

Exercice 1.

$$1). \begin{cases} a_+ = \frac{x_1 - ix_2 + ip_1 + p_2}{2} \\ a_- = \frac{x_1 + ix_2 + ip_1 - p_2}{2} \\ a_+^\dagger = \frac{x_1 + ix_2 - ip_1 + p_2}{2} \\ a_-^\dagger = \frac{x_1 - ix_2 - ip_1 - p_2}{2} \end{cases}$$

Nous avons par exemple

$$\begin{aligned} 4 [a_+, a_-] &= [x_1 - ix_2 + ip_1 + p_2, x_1 + ix_2 + ip_1 - p_2] = \\ &= i \underbrace{[x_1, p_1]}_{=i} + i \underbrace{[x_2, p_2]}_{=i} + i \underbrace{[p_1, x_1]}_{=-i} + i \underbrace{[p_2, x_2]}_{=-i} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 [a_+^\dagger, a_-^\dagger] &= [x_1 + ix_2 - ip_1 + p_2, x_1 - ix_2 - ip_1 - p_2] = \\ &= -i \underbrace{[x_1, p_1]}_{=i} - i \underbrace{[x_2, p_2]}_{=i} - i \underbrace{[p_1, x_1]}_{=-i} - i \underbrace{[p_2, x_2]}_{=-i} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 [a_+^\dagger, a_-] &= [x_1 + ix_2 - ip_1 + p_2, x_1 + ix_2 + ip_1 - p_2] = \\ &= i \underbrace{[x_1, p_1]}_{=i} - i \underbrace{[x_2, p_2]}_{=i} - i \underbrace{[p_1, x_1]}_{=-i} + i \underbrace{[p_2, x_2]}_{=-i} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 [a_-^\dagger, a_+] &= [x_1 - ix_2 - ip_1 - p_2, x_1 - ix_2 + ip_1 + p_2] = \\ &= i \underbrace{[x_1, p_1]}_{=i} - i \underbrace{[x_2, p_2]}_{=i} - i \underbrace{[p_1, x_1]}_{=-i} + i \underbrace{[p_2, x_2]}_{=-i} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 [a_+^\dagger, a_+] &= [x_1 + ix_2 - ip_1 + p_2, x_1 - ix_2 + ip_1 + p_2] = \\ &= i \underbrace{[x_1, p_1]}_{=i} + i \underbrace{[x_2, p_2]}_{=i} - i \underbrace{[p_1, x_1]}_{=-i} - i \underbrace{[p_2, x_2]}_{=-i} = -4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 [a_-^\dagger, a_-] &= -[x_1 + ix_2 + ip_1 - p_2, x_1 - ix_2 - ip_1 - p_2] = \\ &= i \underbrace{[x_1, p_1]}_{=i} + i \underbrace{[x_2, p_2]}_{=i} - i \underbrace{[p_1, x_1]}_{=-i} - i \underbrace{[p_2, x_2]}_{=-i} = -4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2). \quad 4(a_+^\dagger a_+ + a_-^\dagger a_-) &= (x_1 + ix_2 - ip_1 + p_2)(x_1 - ix_2 + ip_1 + p_2) + \\
&\quad + (x_1 - ix_2 - ip_1 - p_2)(x_1 + ix_2 + ip_1 - p_2) = \\
&= \underbrace{(x_1 + ix_2)(x_1 - ix_2)}_{= x_1^2 + x_2^2} + (x_1 + ix_2)(ip_1 + p_2) + (-ip_1 + p_2)(x_1 - ix_2) \\
&\quad + \underbrace{(-ip_1 + p_2)(ip_1 + p_2)}_{= p_1^2 + p_2^2} + \underbrace{(x_1 - ix_2)(x_1 + ix_2)}_{= x_1^2 + x_2^2} + \underbrace{(x_1 - ix_2)(ip_1 - p_2)}_{= p_1^2 + p_2^2} \\
&\quad + \underbrace{(-ip_1 - p_2)(x_1 + ix_2)}_{= p_1^2 + p_2^2} + \underbrace{(-ip_1 - p_2)(ip_1 - p_2)}_{= p_1^2 + p_2^2} = \quad (2) \\
&= 2(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + p_1^2 + p_2^2) + [x_1 + ix_2, ip_1 + p_2] + [x_1 - ix_2, ip_1 - p_2] = \\
&= 2(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + p_1^2 + p_2^2) + i \underbrace{[x_1, p_1]}_{= i} + i \underbrace{[x_2, p_2]}_{= i} + i \underbrace{[x_1, p_1]}_{= i} + i \underbrace{[x_2, p_2]}_{= i} = \\
&= 2(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + p_1^2 + p_2^2) - 4,
\end{aligned}$$

