

Ex. 19: 1) Si $x \geq 0$, $F(x) = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{|\sin(tu)|}{t} dt$
est définie.

Pb: $f_x: t \mapsto \frac{|\sin(tu)|}{t}$ n'est pas définie en 0.

Mais: $f_x \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow 0} |x| = x$

en effet: si t est "petit" et > 0 , $t_u \in]0, \pi/2[$

$$\text{dc } |\sin(tu)| = \sin(tu)$$

$$\text{et dc } f_x(t) = \frac{\sin t_u}{t_u} \times x \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow 0} x$$

Posons: $\tilde{f}_x: [0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$t \mapsto \begin{cases} \frac{|\sin(tu)|}{t} & \text{si } t \neq 0 \\ x & \text{si } t = 0 \end{cases}$$

f_n est continue donc $\int_0^\pi f_n$ existe: on la note $F(n)$.
 autre notation: $\int_0^\pi f_n$ est encore notée $\int_0^\pi f_n$.

2) Rappel: si φ, ψ et 2 fonctions dérivables, et f continue.

Soit: $F(x) = \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(t) dt$.

Alors F est dérivable et $F'(x) = \psi'(x)f(\psi(x)) - \varphi'(x)f(\varphi(x))$.

Ex: $F(x) = \int_0^\pi \frac{|\sin(t)|}{t} dt \stackrel{u=t, du=xdt}{=} \int_0^{\pi x} \frac{|\sin(u)|}{\frac{u}{x}} \times \frac{du}{x}$
 $= \int_0^{\pi x} \frac{|\sin u|}{u} du = \int_0^{\pi x} f(u) du$

avec $\tilde{f}: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

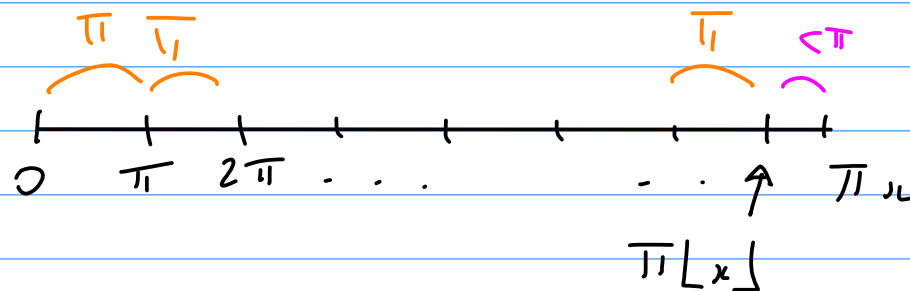
$$\tilde{f}(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{|\sin u|}{u} & \text{si } u \neq 0 \\ 1 & \text{si } u = 0 \end{cases}$$

F est dérivable et $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+$:

$$F'(x) = \pi \times \tilde{f}(\pi x) = \begin{cases} \pi \frac{|\sin(\pi x)|}{\pi x} & \text{si } x \neq 0 \\ \pi & \text{si } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{|\sin(\pi x)|}{x} & \text{si } x \neq 0 \\ \pi & \text{si } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

3) a) $\overline{F}(x) = \int_0^{\pi x} \frac{|\sin t|}{t} dt$



relation de Charles:
$$F(x) = \sum_{h=0}^{\lfloor x \rfloor - 1} \int_{h\pi}^{(h+1)\pi} \frac{|\sin t|}{t} dt + \int_{\lfloor x \rfloor \pi}^{\pi \lfloor x \rfloor} \frac{|\sin t|}{t} dt$$

b) Rappel:
$$\sum_{h=1}^n \frac{1}{h} \sim \ln n \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

Maintenant nous allons utiliser: $\forall t \in [h\pi, (h+1)\pi),$

$$\frac{1}{h+1} \leq \frac{1}{t} \leq \frac{1}{h}$$

d'où:
$$F(x) \geq \sum_{h=0}^{\lfloor x \rfloor - 1} \int_{h\pi}^{(h+1)\pi} \frac{|\sin t|}{(h+1)\pi} dt + \int_{\pi \lfloor x \rfloor}^{\pi \lfloor x \rfloor + \pi} \frac{|\sin t|}{t} dt.$$

or:
$$\int_{h\pi}^{(h+1)\pi} \frac{|\sin t|}{(h+1)\pi} dt = \frac{1}{(h+1)\pi} \times \int_{h\pi}^{(h+1)\pi} |\sin t| dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{(k+1)\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin t \, dt \quad \text{car } \begin{cases} |\sin| \text{ est } \pi\text{-périodique} \\ \sin \geq 0 \text{ sur } [0, \pi] \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{2}{(k+1)\pi}$$

$$\text{d.c.} \quad F(n) \geq \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{h=0}^{[n]-1} \frac{1}{(h+1)} + \int_{\pi[n]}^{\pi n} \frac{|\sin t|}{t} \, dt$$

$$\sum_{h=0}^{[n]-1} \frac{1}{(h+1)} = \sum_{h=1}^{[n]} \frac{1}{h} \sim \ln [n] .$$

$$\sim \ln n$$

$$\text{car : } h(n-1) \leq h[n] \leq h_n$$

$$\text{et } h(n-1) \sim h_n$$

$$0 \leq \int_{\pi[n]}^{\pi n} \frac{|\sin t|}{t} \, dt \leq \int_{\pi[n]}^{\pi n} \frac{1}{t} \, dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Or } \int_{\pi L_n}^{\pi n} \frac{1}{t} dt &= \ln(\pi n) - \ln(\pi L_n) \\
 &= \ln(n) - \ln(L_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \\
 &= o(\ln n)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &\geq \underbrace{\frac{2}{\pi} \sum \dots}_{\sim \frac{2}{\pi} \ln n} + \underbrace{\int \dots}_{= o(\ln n)} \\
 &\sim \frac{2}{\pi} \ln n.
 \end{aligned}$$

On note aussi que :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{k=0}^{[x]-1} \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} \frac{|\sin t|}{t} dt &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{|\sin t|}{t} dt + \sum_{k=1}^{[x]-1} \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} \frac{|\sin t|}{t} dt \\
 &\leq \underbrace{\int_0^{\pi} \frac{|\sin t|}{t} dt}_{= C_1 = o(\ln n)} + \sum_{k=1}^{[x]-1} \frac{1}{k\pi} \times \underbrace{\int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} |\sin t| dt}_{\sim \frac{2}{\pi} \ln n} \\
 &\sim \frac{2}{\pi} \ln n
 \end{aligned}$$

Finale⁺: F est encadrée par 2 fonctions équivalentes

$$\approx \frac{2}{\pi} \ln n \quad \text{qd } n \rightarrow +\infty, \text{ dc: } \boxed{F(n) \sim \frac{2}{\pi} \ln n.}$$