

6.4

$$1) \quad (a) \quad h(f+g)(x) = (f+g)'(x) = (f'+g')(x) = f'(x) + g'(x) \\ = h(f)(x) + h(g)(x) = (h(f) + h(g))(x)$$

$$(b) \quad h(\alpha \cdot f)(x) = (\alpha \cdot f)'(x) = (\alpha \cdot f')(x) = \alpha \cdot f'(x) = \alpha \cdot h(f)(x)$$

$$2) \quad (a) \quad h(f+g)(x) = (2(f+g)' - 3(f+g))(x) \\ = (2(f+g)')(x) - (3(f+g))(x) \\ = 2(f+g)'(x) - 3(f+g)(x) \\ = 2(f'+g')(x) - 3(f+g)(x) \\ = 2f'(x) + 2g'(x) - 3f(x) - 3g(x) \\ = (2f'(x) - 3f(x)) + (2g'(x) - 3g(x)) \\ = (2f' - 3f)(x) + (2g' - 3g)(x) \\ = ((2f' - 3f) + (2g' - 3g))(x) \\ = (h(f) + h(g))(x)$$

$$(b) \quad h(\alpha \cdot f)(x) = (2(\alpha \cdot f)' - 3(\alpha \cdot f))(x) = (2(\alpha \cdot f)')(x) - (3(\alpha \cdot f))(x) \\ = 2(\alpha \cdot f)'(x) - 3\alpha \cdot f(x) = 2\alpha \cdot f'(x) - 3\alpha \cdot f(x) \\ = \alpha \cdot (2f'(x) - 3f(x)) = \alpha \cdot (2f' - 3f)(x) = \alpha \cdot h(f)(x)$$

3) Choisissons $f(x) = 1$.

$$h(2 \cdot f)(x) = ((2 \cdot f)' - (2 \cdot f)^2)(x) = (2 \cdot f)'(x) - (2 \cdot f)^2(x) \\ = 2f'(x) - (2f(x))^2 = 2(1)' - (2 \cdot 1)^2 = 0 - 4 = -4 \\ (2 \cdot h(f))(x) = (2 \cdot (f' - f^2))(x) = (2f' - 2f^2)(x) = 2f'(x) - 2f^2(x) \\ = 2(1)' - 2 \cdot (1)^2 = 0 - 2 = -2$$

Vu que $h(2 \cdot f) \neq 2 \cdot h(f)$, l'application h n'est pas linéaire.

$$4) \quad (a) \quad h(f+g)(x) = (f+g)(a) = f(a) + g(a) = h(f)(x) + h(g)(x) \\ = (h(f) + h(g))(x)$$

$$(b) \quad h(\alpha \cdot f)(x) = (\alpha \cdot f)(a) = \alpha \cdot f(a) = \alpha \cdot h(f)(x)$$

$$5) \quad h(0)(x) = 0 + 1 = 1 \neq 0$$

D'après l'exercice 6.1 1), l'application h n'est pas linéaire.

$$6) \quad h(0)(x) = e^0 = 1 \neq 0$$

Au vu de l'exercice 6.1 1), l'application h n'est pas linéaire.

$$7) \quad (a) \quad h(f+g)(x) = (f+g)(x) e^x = (f(x) + g(x)) e^x = f(x) e^x + g(x) e^x \\ = h(f)(x) + h(g)(x)$$

$$(b) \quad h(\alpha \cdot f)(x) = (\alpha \cdot f)(x) e^x = \alpha f(x) e^x = \alpha \cdot (f(x) e^x) = \alpha \cdot h(f)(x)$$