

2018-2019

①

Examen d'Analyse II. - Correction

Problème 1.

1.a. Soit $\varepsilon > 0$, $\varepsilon \leq 1$. On a tout d'abord, par Taylor avec reste intégral:

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \varphi(x) = \varphi(0) + x \psi(x) \quad \text{avec} \quad \psi(x) = \int_0^1 \varphi'(ux) du$$

$$\text{D'où: } \int_{|x| \geq \varepsilon} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} dx = \int_{\varepsilon \leq |x| \leq 1} \frac{\varphi(0)}{x} dx + \int_{\varepsilon \leq |x| \leq 1} \psi(x) dx + \int_{|x| \geq 1} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} dx$$

la dernière intégrale étant bien convergente car $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$.

On, par imparité de $x \mapsto \frac{\varphi(0)}{x}$ et puisque $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \varepsilon \leq |x| \leq 1\}$ est symétrique / 0 on a: $\int_{\varepsilon \leq |x| \leq 1} \frac{\varphi(0)}{x} dx = 0$.

De plus ψ est continue donc la limite existe et:

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\varepsilon \leq |x| \leq 1} \psi(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 \psi(x) dx$$

Donc la limite existe et:

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{|x| \geq \varepsilon} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \psi(x) dx + \int_{|x| \geq 1} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} dx$$

b. On a: $\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$,

$$|\langle \varphi(\frac{1}{x}), \varphi \rangle| \leq \int_{-1}^1 \|\varphi'\|_{\infty} dx + \left| \int_{|x| \geq 1} \frac{1}{(1+|x|)x} dx \right| \|(1+|x|)\varphi\|_{\infty}$$

②

$$\leq 2 \| \varphi' \|_{\infty} + \sum_{|x| \geq 1} \| (1+|x|) \varphi \|_{\infty} \text{ avec } \tilde{C} = \int_{|x| \geq 1} \frac{dx}{(1+|x|)|x|}$$

$$\leq C \max_{0 \leq p \leq 1} \max_{0 \leq q \leq 1} \| (1+|x|)^p \varphi^{(p)} \|_{\infty}.$$

Donc $\varphi(\frac{1}{x}) \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})$.

2. (a) La fonction $x \mapsto x-i\varepsilon$ ne s'annule pas sur $\mathbb{R}$

donc $x \mapsto \frac{1}{x-i\varepsilon}$ est continue et bornée sur $\mathbb{R}$

On peut donc lui associer une distribution tempérée.

(b) Soit $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$. On a: $\forall x > 0, \forall \varepsilon > 0,$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x-i\varepsilon} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\varphi(x)(x+i\varepsilon)}{x^2 + \varepsilon^2} dx$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{x\varphi(x)}{x^2 + \varepsilon^2} dx + i \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\varepsilon}{x^2 + \varepsilon^2} \varphi(x) dx$$

On: $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{x\varphi(x)}{x^2 + \varepsilon^2} dx = \underbrace{\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x\varphi(x)}{x^2 + \varepsilon^2} dx}_{=0 \text{ par imparité}} + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2\varphi(x)}{x^2 + \varepsilon^2} dx + \int_{|x| \geq 1} \frac{x\varphi(x)}{x^2 + \varepsilon^2} dx$

et par le T.D: $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2\varphi(x)}{x^2 + \varepsilon^2} dx \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{-1}^1 \varphi(x) dx$

et: $\int_{|x| \geq 1} \frac{x\varphi(x)}{x^2 + \varepsilon^2} dx \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{|x| \geq 1} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} dx$

car $\left| \frac{x\varphi(x)}{x^2 + \varepsilon^2} \right| \leq |\varphi(x)| \in L^1(\mathbb{R}), \forall x, |x| \geq 1, \forall \varepsilon > 0$

Donc $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{x\varphi(x)}{x^2 + \varepsilon^2} dx \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{-1}^1 \varphi(x) dx + \int_{|x| \geq 1} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} dx = \left\langle \varphi, \frac{1}{x} \right\rangle$.