d'où

$$(1) \quad \hat{H} = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + p_1^2 + p_2^2 = 4(a_+^\dagger a_+ + a_-^\dagger a_- + 1) / 2 = 2(a_+^\dagger a_+ + a_-^\dagger a_- + 1)$$

$$3). \quad \text{On note } |k, \ell\rangle = (a_+^\dagger)^k (a_-^\dagger)^\ell |vac\rangle.$$

• Grâce à (1), on a

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{H}|k, \ell\rangle &= \hat{H}(a_+^\dagger)^k (a_-^\dagger)^\ell |vac\rangle = \\
&= \left\{ [\hat{H}, (a_+^\dagger)^k (a_-^\dagger)^\ell] + (a_+^\dagger)^k (a_-^\dagger)^\ell \hat{H} |vac\rangle \right\} = \\
&= 2|vac\rangle
\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad = [\hat{H}, (a_+^\dagger)^k (a_-^\dagger)^\ell] |vac\rangle + 2|k, \ell\rangle$$

• D'autre part :

$$\begin{aligned}
[\hat{H}, a_+^\dagger] &= 2[a_+^\dagger a_+ + a_-^\dagger a_- + 1, a_+^\dagger] = 2[a_+^\dagger a_+, a_+^\dagger] = \\
&= 2 \underbrace{[a_+^\dagger, a_+^\dagger]}_{= 0} a_+ + 2 a_+^\dagger \underbrace{[a_+, a_+^\dagger]}_{= 1} = 2 a_+^\dagger
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
[\hat{H}, a_-^\dagger] &= 2[a_+^\dagger a_+ + a_-^\dagger a_- + 1, a_-^\dagger] = 2[a_-^\dagger a_-, a_-^\dagger] = \\
&= 2 \underbrace{[a_-^\dagger, a_-^\dagger]}_{= 0} a_- + 2 a_-^\dagger \underbrace{[a_-, a_-^\dagger]}_{= 1} = 2 a_-^\dagger.
\end{aligned}$$



## Exercice 2

4

1). Nous avons l'équation

$$x(1-x)y'' + [c - (a+b+1)x]y' - aby = 0$$

• Lorsque  $x \rightarrow 0$ : supposons que

$$y = x^\alpha + o(x^\alpha), \quad y' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1} + o(x^{\alpha-1}), \quad y'' = \alpha(\alpha-1)x^{\alpha-2} + o(x^{\alpha-2})$$

Dans cette hypothèse:

$$(x - x^2)(\alpha(\alpha-1)x^{\alpha-2} + o(x^{\alpha-2})) + [c - (a+b+1)x](\alpha x^{\alpha-1} + o(x^{\alpha-1}))$$

$$+ ab(x^\alpha + o(x^\alpha)) = 0$$

↪

$$\underbrace{\alpha(\alpha-1)x^{\alpha-1} + o(x^{\alpha-1})}_{x(1-x)y''} + \underbrace{c\alpha x^{\alpha-1} + o(x^{\alpha-1})}_{[c - (a+b+1)x]y'} + \underbrace{o(x^{\alpha-1})}_{-aby} = 0$$

↪

$$[\alpha^2 + (c-1)\alpha]x^{\alpha-1} + o(x^{\alpha-1}) = 0$$

↪

$$\alpha^2 + (c-1)\alpha + \frac{o(x^{\alpha-1})}{x^{\alpha-1}} = 0$$

Dans la limite  $x \rightarrow 0$  on obtient donc l'équation  $\alpha^2 + (c-1)\alpha = 0$  qui a 2 solutions:  $\alpha = 0$  et  $\alpha = 1-c$ .

Ceci permet de supposer qu'il existe des solutions régissant

$$y_1(x) = 1 + o(1)$$

$$y_2(x) = x^{1-c}(1 + o(1))$$

lorsque  $x \rightarrow 0$ .

