

$$\int_0^{\infty} f(t) dt = \dots$$

Bonjour!

AFK : cafe

Exercice 36 - Centrale 2016 [6/10]

$x = -\frac{1}{2}$: integ le DV

1. Montrer que pour $x > 0$, $f(x) = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$ est convergente.

2. Montrer que f est continue sur $]0, +\infty[$.

3. Montrer que pour tout $x > 0$, on a

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

4. Montrer que pour tout $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n!(n+x)}$ est convergente.

5. Montrer que $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}^-$

$$\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, -1, -2, \dots\}$$

$$\tilde{f} : x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}_- \mapsto \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!(n+x)}$$

est de classe C^∞ .

$$f(x) = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$$

Q.

$$x = 10$$

$$t^9 e^{-t} \quad x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$t^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} = \frac{e^{-t}}{\sqrt{t}}$$

Sat $x > 0$. $g(t) = t^{x-1} e^{-t}$

g est continue sur $]0, 1]$

Integ en 0? si $x > 1$. $x-1 > 0$ donc $g(t) \rightarrow 0$

donc g est integ sur $]0, 1]$

• Si $x = 1$ $g(t) = e^{-t}$...

• Si $0 < x < 1$

$$g(t) = \frac{e^{-t}}{t^{1-x}} \quad 1-x < 1$$

$\sim \frac{1}{t^{1-x}}$: integ. amido

$$\int_0^1 g(t) dt \text{ cu.}$$

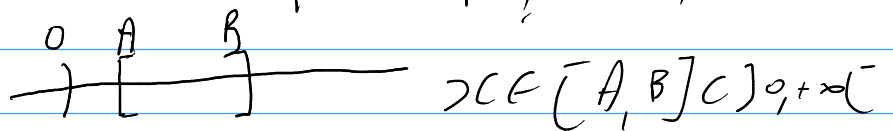
$$f(x) = \int_0^1 \underbrace{t^{x-1} e^{-t}}_{h(x,t)} dt$$

• $h:]0, +\infty[\times]0, 1[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

• $\forall x > 0, t \mapsto h(x, t) \in \mathcal{C}_n(]0, 1[)$

• $\forall t \in]0, 1[, x \mapsto h(x, t) \in \mathcal{C}(]0, +\infty[)$

• Dominati on! $|t^{x-1} e^{-t}| \leq \varphi(t), \varphi \in L^1$



$$x > A \quad x-1 > A-1$$

$$t^{x-1} = t^{(x-1)} \leq t^{A-1} \text{ cu } t \leq 1$$

dac $(x-1)t \leq (A-1)t$

dac $t^{x-1} \leq t^{A-1}$

dac $f(x, t) \leq t^{A-1} e^{-t} =: \varphi(t)$

Prin urmare $A > 0, A-1 > -1$, dac $\varphi \in L^1(]0, 1[)$

\rightarrow oara la dominati on.

dac $f \in \mathcal{C}([A, B])$

oara $\forall t \in [A, B] \subset]0, +\infty[$ dac $\forall x \in \mathcal{C}(]0, +\infty[)$

$$3/ \int_0^1 e^{x-1-t} e^{-t} dt \neq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!(n+x)}$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m t^{m+x-1}}{m!} \right) dt \neq \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \int_0^1 \underbrace{\frac{(-1)^m t^{m+x-1}}{m!}}_{f_m(t)} dt$$

$$\int_0^1 t^{m+x-1} dt = \left[\frac{t^{m+x}}{m+x} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{m+x}$$

$$m+x-1 > -1$$

$$I = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m!} \frac{1}{m+x}$$

• change f_m at $\mathcal{C}_n(]0,1])$ et intégrable ($t^x, x > -1$)

• $\sum f_m$ CVS (série de l'exp)

et $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} f_m : x \mapsto e^{x-1} e^{-x} \mathcal{C}_n(]0,1])$

