

3.7 Soient $f, g, h \in \mathcal{F}_{[a;b]}$ et $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$.

- 1) (a) $((f + g) + h)(x) = (f + g)(x) + h(x) = (f(x) + g(x)) + h(x) = f(x) + (g(x) + h(x)) = f(x) + (g + h)(x) = (f + (g + h))(x)$
- (b) Posons $o(x) = 0$ pour tout $x \in [a; b]$.
 $(f + o)(x) = f(x) + o(x) = f(x) + 0 = f(x)$
 $(o + f)(x) = o(x) + f(x) = 0 + f(x) = f(x)$
- (c) Posons $(-f)(x) = -f(x)$.
 $(f + (-f))(x) = f(x) + (-f)(x) = f(x) + (-f(x)) = f(x) - f(x) = 0 = o(x)$
- (d) $(f + g)(x) = f(x) + g(x) = g(x) + f(x) = (g + f)(x)$
- 2) (a) $(\alpha \cdot (\beta \cdot f))(x) = \alpha((\beta \cdot f)(x)) = \alpha(\beta f(x)) = (\alpha \beta) f(x) = ((\alpha \beta) \cdot f)(x)$
- (b) $((\alpha + \beta) \cdot f)(x) = (\alpha + \beta) f(x) = \alpha f(x) + \beta f(x) = (\alpha \cdot f)(x) + (\beta \cdot f)(x) = (\alpha \cdot f + \beta \cdot f)(x)$
- (c) $(\alpha \cdot (f + g))(x) = \alpha(f + g)(x) = \alpha(f(x) + g(x)) = \alpha f(x) + \alpha g(x) = (\alpha \cdot f)(x) + (\alpha \cdot g)(x) = (\alpha \cdot f + \alpha \cdot g)(x)$
- (d) $(1 \cdot f)(x) = 1 \cdot f(x) = f(x)$