## Exerice 3

$$f_n(x) = \frac{1}{1 + nx^2}$$

• Soit 
$$x \in \mathbb{R}_+$$
 on a que  
si  $x \neq 0$   $\frac{1}{1 + nx^2} \underset{n \to \infty}{\longrightarrow} 0$   
Si  $x = 0$   $\frac{1}{1 + n0^2} = 1 \underset{n \to \infty}{\longrightarrow} 1$ 

$$Si x = 0 \frac{1}{1 + n0^2} = 1 \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{1}$$

Donc  $f_n$  converge simplement vers la fonction  $f := \begin{cases} 0 \text{ si } x > 0 \\ 1 \text{ sinon} \end{cases}$ 

• 
$$f_n(x)' = -\frac{2nx}{(1+nx^2)^2}$$

•  $f_n(x)' = -\frac{2nx}{(1+nx^2)^2}$ Or  $-2nx \le 0$  et  $(1+nx^2)^2 \ge 0$  donc  $f_n(x)' \le 0$ 

$$f_n(0) = 1$$

$$f_n(x) \underset{x \to \infty}{\longrightarrow} = 0$$

x	0	$\infty$
$f_n(x)'$	_	
$f_n(x)$	1	<u> </u>

On a donc que  $||f_n(x) - f(x)||_{\infty} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}_+} |f_n(x) - f(x)|$ <u>Cas 1</u>: x = 0 on  $|f_n(0) - f(0)| = 1 - 1 = 0$ 

Cas 1: 
$$x = 0$$
 on  $|f_n(0) - f(0)| = 1 - 1 = 0$ 

Cas 2: 
$$x \neq 0$$
 on a  $\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}_+^*} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}_+^*} |f_n(x)|$ 

Car si  $x \neq 0$  on a f(x) = 0

Donc 
$$|f_n(x) - f(x)||_{\infty} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^*_+} |f_n(x)|$$

Donc 
$$|f_n(x) - f(x)||_{\infty} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}_+^*} |f_n(x)|$$
  
Comme  $f_n(x) \underset{x \to 0}{\longrightarrow} 1$ , on a que  $\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}_+^*} |f_n(x)| = 1 \neq 0$ 

Donc  $f_n$  ne converge pas uniformement vers f sur  $\mathbb{R}_+$ 

Soit a > 0

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)||_{\infty,[a,+\infty[} = \sup_{x \in [a,+\infty[]} |f_n(x)| = f_n(a)$$

 $|f_n(x) - f(x)||_{\infty,[a,+\infty[} = \sup_{x \in [a,+\infty[} |f_n(x)| = f_n(a)$  Or  $f_n(a) \underset{n \to \infty}{\longrightarrow} 0$  donc  $f_n$  converge uniformement vers f sur  $[a,+\infty[$