• Pour  $x \rightarrow 1$ , on suppose que

$$y = (x-1)^\alpha + o((x-1)^\alpha)$$

$$y' = \alpha(x-1)^{\alpha-1} + o((x-1)^{\alpha-1})$$

$$y'' = \alpha(\alpha-1)(x-1)^{\alpha-2} + o((x-1)^{\alpha-2})$$

En substituant dans l'équation, on obtient

$$- [1 + (x-1)](x-1)(\alpha(\alpha-1)(x-1)^{\alpha-2} + o((x-1)^{\alpha-2}))$$

$$+ [c - (a+b+1)(1 + (x-1))] (\alpha(x-1)^{\alpha-1} + o((x-1)^{\alpha-1}))$$

$$+ ab((x-1)^\alpha + o((x-1)^\alpha)) = 0, \quad \text{---4---$$

d'où :

$$\underbrace{-\alpha(\alpha-1)(x-1)^{\alpha-1} + o((x-1)^{\alpha-1})}_{x(1-x)y''} + \underbrace{(c-a-b-1)\alpha(x-1)^{\alpha-1} + o((x-1)^{\alpha-1})}_{[c-(a+b+1)x]y'}$$

$$+ \underbrace{o((x-1)^{\alpha-1})}_{-aby} = 0$$

(5)

(f)

$$\alpha(c-a-b-1-\alpha+\alpha)(x-1)^{\alpha-1} + o((x-1)^{\alpha-1}) = 0$$

(g)

$$\alpha(c-a-b-\alpha) = 0$$

(h)

$$\alpha = 0 \text{ ou } \alpha = c-a-b$$

Donc on peut supposer que les comportements asymptotiques possibles sont

$$y_{III} = 1 + o(1)$$

$$y_{IV} = (x-1)^{c-a-b} (1 + o(1))$$

lorsque  $x \rightarrow 1$ .

• Enfin pour  $x \rightarrow \infty$ , on suppose que

$$y = x^\alpha + o(x^\alpha)$$

$$y' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1} + o(x^{\alpha-1})$$

$$y'' = \alpha(\alpha-1)x^{\alpha-2} + o(x^{\alpha-2})$$

et alors

$$\underbrace{-x^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) \left(\alpha(\alpha-1)x^{\alpha-2} + o(x^{\alpha-2})\right)}_{x(1-x)y''}$$

$$\underbrace{-x \left(a+b+1 - \frac{c}{x}\right) \left(\alpha x^{\alpha-1} + o(x^{\alpha-1})\right)}_{[c-(a+b+1)x]y'} - \underbrace{ab(x^\alpha + o(x^\alpha))}_{aby} = 0$$

d'au au trouce

$$[-d(d-1) - d(a+b+1) - ab] x^d + o(x^d) = 0$$

⊆

$$d^2 - d + d(a+b+1) + ab = 0$$

⊆

$$d^2 + (a+b)d + ab = 0$$

⊆

$$d = -a \quad \text{ou} \quad d = -b$$

6

et les comportements possibles sont

$$y_1 = x^{-a} (1 + o(1))$$

$$y_2 = x^{-b} (1 + o(1))$$

lorsque  $x \rightarrow \infty$ .

2). Si  $y = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha_k x^k$ , alors

$$y' = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha_k k x^{k-1}, \quad y'' = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha_k k(k-1) x^{k-2}$$

En substituant dans l'équation, on trouve

$$x(1-x) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha_k k(k-1) x^{k-2} + [c - (a+b+1)x] \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha_k k x^{k-1}$$

$$+ ab \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha_k x^k = 0$$

⊆

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha_k k(k-1) (x^{k-1} - x^k) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha_k k (cx^{k-1} - (a+b+1)x^k)$$

$$- ab \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha_k x^k = 0$$

⊆

$$0 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \alpha_k k (c+k-1) x^{k-1} - [\alpha_k k(k-1) + \alpha_k k(a+b+1) + ab\alpha_k] x^k \right\}$$

⊆

$$0 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \alpha_k k (c+k-1) x^{k-1} - \alpha_k [k^2 + k(a+b) + ab] x^k \right\}$$

⊆

$$0 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \alpha_k k (c+k-1) x^{k-1} - \alpha_k (k+a)(k+b) x^k \right\}$$

La première somme on peut réécrire comme

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha_k k(c+k-1)x^{k-1} &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha_k k(c+k-1)x^{k-1} = \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha_{k+1} (k+1)(c+k)x^k \end{aligned}$$

(7)