(3)

$$\text{Puis : } \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\alpha \varepsilon}{x^2 + \varepsilon^2} \varphi(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon^2 \left(1 + \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}\right)^2\right)} \varphi(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \frac{x}{\varepsilon} \\ \frac{dx}{\varepsilon} &= du \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{1+u^2} \varphi(\varepsilon u) du$$

$$\text{Or } \varphi(\varepsilon u) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(0) \text{ et } \left| \frac{1}{1+u^2} \varphi(\varepsilon u) \right| \leq \frac{\|\varphi\|_{\infty} \chi_{\mathbb{R}}(u)}{1+u^2}$$

Donc par le TCD:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\varphi(\varepsilon u)}{1+u^2} du \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(0) \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{du}{1+u^2} = \pi \varphi(0)$$

$$\text{Donc : } \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x-i\varepsilon} dx \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \langle \nu\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), \varphi \rangle + i\pi \langle \delta_0, \varphi \rangle$$

$$\text{D'où : } \frac{1}{x-i\varepsilon} \xrightarrow[\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+]{\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})} \nu\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + i\pi \delta_0.$$

3 a. On a $H e^{-\varepsilon} \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ donc:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}, \quad F(H e^{-\varepsilon})(\xi) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} H(x) e^{-\varepsilon x} e^{-ix\xi} dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(\varepsilon+i\xi)x} dx \\ &= \left[-\frac{1}{\varepsilon+i\xi} e^{-(\varepsilon+i\xi)x} \right]_0^{+\infty} \\ &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon+i\xi} \end{aligned}$$

b. Soit $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$. On a:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} H(x) e^{-\varepsilon x} \varphi(x) dx \xrightarrow[\varepsilon \rightarrow 0]{\text{TCD}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} H(x) \varphi(x) dx$$

d'où le résultat.

(4) $\subseteq$ Par continuité de $\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})$ on a:

$$\mathcal{F}(He^{-\varepsilon \cdot}) \xrightarrow[\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+]{\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})} \mathcal{F}(H).$$

$$\text{Or } \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}, \mathcal{F}(He^{-\varepsilon \cdot})(\xi) = \frac{1}{\xi + i\varepsilon} = \frac{-i}{\xi - i\varepsilon}$$

$$\text{D'où par la question 2(b): } \mathcal{F}(He^{-\varepsilon \cdot}) \xrightarrow[\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+]{} -i \left(\text{vp}\left(\frac{1}{\xi}\right) + i\pi\delta_0 \right)$$

4.a. On a, par propriété de $\mathcal{F}$:

$$\pi\delta_0 - i \text{vp}\left(\frac{1}{\xi}\right)$$

$$\mathcal{F}(1 \cdot 1) = \mathcal{F}(x \mapsto x(H(x) - H(-x)))$$

$$= i \frac{d}{d\xi} \mathcal{F}(H - H \circ (-\text{Id}))$$

$$= i \frac{d}{d\xi} (\mathcal{F}(H) - \mathcal{F}(H \circ (-\text{Id})))$$

b. Soit $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$.

$$\langle \mathcal{F}(H \circ (-\text{Id})), \varphi \rangle = \langle H \circ (-\text{Id}), \mathcal{F}(\varphi) \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{F}(He^{+\varepsilon \cdot} \circ (-\text{Id})) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(H \circ (-\text{Id})) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H(-\xi) \mathcal{F}(\varphi)(\xi) d\xi$$

$$= - \int_{+\infty}^{-\infty} H(\xi) \mathcal{F}(\varphi)(\xi) d\xi$$

$$= + \int_0^{+\infty} \mathcal{F}(\varphi)(-\xi) d\xi$$

$$= \langle H, \mathcal{F}(\varphi) \circ (-\text{Id}) \rangle$$

$$= \langle H, \overline{\mathcal{F}(\varphi)} \rangle = \langle \overline{\mathcal{F}(H)}, \varphi \rangle$$

$$\text{Donc } \mathcal{F}(H \circ (-\text{Id})) = \overline{\mathcal{F}(H)} = \pi\delta_0 + i \text{vp}\left(\frac{1}{\xi}\right)$$

⑤ c. Il vient alors:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}(1 \cdot 1) &= i \frac{d}{ds} \left(\pi \delta_0 - i \nu p\left(\frac{1}{s}\right) - \left(\pi \delta_0 + i \nu p\left(\frac{1}{s}\right) \right) \right) \\ &= -2i \frac{d}{ds} \nu p\left(\frac{1}{s}\right) = 2 \nu p\left(\frac{1}{s}\right)' \end{aligned}$$

