

ex 2

Soit p un entier naturel, $p \geq 1$. Déterminons $\alpha \delta^{(p)}$.

$\alpha \delta = 0$ ($= T_0 : \varphi \mapsto \int_{\mathbb{R}} 0 \cdot \varphi = 0$), cf $\langle \alpha \delta, \varphi \rangle = \langle \delta, \alpha \varphi \rangle = \alpha \varphi(x) \Big|_{x=0} = 0 \cdot \varphi(0) = 0$.

$\alpha \delta'$:

$$\langle \alpha \delta', \varphi \rangle = \langle \delta', \alpha \varphi \rangle = - \langle \delta, (\alpha \varphi)' \rangle = - (\varphi(x) + \alpha \varphi'(x)) \Big|_{x=0} = - \varphi(0) = - \langle \delta, \varphi \rangle.$$

$\alpha \delta' = -\delta$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \langle \delta, \varphi \rangle &= - \langle \delta, \varphi' \rangle = - \varphi(0) \\ \bullet \langle \delta^k, \varphi \rangle &= (-1)^k \langle \delta, \varphi^{(k)} \rangle \\ &= (-1)^k \varphi^{(k)}(0) \end{aligned}$$

$\alpha \delta''$: $\langle \alpha \delta'', \varphi \rangle = \langle \delta'', \alpha \varphi \rangle = - \langle \delta', (\alpha \varphi)' \rangle = \langle \delta, (\alpha \varphi)'' \rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha \varphi)'' &= (\varphi + \alpha \varphi')' \\ &= \varphi' + \varphi' + \alpha \varphi'' \\ &= 2\varphi' + \alpha \varphi'' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \langle \delta, 2\varphi' + \alpha \varphi'' \rangle \\ &= (2\varphi'(x) + \alpha \varphi''(x)) \Big|_{x=0} \\ &= 2\varphi'(0) = \langle 2\delta, \varphi' \rangle = \langle -2\delta', \varphi \rangle \\ &= -2 \langle \delta', \varphi \rangle \quad \text{so} \quad \boxed{\alpha \delta'' = -2\delta'} \end{aligned}$$

Mq, par récurrence, $\alpha \delta^{(p)} = -p \delta^{(p-1)}$

* $p=1$, $\alpha \delta' = -\delta = (-1) \delta^{(0)}$.

* on suppose que $\forall p \geq 1$, $\alpha \delta^{(p)} = -p \delta^{(p-1)}$. Mq cela est vrai pour $\alpha \delta^{(p+1)} = -(p+1) \delta^{(p)}$.

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

$$\langle \alpha \delta^{(p+1)}, \varphi \rangle = \langle \delta^{(p+1)}, \alpha \varphi \rangle = - \langle \delta^{(p)}, (\alpha \varphi)' \rangle \quad (\text{développe})$$

$$= - \langle \delta^{(p)}, \varphi \rangle - \langle \delta^{(p)}, \alpha \varphi' \rangle = - \langle \delta^{(p)}, \varphi \rangle - \langle \alpha \delta^{(p)}, \varphi' \rangle$$

$$= (\text{hyp réc}) - \langle \delta^{(p)}, \varphi \rangle - \langle -p \delta^{(p-1)}, \varphi' \rangle$$

$$= - \langle \delta^{(p)}, \varphi \rangle + p \langle \delta^{(p-1)}, \varphi' \rangle = - \langle \delta^{(p)}, \varphi \rangle - p \langle (\delta^{(p-1)})', \varphi \rangle$$

$$= - \langle \delta^{(p)}, \varphi \rangle - p \langle \delta^{(p)}, \varphi \rangle = -(p+1) \langle \delta^{(p)}, \varphi \rangle$$

Ainsi, $\boxed{\alpha \delta^{(p+1)} = -(p+1) \delta^{(p)}}$

ex 3 $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$.

" $\frac{1}{x}$ " : $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

\uparrow $x \mapsto \frac{1}{x}$ si $x \neq 0$
 $\notin \mathcal{L}_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R})$ 0 sinon

$$\left(\oint_{[0,1]} \left| \frac{1}{x} \right| dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 \frac{dx}{x} = [\ln|x|]_{-\varepsilon}^1 = 0 - \ln \varepsilon = +\infty \right)$$

On pose "valeur principale" $vp_{1/x}(\varphi) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{|x| \geq \varepsilon} \varphi(x) dx$.

