

Exercice 1 (0,5+2+2+1,5 = 6 points).

1) On remarque que $f = f_1 \mathbb{1}_{]0,1[}$ où $f_1(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$, $\forall x \in \Omega$. On a : $f_1 \in C(\Omega) \subset \mathcal{M}(\Omega)$ et, vu que $]0,1[\in \mathcal{B}(\Omega)$, $\mathbb{1}_{]0,1[} \in \mathcal{M}(\Omega)$. D'où $f \in \mathcal{M}(\Omega)$. 0,5

2) On a $\int_{\Omega} |f|^p dx = \int_{]0,1[} x^{-\frac{p}{2}} dx = \int_0^1 x^{-\frac{p}{2}} dx = \left[\frac{x^{-\frac{p}{2}+1}}{-\frac{p}{2}+1} \right]_{x \rightarrow 0}^{x=1} = \frac{2}{2-p} < \infty$, i.e. $f \in L^p(\Omega)$. 2

3) On a $\int_{\Omega} |f|^q dx = \int_{]0,1[} x^{-\frac{q}{2}} dx = \int_0^1 x^{-\frac{q}{2}} dx = \begin{cases} [\ln x]_{x \rightarrow 0}^{x=1} & \text{si } q = 2 \\ \left[\frac{x^{-\frac{q}{2}+1}}{-\frac{q}{2}+1} \right]_{x \rightarrow 0}^{x=1} & \text{si } 2 < q < \infty \end{cases} = +\infty$, i.e. $f \notin L^q(\Omega)$. 2

4) Pour $p = \frac{3}{2}$, on a $p \in [1,2[$ et $p' = \frac{p}{p-1} = 3$, donc $(f, g) \in L^p(\Omega) \times L^{p'}(\Omega)$ et, par l'inégalité de Hölder, $fg \in L^1(\Omega)$ 1,5

Exercice 2 (1,25+2+1,25+1,5 = 6 points).

1) On remarque que $f = f_1 \mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{R}_+}$ où $f_1(x) = \pi e^{-2\pi x}$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$. On a : $f_1 \in C(\mathbb{R}) \subset \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{R})$ et, vu que $\mathbb{R}_+ = [0, \infty[\in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$, $\mathbb{1}_{]0,1[} \in \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{R})$. D'où $f \in \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{R})$. 0,25

On a $\int_{\mathbb{R}} |f| dx = \pi \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2\pi x} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-2\pi x} \right]_{x=0}^{x \rightarrow \infty} = \frac{1}{2} < \infty$, i.e. $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$. 0,5

On a $\int_{\mathbb{R}} |f|^2 dx = \pi^2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-4\pi x} dx = \left[-\frac{\pi}{4} e^{-4\pi x} \right]_{x=0}^{x \rightarrow \infty} = \frac{\pi}{4} < \infty$, i.e. $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$. 0,5

2) On a : $\forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}$, $\mathcal{F}f(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} dx = \pi \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2\pi(1+i\xi)x} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{-2\pi(1+i\xi)x}}{1+i\xi} \right]_{x=0}^{x \rightarrow \infty} = \frac{1}{1+i\xi}$. 2

3) On a $g \in C(\mathbb{R}) \subset \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{R})$ 0,25

On a $\int_{\mathbb{R}} |g| dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \geq \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \geq \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = +\infty$, i.e. $g \notin L^1(\mathbb{R})$ 0,5

On a $g = 2\mathcal{F}f$ et $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$, donc $g \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ 0,5

4) On a $(f, g) \in L^2(\mathbb{R})^2$ et $g = 2\mathcal{F}f$, donc $\mathcal{F}g = \mathcal{F}\mathcal{F}(2f) = 2\mathcal{F}\mathcal{F}f = 2\check{f}$, i.e. $\mathcal{F}g(\xi) = 2\pi e^{2\pi\xi} \mathbb{1}_{]-\infty, 0]}(\xi)$, $\forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}$ 1,5

Exercice 3 (2,5+1+4,5 = 8 points).

