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Lap ECL (23-24)
                                                                                                      DS03
          Execute 1
                        (P) : f: Jo, +at - , in devable et
                                                                   \forall x \in Jo, +\infty T, f\left(\frac{A}{6x}\right) = f'(x)
      1) reambule:
     (a) d: x > fx ex devivable nu 10,+00 t et d'(x)= 1/2/2
                                                             \lambda \left( \frac{1}{4x} \right) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x}} = \lambda'(x)
        donc & verifie (P)
      (1) (F) : 4 Y" _ 4 Y' + Y = P
                    (C): 4x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0 \Delta = 16 - 16 = 0 X_0 = \frac{4}{R} = \frac{1}{2}
                                 done Y(t) = (At + B) e^{\frac{t}{L}t}, (A,B) \in IR^2
    2) Analyse: Si f est mu solution de (P)
          (a) Alons \forall x > 0 f'(x) = f(\frac{1}{4x}) or x \mapsto \frac{1}{4x} ext derivable ne R + \frac{1}{4x}
                et à valeure dans 1R+, or f'est derivable nu 1R+. Donc f'l'est aussi.
          (b) On a: to b' (n) = f ( \frac{1}{4n} ) donc f" (n) = (\frac{1}{4n}) \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{4n}
                 ainsi f''(x) = -\frac{4}{(4x)^2} f'(\frac{1}{4x}) = -\frac{1}{4x^2} f'(\frac{1}{4x})
                               V \to 0 \theta\left(\frac{1}{4t}\right) = f'(t) donc, and x > 0 et t = \frac{1}{4x} > 0
               il wient \beta'(\frac{1}{4x}) = \beta(x) d'su + \beta''(x) = -\frac{1}{4x^2} \beta(x)
              donc f verifice (=): 4''(x) + \frac{1}{4x^2} 4(x) = 0, \forall x > 0
 (c) Soit g: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}
f(e^t) \qquad g''(t) = e^t f'(e^t) + (e^t)^L f''(e^t)
                Soit tein, 4 g"(=1 - 4 g'(t) + g (=) = 4(e f'(e f) + e f'(e f)) - 4 e f'(e f) + f(e f)
                                                                                                                                                 = 4 e f (et) + f(et)
                                                 or e > 0 donc, d'après (b), f"(et) = - 1 (et)
                                                           d'où 49"(t) - 49'(t) + 9(t) = 4et(-1 (4et) + f(et) = 0
                                                                                      done g verifie (F)
                                                                                                                                                                        , (A,B)EIR (Nop., 161)
 (d) Ainn, YEEIR, g(E) = (AE+B) et
                                       or g(t) = f(e^t) done f(x) = g(\ln x), \forall x > 0
                                                                      d'où f(x)= (Alnx + B) e 2lnx = (Alnx + B) Dx
                                                                                                                                    avec A, B constantes réelles.
3) Synthese: Reciproquement si on pose f(x) = (A \ln x + B) \delta x are c(A,B) \in \mathbb{R}^2
                     A las f est derivable nue 10, +\infty c et f'(u) = \frac{A}{2\pi} \sqrt{2\pi} + A \ln x \frac{1}{2\pi} + \frac{B}{2\pi}
                      c' est_ a' - die f'(x) = A \left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{lnx}{2lx}\right) + \frac{B}{2lx}
          Ainsi, f venific (P) (=1 4x>0, f | \frac{1}{4x} |= f | (x) (=1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ven} > 0 (A \frac{1}{4x} + B) \frac{1}{4x} = \frac{A \frac{1}{4x}}{1x} = \frac{A \frac{1}{4x}}{1x} = \frac{1}{1x} \frac{1}{2} \fr
                                                                                  (=) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}
                                                                                 (=1 Vx >0 A (212 212 21x) = 0
                                                                                   (=1 \frac{1}{2} \tag{2} \tag{2
Done Jan Bra, BEIR?
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flata Arctant Ji-ze /
 1) Arctan est définie sur le  et X > [x su [0,+00 donc:
         x & De (=) 1-x2>0 et x+0
                                                                 (can key ! define me 12")
                     (=1 x [ [-1, 1] et x = 0
                   Done Df = [-1, 1]/10]
2) 4x & Df , -x & Df et f (-x)= Arctan ( \( \frac{1_{-(n)}}{2} \) = Arctan ( \( \frac{1_{-n}}{2} \) \] Arctan
                  f est impaire
                    est derivable our IR, nois XIII N'est derivable que sur Jo, + ac
 3) Arctan
                    NE Of (=1 1-x2 > 0
                                   (=) x E ]-1, 1[
                      Df = J-1, 15 YOS
                       \begin{cases} 1 \\ 1 \end{cases} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{1 - x^2}\right)^2} \times \left(\frac{1}{1 - x^2}\right)
                                = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x^2}{x^2}} \times \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\left[1-x^2\right] - \frac{2x}{2[n-x^2]} \times \frac{1}{x}\right)
                                = \frac{x^{2}}{x^{L} + \lambda - x^{2}} \times \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda - x^{L}} - \frac{\lambda}{1 - x^{L}}\right) = x^{L} \left(\frac{-\left(\lambda - x^{L}\right) - x^{2}}{x^{L} \left(\lambda - x^{L}\right)}\right)
                                = \frac{-1}{1-x^2} = \operatorname{anc con}^1(x)
                 Vue 30, 1[, f(x)= arc cos' (x) donc ∃ CER, Vue 30, 1[, f(x)= C+arcos)
             or f\left(\frac{1}{L}\right) = \arctan\left(\frac{1-\frac{1}{4}}{4}\right) = \arctan\left(2\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\right) = \arctan\left(3\right)
  4) 4)
                             or \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}}{(\cos \frac{\pi}{3})} = \frac{\overline{13}/2}{1/2} = \overline{13} done are \tan (\overline{13}) = \frac{\pi}{3}
               mais c_1 + aucos \frac{1}{2} = C_1 + \frac{\pi}{3} done C_1 + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3} d'où C_1 = 0
                                Ainni, Vx & Jo, 1 [ f |x ] = accos(x)
                               de plus f(1) = outan 0 = 0 = arces (1) donc the Jo. 1)
                                                                       f(x) = ancces(x)
              done (avec 4) a) , \{-x\} = avecos(-x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - avesin(-x)
         b) Soit x & [-1, 0 [ alm -x & ]0, 1]
                                                                             car Vx E [-1, i], acces x + archinz= 1
                                       done f(-x) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \arcsin(x) (can only eat impaire)
  mais f est impaire, d at f(x) = -f(-x) = -\frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin(x)
                                                                    = -\frac{T}{2} - \left(\frac{T}{2} - \alpha L \cos x\right)
f(x) = -T + \alpha L \cos x
                                                           (d) Soit we Df = [-1, 1]\{0{
                                                               \int_{0}^{\infty} (x) = \frac{\pi}{3} (car if a'y a pas de salution sur
      (c)
                                                          (0) \text{ if } \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3}
(0) \text{ if } \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}
(0) \text{ if } \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}
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Exercia 2