Donc on obtient

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [\alpha_{k+1} (k+1)(c+k) - \alpha_k (k+a)(k+b)] x^k = 0$$

et, comme chaque coefficient dans cette série doit être 0, nous avons la relation de récurrence

$$(4) \quad \alpha_{k+1} (k+1)(c+k) - \alpha_k (k+a)(k+b) = 0$$

3). Nous allons montrer par induction que

$$(5) \quad \alpha_k = \frac{1}{k!} \frac{\Gamma(a+k) \Gamma(b+k) \Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a) \Gamma(b) \Gamma(c+k)} \alpha_0$$

- d'abord notons que (5) est vérifiée pour  $k=0$
- supposons qu'elle est vérifiée pour  $k=n$ :

$$\alpha_n = \frac{1}{n!} \frac{\Gamma(a+n) \Gamma(b+n) \Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a) \Gamma(b) \Gamma(c+n)} \alpha_0$$

- montrons qu'elle est vraie pour  $k=n+1$ . Effectivement, en utilisant (4), on peut écrire

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{n+1} &= \frac{(n+a)(n+b)}{(n+1)(n+c)} \alpha_n = \frac{(n+a)(n+b)}{(n+1)(n+c)} \cdot \frac{1}{n!} \frac{\Gamma(a+n) \Gamma(b+n) \Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a) \Gamma(b) \Gamma(c+n)} \alpha_0 \\ &= \frac{\underbrace{(n+a) \Gamma(n+a)}_{\Gamma(n+1+a)} \cdot \underbrace{(n+b) \Gamma(n+b)}_{\Gamma(n+1+b)} \cdot \Gamma(c)}{\underbrace{(n+1) n!}_{(n+1)!} \cdot \Gamma(a) \cdot \Gamma(b) \cdot \underbrace{(n+c) \Gamma(n+c)}_{\Gamma(n+1+c)}} \alpha_0 \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(n+1+a) \Gamma(n+1+b) \Gamma(c)}{(n+1)! \Gamma(a) \Gamma(b) \Gamma(n+1+c)} \alpha_0 \end{aligned}$$

Donc la formule (5) est démontrée par induction.

4). Notons  $f(x) = (1-x)^{-a}$ . Alors

$$f'(x) = -a(1-x)^{-a-1} \cdot (-1) = a(1-x)^{-a-1}$$

$$f''(x) = a(-a-1)(1-x)^{-a-2} \cdot (-1) = a(a+1)(1-x)^{-a-2}$$

.....

$$f^{(n)}(x) = a(a+1) \dots (a+n-1) (1-x)^{-a-n}$$

8

et en particulier

$$f(0) = 1, \quad f'(0) = a, \quad f''(0) = a(a+1),$$

$$f^{(n)}(0) = a(a+1) \dots (a+n-1) = \frac{\Gamma(a+n)}{\Gamma(a)}$$

Donc le développement de Taylor de  $f(x)$  en  $x=0$  est

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \frac{\Gamma(a+k)}{\Gamma(a)} x^k$$

Utilisons cette formule dans le calcul de l'intégrale

$$\int_0^1 \frac{t^{b-1} (1-t)^{c-b-1}}{(1-tx)^a} dt = \int_0^1 t^{b-1} (1-t)^{c-b-1} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \frac{\Gamma(a+k)}{\Gamma(a)} x^k t^k \right) dt$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \frac{\Gamma(a+k)}{\Gamma(a)} x^k \int_0^1 t^{b-1+k} (1-t)^{c-b-1} dt$$

On sait que  $\int_0^1 t^{\alpha-1} (1-t)^{\beta-1} dt = B(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}$ , donc

$$\int_0^1 \frac{t^{b-1} (1-t)^{c-b-1}}{(1-tx)^a} dt = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \frac{\Gamma(a+k)}{\Gamma(a)} x^k \frac{\Gamma(b+k)\Gamma(c-b)}{\Gamma(c+k)} =$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(c-b)}{\Gamma(a)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \frac{\Gamma(k+a)\Gamma(k+b)}{\Gamma(k+c)} x^k$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(c-b)\Gamma(b)}{\Gamma(c)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{k!} \frac{\Gamma(k+a)\Gamma(k+b)\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)\Gamma(k+c)} \right) x^k$$

Donc, effectivement  
la fonction

$${}_2F_1(a, b; c; x) = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c-b)} \int_0^1 \frac{t^{b-1} (1-t)^{c-b-1}}{(1-tx)^a} dt$$

coefficient de  $x^k$  donné par  
avec  $\alpha_0 = 1$

séjour l'équation hypergéométrique de Gauss.