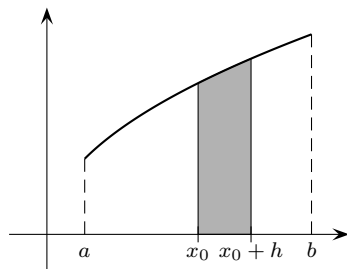


11.2

1) (a)

(b) Étant donné que la fonction f est croissante sur $[a; b]$, on a :

$$f(x_0) \leq f(x) \leq f(x_0 + h) \text{ pour tout } x_0 \leq x \leq x_0 + h.$$

$$f(x_0) ((x_0 + h) - x_0) \leq \mathcal{A}(x_0 + h) - \mathcal{A}(x_0) \leq f(x_0 + h) ((x_0 + h) - x_0)$$

$$f(x_0) \cdot h \leq \mathcal{A}(x_0 + h) - \mathcal{A}(x_0) \leq f(x_0 + h) \cdot h$$

$$f(x_0) \leq \frac{\mathcal{A}(x_0 + h) - \mathcal{A}(x_0)}{h} \leq f(x_0 + h)$$

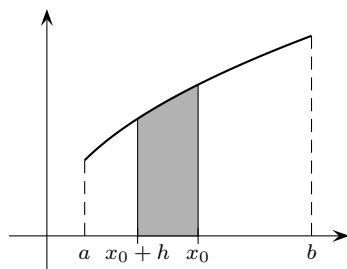
(c) Comme f est continue sur $[a; b]$, on a $\lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h > 0}} f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0)$.

$$\lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h > 0}} f(x_0) \leq \lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h > 0}} \frac{\mathcal{A}(x_0 + h) - \mathcal{A}(x_0)}{h} \leq \lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h > 0}} f(x_0 + h)$$

$$f(x_0) \leq \lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h > 0}} \frac{\mathcal{A}(x_0 + h) - \mathcal{A}(x_0)}{h} \leq f(x_0)$$

Le théorème des gendarmes donne $\lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h > 0}} \frac{\mathcal{A}(x_0 + h) - \mathcal{A}(x_0)}{h} = f(x_0)$.

2) (a)

(b) Étant donné que la fonction f est croissante sur $[a; b]$, on a :

$$f(x_0 + h) \leq f(x) \leq f(x_0) \text{ pour tout } x_0 + h \leq x \leq x_0.$$

$$f(x_0 + h) (x_0 - (x_0 + h)) \leq \mathcal{A}(x_0) - \mathcal{A}(x_0 + h) \leq f(x_0) (x_0 - (x_0 + h))$$

$$f(x_0 + h) \cdot (-h) \leq \mathcal{A}(x_0) - \mathcal{A}(x_0 + h) \leq f(x_0) \cdot (-h)$$

$$f(x_0 + h) \leq \frac{\mathcal{A}(x_0) - \mathcal{A}(x_0 + h)}{-h} \leq f(x_0)$$

$$f(x_0 + h) \leq \frac{\mathcal{A}(x_0 + h) - \mathcal{A}(x_0)}{h} \leq f(x_0)$$

Comme f est continue sur $[a; b]$, on a $\lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h < 0}} f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0)$.

$$\lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h < 0}} f(x_0) \leq \lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h < 0}} \frac{\mathcal{A}(x_0 + h) - \mathcal{A}(x_0)}{h} \leq \lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h < 0}} f(x_0 + h)$$

$$f(x_0) \leq \lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h < 0}} \frac{\mathcal{A}(x_0 + h) - \mathcal{A}(x_0)}{h} \leq f(x_0)$$

Le théorème des gendarmes donne $\lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h < 0}} \frac{\mathcal{A}(x_0 + h) - \mathcal{A}(x_0)}{h} = f(x_0)$.

On a donc obtenu $\mathcal{A}'(x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mathcal{A}(x_0 + h) - \mathcal{A}(x_0)}{h} = f(x_0)$.

3) (a) $(\mathcal{A}(x) - F(x))' = \mathcal{A}'(x) - F'(x) = f(x) - f(x) = 0$

Par conséquent, la fonction $\mathcal{A}(x) - F(x)$ est constante : il existe $c \in \mathbb{R}$ tel que $\mathcal{A}(x) - F(x) = c$, c'est-à-dire $\mathcal{A}(x) = F(x) + c$.

(b) $\mathcal{A}(a) = 0$

(c) $0 = \mathcal{A}(a) = F(a) + c$ fournit $c = -F(a)$.

Donc $\mathcal{A}(x) = F(x) + c = F(x) - F(a)$.

(d) $\mathcal{A}(b) = F(b) - F(a)$