

## exercice 2:

1)  $F = \left\{ (u_n)_n : \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = +\infty \right\}$

•  $(0)_n \in F$  ?

Non car  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0 = 0 \neq +\infty$

donc  $F$  n'est pas un sev.

2)  $F = \left\{ (u_n)_n : \sum u_n \text{ cv} \right\}$

•  $(0)_n \in F$

oui car  $\sum 0 = 0$  cv.

• Soit  $(u_n)_n \in F$  et  $(v_n)_n \in F$

alors  $\sum u_n \subset V$  et  $\sum v_n \subset V$

Soit  $N \in \mathbb{N}$ .

$$\sum_{n=0}^N (u_n + v_n) = \sum_{n=0}^N u_n + \sum_{n=0}^N v_n$$

$$\xrightarrow{N \rightarrow +\infty} \sum u_n + \sum v_n$$

$\subset V$

donc  $\sum u_n + v_n \subset V$ ,  
et  $(u_n + v_n)_n \in F$ .

• Soit  $(u_n)_n \in F$  et  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ .

alors  $\sum u_n \subset V$

Soit  $N \in \mathbb{N}$ .

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda u_n = > \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n$$

$$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} > \sum u_n < +\infty$$

donc  $\sum \lambda u_n$  CV et  $(\lambda u_n)_n$   
 $\in \mathbb{F}$ .

Donc  $\mathbb{F}$  est un sev.

## exercice 3:

$$1) \cdot F + G = \mathbb{R}^3 \Rightarrow \dim F + \dim G = \dim \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\cdot F \cap G = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

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$$F = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

or les deux vecteurs sont non colinéaires, donc  $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$  forment une base de  $F$ .

$$\Rightarrow \dim F = 2$$

$$G = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \dim G = 1$$

donc :

$$\dim F + \dim G = 3 = \dim \mathbb{R}^3$$

• Seien  $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in F \cap G$ .

$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in F$ , i.e.

$$\begin{aligned} (x, y, z) &= \alpha(1, 0, 0) + \beta(1, 1, 0) \\ &= (\alpha + \beta, \beta, 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x, y, z) \in G, \text{ i.e. } (x, y, z) = \gamma(1, 1, 1) = (\gamma, \gamma, \gamma)$$

Also:

$$(\alpha + \beta, \beta, 0) = (\gamma, \gamma, \gamma)$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = \gamma \\ \beta = \gamma \\ 0 = \gamma \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = 0 \\ \beta = 0 \\ \gamma = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{donc } (x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$\text{et } F \cap G = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{Donc } F \oplus G = \{0_{\mathbb{R}^3}\}.$$

$$\text{eq: } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$$

$$\text{donc } \mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

base de  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

## exercice 4:

2).  $F + G = E$

Montrer que  $\forall f \in E$ , on a:

$$f(x) = \underbrace{p(x)}_{\in F} + \underbrace{i(x)}_{\in G}$$

on pose .  $p(x) = \frac{f(x) + f(-x)}{2}$

$$. \quad i(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(-x)}{2}$$

$$\bullet \quad p(x) + i(x) = \frac{f(x) + \cancel{f(-x)}}{2} + \frac{f(x) - \cancel{f(-x)}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2f(x)}{2} = f(x).$$

$$\bullet \rho(-x) = \frac{f(-x) + f(x)}{2}$$

$$= \rho(x)$$

done  $\rho \in F$

$$\bullet i(-x) = \frac{f(-x) - f(x)}{2}$$

$$= - \frac{f(x) - f(-x)}{2}$$

$$= -i(x)$$

done  $i \in G$ .

Done  $F + G = E$ .

$$\cdot F \cap G = \{0_E\}$$

Sei  $\lambda \in F \cap G$

$$\rightarrow h \in F \quad \text{denn } h(-x) = h(x)$$

$$\rightarrow h \in G \quad \text{denn } h(-x) = -h(x)$$

$$\text{denn } -2h(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow h(x) = 0, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{denn } h \equiv 0_E$$

$$\text{denn } F \cap G = \{0_E\}$$

## exercice 6:

$$2) \quad y(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n x^n.$$

$$y'(x) = \sum_{n \geq 1} n a_n x^{n-1}$$

$$y''(x) = \sum_{n \geq 2} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2}$$

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \sum_{n \geq 1} n x^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{x}{(1-x)^2} = x \sum_{n \geq 1} n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n \geq 1} n x^n$$

$$x^2 y''(x) + xy'(x) - y(x)$$

=

$$x^2 \sum_{n \geq 2} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2} + x \sum_{n \geq 1} n a_n x^{n-1} - \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n x^n$$

=

$$\sum_{n \geq 2} n(n-1) a_n x^n + \sum_{n \geq 1} n a_n x^n - \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n x^n$$

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

$$= \sum_{n \geq 0} [n(n-1) a_n + n a_n - a_n] x^n$$

$$= \sum_{n \geq 0} [(n^2 - n + n - 1) a_n] x^n$$

$$= \sum_{n \geq 0} [(n^2 - 1)a_n] x^n.$$

or :

$$x^2 y'' + x y' - y = \underbrace{\frac{x}{(1-x)^2} - \frac{1}{1-x}}_{\sum_{n \geq 0} (n-1)x^n}$$

donc :

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} (n^2 - 1)a_n x^n = \sum_{n \geq 0} (n-1)x^n$$

donc par unicité du DSE

$$(n^2 - 1)a_n = (n-1)$$

$$(n-1)(n+1)a_n = (n-1)$$

done :

$$(n+1) a_n = 1$$

d'au

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n+1}, \quad n \geq 0$$

$$3) y(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n x^n$$

$$= a_0 + a_1 x + \sum_{n \geq 2} \frac{1}{n+1} x^n$$

$$= a_0 + a_1 x + \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

$$= a_0 + a_1 x + \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{x^n}{n}$$

$$= a_0 + a_1 x + \frac{1}{x} x - P_n(1-x)$$

$$= 1 + Cx - \frac{P_n(1-x)}{x}$$