1) Vérifions que $vp_{1/x}$ est bien def (que la limite existe) $\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$. Soit $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$, soit $\varepsilon > 0$.

$$\varphi(x) = \varphi(0) + x\psi(x) \quad \text{avec} \quad \psi(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(0)}{x} & \text{si } x \neq 0 \\ \varphi'(0) & \text{si } x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \psi \in C^\infty \text{ (Taylor)}$$

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

$\varphi = 0$ hors
de $[-A, A]$

$$= \underbrace{\left[\varphi(0) \ln(|x|) \right]_{-A}^{-\varepsilon} + \left[\varphi(0) \ln(|x|) \right]_{\varepsilon}^A}_{\begin{aligned} &\varphi(0) \ln(\varepsilon) - \varphi(0) \ln(A) \\ &+ \varphi(0) \ln(A) - \varphi(0) \ln(\varepsilon) = 0 \end{aligned}} + \underbrace{\int_{-A}^{-\varepsilon} \psi(x) dx + \int_{\varepsilon}^A \psi(x) dx}_{\begin{aligned} &\int_{-A}^A \psi(x) dx \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\text{car } \psi \text{ intégrable sur } [-A, A] \end{aligned}}$$

On a donc mq $vp_{1/x} : \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $\varphi \mapsto \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{|x| \geq \varepsilon} \frac{\varphi}{x} dx$ est bien définie (évidemment linéaire).

Soit K compact $\subset \mathbb{R}$, mq $(\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}), (\text{supp } \varphi \subset K), (\exists c \geq 0), (\exists m \in \mathbb{N})$:

$$|vp_{1/x}(\varphi)| \leq c \cdot \max_{0 \leq k \leq m} \|\varphi^{(k)}\|_\infty.$$

Soit donc $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$ tq $\text{supp } \varphi \subset K$.

$$|vp_{1/x}(\varphi)| = \left| \int_{-A}^A \psi(x) dx \right| \quad \text{où } \text{supp } \varphi \in [-A, A] \subset K \quad \text{où } \varphi \text{ tq } \varphi(x) = \varphi(0) + x\psi(x).$$

on sait que $(\forall x \in \mathbb{R}) (\exists \theta \in]0, 1[) : \varphi(x) = \varphi(0) + x \underbrace{\varphi'(\theta x)}_{\psi(x)}$ (Rolle)

$$\Rightarrow |vp_{1/x}(\varphi)| \leq \int_{-A}^A \underbrace{|\psi(x)|}_{\leq \|\varphi'\|_\infty} dx$$

$$\leq \underbrace{\mu_L(K)}_C \cdot \underbrace{\|\varphi'\|_\infty}_{m=1} : vp_{1/x} \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}).$$

2) " $p_n|x|$ " : $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\xrightarrow{1}$
 $L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R})$ $x \mapsto \begin{cases} p_n|x| & \text{si } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{si } x = 0 \end{cases}$

En effet, $\sqrt{|x|} \cdot p_n|x| \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0$

so $(p_n|x|) \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x|}}$ si $|x|$ assez petit.
 $L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R})$ $\left(\frac{1}{|x|^\alpha}, \alpha \in]0,1[\right)$

\Rightarrow si K compact $\subset \mathbb{R}$

, soit $0 \notin K$, $\int_K |p_n|x|| dx < \infty$ C^1 sur K

, soit $0 \in K$, $\int_K |p_n|x|| dx = \underbrace{\int_{K \cap [-\varepsilon, \varepsilon]} |p_n|x|| dx}_{< \infty} + \underbrace{\int_{K \cap [-\varepsilon, \varepsilon]^c} |p_n|x|| dx}_{< \infty}$ C^0

On peut donc définir la distribution régulière : $T_{p_n|x|} : \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\varphi \mapsto \int_{\mathbb{R}} p_n|x| \cdot \varphi(x) dx$

$T_{p_n|x|}$ possède donc une dérivée (au sens des distributions) ds $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$: soit $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$

$\langle (T_{p_n|x|})', \varphi \rangle = - \langle T_{p_n|x|}, \varphi' \rangle = - \int_{\mathbb{R}} p_n|x| \varphi'(x) dx$ $\in L^1(\mathbb{R})$

