

### المبرهن الأول:

(E, H, M) فضاء خياط . كل قياس مستمر .

$$\text{ا. ثبتت أ. } L^p(\mu) \subset \cap_{p \geq 1} L^p(\mu)$$

ومن سهل كل  $f \in L^\infty$ .

ب. لكن  $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-xt} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-xt} f(x) d\mu(x)$  (ليس بالضرورة مترافقين).

ث. ثبتت أ. إذا كان  $f \in L^2$  فإن  $f \in L^p \cap L^{p'}$  من أجل

كل  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = \frac{1}{2}$  مع  $L^q \ni g \in L^p$ .

$$\|fg\|_2 \leq \|f\|_p \cdot \|g\|_p$$

ج. ثبتت أ. إذا كان  $f \in L^2$  فإن  $f \in L^p$  مع  $\int_0^{\infty} |f(x)|^p dx < \infty$ .

د. المبرهن الثاني :

أ. أوجد تحويل فورье للتابع  $f$  المعريف على  $\mathbb{R}$ .

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F(\lambda)|^2 d\lambda = 2\pi \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(x)|^2 dx$$

ب. ثبتت أ.  $F(\lambda) = F[f(x)](\lambda)$  للتابع  $f$ .

$$\int \frac{\sin^4 x}{x^4} dx$$

ج. باستعمال تحويل فورье أوجد حل الاعداد  $\frac{1}{x^2+1}$ .

### المبرهن الثالث:

نعتبر  $F(p) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt$  تحويل لا بلامن للتابع  $f$ .

أ. من  $\int_0^{\infty} f(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt$ .

ج. استخ

$$\int_0^{\infty} (\int_0^u \cos t dt) du$$

ب. بين أ. إذا كان  $f(t) \geq 0$  حيث  $\int_0^{\infty} f(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt$ .

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt = \int_0^{\infty} F(u) du$$

ومن ذلك عين قيم  $I$  حيث

ج. باستعمال تحويل لا بلامن أوجد حل

$$y'' - 3y' + 2y = \sin x \quad y(0) = y'(0) = 1.$$

### المرين الأول:

(E, H, M) فضاء خيال . M قيام صيغى .

$$\text{لـ } \lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} \|f\|_p = \|f\|_\infty \text{ كـ } \bigcap_{p \geq 1} L^p(M)$$

ومن اجل كل  $f \in L^p(M)$  حيث  $p \rightarrow +\infty$  .  
لـ  $\|f\|_\infty = \lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} \|f\|_p$  (ليس بالضرورة مستواً فـ  $f$  متماثلة).

لـ  $f \in L^p(M)$  حيث  $p > 2$  من اجل

كل 2 محصوره بين  $\|f\|_2^2 \leq \|f\|_p^p \leq \|f\|_\infty^p$ .

لـ  $f \in L^p(M)$  حيث  $p > 2$  .

لـ  $f(x) = \sin x$  حيث  $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$  .

لـ  $f_n(x) = \sin x$  حيث  $f_n \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$  .

المرين الثاني :

اوجد تحويل فورье للتابع  $f$  المعرف في  $\mathbb{R}$  .

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F(\lambda)|^2 d\lambda = 2\pi \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(x)|^2 dx$$

حيث  $F(\lambda) = F[f(x)](\lambda)$  .

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^4 x}{x^4} dx$$

بـ  $\int_R f(x-t) f(t) dt = \frac{1}{x^2+1}$  اوجد حل للمعادلة .

المرين الثالث :

تحويل لابلاس للتابع  $f$  .

من  $\int_0^\infty f(t) e^{-st} dt = F(s)$  .

استخـ  $\int_0^\infty$

$$\int_0^\infty \cos u du$$

يبـ  $\int_0^\infty \cos u du = \int_0^\infty \sin u du$  حيث  $\int_0^\infty \sin u du = -\cos u \Big|_0^\infty = 1$  .

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{f(u)}{t} dt = \int_0^\infty F(u) du$$

ومن ذلك عـ  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \int_0^\infty F(u) du$  حيث

بـ  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = 1$  .

$$y'' - 3y' + 2y = \sin x \quad y(0) = y'(0) = 1.$$

ورقة إضافية . ١

2017/05/07 ..... المحجج امتحان معابر  
الوادي ..... المقابلات المعاشرة

المبرهن اولاً .....  $L^p(E, M)$   
 $L^p(E, M) \subset L^{\infty}(E, M)$  ..... لفرض .....  $f \in L^p(E, M)$   
 $\int_E |f|^p du \leq \|f\|_{\infty}^p \int_E du = \|f\|_{\infty}^p \cdot \text{area}$  ..... اولاً .....  
لذلك .....  $f \in L^{\infty}(E, M)$  ..... المبرهن اولاً

الثانية .....  $L^p(E, M) \subset L^{\infty}(E, M)$

من اجل كل  $p > 1$

$$\int_E |f|^p du \leq \int_E \|f\|_{\infty}^p du = \|f\|_{\infty}^p \int_E du = \|f\|_{\infty}^p \cdot \text{area} \cdot M(E)$$

$\Rightarrow p \in C_1, +\infty$  ..... من اجل  $f \in L^p(M)$

$\Rightarrow f \in \cap_{p \geq 1} L^p(M)$

$\Rightarrow L^{\infty}(M) \subset \cap_{p \geq 1} L^p(M)$

$$\|f\|_p = \left( \int_E |f|^p du \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \|f\|_{\infty} \cdot M(E)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} \|f\|_p \leq \lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} \|f\|_{\infty} M(E) = \|f\|_{\infty} \quad (*)$$

$$\int_E |f|^p du \geq \int_E |f|^{\infty} du \geq (\|f\|_{\infty} - \varepsilon)^p M(f \in \cap_{p \geq 1} L^p)$$

