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24.25 Cap ECL1 DS 03 CORRIGE
     Execut
done tan (account) everite x61.11[GEII]
                                De plus ton (arcmin) = \frac{nin (ancmin x)}{con (ancmin x)} = \frac{x}{14-x^2}
                     donc A(n) = \frac{1}{2} \ln (|1 - x^2|) or \forall x \in J_{-1}, 1 \in J_{-1}, x^2 > 0 donc
                                   A(n) = 2 le (1-x2)

Les solutions de (Fo) sont les foschions ne le Ce<sup>2</sup> = CVI-22, CEIR.

acriax acriax acriax
                      c) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1-ME)^{3/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{du}{du} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1-Sin^{2}t)^{3/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(4-Sin^{2}t)^{3/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{
                                                                                                                            Sizex also moter dou to acción)
                                                                                                                                                            = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} dt = \int (\tan^2 t) dt =
                                            Sort CER.

\begin{cases}
\text{diagram } \overline{J-x^2} \\
\text{de a)}
\end{cases}

(FC): [J-x^2]_{y^1(x)} + xy(x) = C, \forall x \in J-1, 1 \in J
                              On a résolue (Fo) qui est l'equation homogène associai à (Fc)

Par vauvalion de la constante:
                                              on for f(n) = A(n) \sqrt{1-n^2} on A: J_{-1,1} \subset \mathbb{R} of derivable
                                         1 voite (Fc) =1 YxE]-1, 1[, (x-x2) (d'(x)]-x2 - 2x d (x1) + d(x) x [-x2] C
                                                                                                                           (=1 Yne]-1,1[, (1-2)] (1) (x) - )(x) = [-2 + )(x) = [-2]
                                                                                                                           (=, \x \ell_-1.10, \lambda (n) = \frac{C}{(1-x)^312}
                                                  Avec de ul e) on pous fundre \(\lambda(\pi) = C \frac{z}{\overline{U-\pi^2}}\)
                                                     d'one \int_{C} (x_1) = C \frac{\pi}{I_2 - \pi L} \frac{1}{J_2 - \pi L} = C \frac{\pi}{J_2 - \pi L}

Ainxi, \int_{C} (F_C) = \frac{1}{J_2 - \pi L} \frac{1}{J_2 -
                                         (C): 3'' (t) + 3(t) = \frac{\sin (2t)}{2} done les nolutions homogénes sont les
                                              forchant t ) et (A cont + 8 Sat), (A,8) ER?

- A cont + 8 sat ; et
                                             On considere (GC): In(t) + It = = = in m = 2 elect per solution de (C)
                                                                                                                                     done on cherche une SP de la forme to de la la Come
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this her varifies (G/G) YEER, \lambda(Z)^2 + \lambda = \frac{1}{2} (=1 -3\lambda = \frac{1}{2} (=1 \lambda = -\frac{1}{2})

done f_C(t) = -\frac{1}{4}e^{2t}
                               alontes fl. Im (f c(1) = - 1 malt est solution factive l'éve de (G)
                                      A insi  G = \begin{cases} R \longrightarrow R \\ t \longmapsto A \cot + B \sin t - \frac{1}{6} \sin(2t) \end{cases}, (A,B) \in \mathbb{R}^{\frac{d}{2}}. 
       2) a) (E.): (1-x2) y"(n) - xy'(n) + y(n) = 0, 4x € ]-1.1[
                     Soit y 2 fro déviable ou J-1, I [ = I Alors vest deviable (produit et somme
                 on fose, the I, v(n) = (1-x1)y'(n) + xy(n) cary's suf-1.10
                  v'(n) = - 22 y'(n) + (1-20)y"(n) + y(n) + xy'(n)
  ainn rien = (1-20) y"(n) - 2 y (n) + y (n)
                   done: y verifie (E.) (=> v'(n) = 0 , 42 E I
                                                                                                                                                   (=) JCER , VIET V(K)= C
                                                                                                                                                           (=) ICER, y verific (Fc) (equation du 1) d)
                                                                                                                                                            (=) JCER, JDER, y(x)= DT1-x2 + C= Vie
                                              \mathcal{J}(E_0) = \begin{cases} 3-1, 1 \\ \times & \longrightarrow \\ D = 1 \end{cases} + C \times \left[ (D, C) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \right]
            6) i) Soit y : 3-1, 10 - 12 & fois décerable
                         m fore: VEG ] - [, I[, 3(t) = g (AINE)
                          C'est possible car 4t & ]- [, III, mint & ]-1, 1[ done
                       Ain est 2 fors devivable our I- I, I[ et y est 2 fors devivable

our J-1, IC done, for comparison, } est 1 fors devivable

Aur J- F, I C et:
                              Am J-€, ₹[ + :
                                                                               gi (t) = cont y' (nint)
                                                                             3" (1) = - mnt y' (nint) + cos(t) y" (sint)
               ii) ] me nolution de G nu J-\( \frac{1}{2}, \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac
                                                                                       (=) \te3. \( \frac{\pi}{2}\), \( \frac{\pi}{2}
                                   (a) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n
                                                                                          el y vivific (E) sur J-1, IC
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Dapois de) Ain ni y veu fie (E) nu J-1.16 (E) z veu fit (G) nu J-II. II.

