

Question 1.

Période de  $\cos x = 2\pi$

$\Downarrow$

$$\begin{cases} \text{période de } \cos 2x = \pi & (\cos 2(x+\pi) = \cos(2x+2\pi) = \cos 2x) \\ \text{période de } \cos 6x = \frac{2\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

$\Downarrow$  période de  $f(x) = \pi$

Question 2.

$$f(x) = |x-3| + |x+3| - 2|x|$$

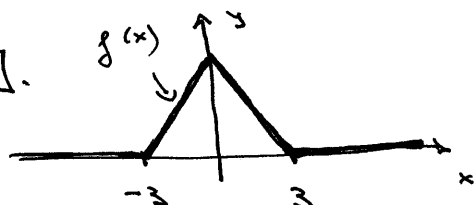
$$x \leq -3 \Rightarrow f(x) = -(x-3) - (x+3) - 2(-x) = 0$$

$$x \in (-3, 0] \Rightarrow f(x) = -(x-3) + x+3 - 2(-x) = 2x+6$$

$$x \in [0, 3) \Rightarrow f(x) = -(x-3) + x+3 - 2x = -2x+6$$

$$x \geq 3 \Rightarrow f(x) = x-3 + x+3 - 2x = 0$$

Donc  $\text{supp } f = [-3, 3]$ .



Question 3.

Par exemple,  $f_n(x) = x^2 + x^n$ ,  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

Pour tout  $x \in (0, 1)$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^n = 0$ , donc

$\{f_n(x)\}$  converge simplement vers  $f(x)$ .

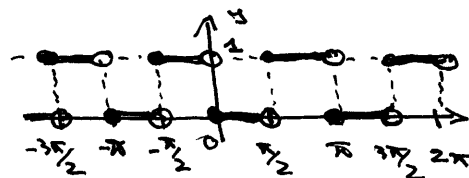
D'autre part  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in I} x^n =$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{on n'a pas de convergence uniforme}$$

Question 4.

Par exemple

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{pour } x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ 1 & \text{pour } x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi) \end{cases}$$



prolongée par périodicité.  $\forall x \notin \frac{\pi}{2} \mathbb{Z}$   $S_f(x)$

converge vers  $f(x)$ . Par contre pour  $x \in \frac{\pi}{2} \mathbb{Z}$

$S_f(x)$  converge vers  $\frac{f(x-0) + f(x+0)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ . Donc en ces points  $f(x) \neq S_f(x)$ .

Question 5. On utilisera le graphe dans  $\mathbb{Q}_2$ , ainsi que d'autres résultats de  $\mathbb{Q}_2$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \langle T_f, \varphi \rangle &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \varphi(x) dx = \\ (1) \quad &= \int_{-3}^0 (2x+6) \varphi(x) dx + \int_0^3 (-2x+6) \varphi(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

Donc

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (T_f)', \varphi \rangle &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} -\langle T_f, \varphi' \rangle = \left| \text{d'après (1)} \right| = \\ &= -\int_{-3}^0 (2x+6) \varphi'(x) dx - \int_0^3 (-2x+6) \varphi'(x) dx = \\ &= \left| \text{on intègre par parties} \right| = \\ &= -(2x+6) \varphi(x) \Big|_{-3}^0 + \int_{-3}^0 2 \varphi(x) dx \\ &\quad - (-2x+6) \varphi(x) \Big|_0^3 + \int_0^3 (-2) \varphi(x) dx = \\ &= -6 \cancel{\varphi(0)} + \underbrace{(-3 \cdot 2 + 6)}_{=0} \varphi(-3) \\ &\quad + \int_{-3}^0 2 \varphi(x) dx - \underbrace{(-2 \cdot 3 + 6)}_{=0} \varphi(3) \\ &\quad + 6 \cancel{\varphi(0)} + \int_0^3 (-2) \varphi(x) dx \\ &= \int_{-3}^0 2 \varphi(x) dx + \int_0^3 (-2) \varphi(x) dx = \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) \varphi(x) dx = \langle T_g, \varphi \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

cū

$$(2) \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{si } x \in (-3, 0) \\ -2 & \text{si } x \in (0, 3) \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

Donc, au sens des distributions,  $f' = g$ .