من اجل كل  $p > 1$

$$\|f\|_p \geq (\|f\|_{\infty} - \varepsilon) M(f \in \cap_{p \geq 1} L^p)$$

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} \|f\|_p \geq (\|f\|_{\infty} - \varepsilon) \quad \text{لذلك} \quad 0 \leftarrow \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} \|f\|_p \geq \|f\|_{\infty} \quad (***) \quad \text{لذلك} \quad (**) \quad \text{لذلك}$$

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} \|f\|_p = \|f\|_{\infty}$$

$p > p' \quad \text{و} \quad L^p \supset L^{p'} \Rightarrow p, p' \quad \text{و} \quad \text{لفرض} \quad (p, p')$

$p' < r < p$

$$|f|^r = \begin{cases} |f|^r X_M & |f| > 2 \\ |f|^r X_{\infty} & |f| \leq 2 \end{cases} \leq \|f\|_{\infty}^r X_M + \|f\|_{\infty}^r X_{\infty}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_E |f|^r du \leq \int_E |f|^p du + \int_E |f|^{\infty} du < \infty$$

$f \in L^r(E)$

ورقة إضافية ١.

$$f_1 = f^r, \quad g_1 = g^r \quad \text{لديها} \quad \text{تم} \quad \text{3.}$$

$$\int_E |f_1|^p du \leq \int_E (|f_1|^r)^{\frac{p}{r}} du = \int_E |f_1|^p du < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow f_1 \in L^p(u)$$

$$\int_E |g_1|^q du \leq \int_E |g_1|^r du < \infty \Rightarrow g_1 \in L^r$$

$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{p} + \frac{r}{q} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(p/r)} + \frac{1}{(q/r)} = 1$$

$$\frac{r}{p} < 2, \quad \frac{r}{q} < 2 \Rightarrow \frac{p}{r} > 2, \quad \frac{q}{r} > 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p}{r}, \frac{q}{r} \in [2, +\infty[$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_E |fg|^r du &= \int_E |f_1 g_1|^r du \leq (\int_E |f_1|^p du)^{\frac{r}{p}} (\int_E |g_1|^q du)^{\frac{r}{q}} \\ &\leq \left( (\int_E |f_1|^p du)^{\frac{1}{p}} (\int_E |g_1|^q du)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right)^r \\ &< \infty \Rightarrow fg \in L^r(u) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|fg\|_r &= \left( \int_E |fg|^r du \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \leq \left( \int_E |f_1|^p du \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left( \int_E |g_1|^q du \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ &\Rightarrow \|fg\|_r \leq \|f\|_p \cdot \|g\|_q \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \sin x \chi_{(0, \pi)}$$

$$f_n(x) = f(x - n\pi) \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}$$

$$= \sin(x - n\pi) \chi_{(x - n\pi, \infty)}$$

$$0 < x - n\pi < \pi \Rightarrow n\pi < x < (n+1)\pi$$

$$\text{supp } f_n \subset [n\pi, (n+1)\pi]$$

$$f(x) = (1 - |x|) \chi_{(0, \pi)} \quad : (2) \quad \text{من} \quad \text{لما} \quad |x| < 1$$

$$F(f(t))(\lambda) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-\lambda t} dt = \int_0^{\pi} (1 - |t|) e^{-\lambda t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^\pi (1+t) e^{-\lambda t} dt + \int_\pi^{+\infty} (1-t) e^{-\lambda t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\lambda t} dt + \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda t} dt + \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\lambda t} dt + \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda t} dt \quad (1)$$

$$= \left[ -\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda t} \right]_{-\infty}^0 + \left[ -\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda t} \right]_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty t e^{-\lambda t} dt - \int_{-\infty}^0 t e^{-\lambda t} dt$$

$$* \int_{-\infty}^0 t e^{-\lambda t} dt = \left[ -\frac{1}{\lambda} t e^{-\lambda t} \right]_{-\infty}^0 + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\lambda t} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{i\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} [1 - e^{-i\lambda}]$$

$$* \int_0^\infty t e^{-\lambda t} dt = \left[ -\frac{1}{\lambda} t e^{-\lambda t} \right]_0^\infty + \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda t} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{i\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} [e^{i\lambda} - 1]$$

$$(1) = -\frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{i\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-i\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{i\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} [1 - e^{i\lambda}]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-i\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} [e^{i\lambda} - 1]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda^2} [2 - e^{i\lambda} + e^{-i\lambda}]$$

$$= \frac{2}{\lambda^2} \left[ 1 - \frac{e^{i\lambda} + e^{-i\lambda}}{2} \right] = \frac{2}{\lambda^2} [1 - \cos \lambda]$$

$$= \frac{4}{\lambda^2} \sin^2 \left( \frac{\lambda}{2} \right)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cdot \overline{f(x)} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\lambda) e^{i\lambda t} d\lambda \right) \overline{f(x)} dx \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\lambda) \left( \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \overline{f(x)} e^{-i\lambda t} dx \right) d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\lambda) \overline{F(\lambda)} d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(\lambda)|^2 d\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(\lambda)|^2 d\lambda = 2\pi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\widehat{f}(x)|^2 dx$$