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txuu'u 3
             (E): x² y"(x)- xy'(x)+ y(x)= lnx, ∀x∈J=1R‡
    on pase gat x y 1 m) - y (n) où y : I - iR est deux fois dérivable
   1) 3'(x)= y'(x) + xy"(x) - y'(x) = xy"(x)
       } verifie (F): x3'(n)-3(n)= hx, VnEI (=) xy"(x)-xy'(n)+y(n)= hx, VnEI
                                                                                                                           (=) y verific (E)
  2) (H): n 3'(n)- 3(n) = 0 (=) 3'(n) = 1/2 3(n), ANEI (LOL X + P SULI)
a(x) = \frac{1}{2}, A(x) = \ln |x| = \ln x (car 270)
             done g_{H}(n) = Ce^{\ln n} = Cn, c \in \mathbb{R}
         Une primitive G de g sur I s'evit G(x = )2 the dt
     3) g : x \mapsto \frac{\ln x}{x^2}
         Pau IPP: on pose with =\frac{d}{dt} with =\frac{d}{dt} with =\frac{d}{dt} with =\frac{d}{dt} with =\frac{d}{dt} . It
             G(x) = \left[-\frac{\ln t}{t}\right]^{x} - \int_{-\infty}^{x} - \frac{t}{t} dt = -\frac{\ln x}{x} + \int_{-\infty}^{x} \frac{dt}{t^{2}} dt
                                       = -\frac{\ln x}{x} + \left[-\frac{1}{L}\right]^{2} = -\frac{\ln x}{x} + -\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\ln x + 1}{x}
  4) . Par variation de la constante : on pare f(x) = d(x) \times si
                                                             \forall x \in \mathbb{I}, \quad \chi(\lambda)(x) = h(x) = h(x) = h(x) = \frac{h(x)}{2^2} = g(x)
\forall x \in \mathbb{I}, \quad \chi(x) = h(x) = h(x) = h(x) = h(x)
\forall x \in \mathbb{I}, \quad \chi(x) = h(x) = h(x) = h(x)
           on feet prendu \lambda(n) = G(x) = -\frac{\ln x + 1}{x}
                                         d'a\bar{u} f(n) = -ln n - l
                        Done J(F) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} I \\ z \end{array} \right\}  Cz - hz - 1, CEIR
       5) D'après le 1) on a:

\forall x \in (E) = 0 \forall x \in (F)

\forall x \in (E) = 0 \forall x \in (
                                                                             EI = CER, \forall x > 0 2y'(x) - y(x) = Cx - \ln x - 1)(D)
                                        a vil que yH (n) = Bn, BEIR
                                           f ext solution de (F): 2 \cdot y'(x) - y'(x) = \ln x
                                           n - 1 est solution (évidente) de : xy'(x) - y'(x) = -1
                                                     l verifie xy^{(n)} - y^{(n)} = Cx E^{(n)}(K'(k)x + K(n)) - xK(n) = Cx, \forall x > 0
                                            porons l(n) = K(bi) x avec K. derivable sur I
                                                                                        on fut prendu K(x1= Chinl= Chin (m))
                                                                                           y verifie ((P) ... u(-)
                                                                                            y verific (P) (=) y(n) = Bx - f(n)+1 + Cz lmn, (BC)ER
                                                                                                                               (=) y(x) = Bx + ln(x) + e + Cx lnx, (8,6)eR
                                                        Ainn
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