$= - \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{|x| \geq \varepsilon} p_n|x| \varphi'(x) dx = - \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_{-A}^{-\varepsilon} p_n|x| \varphi'(x) dx + \int_{\varepsilon}^A p_n|x| \varphi'(x) dx \right)$
 cf $\varphi = 0$ hors de $[-A, A]$, so $\varphi' = 0$ aussi

$= - \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\underbrace{\left[p_n|x| \varphi(x) \right]_{-A}^{-\varepsilon} + \left[p_n|x| \varphi(x) \right]_{\varepsilon}^A}_{\rightarrow 0} - \int_{-A}^{-\varepsilon} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} dx - \int_{\varepsilon}^A \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} dx \right)$
 cuz $p_n(\varepsilon) \varphi(-\varepsilon) - p_n(A) \varphi(-A) + p_n(A) \varphi(A) - p_n(\varepsilon) \varphi(\varepsilon)$
 $= - \int_{|x| \geq \varepsilon} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} dx$

$= - p_n(\varepsilon) (\varphi(\varepsilon) - \varphi(-\varepsilon))$ (o. ∞ indéfini)

$= - \underbrace{(\varphi(\varepsilon) - \varphi(0))}_{\varepsilon \varphi'(0) + o(\varepsilon)} - \underbrace{(\varphi(-\varepsilon) - \varphi(0))}_{(-\varepsilon) \varphi'(0) + o(\varepsilon)} \cdot p_n(\varepsilon)$
 $\xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} 2\varepsilon \varphi'(0) + o(\varepsilon)$

$\Rightarrow \langle (T_{p_n|x|})', \varphi \rangle = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{|x| \geq \varepsilon} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} dx = \langle VP_{1/x}, \varphi \rangle$

Rq : redémontre que $VP_{1/x}$ obtenue comme dérivée d'une distrib^o est une distrib^o.

$= 2\varepsilon p_n(\varepsilon) \varphi'(0) + \varepsilon p_n(\varepsilon) \alpha(\varepsilon) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} 0$

3) $x VP_{1/x} = 1(T_1)$?

$\langle x \cdot VP_{1/x}, \varphi \rangle = \langle VP_{1/x}, x\varphi \rangle = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{|x| \geq \varepsilon} \frac{x\varphi(x)}{x} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi(x) dx$ $\in L^2(\mathbb{R})$
 $= \langle T_1, \varphi \rangle$

ex 4 Soit l'équa diff $\alpha y'(x) = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$.

On cherche y , dérivable, tq $(\forall x \in \mathbb{R}), \alpha y'(x) = 0$. (1)

1) Si y dérivable sur \mathbb{R} , est sol forte de (1) (y "sol forte")
alors $(\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})) \quad 0 = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha y'(x) \varphi(x) dx$

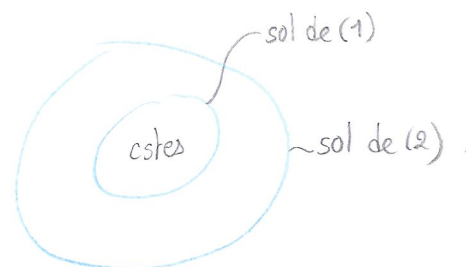
hors de $[-A, A]$ $\varphi = 0$

$$= \int_{-A}^A y'(x) \alpha \varphi(x) dx = \left[y(x) \cdot \alpha \varphi(x) \right]_{-A}^A - \int_{-A}^A y(x) (\alpha \varphi(x))' dx$$

coz $\varphi, \alpha \varphi$ et $(\alpha \varphi)' = 0$ hors de $[-A, A]$.

$\Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}} y(x) (\alpha \varphi(x))' dx = 0$ (2)

$y(A) \cdot \alpha \varphi(A) - y(-A) \cdot \alpha \varphi(-A)$



2) Si y dérivable sur \mathbb{R} , sol de (1),

$\bullet (\forall x < 0) : \alpha y'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow y'(x) = 0$ sur \mathbb{R}_-^*

$\Rightarrow y(x) = \text{cste} = a$ sur \mathbb{R}_-^* ($\exists a$ tq...)

$\bullet (\forall x > 0) : \alpha y'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow y'(x) = 0$ sur \mathbb{R}_+^*

$\Rightarrow y(x) = b$ ($\exists b$ tq...)

Comme y dérivable en $x=0$, elle est continue en 0 donc $a=b \Rightarrow y = \text{cste}$ sur \mathbb{R} .