ورقة إضافية

$$F(\lambda) = \frac{4}{\lambda^2} \sin^2\left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right) = \frac{\sin^2\left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} |F(\lambda)|^2 d\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F(\lambda)|^2 d\lambda = \pi \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(u)|^2 du$$

$$= \pi \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (1+|x|)^2 dx$$

$$= \pi \left[ \int_0^{\infty} (1+u)^2 du \right] + \int_0^{\infty} (1-u)^2 du$$

$$= \pi \left[ \frac{1}{3} (1+u)^3 \right] \Big|_0^{\infty} - \left[ \frac{(1-u)^3}{3} \right] \Big|_0^{\infty}$$

$$= \pi \left[ \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \right] = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^4\left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^4} d\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$d\lambda = 2du \Leftrightarrow \frac{\lambda}{2} = 2u$$

$$2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^4 u}{x^4} du = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^4 u}{x^4} du = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(u-t) \overline{f(t)} dt = \frac{1}{x^2+1} \Rightarrow (f * f)(u) = \frac{1}{x^2+1} \quad (4)$$

$$\Rightarrow F[(f * f)(u)](\lambda) = F\left[\frac{1}{x^2+1}\right](\lambda)$$

$$= [F(f(u))(\lambda)]^2 = \pi e^{-|\lambda|}$$

$$F[f(x)](\lambda) = \sqrt{\pi} e^{-|\lambda|}$$

$$= \sqrt{\pi} \cdot 2 e^{-|\lambda|} = 2\sqrt{\pi} F\left[\frac{1}{1+4x^2}\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2\sqrt{\pi}}{1+4x^2}$$

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$$g'(x) \geq f(x) \iff g(x) \geq \int_x^{\infty} f(t) dt \quad \text{عند } g(c) = 0$$

$$L(g'(x_0))(P) \approx L(f(x_0))(P) \approx F(P)$$

$$P \perp_{\mathcal{L}} (g(u), (P) \sim g(v)) \vdash F_{\mathcal{L}}(l)$$

$$L_s(g(x)) \cdot \frac{F(p)}{p}$$

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt = F(x)$$

$P_f(t) \approx 0.3t$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \ell(+) \cdot (p) + L_{\tau}(\text{Lie } \mathcal{E}_L)(p) - \frac{p}{p^2 + 9}$$

$$L_1 \left( \int_0^{\infty} e^{-pt} \phi(t) dt \right) (\rho)_2 = \frac{F(p)}{p} = \frac{p}{p(p^L + g)} = \frac{1}{p^L + g}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{\rho^2 + q} = \omega \left( \frac{1}{3} \sin \beta \right)$$

$$F(p) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(p) dp = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt \right) dp$$

$$z = \left\{ \left( \int_{-\infty}^t f_b(t') e^{-\beta t'} dt' \right) \right\}_{t=0}^{t=\infty}$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} t^{\alpha-1} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt$$

$$\int F(u) du = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int \frac{f(tu)}{t} e^{-tu} dt$$

100% 100% 100% 100%

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(u) du = \left\{ \frac{1}{t} \right\}_{t=0}^{t=\infty}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \int_0^t \frac{\sin^2 t}{t} dt \right) (\varphi) dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} L_z(\sin^2 t) (\varphi) dt$$

$$z = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{9+4^2} \text{ d.m.} \cdot [\text{arty. u}]^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 9+4^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$y'' - 3y' + 2y = 2 \sin x, \quad y(0) = 2, \quad y'(0) = 1.$$

$$P^2 Y - P(Y(0) - y_0) = 3 \left[ P(Y - y_1) \right] + 2Y \cdot \varepsilon \cdot \frac{1}{P^2 + 1}$$

ورقة إضافية

$$\frac{1}{(p^2 + 3p + 2)} \cdot \frac{1}{p^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{p-1} + \frac{1}{p+1} + \frac{1}{(p-1)(p+1)(p+2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(p) = \frac{1}{p-1} + \frac{1}{10} \left[ \frac{3p}{p^2+1} + \frac{1}{p^2+1} - \frac{5}{p-1} + \frac{2}{p+2} \right]$$

$$= L(e^t) + \frac{1}{10} \ln(3.6e^{3t} + 8e^{5t} - 5e^t + 2e^{-2t})$$

$$= L \left( e^t + \frac{3}{10} 6e^{3t} + \frac{1}{10} 8e^{5t} - \frac{1}{2} e^t + \frac{1}{3} e^{-2t} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^t + \frac{1}{3} e^{-2t} + \frac{3}{10} 6e^{3t} + \frac{1}{10} 8e^{5t}$$

$$\frac{1}{(p^2 + 1)(p^2 - 3p + 2)} = \frac{ap+b}{p^2+1} + \frac{cp+d}{p^2-3p+2} \quad ; \quad \text{break}$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \left[ \frac{3p+1}{p^2+1} + \frac{-3p+8}{p^2-3p+2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \left[ \frac{3p}{p^2+1} + \frac{1}{p^2+1} - \frac{5}{p-1} + \frac{2}{p-2} \right],$$

# Université Echahid Hamma Lakhdar d'El-Oued

Faculté des Sciences Exactes  
Département de Mathématiques

3<sup>ème</sup> année Mathématique LMD  
Date : 07/05/2017. Duré : 1h30m

## Contrôle du matière X

### Exercice 1.(6pts)

Soit l'équation différentielle du second ordre à conditions initiales :

$$\begin{cases} y''(t) - 2y'(t) = y(t), & t \in \mathbb{R}^+, \\ y(0) = 1, \text{ et } y'(0) = -1. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

