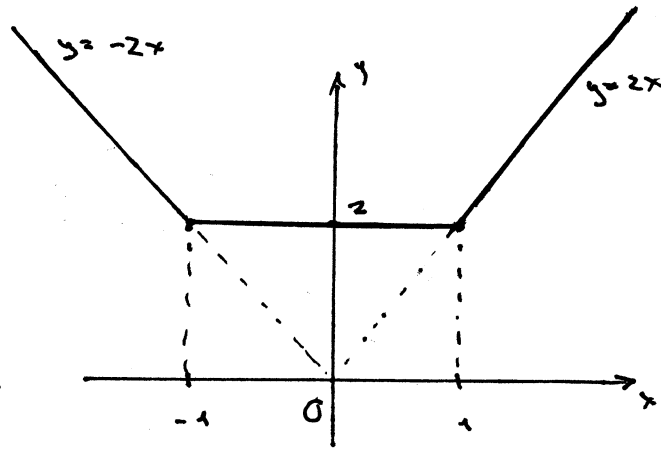


Exercice 1

Commençons par dessiner l'allure de $f(x)$:



$$\begin{aligned} x \geq 1 &\Rightarrow f(x) = x + 1 + x - 1 = 2x \\ x \leq -1 &\Rightarrow f(x) = -x - 1 - x + 1 = -2x \\ x \in [-1, 1] &\Rightarrow f(x) = x + 1 - x + 1 = 2. \end{aligned}$$

Pour $g \in C_0^\infty(x)$ on a

$$\begin{aligned} \langle T_f, g \rangle &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) g(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{-1} (-2x) g(x) dx + \int_{-1}^1 2 \cdot g(x) dx \\ &\quad + \int_1^{\infty} 2x \cdot g(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

Par définition

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (T_f)', g \rangle &= - \langle T_f, g' \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{-1} 2x g'(x) dx + \int_{-1}^1 2 g'(x) dx \\ &\quad - \int_1^{\infty} 2x g'(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{-1} 2x dg - \int_{-1}^1 2 dg - \int_1^{\infty} 2x dg = \\ &= 2xg \Big|_{-\infty}^{-1} - \int_{-\infty}^{-1} 2g dx - 2g \Big|_{-1}^1 - 2xg \Big|_1^{\infty} + \int_1^{\infty} 2g dx \\ &= -2g(-1) - \int_{-\infty}^{-1} 2g dx - 2g(1) + 2g(-1) + 2g(1) + \int_1^{\infty} 2g dx \\ &= - \int_{-\infty}^{-1} 2g dx + \int_1^{\infty} 2g dx = \langle T_{\tilde{f}}, g \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

où $\tilde{f}(x)$ est définie par

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} -2 & \text{pour } x \leq -1 \\ 0 & \text{pour } x \in (-1, 1) \\ 2 & \text{pour } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

↑
réponse

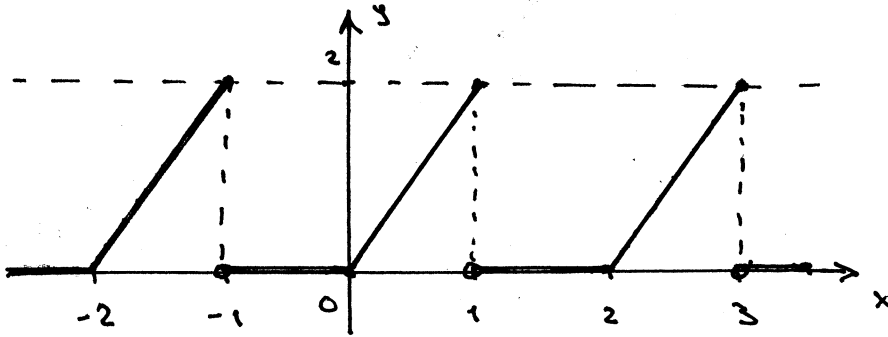
De façon analogue,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (T_f)'', g \rangle &= - \langle (T_f)', g' \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{-1} 2g' dx - \int_1^{\infty} 2g' dx = \\ &= 2g \Big|_{-\infty}^{-1} - 2g \Big|_1^{\infty} = 2g(-1) + 2g(1) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \langle 2\delta_{-1} + 2\delta_1, g \rangle \text{ et donc } (\mathcal{T}_f)'' = 2\delta_{-1} + 2\delta_1.$$