Par la 2<sup>ème</sup> dérivée, on obtient

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (T_f)'', \varphi \rangle &= (-1)^2 \langle T_f, \varphi'' \rangle = -\langle (T_f)', \varphi' \rangle = \\ &= \left| \text{d'après (2)} \right| = -\int_{-3}^0 2 \varphi'(x) dx - \int_0^3 (-2) \varphi'(x) dx = \\ &= -2 \varphi(x) \Big|_{-3}^0 + 2 \varphi(x) \Big|_0^3 = -2 \varphi(0) + 2 \varphi(-3) + 2 \varphi(3) - 2 \varphi(0) = \\ &= 2 \varphi(-3) - 4 \varphi(0) + 2 \varphi(3) = \langle 2 \delta_{-3} - 4 \delta_0 + 2 \delta_3, \varphi \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Dans, au sens des distributions:

$$\left(\frac{1}{f}\right)'' = 2\delta_{-3} - 4\delta_0 + 2\delta_3$$

ou

$$f''(x) = 2\delta(x+3) - 4\delta(x) + 2\delta(x-3).$$

Question 6

$$(CI) \quad \begin{cases} \ddot{x}(t) + \omega_0^2 x(t) = f(t) \\ x(0) = 0, \quad \dot{x}(0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

1). Pour  $f(t) = 0$ : on écrit l'équation caractéristique

$$\lambda^2 + \omega_0^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm i\omega_0$$

solution générale de l'équation homogène  $\Downarrow$   
 $x(t) = C_1 \sin \omega_0 t + C_2 \cos \omega_0 t$

$$\Downarrow$$
$$\dot{x}(t) = C_1 \omega_0 \cos \omega_0 t - C_2 \omega_0 \sin \omega_0 t$$

En imposant les conditions initiales non-homogènes (CI) on obtient

$$\begin{cases} x(0) = C_1 \sin 0 + C_2 \cos 0 = C_2 = 0 \\ \dot{x}(0) = C_1 \omega_0 \cos 0 - C_2 \omega_0 \sin 0 = C_1 \omega_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Downarrow$$
$$C_1 = \frac{0}{\omega_0}, \quad C_2 = 0$$

$$\Downarrow$$
$$x_1(t) = \frac{0}{\omega_0} \sin \omega_0 t$$

← solution de  
ég. hom + CI non-hom.

2). Ici on résout la 2ème partie du problème:

ég. non-hom + CI hom.

(en utilisant la méthode de la fonction de Green).  
Choisissons 2 solutions indépendantes de l'équation homogène, par exemple

$$g_1(t) = \sin \omega_0 t, \quad g_2(t) = \cos \omega_0 t$$

Leur wronskien:

$$\begin{aligned} W(g_1(t), g_2(t)) &= \sin \omega_0 t (\cos \omega_0 t)' - \cos \omega_0 t (\sin \omega_0 t)' = \\ &= -\omega_0 \sin^2 \omega_0 t - \omega_0 \cos^2 \omega_0 t = \\ &= -\omega_0. \end{aligned}$$

Dans la fonction de Green est donnée par:

$$G(t, t') = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{pour } t < t' \\ \frac{\sin \omega_0 t' \cos \omega_0 t - \sin \omega_0 t \cos \omega_0 t'}{-\omega_0} & \text{pour } t \geq t' \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{pour } t < t' \\ -\omega_0^{-1} \sin \omega_0 (t' - t) & \text{pour } t \geq t' \end{cases}$$

Donc notre solution (de la 2ème partie) est:

$$x_2(t) = \int_0^t G(t, t') f(t') dt' = -\omega_0^{-1} \int_0^t \sin \omega_0 (t' - t) f(t') dt'$$

3). La solution du problème initial:

$$x(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t) = \frac{x_0}{\omega_0} \sin \omega_0 t - \omega_0^{-1} \int_0^t \sin \omega_0 (t' - t) f(t') dt'$$