- Ecrire cette équation différentielle sous la forme d'un système différentiel de deux équations différentielles d'ordre un. (2pts)
- Appliquer la méthode de Runge-Kutta d'ordre 2 (RK2) à ce problème, avec  $h = 0,2$  puis evaluer la solution en  $t = 0,6$ . (4pts)

### Exercice 2.(7pts)

Soit le problème à valeur initiale :

$$y' = (y - x - 1)^2 + 2, \quad y(0) = 1.$$

- Trouver la solution exacte de ce problème. (2pts)  
*Indication : utilisez  $z = y - x - 1$ .*
- Donner la définition de méthode de Runge-Kutta d'ordre 4 (RK4). (2,5pts)
- Calculer  $y_1$  par Runge-Kutta d'ordre 4 (RK4) avec  $h = 0,1$  et comparer à la solution exacte. (2,5pts)

### Exercice 3. (7pts)

Dans cet exercice on s'intéresse à des schémas numériques pour le problème :

$$\begin{cases} u_t(x, t) + u_x(x, t) - 3u_{xx}(x, t) = 0, & (x, t) \in ]0, 1[ \times ]0, T[, \\ u(1, t) = u(0, t) = 0, & t \in ]0, T[, \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x), & x \in ]0, 1[. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Où  $u_0$  et  $T > 0$  sont donnés .

- Donner un schéma d'approximation de (2) différences finies à pas constant et centré en espace et Euler explicite à pas constant en temps. (3pts)
- Montrer que l'erreur de consistance est majorée par  $C(k + h^2)$ , avec  $C$  dépendant de la solution exacte de (2). (4pts)

# La Solution d'Examen matière X ; 3ème Math

Ex(01): (1) :  $\begin{cases} y'' - 2y' = y \\ y(0) = 1; y'(0) = -1 \end{cases}$  t.c.(0,1)

1)- en posant :  $\underline{z_1 = y}$  et  $\underline{z_2 = y'}$

on obtient :

$$\begin{cases} z_2 = z_1 \\ z_2' - 2z_2 - z_1 = 0 \\ z_1(0) = 1, z_2(0) = -1 \end{cases}$$

2)- on pose  $\underline{z} = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix}$ , et  $\underline{z^i} = \begin{pmatrix} z_1^i \\ z_2^i \end{pmatrix}$ ,

on a : L'algorithme de RK2 :

$$\begin{cases} z^{i+1} = z^i + \frac{h}{2}(K_1^i + K_2^i); \text{ où} \\ K_1^i = f(t_i, z^i); K_2^i = f(t_i + h, z^i + hK_1^i) \end{cases}$$

avec  $\begin{cases} z_1^i = z_2 \\ z_2^i = z_1 + 2z_2 \end{cases}$

i.e.  $f(t_i, z) = (z_2, z_1 + 2z_2)^t$ .

2)  $\underline{z^1} = \underline{z^0} + 0,1(K_1^0 + K_2^0) / \underline{z^0} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$K_1^0 = f(t_0, z^0) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}; K_2^0 = f(t_0 + h, z^0 + hK_1^0)$$

$$K_2^0 = f(t_0 + h, (0,8, -1,2)^t) = \begin{pmatrix} -1,2 \\ -1,6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$z^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + 0,1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,78 \\ -1,26 \end{pmatrix}$$

2)  $K_1^1 = f(t_1, z^1) = \begin{pmatrix} -1,26 \\ -1,24 \end{pmatrix}; K_2^1 = f(t_1 + h, z^1 + hK_1^1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0,1528 \\ -1,608 \end{pmatrix}$

$$z^2 = z^1 + 0,1(K_1^1 + K_2^1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0,78 \\ -1,26 \end{pmatrix} + 0,1 \left[ \begin{pmatrix} -1,26 \\ -1,24 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0,1528 \\ -1,608 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 0,7063 \\ -1,5948 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z^3 &\approx z(0,6) \\ K_1 &= f(t_1, z^1) = \begin{pmatrix} -1,5948 \\ -2,4828 \end{pmatrix}; \quad K_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2,09136 \\ -3,79488 \end{pmatrix} \\ z^2 &= z^1 + 0,1(K_1 + K_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0,17068 \\ -1,5948 \end{pmatrix} + 0,1 \left[ \begin{pmatrix} -1,5948 \\ -2,4828 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2,09136 \\ -3,79488 \end{pmatrix} \right] \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{01} \\ \text{04} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$z^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0,338184 \\ -2,222568 \end{pmatrix}$$

• donc:  $\boxed{y_3 = 0,338184}$

Ex(62):

$$1/ \quad z = y - x - 1 \Rightarrow z' = y' - 1$$

$$z' + 1 = z^2 + 2 \Rightarrow \frac{dz'}{dx} = z^2 + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{z^2 + 1} = dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \arctg(\cancel{z}) = x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \tg(x + C)$$

$$\Rightarrow y - x - 1 = \tg(x + C)$$

on  $\boxed{y = \tg(x + C) + x + 1}$

• pour  $y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = \tg(C) + 1 \Rightarrow \tg C = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{C = 0}$

on a:  $\boxed{y = \tg(x) + x + 1}$

2/  $\forall s \quad y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{6} (K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4)$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} K_1 = f(t_i, y_i); \quad K_2 = f(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_i + \frac{h}{2} K_1), \\ K_3 = f(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_i + \frac{h}{2} K_2), \quad K_4 = f(t_i + h, y_i + h K_3) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{0,5} \\ \text{0,5} \\ \text{0,5} \\ \text{0,5} \\ \text{0,5} \end{array} \quad \text{2f}$$

3/ -  $y_1 = y_0 + \frac{h}{6} (K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4)$ .