• $\sum \int |f_m|$ CV? OUI

$$\frac{1}{m!(m+x)} = o\left(\frac{1}{n!}\right)$$

$$4/ x = -\frac{5}{2}$$

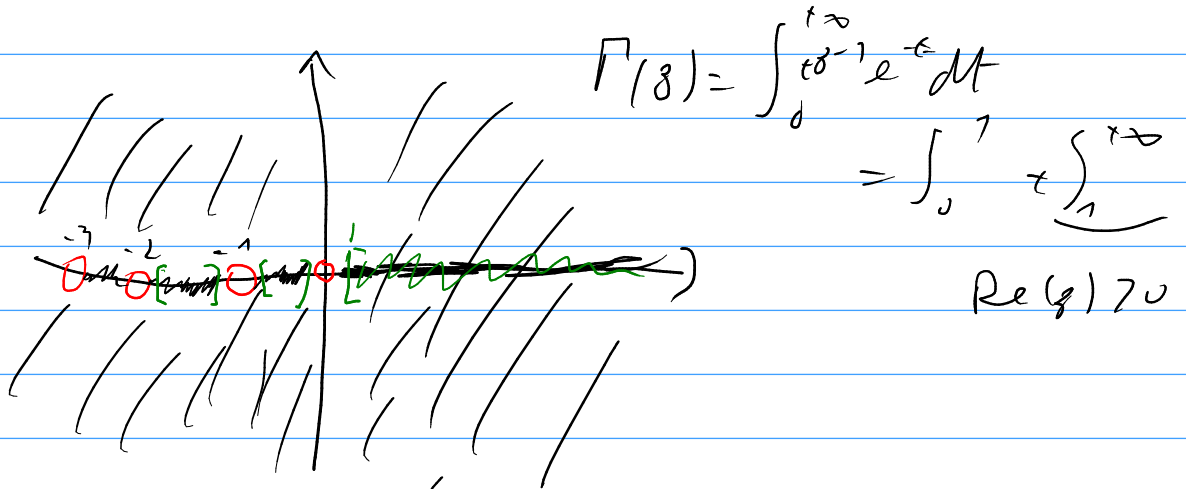
$$\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n!(n-\frac{5}{2})}$$

$$|a_n| = o\left(\frac{1}{n!}\right)$$

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!(n-9.72,12)} \leftarrow o\left(\frac{1}{n!}\right)$$

$$\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n!(n+x)} \leftarrow (x_n) = o\left(\frac{1}{n!}\right)$$

CV A



$$\tilde{f}: x \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \rightarrow \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{\underbrace{m!(n-x)!}_{f_n(x)}} e^{-x} x^n$$

$$x^n \rightarrow x^k$$

$$\bullet f_n \sim x^n$$

$$\bullet \sum \beta_n \text{ CVU, } \sum \beta_n \dots \sum f_n^{(k)}$$

$$\bullet \sum \beta_n^{(k)} \text{ CVU}$$

$$\Gamma(x) = (x-1)\Gamma(x-1) \quad (\text{IPP})$$

$$f(x+1) = \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{(m+1+x)^n n!} = \dots$$

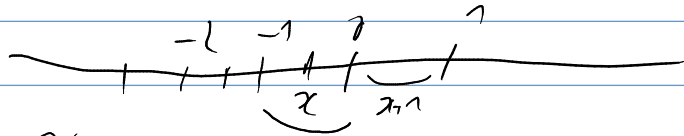
$$f(x) = \sum \dots = \dots$$

$$f(x+1) \approx f(x) + \frac{1}{x+1} \text{ decrease}$$

$$m+1=h \quad \frac{-(-1)^h}{(h-x)(h-1)!} = -\frac{(-1)^h (h+x-1)}{(h-x)h!} = -\frac{(-1)^h}{h!} + x \frac{(-1)^h}{(h+x)h!}$$

$$\tilde{f}(x+1) = -\underbrace{\sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^h}{h!}}_{e^{-1} - 1} + x \underbrace{\sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^h}{(h+x)h!}}_{\tilde{f}(x) - \frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\left(\left(\tilde{f}(x+1) = x \tilde{f}(x) \Rightarrow e^{-1} \right) \right)$$



\tilde{f} est $\mathcal{C}([0, +\infty[)$ de sur $]0, 1[$

$$\tilde{b}(x) = \frac{1}{x} (\tilde{f}(x+1) + e^{-1})$$

car $x \in]-1, 0[$, $x+1 \in]0, 1[$

et \tilde{f} est $\mathcal{C}([1, 1[)$

donc $x \mapsto \frac{1}{x} (\tilde{f}(x+1) + e^{-1})$ est $\mathcal{C}([0, 1[)$

$$\tilde{f} \in \mathcal{C}^{\infty}([-1, 0[)$$

Si $x \in]-2, -1[$, $x+1 \in]-1, 0[$

\tilde{f} est $\mathcal{C}^{\infty}([-2, -1[)$

Par réc.: $\tilde{f} \in \mathcal{C}^{\infty}([-n, -n+1[)$

$$\tilde{f} \in \mathcal{C}^{\infty}(\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z})$$



Exercice 3 :

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha t}{e^t - 1} dt$$

1/ def? \mathcal{L}^1 ?