Pour  $f(t) = f_0 \sin \omega t$  l'intégrale devient:

$$\int_0^t \sin \omega_0 (t' - t) f(t') dt' = f_0 \int_0^t \cos \omega_0 t \sin \omega_0 t' \sin \omega t' dt' - \int_0^t \sin \omega_0 t \cos \omega_0 t' \sin \omega t' dt' =$$

$$= f_0 \frac{\cos \omega_0 t}{2} \int_0^t [\cos (\omega_0 - \omega) t' - \cos (\omega_0 + \omega) t'] dt' - \int_0^t \frac{\sin \omega_0 t}{2} [\sin (\omega + \omega_0) t' + \sin (\omega - \omega_0) t'] dt' =$$

$$= f_0 \frac{\cos \omega_0 t}{2} \left\{ + \frac{\sin (\omega_0 - \omega) t'}{\omega_0 - \omega} - \frac{\sin (\omega_0 + \omega) t'}{\omega_0 + \omega} \right\} \Big|_0^t - \int_0^t \frac{\sin \omega_0 t}{2} \left\{ - \frac{\cos (\omega + \omega_0) t'}{\omega + \omega_0} + \frac{\cos (\omega - \omega_0) t'}{\omega - \omega_0} \right\} \Big|_0^t =$$

$$= f_0 \frac{\cos \omega_0 t}{2} \left\{ + \frac{\sin (\omega_0 - \omega) t}{\omega_0 - \omega} - \frac{\sin (\omega_0 + \omega) t}{\omega_0 + \omega} \right\} - \int_0^t \frac{\sin \omega_0 t}{2} \left\{ - \frac{\cos (\omega + \omega_0) t}{\omega + \omega_0} + \frac{\cos (\omega - \omega_0) t}{\omega - \omega_0} + \frac{1}{\omega + \omega_0} - \frac{1}{\omega - \omega_0} \right\} dt =$$

$$= f_0 \frac{\cos \omega_0 t}{2} \left\{ + \frac{\sin (\omega_0 - \omega) t}{\omega_0 - \omega} - \frac{\sin (\omega_0 + \omega) t}{\omega_0 + \omega} \right\} - \int_0^t \frac{\sin \omega_0 t}{2} \left\{ - \frac{\cos (\omega + \omega_0) t}{\omega + \omega_0} + \frac{1}{\omega + \omega_0} - \frac{\cos (\omega - \omega_0) t}{\omega - \omega_0} + \frac{1}{\omega - \omega_0} \right\} dt =$$

$$= f_0 \frac{\cos \omega_0 t}{2} \left\{ + \frac{\sin (\omega_0 - \omega) t}{\omega_0 - \omega} - \frac{\sin (\omega_0 + \omega) t}{\omega_0 + \omega} \right\} - \int_0^t \frac{\sin \omega_0 t}{2} \left\{ - \frac{\cos (\omega + \omega_0) t}{\omega + \omega_0} + \frac{1}{\omega + \omega_0} - \frac{\cos (\omega - \omega_0) t}{\omega - \omega_0} + \frac{1}{\omega - \omega_0} \right\} dt =$$

$$= f_0 \frac{\cos \omega_0 t}{2} \left\{ + \frac{\sin (\omega_0 - \omega) t}{\omega_0 - \omega} - \frac{\sin (\omega_0 + \omega) t}{\omega_0 + \omega} \right\} - \int_0^t \frac{\sin \omega_0 t}{2} \left\{ - \frac{\cos (\omega + \omega_0) t}{\omega + \omega_0} + \frac{1}{\omega + \omega_0} - \frac{\cos (\omega - \omega_0) t}{\omega - \omega_0} + \frac{1}{\omega - \omega_0} \right\} dt =$$

$$= f_0 \frac{\cos \omega_0 t}{2} \left\{ + \frac{\sin (\omega_0 - \omega) t}{\omega_0 - \omega} - \frac{\sin (\omega_0 + \omega) t}{\omega_0 + \omega} \right\} - \int_0^t \frac{\sin \omega_0 t}{2} \left\{ - \frac{\cos (\omega + \omega_0) t}{\omega + \omega_0} + \frac{1}{\omega + \omega_0} - \frac{\cos (\omega - \omega_0) t}{\omega - \omega_0} + \frac{1}{\omega - \omega_0} \right\} dt =$$