0,5

p.02

$$y_0 = 1; K_1 = f(x_0, y_0) = (1 - 0 - 1)^2 + 2 = 2,$$

$$K_2 = f(0.05, 1.1) = (1.1 - 0.05 - 1)^2 + 2 = \underline{2.10025},$$

$$K_3 = f(0.1, 1.10025) = \underline{2.10025},$$

$$K_4 = f(0.1, 1.10025) = \underline{2.1003},$$

$$\boxed{y_1 = 1.20167\dots}$$

$$y(0,1) = \underline{t}g(0,1) + 0,1 + 1 = 1.20033$$

$$\text{Ex(03): } (U_t = -U_x + 3U_{xx})$$

$$\boxed{\frac{U_i^{n+1} - U_i^n}{k} = -\left(\frac{U_{i+1}^n - U_{i-1}^n}{2h}\right) + 3\left(\frac{U_{i+1}^n - 2U_i^n + U_{i-1}^n}{h^2}\right)}$$

on  $k$  la pas de discréction de  $[0, T]$ , et  $h$  le pas de discréction de  $[0, 1]$ .

$\exists$  Soit  $\bar{U}_i^n = U(x_i, t_n)$ ; on pose:

$$R_i^n = \underbrace{\frac{\bar{U}_i^{n+1} - \bar{U}_i^n}{k}}_{\bar{R}_i^n} + \underbrace{\frac{\bar{U}_{i+1}^n - \bar{U}_{i-1}^n}{2h}}_{\tilde{R}_i^n} - \underbrace{3 \frac{\bar{U}_{i+1}^n - 2\bar{U}_i^n + \bar{U}_{i-1}^n}{h^2}}_{\tilde{R}_i^n}$$

$$R_i^n = \bar{R}_i^n + \tilde{R}_i^n - 3\tilde{R}_i^n$$

$$\star \tilde{R}_i^n = \frac{U(x_i, t_{n+1}) - U(x_i, t_n)}{k}$$

$$\star U(x_i, t_{n+1}) = U(x_i, t_n + k) = U(x_i, t_n) + k U_t(x_i, t_n) + \frac{k^2}{2} U_{tt}(x_i, t_n) + \dots + \frac{k^3}{3!} U_{ttt}(x_i, t_n + \frac{2k}{3}) \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq k)$$

$$\star \therefore \tilde{R}_i^n = U_t(x_i, t_n) + \frac{k}{k} U_{tt}(x_i, t_n) + \cancel{\frac{k^2}{2} U_{ttt}(x_i, t_n + \frac{2k}{3})} \quad \dots \quad (1) \quad p.03$$

$$(2) \bar{R}_i^n = \frac{\bar{U}_{i+1}^n - \bar{U}_{i-1}^n}{2h} = \frac{U(x_{i+1}, t_n) - U(x_{i-1}, t_n)}{2h}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U(x_{i+1}, t_n) &= U(x_i + h, t_n) = U(x_i, t_n) + h U_x(x_i, t_n) + \frac{h^2}{2} U_{xx}(x_i, t_n) \\ &\quad + \frac{h^3}{6} U_{xxx}(x_i, t_n) + \frac{h^4}{4!} U_{xxxx}(x_i + \alpha_i, t_n) / 0 \leq \alpha_i \leq h. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U(x_{i-1}, t_n) &= U(x_i - h, t_n) = U(x_i, t_n) - h U_x(x_i, t_n) + \frac{h^2}{2} U_{xx}(x_i, t_n) \\ &\quad - \frac{h^3}{6} U_{xxx}(x_i, t_n) + \frac{h^4}{4!} U_{xxxx}(x_i - \beta_i, t_n) / 0 \leq \beta_i \leq h. \end{aligned}$$

on a

$$\bar{R}_i^n = U_x(x_i, t_n) + \frac{h^2}{6} U_{xxx}(x_i, t_n) + \frac{h^3}{4!} \left( \frac{U_{xxx}(x_i + \alpha_i, t_n) - U_{xxx}(x_i - \beta_i, t_n)}{2} \right) \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$\bar{R}_i^n$

$$(3) \bar{R}_i^n = \frac{\bar{U}_{i+1}^n - 2\bar{U}_i^n + \bar{U}_{i-1}^n}{h^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{U}_{i+1}^n &= U(x_i + h, t_n) = U(x_i, t_n) + h U_x(x_i, t_n) + \frac{h^2}{2} U_{xx}(x_i, t_n) + \\ &\quad \frac{h^3}{3!} U_{xxx}(x_i, t_n) + \frac{h^4}{4!} U_{xxxx}(x_i + \tilde{\alpha}_i, t_n) / 0 \leq \tilde{\alpha}_i \leq h \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{U}_{i-1}^n &= U(x_i - h, t_n) = U(x_i, t_n) - h U_x(x_i, t_n) + \frac{h^2}{2} U_{xx}(x_i, t_n) - \\ &\quad \frac{h^3}{3!} U_{xxx}(x_i, t_n) + \frac{h^4}{4!} U_{xxxx}(x_i - \tilde{\beta}_i, t_n) / 0 \leq \tilde{\beta}_i \leq h. \end{aligned}$$