Exercice 2

Traçons le graphe de notre fonction:



$$x \in (-1, 0] \Rightarrow$$

$$f(x) = x + (-x) = 0$$

$$x \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow$$

$$f(x) = x + x = 2x$$

Le développement de Fourier:

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{2\pi n x}{T} + b_n \sin \frac{2\pi n x}{T}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(x) \cos \frac{2\pi n x}{T} dx, \quad \text{pour } n \neq 0$$

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

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(x) \sin \frac{2\pi n x}{T} dx.$$

Ici $T=2$ et donc:

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

$$a_n = \int_0^2 f(x) \cos \pi n x dx = \int_0^1 2x \cos \pi n x dx = \int_0^1 2x d\left(\frac{\sin \pi n x}{\pi n}\right)$$

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

$$= \frac{2(\cos \pi n - 1)}{\pi^2 n^2} = \frac{2[(-1)^n - 1]}{\pi^2 n^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &= 0 \text{ pour } n \text{ pair} \\ &= -\frac{4}{\pi^2 n^2} \\ &\text{pour } n \text{ impair} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$b_n = \int_0^2 f(x) \sin \pi n x dx = \int_0^1 2x \sin \pi n x dx =$$

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

$$= -2 \frac{(-1)^n}{\pi n} + \frac{2 \sin \pi n x}{(\pi n)^2} \Big|_0^1 = -2 \frac{(-1)^n}{\pi n}.$$

Alors on peut écrire

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{4}{\pi^2(2k+1)^2} \cos \pi(2k+1)x - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^k}{\pi k} \sin \pi k x.$$

L'identité de Parseval:

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T |f(t)|^2 dt = |a_0(f)|^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|a_n(f)|^2 + |b_n(f)|^2}{2}$$

Dans notre cas

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T |f(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 f^2(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 4x^2 dx = 2 \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$|a_0(f)|^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n(f)|^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{16}{\pi^4(2k+1)^4}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |b_n(f)|^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{\pi^2 k^2}$$

et donc on obtient la relation

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{16}{\pi^4} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^4} + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \right]$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$\frac{16}{\pi^4} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^4} + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{8}{3}.$$

Exercice 3. Nous avons un problème de Cauchy:

$$\begin{cases} 4y'' + y = \cos x \\ y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

1. On considère l'équation homogène correspondante et on cherche ses solutions:

$$4y'' + y = 0 \Rightarrow 4\lambda^2 + 1 = 0 \quad (\text{équation caractéristique})$$
$$\lambda = \pm \frac{i}{2}$$

Alors on peut choisir 2 solutions indépendantes:

$$g_1(x) = \sin \frac{x}{2}, \quad g_2(x) = \cos \frac{x}{2}.$$

2). A partir de ces solutions, on construit la fonction de Green. Comme

$$\begin{aligned} W(g_1, g_2) &= g_1 g_2' - g_1' g_2 = -\sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

on obtient

$$\begin{aligned} G(x, y) &= \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{y}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{y}{2}}{(-1/2)} = \\ &= 2 \left(\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{y}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{y}{2} \right) = 2 \sin \frac{x-y}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