$$= f_0 \frac{\cos \omega_0 t}{2} \left\{ + \frac{\sin (\omega_0 - \omega) t}{\omega_0 - \omega} - \frac{\sin (\omega_0 + \omega) t}{\omega_0 + \omega} \right\} - \int_0^t \frac{\sin \omega_0 t}{2} \left\{ - \frac{\cos (\omega + \omega_0) t}{\omega + \omega_0} + \frac{1}{\omega + \omega_0} - \frac{\cos (\omega - \omega_0) t}{\omega - \omega_0} + \frac{1}{\omega - \omega_0} \right\} dt =$$

$$= f_0 \frac{\cos \omega_0 t}{2} \left\{ + \frac{\sin (\omega_0 - \omega) t}{\omega_0 - \omega} - \frac{\sin (\omega_0 + \omega) t}{\omega_0 + \omega} \right\} - \int_0^t \frac{\sin \omega_0 t}{2} \left\{ - \frac{\cos (\omega + \omega_0) t}{\omega + \omega_0} + \frac{1}{\omega + \omega_0} - \frac{\cos (\omega - \omega_0) t}{\omega - \omega_0} + \frac{1}{\omega - \omega_0} \right\} dt =$$

$$= f_0 \frac{-\omega \sin \omega_0 t + \omega_0 \sin \omega t}{\omega^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

Dans, généralement:

$$x(t) = \frac{v_0}{\omega_0} \sin \omega_0 t + \frac{f_0}{\omega_0} \frac{\omega \sin \omega_0 t - \omega_0 \sin \omega t}{\omega^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

Question 7

$$\begin{cases} x^2 y'' - 2xy' + 2y = f(x) \\ y(1) = y(3) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Pour que ça devienne le problème classique à conditions limites en 2 points, on divise l'équation par  $x^2$ :

$$y'' - 2x^{-1}y' + 2x^{-2}y = f(x)/x^2$$

1). L'équation homogène correspondante:

$$y'' - 2y'/x + 2y/x^2 = 0$$

On cherche les solutions sous la forme  $y(x) = x^p$ :

$$p(p-1)x^{p-2} - 2 \cdot p x^{p-1}/x + 2x^p/x^2 = 0$$

$$p^2 - 3p + 2 = 0 \quad (\text{Éq. algébrique})$$

$$p_1 = 1, p_2 = 2$$

donc la solution générale est

$$y_{\text{hom}}(x) = C_1 x + C_2 x^2$$

2). On sait que la fonction de Green s'écrit:

$$G(x,y) = \begin{cases} C_1(y)x + C_2(y)x^2 & \text{pour } 1 \leq x < y \leq 3 \\ D_1(y)x + D_2(y)x^2 & \text{pour } 1 \leq y < x \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

2.1). Imposons les conditions limites

$$G(1,y) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1(y) + C_2(y) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2(y) = -C_1(y)$$

$$G(3,y) = 0 \Rightarrow 3D_1(y) + 9D_2(y) = 0 \Rightarrow D_1(y) = -3D_2(y)$$

Donc

$$G(x,y) = \begin{cases} C_2(y)(x^2 - x) & \text{pour } 1 \leq x < y \leq 3 \\ D_2(y)(x^2 - 3x) & \text{pour } 1 \leq y < x \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

2.2). Continuité en  $x=y$  implique

$$C_2(y)(y^2 - y) = D_2(y)(y^2 - 3y) \Rightarrow C_2(y) = D_2(y) \frac{y-3}{y-1}$$

De même, le saut de  $\frac{dG}{dx}(x,y)$  en  $x=y$  implique

$$\left[ \frac{d}{dx} G(x,y) \right]_{x=y-0}^{x=y+0} = D_2(y)(2y-3) - C_2(y)(2y-1) = 1$$