done

$$\bar{R}_i^n = U_{xx}(x_i, t_n) + \frac{h^2}{4!} (U_{xxxx}(x_i + \tilde{\alpha}_i, t_n) + U_{xxxx}(x_i - \tilde{\beta}_i, t_n)) \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

done (1), (2), (3) =

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{R}_i^n &= U_t(x_i, t_n) + U_x(x_i, t_n) - 3U_{xx}(x_i, t_n) + \frac{h}{2} U_{tt}(x_i, t_n + \theta_i) \\ &\quad + \frac{h^2}{6} U_{xxx}(x_i, t_n) + \frac{h^3}{4!} \left( \frac{U_{xxx}(x_i + \tilde{\alpha}_i, t_n) - U_{xxx}(x_i - \tilde{\beta}_i, t_n)}{2} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{h^2}{4!} (U_{xxxx}(x_i + \tilde{\alpha}_i, t_n) + U_{xxxx}(x_i - \tilde{\beta}_i, t_n)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{done } |\bar{R}_i^n| \leq C(h + h^2) \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$C = \max \{ |U_{tt}(x_i, t_n)|, \left| \frac{U_{xxx}(x_i, t_n)}{6} \right|, \left| \frac{U_{xxxx}(x_i, t_n)}{4!} \right| \}$



كلية: دومنج اسحاق الهمداني  
الاسم ولقب:

الشوج: ..... الدفعة: ..... الرقم: ..... مقياس:  
نالـ ، باسمـ ..... ٢٠١٧ - ٢٠١٨ ..... التاريخ:  
رقم التسجيل: .....

يمنع على الطالب وضع أي إشارة على ورقة الامتحان

الرقم السري:

حل نـ ١

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(u,v) &= \phi(u_1, v_1) = \phi(u_1, u_2 - u_1) \\ &= u_1 + \phi(u_2 - u_1, v_1) \\ &= u_1 + \phi(u_2, v_1) - \phi(u_1, v_1) \\ &= u_1 + \phi(u_2, v_1) \end{aligned}$$

.....

الرقم السري

العلامة

20/

$$I_{(u,v)} = \frac{1}{2} (u_1 v_1 - u_2 v_2) = (u_1 v_1 - u_2 v_2) / 2$$

.....

$$\begin{aligned} \text{لما} \det I_{(u,v)} = 2 \neq 0 \quad \text{فـ} \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & v \\ 1 & 1 & u \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \text{لـ} \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & v \\ 1 & 1 & u \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

.....

3. المبرهنة دَقَّت

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & v \\ 1 & 1 & u \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

.....

حيث  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & v \\ 1 & 1 & u \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  صالح في فيه المعمليات

$n=3 \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u & v \\ 1 & 1 & u \\ 1 & v & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2uv - u - v = 0 \quad \text{و صفر} \\ \Leftrightarrow u + v = 2 \quad \text{أين المجموعة } \{ (u+1, u-1, u) : u \in \mathbb{R} \} \text{ مستقيم.}$$

$$Q : \begin{cases} n = u+v \\ y = u-v \\ z = uv \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = \frac{n+y}{2} \\ v = \frac{n-y}{2} \\ z = \frac{u^2-v^2}{4} \end{cases} \quad \text{و ٢ . ٤} \\ \therefore Q = \frac{n+y}{2} \times \frac{n-y}{2}$$

حل ف ٢ من ادمني  $\mathbb{C}^\infty$  في  $F \cdot M$

$$dF(I_d)(H) = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(I_d + \lambda H) - F(I_d)}{\lambda} \quad \text{و ٣}$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\lambda} \left[ {}^b(I_d + \lambda H) A (I_d + \lambda H) - A \right]$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\lambda} \left[ A + \lambda {}^b HA + \lambda A H + \lambda {}^2 HAH - A \right]$$

$$= {}^b HA + AH \quad \forall H \in M(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ker dF(I_d) &= \left\{ H \in M(1R) \mid \begin{array}{l} t \\ H \end{array} HA + AH = 0 \right\}^2 \\ &= \left\{ H \in M(1R) \mid \begin{array}{l} t \\ H \end{array} - HA + AH = 0 \right\}^{\textcircled{2}} \\ &= \left\{ H \in M(1R) \mid \begin{array}{l} t \\ H \end{array} (AH) + (AH) = 0 \right\} \\ &= \left\{ H \in M(1R) \mid AH \in S(1R) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$L : \ker dF(I_d) \xrightarrow{\quad} S(1R) \quad .3$$

$$H \xrightarrow{\quad} AH$$

1 w. Jede

$$\begin{aligned} \ker L &= \left\{ H \in \ker dF(I_d) \mid AH = 0 \right\}^{\textcircled{2}} \\ &= \left\{ H \mid \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} H_{11} & H_{12} & H_{13} \\ H_{21} & H_{22} & H_{23} \\ H_{31} & H_{32} & H_{33} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \right\} \\ &= \left\{ H \mid \begin{pmatrix} H_{21} & H_{22} & H_{23} \\ -H_{11} + H_{31} & -H_{12} + H_{32} & -H_{13} + H_{33} \\ -H_{21} & -H_{22} & -H_{23} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left\{ H = (H_{ij}) \mid \begin{array}{l} H_{21} = H_{22} = H_{23} = 0 \\ H_{11} = H_{31}, H_{12} = H_{32}, H_{13} = H_{33} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ H = \begin{pmatrix} H_{11} & H_{12} & H_{13} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ H_{31} & H_{32} & H_{33} \end{pmatrix} : H_{11}, H_{12}, H_{13} \in 1R \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim \ker L = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} L(H) &= \left\{ AH : H \in \ker dF(I_d) \right\} \\ &= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} H_{21} & H_{22} & H_{23} \\ -H_{11} + H_{31} & -H_{12} + H_{32} & -H_{13} + H_{33} \\ -H_{21} & -H_{22} & -H_{23} \end{pmatrix} : \begin{array}{l} H_{22} = -H_{11} + H_{31} \\ H_{22} = -H_{12} + H_{32} \\ H_{23} = -H_{13} + H_{33} \end{array} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$AH = H_{23} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + H_{22} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} +$$

$$\left( -H_{12} + H_{31} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow \dim L(H) = 3$

