2) Sut g: ((5,6) - R 3) Sut flame in g continue pur semme or (6) 2 21 ( donc 26) 21 21 dones (occesisement fine) il existe ce da, x «1) Dec 1 = ta(n+1) - ta(x) = ta(x+2) f(x+1)-f(x)=(x+1-x)f(c) Parsuite 4 / m/1+2) < 4 frontime sur [ x x+2.) Ideratable sur Ix, xxII Suit f: (+) ln(4) 1) Sut x>0, sela vallon

done: o est mo valeux intermédianse entre gas gentime surta 63 done: (Tur) et glb) Ice[a, 67 g(c)=0 1961 - flat-a 70 no flatela, 5] UNENY f(m) = inf (Accerdance) 1960) = 1161-6 50 cur 2061 496] De plu Vnelly, Ref fri) = cos(") (Im (f(n)) = Sh(n) (S= Re(f) et sin= Im(f) Car first Dall

Del Mathy (cos (4n) = 605 (All (4n) = All (605) = -8nh et / Shi (4ne) = 18h (600) = -8nh et / Shi (4ne) = -8nh (600) = -8nh (600) = -8nh Until f flant & (flant) = f (flant) = - f

4) Sowit 4,9: I -> R or I est in Intervale. Sut nt 11/2, SI fet g sout deavable n-fols alors fg est deparable n-fees et (4) (m) 2 (m) 1(41 (n-k))

1) Soit P= X3+(34i)X+2+2;

Pert un polynôme de degré deux de discrimina. []=(3+1)2 +(2+2)

Jail Vxct (P(x)=0) = 3 (x= -3-1+12/6 4) =8+6i-8-8i=-2i=(1218i]2=(1-i)2

(2 - 3-1-17 e 4

(=) (x=-1-i) ou(x=-2

2) Sat P = (X2-1/X-?) (X+?) E C(X)

ona (x-1)(X+1)= X2+1 ER[X]

Le discriminant de 1/2 1 est - 1 ço dons i X2+1 est transductible down ACX)

H. Menne X-1 et X+1 Sout de degré 1

done: X-1 at X+1 Joh Breduchte

X2-1 = (x-1)(X+1) down RTS X-3 X+2 et 12+2

3) P= 1+X+X2 etQ= X+2

= 1+x+2+ Xx+ Cx+4 10Q= 1+ (x+2)+ (x+2)2 = # +5x + x2

Supposono gue 1 x est section Nordan deux de A 4) Sutxet. Sait A eMas)

don o (x-x)/Q Don (x-x)3/A Jan. (x-x)2/4 of (x-x)3/4 Jan BOCINER, A=(K-x) CQ Suppose que o C(x) = 0

$$A(x) = (x-x)^2 Q(x)(x)$$

$$= o^2 \times Q(x) = 0$$

$$A = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{R}^{N}} \frac{A^{(k)}(x)}{K^{2}} (X^{-\chi})^{k}$$

$$= \sum_{k \geq 2} \frac{A^{(k)}(x)}{K^{2}} (X^{-\chi})^{k} \quad \text{(u. } \mathbb{A}^{2}) = A^{(1)}(x)^{-2}$$

Dom: 
$$\beta = (x-x)^2 \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{A^{(k+2)}x}{(k+2)!} (x-x)^k$$

Don: 
$$(x-x)^2/4$$

Down (X-x) 
$$\Omega \in (K \cap X)$$
,  $H = (X - x)^3 Q$   
Dow:  $(X - x) Q = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}^3} \frac{A^{(k+2)}(x)}{(k+2)!} (X - x)^k$ 

5) Suit PECK) (PIP )

Cus n= 1: P=0

aloss P=0 et (P)= P est kirale

(a) n = 2 & deg(P) = D

dongo P=0 done day (P)=- 20

curry 3: day(P)> 1

deg (p')2) = 2dag(P') = 2dag(P) -2=deg(P)

Jones 2001/1= to Jato dones 200 1 / 7 = a x246x4c Jan. day (P)= &

Johns P= Lax + 6 etchous (2)2 4a2X4 4abx+62 OR ((p1) 2 p donce /40 2 a

P= 4x2+ 6x+6& & (a to donce a - 4 | extinctement

1425=5

et simon (0)= (2x+b)2 - 1x2 2x16x+b2 Relymogrammy & P= = xx46 x+62 out bet (P1)2 P Sip=

Townshow les cas py p

Esques verbands

1) Sait E= {(ny3,t) + R4 / 22 22 - 24 + 23 = 0 } = (8-4) 2+ (8+3) 2+ (4-23) 2  $= x^2 - 2\alpha y + y^2$   $+ x^2 + 53^2 + 2a_3 - 4y_3 + y^2$ 222+ 234- 532- Say + Bus - 443 Sul(x, 4, 3, 6) C R4

(=)(x,y,z,t)= Ved+((0,891)) (ay, 3, 4) EE (=> (x-y) 2 (x+3) 2 (y-23) =>

Parsute, E 201 imagrae votoriel de

2) on note Liz les merbies elémenteube de Mg(R) pour bout (L) e 12 20°

On a done!

\( \frac{\ta\_1^2}{44 = \big( \frac{\ta\_0}{\to 0} \), \( \frac{\ta\_1^2}{\ta\_1^2} \big( \frac{\ta\_0}{\to 0} \), \( \frac{\ta\_1^2}{\ta\_1^2} \big( \frac{\ta\_0}{\to 0} \big), \( \frac{\ta\_1^2}{\to 0} \big), \( \frac{\to 0}{\to 0} \big), \( \frac{\to 0}{

La base comonque de eff(R) ast

(EM, ENS, ES, EU)

3) Harborn que 1 E = FEG

ona E-F46, don Ife F, 19,66, x= f+9

dow: 3fer, 3yeras, f=f'+ y 02 1 F = F + (F1/6)

Sait g= ytgo. Ona gets carpois

= f'+448 = f'+9 EF+G. De plu x=f+g.

Sut x t FIR

done of a E F'

done of a E F'

done a KFR, et a CF'

er, F' et FR. sort supplementatives

Amelement E=F'+Gs et F/FGG

Application Undatines of openione the

(R/2)-62

$$R'(e_4) = e_2$$
 $R'(e_4) = -e_2$ 
 $R'(e_4) = -e_3$ 
 $R'(e_4) = -e_4$ 
 $R'(e_4) = -e_4$ 
 $R'(e_4) = -e_5$ 
 $R'(e_4) = -$ 

/u(e2)=4 et u(e2)=-e2 5) that her depoution

mils(4)= 2=3 mils(4) P=3 Par in changement de lavas

eg est don in veteux normal a P Deal D/ 4=0