5. a. Soit $\varepsilon > 0$. Pour $\varepsilon \leq 1$, On a: $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \varphi(x) = \varphi(0) + x\varphi'(0) + x^2 \Phi(x)$
avec $\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1-u)\varphi''(xu) du$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{|x| > \varepsilon} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x^2} dx - \frac{2\varphi(0)}{\varepsilon} \\ &= \int_{\varepsilon \leq |x| \leq 1} \frac{\varphi(0)}{x^2} dx + \underbrace{\int_{\varepsilon \leq |x| \leq 1} \frac{x\varphi'(0)}{x^2} dx}_{= 0 \text{ par impaireté}} + \int_{\varepsilon \leq |x| \leq 1} \Phi(x) dx + \int_{|x| > 1} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x^2} dx - \frac{2\varphi(0)}{\varepsilon} \\ &= \varphi(0) \left(\left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_{-1}^{-\varepsilon} + \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_{\varepsilon}^1 \right) + \int_{\varepsilon \leq |x| \leq 1} \Phi(x) dx + \int_{|x| > 1} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x^2} dx - \frac{2\varphi(0)}{\varepsilon} \\ &= \varphi(0) \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - 1 - 1 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) - \frac{2\varphi(0)}{\varepsilon} + \int_{\varepsilon \leq |x| \leq 1} \Phi(x) dx + \int_{|x| > 1} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x^2} dx \\ &\xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} -2\varphi(0) + \int_{-1}^1 \Phi(x) dx + \int_{|x| > 1} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

D'où l'existence de la limite.

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_{-\infty}^{-1} + \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^{+\infty} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

b. On a: $\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}), \left| \left\langle \mathcal{P}_f\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right), \varphi \right\rangle \right| \leq 2\|\varphi\|_{\infty} + 2\|\varphi''\|_{\infty} + \left(\int_{|x| > 1} \frac{dx}{x^2} \right) \|\varphi\|_{\infty}$
 $\leq 4\|\varphi\|_{\infty} + 2\|\varphi''\|_{\infty}$

Donc $\mathcal{P}_f\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})$

(6)

c. Soit $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$.

$$\langle \varphi(\frac{1}{x}), \varphi \rangle = - \langle \varphi(\frac{1}{x}), \varphi' \rangle$$

$$= - \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{|x| > \varepsilon} \frac{\varphi'(x)}{x} dx$$

$$\varphi(\varepsilon) = \varphi(0) + \varepsilon \psi(\varepsilon) \quad \varphi(-\varepsilon) = \varphi(0) - \varepsilon \psi(\varepsilon)$$

$$= - \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-\varepsilon} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} dx + \int_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} dx + \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x^2} dx \right)$$

$$= - \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\int_{|x| > \varepsilon} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x^2} dx - \frac{\varphi(-\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon} - \frac{\varphi(\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon} \right)$$

$$= - \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\int_{|x| > \varepsilon} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x^2} dx - \frac{2\varphi(0)}{\varepsilon} - \left(-\frac{\psi(-\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon} - \frac{\psi(\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon} \right) \right)$$

$$= - \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\int_{|x| > \varepsilon} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x^2} dx - \frac{2\varphi(0)}{\varepsilon} + \underbrace{(\psi(-\varepsilon) - \psi(\varepsilon))}_{\downarrow \varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \right)$$

$$= - \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\int_{|x| > \varepsilon} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x^2} dx - \frac{2\varphi(0)}{\varepsilon} \right)$$

$$\psi(0) - \psi(0) = 0$$

$$= - \langle \mathcal{P}f(\frac{1}{x^2}), \varphi \rangle. \text{ On a bien } \varphi(\frac{1}{x})' = - \mathcal{P}f(\frac{1}{x^2})$$

d. $D'_{\text{au}}: \mathcal{F}(1.1) = 2\varphi(\frac{1}{x})' = -2\mathcal{P}f(\frac{1}{x^2})$.

e. $D'_{\text{au}}: -2\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{P}f(\frac{1}{x^2})) = \mathcal{F}\mathcal{F}(1.1) = 2\pi |.1|$

et $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{P}f(\frac{1}{x^2})) = -\pi |.1|$.