$\dim \ker dF(Id) = 3 + 3 = 6$  حسب المبرهنة

$\dim M(R) = \dim \ker dF(Id) + \text{rang } dF(Id)$  وس

$\Rightarrow g = 3 + \text{rang } dF(Id)$

$\Rightarrow \text{rang } dF(Id) = 6$

دالة  $A(M) = F(M) - A$  من  $C^\infty$  في  $M$  من  $\mathbb{R}$  من  $4$  مكونات

$dA(Id) = dF(Id)$

$\text{rang } dA(Id) = 6$

لذلك  $dF(Id)$  من  $6$  مكونات

حلت ١٣ حل

$h(y, g(y)) = 0 \quad \forall (y) \in D$

نهاية سلسلة تجربة  $\frac{\partial h}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(y, g(y)) = 0$

$\frac{\partial h}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}(u, y, g(u, y)) = 0$

ويمكن العمل بقرينة القابع المضمنة

**Exercice n°1:** Soient  $(H_1, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{H_1})$ ,  $(H_2, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{H_2})$  deux espaces de Hilbert complexes et  $A \in \mathcal{L}(H_1, H_2)$ .

1) Montrer que l'opérateur adjoint  $A^*$  est unique. (وحيد) ..... (3 points)

2) Montrer que :  $\|A^*\|_{\mathcal{L}(H_2, H_1)} = \|A\|_{\mathcal{L}(H_1, H_2)}$ . ..... (3 points)

3) Montrer que :  $(A^*)^* = A$ . ..... (3 points)

4) Montrer que :  $\ker A^* = (\text{Im } A)^\perp$ . ..... (3 points)

**Exercice n°2:** Soient  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$  et  $E = C([0, 2])$  muni de la norme  $\|\cdot\|_E$  où  $\|x\|_E = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 2} |x(t)|$ .

On pose  $A_n : E \rightarrow E$ ,  $A_n x = y$  où  $y(t) = [A_n x](t) = x(t) \cdot e^{\frac{t}{n}}, \quad \forall t \in [0, 2]$ .

- 1) Trouver  $\|A_n\|_{\mathcal{L}(E)}$  ..... (2 points)

- 2) Montrer que  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ ,  $A_n$  est inversible et trouver son inverse  $A_n^{-1}$  ..... (3+1 points)

- 3) Est ce que la suite  $(A_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$  converge uniformément vers  $I_E$  (i.e :  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \|A_n - I_E\|_{\mathcal{L}(E)} = 0$ ) ? (3 points)

Exercice n°1: Soient  $(H_1, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{H_1})$ ,  $(H_2, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{H_2})$  deux espaces de Hilbert complexes et  $A \in \mathcal{L}(H_1, H_2)$ .

1) Montrer que l'opérateur adjoint  $A^*$  est unique.

Supposons que  $A$  admet deux opérateurs adjoints  $A_1^*$  et  $A_2^*$ , donc on a :

$\forall x \in H_1, \forall y \in H_2 : \langle Ax, y \rangle_{H_2} = \langle x, A_1^*y \rangle_{H_1}^{\text{def}} \leq \langle x, A_2^*y \rangle_{H_1} \Rightarrow \forall y \in H_2 : A_2^*y = A_1^*y$

(car  $\forall x \in H_1 : \langle x, \alpha \rangle = \langle x, \beta \rangle \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta$ )  $\xrightarrow{\text{def}} A_1^* = A_2^*$

2) Montrer que :  $\|A^*\|_{\mathcal{L}(H_2, H_1)} = \|A\|_{\mathcal{L}(H_1, H_2)}$

$\forall y \in H_2 : \|Ay\|_{H_1} = \langle Ay, Ay \rangle_{H_1}^{\text{def}} = \langle AA^*y, y \rangle_{H_2} \stackrel{\text{CS}}{\leq} \|AA^*y\|_{H_2} \|y\|_{H_2} \stackrel{\text{CS}}{\leq} \|A\| \|A^*y\|_{H_2}$

$\Rightarrow \|Ay\|_{H_1} \leq \|A\| \|y\|_{H_2} \Rightarrow \sup_{0 \neq y \in H_2} \frac{\|Ay\|_{H_1}}{\|y\|_{H_2}} = \|A^*\|_{H_2} \leq \|A\|_{H_1}$  (I)

$\|Ax\|_{H_2}^2 = \langle Ax, Ax \rangle_{H_2} = \langle x, A^*Ax \rangle_{H_1} \stackrel{\text{CS}}{\leq} \|A^*Ax\|_{H_1} \|x\|_{H_1} \stackrel{\text{CS}}{\leq} \|A^*\| \|Ax\| \|x\|_{H_1}$

$\Rightarrow \|Ax\|_{H_2} \leq \|A^*\| \|x\| \Rightarrow \sup_{0 \neq x \in H_1} \frac{\|Ax\|_{H_2}}{\|x\|_{H_1}} = \|A\|_{H_1} \leq \|A^*\|_{H_2}$  (II)

(I)  $\wedge$  (II)  $\Rightarrow \|A^*\|_{H_2} = \|A\|_{H_1}$  (III)

3) Montrer que :  $(A^*)^* = A$ .

