n$$

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

$$= \frac{x}{(1+x)^2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} S_{2n+1} = -\sum_{k=0}^n a_{2k} + a_{2k+1} = -(n+1) & (S_n) \text{ diverge} \\ S_{2n} = S_{2n-1} + a_{2n} = n-1 & \text{(la réciproque du} \\ & \text{theo. d'Abel radial est fautive)} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b_{2n} = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^n S_{2k} + S_{2k+1} = -2 \\ b_{2n+1} = b_{2n-1} + \frac{S_{2n}}{n+1} = -2 + \frac{n-1}{n+1} \end{cases} \quad (b_n) \text{ diverge.}$$

Exemple 2: prenons $a_n = (-1)^n - (-1)^{n-1}$ pour $n \geq 1$

$$\begin{cases} a_n = (-1)^n - (-1)^{n-1} \text{ pour } n \geq 1 \\ a_0 = 1 \end{cases} \quad (S_n = (-1)^n)$$

$$\begin{cases} b_{2n} = \frac{1}{n+1} \\ b_{2n+1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n x^n - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^n$$

$$= \frac{x}{1+x} - 1 \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 1} 0$$

(b_n) converge mais (S_n) diverge.
la réciproque du theo de Césaro est fautive