\rightarrow toute sol ("forte") de (1) est une cste. Réciproquement, l'appli cste est sol de (1)

donc les sol de (1) = $\{$ appli cstes $\}$

$= \{ y: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid (\exists a \in \mathbb{R}), (\forall x \in \mathbb{R}), y(x) = a \}$.

3) Mq $H = 1_{\mathbb{R}_+}$ est sol de (2). soit $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$.

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} H(x) (\alpha \varphi(x))' dx = \int_0^{+\infty} 1 \cdot (\alpha \varphi(x))' dx = \int_0^A (\alpha \varphi(x))' dx$$

 coz $\varphi(x) = 0$ hors $[-A, A]$

$$= [\alpha \varphi(x)]_0^A = A \varphi(A) - 0 \cdot \varphi(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{sol de (2)}.$$



Clairement, $(\forall (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2), y = aH + b$ sol de (2).

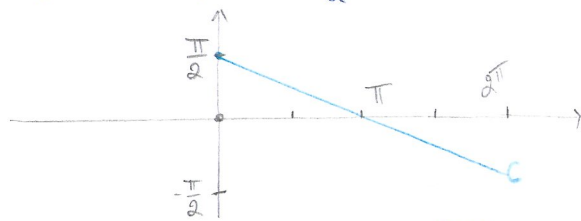
4) Résolvons ds $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$ l'éq $\alpha T' = 0$ ($= T_0$) (3). Si $T = aT_H + b = T_{aH+b}$, $\alpha T' = (\alpha (T_H))' = \alpha (a\delta) = a\alpha\delta$

\bullet Réciproquement, $\alpha T' = 0 \Rightarrow (\exists a \in \mathbb{R}) : T' = a\delta$ (coeurs) $\Rightarrow T' = a(T_H)' \Rightarrow (T - aT_H)' = 0$

$\Rightarrow (\exists b \in \mathbb{R}) : T - aT_H = T_b$ distribut cste (coeurs) $\Rightarrow T = aT_H + T_b = T_{aH+b}$.

P'ens des sol de (3) = $\{ T = aT_H + T_b \mid (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \}$

ex 5 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \frac{\pi - x}{2}$ sur $[0, 2\pi]$, 2π périodique.



$$f_{[0, 2\pi]}(t) = \frac{\pi - t}{2}$$

$$a_0 = a_n = 2$$

$$b_n = \left(f \mid \frac{\sin(nt)}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right), n \geq 1.$$

$$b_n = \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) \cdot \frac{\sin(nt)}{\sqrt{\pi}} dt = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \frac{\sin(nt)}{\sqrt{\pi}} dt = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{(\pi - t)}{2} \frac{\sin(nt)}{\sqrt{\pi}} dt. \quad (\text{IPP})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[(\pi - t) \frac{-\cos(nt)}{n} \right]_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\pi} (-1) \frac{\cos(nt)}{n} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{n}$$

so $f = \sum_{n \geq 1} b_n \frac{\sin(nt)}{\sqrt{\pi}}$ cv ds $L^2 = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\sin(nt)}{n}$. Rq: la fct f est C^1 par morceaux de th de Dirichlet: ($\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$),

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\sin(nt)}{n} = \frac{f(t^+) + f(t^-)}{2} = \begin{cases} f(t) & \text{si } t \neq 0[2\pi] \\ \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + (-\frac{\pi}{2})}{2} = 0 & \text{si } t = 0[2\pi]. \end{cases}$$

2) $f \in L^2([0, 2\pi]) = L^2_{2\pi}(\mathbb{R})$. $\Rightarrow f \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R})$.

Soit K compact $\subset \mathbb{R}$. $\int_K |f| = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{K \cap [2k\pi, 2(k+1)\pi]} |f| dt < \infty \forall k$ Cette somme est finie (cf $K \cap [2k\pi, 2(k+1)\pi] \neq \emptyset$ si k assez petit / grand).

(*) $\int_{2k\pi}^{2(k+1)\pi} |f| dt < \infty$ car $f \in L^2([2k\pi, 2(k+1)\pi]) \Rightarrow f \in L^1([2k\pi, 2(k+1)\pi])$

$\rightarrow f$ def la distribution régulière $T_f: \varphi \mapsto \int_{\mathbb{R}} f \varphi dt$.

Mq également, $T_f = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_{\frac{\sin(nt)}{n}}$ (cv ds $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$).