On a :

$\forall x \in H_1, \forall y \in H_2 : \langle Ax, y \rangle_{H_2} = \cancel{\langle Ax, y \rangle}^{\text{def}} = \langle x, A^*y \rangle_{H_1}^{\text{def}} = \langle x, A^*y \rangle$

$\stackrel{\text{et}}{=} \langle y, (A^*)^*x \rangle_{H_2}^{\text{def}} = \langle (A^*)^*x, y \rangle$ . Donc  $\forall x \in H_1, \forall y \in H_2 : \langle Ax, y \rangle = \langle (A^*)^*x, y \rangle$

D'après la propriété (III) on a :  $\forall x \in H_1, Ax = (A^*)^*x$

$\Leftrightarrow A = (A^*)^*$

4) Montrer que :  $\ker A^* = (\text{Im } A)^\perp$ .

(3 points)

$\ker A^* \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{y \in H_2 : A^*y = 0\} \quad y \in \ker A^* \Leftrightarrow A^*y = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in H_1 : \langle x, A^*y \rangle_{H_2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in H_1 : x \perp A^*y$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in H_1 : \langle Ax, y \rangle_{H_2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow y \perp Ax, \forall x \in A$

$\Leftrightarrow y \perp \{Ax : x \in A\} = \text{Im } A \Leftrightarrow y \in (\text{Im } A)^\perp$

D'où :  $\ker A^* = (\text{Im } A)^\perp$

Exercice n°2: Soient  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$  et  $E = C([0, 2])$  muni de la norme  $\|\cdot\|_E$  où  $\|x\|_E = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 2} |x(t)|$ . On pose  $A_n : E \rightarrow E$ ,  $A_n x = y$  où  $y(t) = [A_n x](t) = x(t) \cdot e^{\frac{t}{n}}$ ,  $\forall t \in [0, 2]$ .

1) Trouver  $\|A_n\|_{\mathcal{L}(E)}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \leq \max_{0 \leq t \leq 2} |x(t)| \cdot \max_{0 \leq t \leq 2} e^{\frac{t}{n}} \Rightarrow \|A_n x\|_E \leq e^{\frac{2}{n}} \cdot \|x\|_E \quad (2 \text{ points}) \\ & \Rightarrow \exists \rho \quad \frac{\|A_n x\|_E}{\|x\|_E} = \|A_n\|_E \leq e^{\frac{2}{n}} \stackrel{0.5}{\leftarrow} \text{Soit } x \in E \setminus \{0\} \\ & \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \|x\|_E = 1 \\ A_n x = e^{\frac{2}{n}} x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{\|A_n x\|_E}{\|x\|_E} = e^{\frac{2}{n}} \leq \sup \frac{\|A_n x\|_E}{\|x\|_E} = \|A_n\|_E \quad (1 \text{ point}) \\ & \textcircled{I} \wedge \textcircled{II} \Rightarrow \|A_n\|_E = e^{\frac{2}{n}}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* \end{aligned}$$

2) Montrer que  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ ,  $A_n$  est inversible et trouver son inverse  $A_n^{-1}$  (3+1 points)

$A_n$  est bijective car l'équation  $y = A_n x$  admet 1 solution unique  
En effet  $y(t) = x(t) e^{\frac{t}{n}}, \forall t \in [0, 2] \Leftrightarrow x(t) = y(t) e^{-\frac{t}{n}}, \forall t \in [0, 2]$

Dans  $A_n^{-1} : E \rightarrow E \setminus \{0\}$ ,  $(A_n^{-1} y)(t) = x(t) e^{-\frac{t}{n}}$  et  $\|A_n^{-1}\|_E \leq \max_{0 \leq t \leq 2} |x(t)| \cdot \max_{0 \leq t \leq 2} e^{-\frac{t}{n}} = \|x\|_E \cdot 1 = \|x\|_E \stackrel{0.5}{\leftarrow}$

C. q. d. Montrer que  $A_n^{-1} \in \mathcal{L}(E)$  et d'ici  $A_n$  est inversible et on peut montrer que  $\|A_n^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{L}(E)} = 1$ . Voir corrigé

3) Est ce que la suite  $(A_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$  converge uniformément vers  $I_E$  (i.e.:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \|A_n - I_E\|_{\mathcal{L}(E)} = 0$ ) ? (3 points)

$$\leq \max_{0 \leq t \leq 2} |x(t)| \cdot \max_{0 \leq t \leq 2} |e^{\frac{t}{n}} - 1|$$

$$\Rightarrow \|A_n - I_E\|_E \leq (e^{\frac{2}{n}} - 1) \|x\|_E, \forall x \in E$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{0 \neq x \in E} \frac{\|A_n - I_E\|_E}{\|x\|_E} = \|A_n - I_E\|_{\mathcal{L}(E)} \leq e^{\frac{2}{n}} - 1, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \|A_n - I_E\|_{\mathcal{L}(E)} = 0 \quad \text{Ainsi } A_n \text{ converge uniformément vers } I_E$$