Dapois de) $2(A, \delta) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $\forall i \in J$. II. II. III. $\exists i \in J$ veu fit $\exists i \in J$. III. $\exists i \in J$ veu fit $\exists i \in J$. III. $\exists i \in J$ veu fit $\exists i \in J$. III. $\exists i \in J$ veu encora teanement; $\exists (anement) = y(n)$, $\forall i \in J$. III.

on encora teanement; $\exists (anement) = y(n)$, $\forall i \in J$. III. $\exists i \in J$ veu fit $\exists i \in J$. A con (aneman) $\exists i \in J$ veu fin (aneman) confiancement) $\exists i \in J$ veu fit $\exists i \in J$. A confiancement $\exists i \in J$. A confiancement $\exists i \in J$. $\exists i \in J$ veu fit $\exists i \in J$. A confiancement $\exists i \in J$. $\exists i \in J$ veu fit $\exists i \in J$. A confiancement $\exists i \in J$. $\exists i \in J$ veu fit $\exists i \in J$. A confiancement $\exists i \in J$. $\exists i \in J$ veu fit $\exists i \in J$. A confiancement $\exists i \in J$. $\exists i \in J$ veu fit $\exists i \in$

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Exercise 0: finis 2 ocenno + enemo (1-2x2)

) aromo est difinie nue [-1, 1]
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4) archin est difinie sur [-1, 1]

Or 1-2xt & C-1, 1] (=1 -2xt & C-2, 0] (a) (xt & [0, 2] (=) xt & [0.1]

2) anim est devivable sur J-1,16

Da 1-226 J-1,16 es x6 6 30,45 es x6 3-1,16 401

a)
$$\forall x \in \Delta f$$
, $f'(x) = \frac{2}{11-x^2} - \frac{6x}{11-(1-2x^2)^2} = \frac{2}{11-x^2} - \frac{6x}{11-1-6x^2+6x^2}$

At $x \in J_0, IC$ alons |x| = x et f'(x) = 0At $x \in J_0, IC$ alons |x| = -x et $f'(x) = \frac{4}{1 - x^2} = 4$ encrin'(x) b) f est constants sur l'ouvert J_0, IC d'après 3) pursque f' = 0 sur J_0, IC or $\frac{1}{2} \in J_0, IC$ et $f(\frac{1}{2}) = 2$ encrin $\frac{1}{2} + 2$ encrin f(x) = 3 encrin $\frac{1}{2} = 3$ encrin $\frac{1}{$

 $= \frac{2}{|A-x|^2} - \frac{6x}{|ax|(A-x)|} = \frac{2}{|A-x|^2} - \frac{2x}{|x|(A-x)^2}$

donc $-\frac{\pi}{6} = 4 \arcsin(-\frac{1}{6}) + C$ $d' \circ \tilde{\omega} \qquad C = -\frac{\pi}{6} - 4(-\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{3\pi}{6} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} \quad d' \circ \tilde{\omega} \quad \forall \pi \in J-1, \sigma \in I,$ $f(\pi) = 4 \operatorname{ancm} \pi \times + \frac{\pi}{6}$

Par continuite: de f eu - 1 et eu 0 $f(o) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \lim_{$

() $\frac{1}{4}$ ext continue et strictement noissante seu [-1, 0] (col x Henchin l'est et $\frac{1}{4}$ (n) = $\frac{1}{4}$ une $\frac{1}{4}$

 $f(a) = \frac{\pi}{2} > 0$ D' april de TVI, $J(A \in E-1, 0)$, f(A) = 0 $J(A \cap A) = -\frac{\pi}{6} < 0 = f(A)$ of a printenent commonte our E-1, 0.

8) A merin of $+\frac{\pi}{2} = 0$ done 2 are $\sin \alpha = -\frac{\pi}{2}$; d'ou $2 \propto 1/4 - 1/4 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$; d'ou $2 \propto 1/4 - 1/4 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$; d'ou $2 \propto 1/4 - 1/4 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$; d'ou $2 \propto 1/4 - 1/4 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$; d'ou $2 \propto 1/4 - 1/4 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$; d'ou $2 \propto 1/4 - 1/4 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$; d'ou $2 \propto 1/4 - 1/4 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$; d'ou $2 \propto 1/4 - 1/4 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$; d'ou $2 \propto 1/4 - 1/4 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$; d'ou $2 \propto 1/4 - 1/4 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$; d'ou $2 \propto 1/4 - 1/4 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$; d'ou $2 \propto 1/4 - 1/4 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$; d'ou $2 \propto 1/4 - 1/4 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$; d'ou $2 \propto 1/4 - 1/4 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$; d'ou $2 \propto 1/4 - 1/4 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$; d'ou $2 \propto 1/4 - 1/4 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$; d'ou $3 \sim 1/4 - 1/4 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$; d'ou $3 \sim 1/4 - 1/4 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$; d'ou

4) $f(h(\frac{1}{2})) = \max_{a \in a_{1}} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + \max_{a \in a_{2}} \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ or $h(h(\frac{1}{2})) = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ don. $f(h(\frac{1}{2})) = \max_{a \in a_{2}} \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \max_{a \in a_{1}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$