Ici, soit $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$.

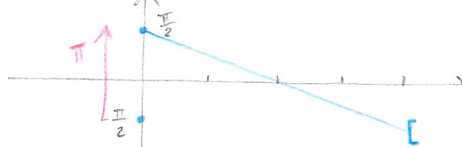
Mq $\langle \sum_{n=1}^N T_{\frac{\sin(nt)}{n}}, \varphi \rangle \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow +\infty} \langle T_f, \varphi \rangle$. Or, $\langle \sum_{n=1}^N T_{\frac{\sin(nt)}{n}}, \varphi \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\sin(nt)}{n} \varphi(t) dt$.

$= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{2k\pi}^{2(k+1)\pi} \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\sin(nt)}{n} \varphi(t) dt$ tous nls somme un bf fini, cf supp φ compact.

$\left(\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\sin(nt)}{n} \mid \varphi \right)_{L^2([2k\pi, 2(k+1)\pi])} \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{2k\pi}^{2(k+1)\pi} f \cdot \varphi dt = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f \cdot \varphi dt = \langle T_f, f \rangle$

$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{2k\pi}^{2(k+1)\pi} f \cdot \varphi dt = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f \cdot \varphi dt = \langle T_f, f \rangle$

3) Calculons $(f)'$ de 2 manières différentes.

$$(T_f)'_{\text{ex 1}} = T_{f'} + (\dots + T_{\delta_{2\pi}} + T_{\delta_0} + T_{\delta_{2\pi}} + T_{\delta_{4\pi}} + \dots)$$


f' existe pp et vaut $-\frac{1}{2}$. $\Rightarrow (T_f)' = T_{-\frac{1}{2}} + \pi \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \delta_{2\pi n}$. (1)

Lemme: si $(T_n)_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} T$ ds $\mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$ (ie si $(\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)) : \langle T_n, \varphi \rangle \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \langle T, \varphi \rangle$)
alors $(T_n')_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} T'$. La dérivation est linéaire et "continue" sur $\mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$.

dem: soit $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$, mq $\langle T_n, \varphi \rangle \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \langle T, \varphi \rangle$.

or $\langle T_n', \varphi \rangle = -\langle T_n, \varphi' \rangle \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} -\langle T, \varphi' \rangle = \langle T', \varphi \rangle$ ■

donc ici, $(T_f)' = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_{\frac{\sin(nt)}{n}} \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(T_{\frac{\sin(nt)}{n}} \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_{\cos(nt)}$ (2)

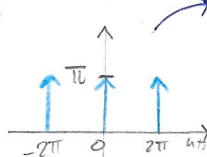
$T_{\cos(nt)}$. NB: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos(nt)$ ne CV pas ds $L^2([0, 2\pi])$!

(1) = (2)

$\Rightarrow T_{-\frac{1}{2}} + \pi \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \delta_{2\pi n} = \sum_{n \geq 1} T_{\cos(nt)} \cdot T_{\frac{e^{int} + e^{-int}}{2}}$

$\Rightarrow \underbrace{2\pi \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \delta_{2\pi n}}_{\text{peigne de Dirac}} = \underbrace{T_1 + \sum_{n \geq 1} (T_{e^{int}} + T_{e^{-int}})}_{\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} T_{e^{int}}} \quad (**)$

$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \delta_{2\pi n} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{int}$



Rappel (trans de Fourier) si $f \in L(\mathbb{R})$, $\hat{f}\left(\frac{s}{\epsilon}\right) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(t) e^{-2i\pi s t} dt$.

Soit $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$, $\psi(t) = \varphi\left(\frac{t}{2\pi}\right)$, $\psi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$.

$(**) \Rightarrow \left\langle \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \delta_{2\pi n}, \psi \right\rangle = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\langle \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} T_{e^{int}}, \psi \right\rangle$

$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \langle \delta_{2\pi n}, \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\langle \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} T_{e^{-int}}, \psi \right\rangle$

$\psi(2\pi n) = \varphi(n)$

$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \langle T_{e^{-int}}, \psi \rangle \rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-int} \psi(t) dt$ et $t = 2\pi s$
 $dt = 2\pi ds$,

$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-2in\pi s} \underbrace{\psi(2\pi s)}_{\varphi(s)} 2\pi ds = 2\pi \hat{\varphi}(n)$.

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \varphi(n) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{\varphi}(n)$.