3). A l'aide de la fonction de Green, on obtient la solution de notre problème de Cauchy:

$$\begin{aligned} y(x) &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^x G(x, y) \cos y \, dy = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^x 2 \sin \frac{x-y}{2} \cos y \, dy = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^x \left(\sin \frac{x+y}{2} + \sin \frac{x-y}{2} \right) dy = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(-2 \cos \frac{x+y}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \cos \frac{x-y}{2} \right) \Big|_0^x = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(-2 \cos x + 2 \cos \frac{x}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \cos x - \frac{2}{3} \cos \frac{x}{2} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{3} (\cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos x) = \frac{1}{3} (\cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos x). \end{aligned}$$

4). Vérification: posons $h(x) = \frac{1}{3} (\cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos x)$, alors

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} + \sin x \right)$$

$$h''(x) = \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{4} \cos \frac{x}{2} + \cos x \right)$$

$$4h'' + h = \frac{1}{3} \left(-\cancel{\cos \frac{x}{2}} + 4 \cos x \right) + \frac{1}{3} \left(\cancel{\cos \frac{x}{2}} - \cos x \right) = \cos x$$

Conditions initiales:

$$h(0) = \frac{1}{3} (\underbrace{\cos 0}_1 - \underbrace{\cos 0}_1) = 0$$

$$h'(0) = \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\sin 0}_0 + \underbrace{\sin 0}_0 \right) = 0$$

l'équation est vérifiée.

← conditions initiales sont vérifiées.

Exercice 4. Nous avons un problème à conditions limites:

$$\begin{cases} 16x^2 y'' + 3y = 1 \\ y(1) = 0, \quad y'(4) = 0 \end{cases}$$

1). On cherche les solutions de l'équation homogène associée sous la forme $y = x^\nu$

$$16x^2 y'' + 3y = 0 \Rightarrow 16\nu(\nu-1)x^\nu + 3x^\nu = 0$$

$$16\nu^2 - 16\nu + 3 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 256 - 12 \cdot 16 = 8^2$$

$$\nu = \frac{16 \pm 8}{32} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \nu_1 = \frac{1}{4} \\ \nu_2 = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

Alors la solution générale de l'équation homogène a la forme

$$y_{\text{hom}}(x) = C_1 x^{1/4} + C_2 x^{3/4}$$

2). On cherche la fonction de Green sous la forme

$$G(x, y) = \begin{cases} C_1(y) x^{1/4} + C_2(y) x^{3/4}, & 1 \leq x < y \leq 4 \\ D_1(y) x^{1/4} + D_2(y) x^{3/4}, & 1 \leq y < x \leq 4 \end{cases}$$

Cette fonction de Green doit vérifier les conditions limites:

$$G(x, y) \Big|_{x=1} = 0 \Rightarrow C_1(y) + C_2(y) = 0$$

$$\frac{dG(x, y)}{dx} \Big|_{x=4} = 0 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{4} x^{-3/4} D_1(y) + \frac{3}{4} x^{-1/4} D_2(y) \right]_{x=4} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{4 \cdot 2\sqrt{2}} D_1(y) + \frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}} D_2(y) = 0$$

Par conséquent:

$$D_1(y) + 6D_2(y) = 0.$$

$$G(x, y) = \begin{cases} C(y) (x^{1/4} - x^{3/4}), & 1 \leq x < y \leq 4 \\ D(y) (x^{3/4} - 6x^{1/4}), & 1 \leq y < x \leq 4. \end{cases}$$

Nous avons encore 2 conditions de continuité:

$$G(y=0, y) = G(y=0, y) \Rightarrow C(y) (y^{1/4} - y^{3/4}) = D(y) (y^{3/4} - 6y^{1/4})$$

$$1 = \left[\frac{d}{dx} G(x, y) \right]_{x=y=0}^{y=0} = \left(\frac{3}{4} y^{-1/4} - \frac{6}{4} y^{-3/4} \right) D(y) - \left(\frac{1}{4} y^{-3/4} - \frac{3}{4} y^{-1/4} \right) C(y)$$

Cela donne un système de 2 équations pour $C(y), D(y)$.