$$\left(\left(\text{Sat } \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{e^t - 1} dt \text{ conv?} \right) \right)$$

$$g: t \mapsto \frac{f(t)}{e^t - 1} \in \mathcal{L}^1(]0, +\infty[)$$

o en cas : $|g(t)| \leq \frac{1}{e^t - 1} \sim e^{-t}$ en vois de $+\infty$

o en d: $\int_0^{+\infty} f(t) dt < +\infty$

$$e^t = 1 + t + o(t) \text{ de } e^t - 1 \sim t \text{ en } t \rightarrow 0$$

$$d \text{ conv } g(t) \sim d$$

$$d \text{ conv } g(t) \rightarrow d \text{ conv } g(t)$$

en vois de 0

$$d \text{ conv } \int_0^{+\infty} g(t) dt \text{ (pour } g \text{ conv?)} .$$

Caractère \mathcal{L}^1 : $h(\alpha, t) = \frac{t e^{-\alpha t}}{e^t - 1}$

• $t \mapsto h(\alpha, t) \in \mathcal{L}^1(]0, +\infty[)$
et intégrable (OUI)

• $t \mapsto h(\alpha, t)$ est \mathcal{L}^1

$$\text{OUI : } \frac{\partial h}{\partial \alpha}(\alpha, t) = \frac{t}{e^t - 1} \cos \alpha t$$

$$t \mapsto \frac{\partial h}{\partial \alpha}(\alpha, t) \in \mathcal{L}^1(]0, +\infty[)$$

• $\left| \frac{\partial h}{\partial \alpha}(\alpha, t) \right| \leq \varphi(t)$, φ intégrable.

$$\left| \frac{t \cos t}{e^t - 1} \right| \notin \mathcal{L}^1, \quad \varphi \text{ intégrable}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}(t, \lambda) \right) \int \frac{t}{e^t - 1} =: \varphi(\lambda)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \cdot \varphi \in \mathcal{C}([0, +\infty[) \\ \cdot \varphi \rightarrow 1 \text{ en } 0 \\ \cdot \varphi(\lambda) = o\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) \text{ en } +\infty \end{array} \right) \mathcal{L}^1([0, +\infty[)$$

Lettre additionnelle, dit à paramètres.

s'applique : $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}^1(\mathbb{R})$

✓ Fa, d,

$$I(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a}{b + n^2}$$

$$I(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin xt}{e^t - 1} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \underbrace{\sin(xt)}_{\text{oscillate}} \underbrace{e^{-t}}_{\text{decroît}} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-t}} dt$$

$$p > 0, e^{-t} \leftarrow \text{dacc} \quad \frac{1}{1 - e^{-t}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (e^{-t})^n$$

$$\text{dacc } I(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sin(xt) e^{-(n+1)t} dt$$

$$\rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \sin(xt) e^{-ht} dt$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{\int_0^{+\infty} \sin(xt) e^{-ht} dt}_{J_h(x)}$$

① calculer $J_h(x)$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ Multiplizieren } \sum \int_0^{\infty} |\sin \alpha t| e^{-\alpha t} dt$$

o IPP + IPP

$$\hookrightarrow e^{i\alpha t} = \cos \alpha t + i \sin \alpha t \rightarrow \sin \alpha t = \text{Im}(e^{i\alpha t})$$

$$\sin \alpha t e^{-\alpha t} = \text{Im}(e^{(-\alpha + i\alpha)t})$$

$$\text{"dann"} \int_0^{\infty} \sin \alpha t e^{-\alpha t} dt = \text{Im} \int_0^{\infty} e^{(-\alpha + i\alpha)t} dt$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{(-\alpha + i\alpha)t} dt = \left[\frac{e^{(-\alpha + i\alpha)t}}{-\alpha + i\alpha} \right]_0^{\infty} \xrightarrow{\text{I} \rightarrow 0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-\alpha + i\alpha} \left(-1 + \underbrace{\frac{e^{-\alpha T} e^{i\alpha T}}{1}}_{|1|=1} \right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha + i\alpha}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \sin \alpha t e^{-\alpha t} dt = \text{Im} \frac{1}{\alpha + i\alpha} = \text{Im} \frac{\alpha + i\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \alpha^2} = \frac{\alpha}{2\alpha^2}$$

$$\boxed{I(\alpha) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \alpha^2}}$$