1) On a $\mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{R}_+}(t) \in \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{R})$ car $\mathbb{R}_+ \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$ et on a $\mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{R}_+}(t) = 0 \ \forall t \in]-\infty, 0[$, donc $\mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{R}_+}(t) \in \mathcal{C}$. 0,5

Soit $x \in \mathbb{R}$. On a $\int_0^{\infty} |\mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{R}_+}(t)e^{-xt}| dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-xt} dt = \begin{cases} \int_0^{\infty} dt & \text{si } x = 0 \\ \left[-\frac{e^{-xt}}{x} \right]_{t=0}^{t \rightarrow +\infty} & \text{si } x \neq 0 \end{cases} =$

$\begin{cases} +\infty & \text{si } x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{x} & \text{si } x > 0. \end{cases}$ D'où $x_{\mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{R}_+}} = \inf\{x \in \mathbb{R}; \mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{R}_+}(t)e^{-xt} \in L^1(\mathbb{R}_+^*)\} = \inf[0, \infty[= 0 < \infty$, donc $\mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{R}_+}(t) \in \mathcal{L}$ et $D_{\mathcal{L}\mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{R}_+}} = \{s \in \mathbb{C}; \operatorname{Re} s > 0\}$. 1

Pour tout $s \in D_{\mathcal{L}\mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{R}_+}}$, on a $\mathcal{L}[\mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{R}_+}(t)](s) = \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^*} \mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{R}_+}(t) e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} dt = -\frac{1}{s} [e^{-st}]_{t=0}^{t \rightarrow +\infty} = -\frac{1}{s} (\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-st} - 1) = \frac{e^{-s}}{s}$, vu qu'on a $|e^{-(x+iy)t}| = |e^{-xt} e^{-iyt}| = e^{-xt} |e^{-iyt}| = e^{-xt}$ et $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-xt} = 0$ si $x > 0$. D'où : $\mathcal{L}[\mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{R}_+}(t)](s) = \frac{1}{s}$. 1

- 2) On $\mathbb{1}_{[2,+\infty[}(t) = \mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{R}_+}(t-2)$, donc, par la propriété de translation, on a : $\mathcal{L}[\mathbb{1}_{[2,+\infty[}(t)](s) = e^{-2s}(\mathcal{L}[\mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{R}_+}(t)](s)) = e^{-2s}\left(\frac{1}{s}\right)$. 1
- 3) $y''(t) + 9y(t) = 18\mathbb{1}_{[2,+\infty[}(t) \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}[y''(t) + 9y(t)](s) = \mathcal{L}[18\mathbb{1}_{[2,+\infty[}(t)](s) \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}[y''(t)](s) + 9\mathcal{L}[y(t)](s) = 18e^{-2s}\left(\frac{1}{s}\right) \Rightarrow s^2Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0) + 9Y(s) = 18e^{-2s}\left(\frac{1}{s}\right) \Rightarrow (s^2 + 9)Y(s) = 18e^{-2s}\left(\frac{1}{s}\right) + s + 3 \Rightarrow Y(s) = e^{-2s}\left(\frac{\frac{18}{s}}{s(s^2+9)}\right) + \frac{s+3}{s^2+9}$ 1,5. On a $\frac{18}{s(s^2+9)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{Bs+C}{s^2+9} \Rightarrow A(s^2 + 9) + (Bs + C)s = 18 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A + B = 0 \\ C = 0 \\ 9A = 18 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = -B = 2 \text{ et } C = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{18}{s(s^2+9)} = \frac{2}{s} - \frac{2s}{s^2+9}$ 0,75 $\Rightarrow y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(e^{-2s}\left(\frac{2}{s} - \frac{2s}{s^2+9}\right)\right) + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{s}{s^2+9}\right) + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{s^2+9}\right) = 2\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(e^{-2s}\left(\frac{1}{s}\right)\right) - 2\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(e^{-2s}\left(\frac{s}{s^2+9}\right)\right) + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{s}{s^2+9}\right) + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{s^2+9}\right) = 2\mathcal{U}(t-2) - 2\mathcal{U}(t-2)\cos 3(t-2) + \mathcal{U}(t)\cos 3t + \mathcal{U}(t)\sin 3t$ 2, i.e.
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| $y(t) = \begin{cases} \cos 3t + \sin 3t & \text{si } 0 \leq t < 2 \\ 2 - 2\cos 3(t-2) + \cos 3t + \sin 3t & \text{si } t \geq 2. \end{cases}$ | 0,25 |
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