Donc

$$\textcircled{c} \quad D_2(y) \left[ (2y-3) - \frac{y-3}{y-1} (2y-1) \right] = 1$$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad D_2(y) \frac{2y^2 - 5y + 3 - (2y^2 - 7y + 3)}{y-1} = 1$$

$$\textcircled{e} \quad \begin{cases} D_2(y) = \frac{y-1}{2y} \\ C_2(y) = \frac{y-3}{2y} \end{cases}$$

et l'expression générale pour la fonction de Green:

$$G_2(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x^2-x)(y-3)}{2y} & \text{pour } 1 \leq x < y \leq 3, \\ \frac{(x^2-3x)(y-1)}{2y} & \text{pour } 1 \leq y < x \leq 3. \end{cases}$$

3). La solution du problème initial est:

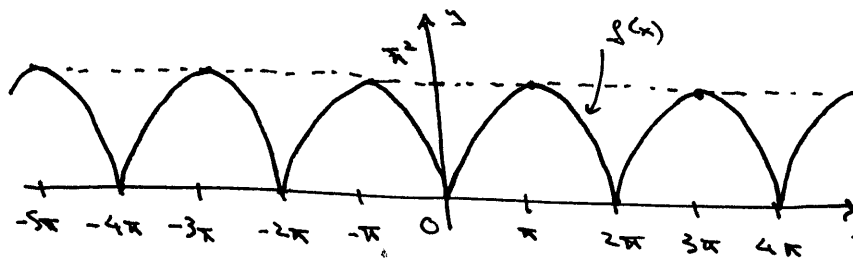
$$y(x) = \int_1^3 G_2(x, y) \frac{f(y)}{y^2} dy = \int_1^x \frac{(x^2-3x)(y-1)}{2y} \frac{f(y)}{y^2} dy + \int_x^3 \frac{(x^2-x)(y-3)}{2y} \frac{f(y)}{y^2} dy$$

Dans le cas  $f(x) = \alpha x^3$ :

$$\begin{aligned} y(x) &= \int_1^x \frac{(x^2-3x)(y-1)}{2y} \alpha y dy + \int_x^3 \frac{(x^2-x)(y-3)}{2y} \alpha y dy = \\ &= \frac{\alpha(x^2-3x)}{2} \int_1^x (y-1) dy + \frac{\alpha(x^2-x)}{2} \int_x^3 (y-3) dy = \\ &= \frac{\alpha(x^2-3x)}{2} \left[ \frac{y^2-1}{2} \Big|_1^x + x+1 \right] + \frac{\alpha(x^2-x)}{2} \left[ \frac{y^2-3y}{2} \Big|_x^3 \right] = \\ &= \frac{\alpha(x-3)(x-1)x}{2} \left\{ \frac{x+1}{2} - 1 - \frac{x+3}{2} + 3 \right\} = \\ &= \frac{\alpha x(x-1)(x-3)}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Question 8.

1).



$$2). \quad f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx \quad (T=2\pi \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 1).$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x(2\pi - x) dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \pi x^2 - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( 4\pi^3 - \frac{8\pi^3}{3} \right) = \frac{2\pi^2}{3}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{4}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x(2\pi - x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x(2\pi - x) d\left(\frac{\sin nx}{n}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x(2\pi - x) \frac{\sin nx}{n} \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{n} (2\pi - 2x) dx =$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x - \pi) d\left(-\frac{\cos nx}{n}\right) =$$

$$= +\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x - \pi) \frac{\cos nx}{n} \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx (-1) dx =$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx dx = -\frac{2}{\pi}$$

Donc

$$f(x) = g(x) = \frac{2\pi^2}{3} - 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$$

3). En utilisant car  $f(x)$  est continue, et  $C^1$  par morceaux

$$\bullet \quad \cos nx = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{nx}{2}$$

$$\bullet \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \quad (\text{voir TD4})$$

on obtient

$$x(2\pi - x) = \frac{2\pi^2}{3} - 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{nx}{2}}{n^2} =$$