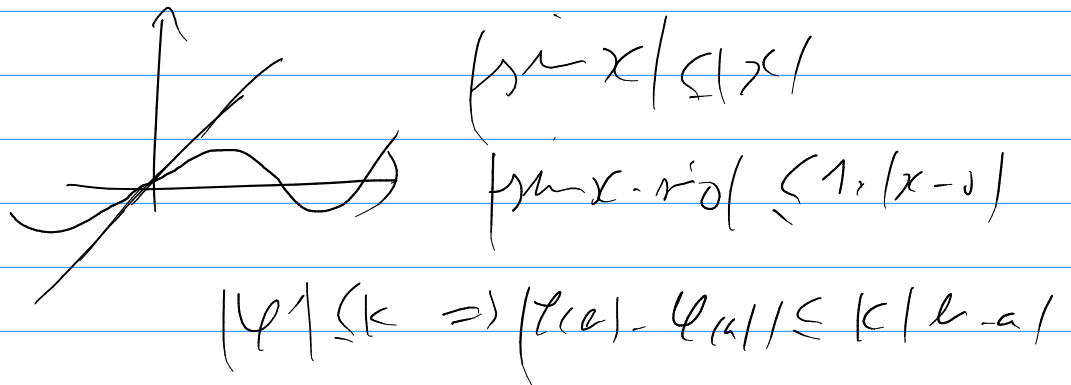
$$\sum_h \int_0^{\infty} \underbrace{|\sin \alpha t|}_{S_2} e^{-\alpha t} dt \quad \text{cu} \quad ??$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t} dt = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{\alpha} \quad \text{DV} : \text{DRAME}$$

Tropf groß!!! \rightarrow dann fallen für immer...

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \underbrace{|\sin x|}_{\leq |x|+1} e^{-kt} dt \leq ?$$



$$\int_0^{+\infty} |\sin x| e^{-kt} dt \leq |\alpha| \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-kt} dt = \frac{|\alpha|}{k^2}$$

IPP: $= \frac{1}{k^2}$

comparaison ATP

$\sum \int | | \text{CU}$ ce qui justifie l'intervalle.

$$I(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin xt}{t^2 + a} dt = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{a^2 + k^2}$$

3/ $I(x) \sim ?$
 $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{a^2 + k^2} \sim \int_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$$

HUM

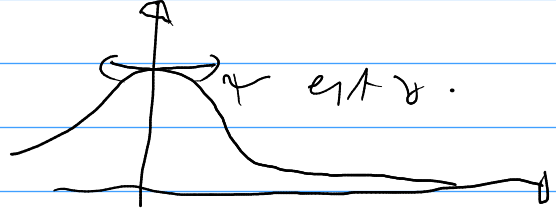
$$\left[\begin{array}{l} g_n(x) \sim h_n(x) \\ \alpha \rightarrow \infty \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} g_n(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h_n(x) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\sum_n \frac{1}{x} dx \rightarrow \text{Perm.}$$

Satz 2. für

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\underbrace{n^2 + \alpha^2}_{\psi(n)}} \stackrel{?}{=} ?!$$

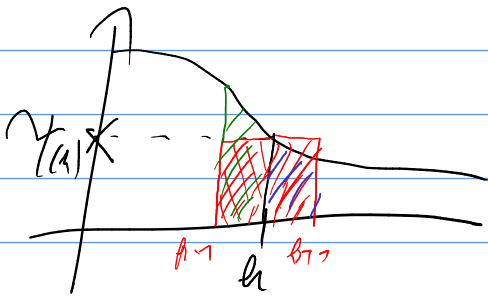
$$\psi: (x) \frac{1}{x^2 + \alpha^2}$$



$$\frac{1}{x^2 + \alpha^2}$$

$$x: 0 \rightarrow \infty$$

$$x + \alpha^2: \alpha^2 \rightarrow \infty \quad \psi(x): \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow 0$$



$$\int_a^{b+h} \psi$$

$$\leq \psi(a) \leq$$

$$\int_a^{b+h} \psi$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 + \alpha^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha^2 (n^2 + 1)}$$

$$\int_a^b \frac{dx}{x^2 + \alpha^2}$$

$$x = \alpha \tan t$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + \alpha^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{\alpha}\right)$$

$$\int_1^{N+1} \psi$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^N \psi(n)$$

$$\int_0^N \psi$$

$$n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha^2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + \alpha^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha_0} \left(\arctan \frac{u+1}{\alpha_0} - \arctan \frac{1}{\alpha_0} \right) \leq \sum_1^u \leq \frac{1}{\alpha_0} \arctan \left(\frac{u}{\alpha_0} \right) \xrightarrow{\alpha_0 \rightarrow \infty}$$

Q: ma d n $\rightarrow \infty$, g l'ens cu, d'ana alor.

$$\frac{1}{\alpha_0} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{1}{\alpha_0} \right) \leq \frac{f(x)}{\alpha_0} \leq \frac{\pi}{2\alpha_0}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \right) \leq f(x) \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$\xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty}$
 $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$f(x) \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{2}$$

done $f(x) \sim \frac{\pi}{2}$