$$\begin{cases} C(y) (y^{1/4} - y^{3/4}) = D(y) (y^{3/4} - 6y^{1/4}) \\ -C(y) \left(\frac{1}{4} y^{-3/4} - \frac{3}{4} y^{-1/4} \right) + \left(\frac{3}{4} y^{-1/4} - \frac{6}{4} y^{-3/4} \right) D(y) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$D(y) \left\{ \frac{3}{4} y^{-1/4} - \frac{6}{4} y^{-3/4} - \left(\frac{1}{4} y^{-3/4} - \frac{3}{4} y^{-1/4} \right) \frac{y^{3/4} - 6y^{1/4}}{y^{1/4} - y^{3/4}} \right\} = 1$$

$$D(y) = \frac{\frac{3}{4} - \frac{6}{4} y^{-1/2} + \frac{1}{4} y^{-1/2} - \frac{3}{4} + \frac{18}{4} y^{-1/2} - \frac{6}{4} y^{-3/2} + \frac{3}{4} y^{-1/2}}{y^{1/4} - y^{3/4}} = 1$$

$$D(y) \cdot \frac{10/4}{y^{3/4} - y^{1/4}} = 1 \Rightarrow D(y) = \frac{2}{y} (y^{3/4} - y^{1/4})$$

$$C(y) = -\frac{2}{y} (y^{3/4} - 6y^{1/4})$$

3). L'expression finale pour la fonction de Green est:

$$G(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{y} (x^{3/4} - x^{1/4}) (y^{3/4} - 6y^{1/4}), & 1 \leq x < y \leq 4 \\ \frac{2}{y} (x^{3/4} - 6x^{1/4}) (y^{3/4} - y^{1/4}), & 1 \leq y < x \leq 4. \end{cases}$$

La solution de notre problème à conditions limites s'écrit donc comme

$$y(x) = \int_1^4 G(x, y) \frac{1}{16y^2} dy = \int_1^x \frac{2}{y} (x^{3/4} - 6x^{1/4}) \frac{y^{3/4} - 6y^{1/4}}{16y^2} dy + \int_x^4 \frac{2}{y} (x^{3/4} - x^{1/4}) \frac{y^{3/4} - 6y^{1/4}}{16y^2} dy =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} (x^{3/4} - 6x^{1/4}) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \int_x^4 (y^{-5/4} - y^{-3/4}) dy + \\
&+ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} (x^{3/4} - x^{1/4}) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \int_x^4 (y^{-5/4} - 6y^{-3/4}) dy = \\
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} (x^{3/4} - 6x^{1/4}) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left(-4y^{-1/4} + \frac{4}{3}y^{3/4} \right) \Big|_x^4 + \\
&+ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} (x^{3/4} - x^{1/4}) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left(-4y^{-1/4} + 6 \cdot \frac{4}{3}y^{-3/4} \right) \Big|_x^4 = \\
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} (x^{3/4} - 6x^{1/4}) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \left((-x^{-1/4} + \frac{2}{3}x^{3/4}) - (-1 + \frac{2}{3}) \right) + \\
&+ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} (x^{3/4} - x^{1/4}) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \left((-x^{-1/4} + 2x^{-3/4}) + \underbrace{(-4^{-1/4} + 2 \cdot 4^{-3/4})}_{=0} \right) = \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (x^{3/4} - 6x^{1/4}) \left((-x^{-1/4} + \frac{2}{3}x^{3/4}) + \frac{2}{3} \right) + \\
&+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (x^{3/4} - x^{1/4}) (x^{-1/4} - 2x^{-3/4}) = \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(-\cancel{\sqrt{x}} + 6 + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{\cancel{\sqrt{x}}} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (x^{3/4} - 6x^{1/4}) \\
&+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\cancel{\sqrt{x}} - 2 - 1 + \frac{2}{\cancel{\sqrt{x}}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (x^{3/4} - 6x^{1/4}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}.
\end{aligned}$$