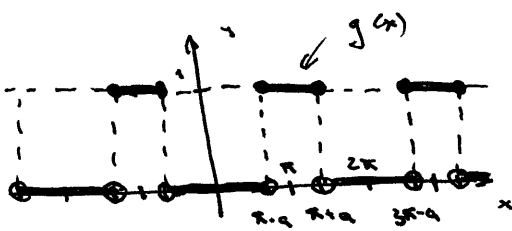
$$= \frac{2\pi^2}{3} - 4 \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{6} + 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{nx}{2}}{n^2} = 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{nx}{2}}{n^2}$$

Maintenant posons  $x = 2a$  :

$$2a(2\pi - 2a) = 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 na}{n^2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 na}{n^2} = \frac{a(\pi - a)}{2}$$

4).



fonction  $g$  est paire, donc  
on peut la développer en série  
de cosinus:

$$g(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} g(x) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\pi-a}^{\pi+a} 1 \cdot dx = \frac{a}{\pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} g(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\pi-a}^{\pi+a} 1 \cdot \cos nx dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left. \frac{\sin nx}{n} \right|_{\pi-a}^{\pi+a} = \frac{1}{\pi n} (\sin n(\pi+a) - \sin n(\pi-a)) = \\ &= \frac{2(-1)^n \sin na}{\pi n} \end{aligned}$$

L'identité de Parseval:

$$|a_0|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|^2 = \frac{a^2}{\pi^2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{\pi^2} \frac{\sin^2 na}{n^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |g(x)|^2 dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\pi-a}^{\pi+a} 1 \cdot dx = \frac{a}{\pi}$$

Donc

$$\frac{a^2}{\pi^2} - \frac{a^2}{\pi^2} = \frac{2}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 na}{n^2}$$

$$\frac{a(\pi-a)}{2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 na}{n^2} \quad (\text{résultat précédent}).$$

Question 9.

Notons  $f(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$

$$\left\langle \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) T_f, \phi \right\rangle = \left\langle T_f, \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \phi \right\rangle =$$

$$= \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \phi dx dy = \left| \text{en intégrant 1 fois} \right| =$$

$$= - \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right) dx dy =$$

$$= \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}$$

$$= -2 \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left( \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right) dx dy =$$

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$$= -2 \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \varphi \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \varphi \right) - \varphi \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \right) \right\} dx dy =$$

$\frac{y^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$        $\frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$

$$= -2 \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left\{ \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \varphi \right)}_Q - \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \varphi \right)}_P \right\} dx dy =$$

notons

$$= -2 \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy =$$

$$= -2 \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}} \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$= +2 \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \oint_C P dx + Q dy \quad \text{②}$$

↙ ↘

on aimerait appliquer la formule de Green

$$\iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \int_{\partial D} P dx + Q dy$$

mais nos fonctions ne vérifient pas les conditions nécessaires en  $x=0=y$

où  $C$  est le cercle de rayon  $\epsilon$  autour de  $0$ . Ceci implique

$$\text{② } 2 \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \oint_{C_\epsilon} \left( -\frac{y \varphi(x,y)}{x^2+y^2} dx + \frac{x \varphi(x,y)}{x^2+y^2} dy \right) = \begin{cases} x = \epsilon \cos \theta, y = \epsilon \sin \theta \\ \theta \in [0, 2\pi] \\ dx = -\epsilon \sin \theta d\theta \\ dy = \epsilon \cos \theta d\theta \end{cases}$$

$$= 2 \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{2\pi} \left( -\frac{\epsilon \sin \theta \varphi(\epsilon \cos \theta, \epsilon \sin \theta) (-\epsilon \sin \theta d\theta)}{\epsilon^2} + \frac{\epsilon \cos \theta \varphi(\epsilon \cos \theta, \epsilon \sin \theta) (\epsilon \cos \theta d\theta)}{\epsilon^2} \right) =$$

$$= 2 \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{2\pi} \varphi(\epsilon \cos \theta, \epsilon \sin \theta) d\theta = 4\pi \cdot \varphi(0)$$

Donc, au sens des distributions,

$$\left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \ln(x^2+y^2) = 4\pi \delta(x) \delta(y)$$