

TD: Familles sommables

1.2 $C = A * B$, i.e. $\forall n, C_n = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k b_{n-k}$

$$C_n = c_0 + \dots + c_n = \sum_{i=0}^n \left(\sum_{k=0}^i a_k b_{i-k} \right) = \sum_{0 \leq j \leq n} a_i b_j$$

$$\left\| \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\sum_{i=0}^k a_i \right) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{n-k} b_j \right) = C_0 + C_1 + \dots + C_n \right.$$

$$\left(\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n X^n \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} X^k \right) = \sum_{p=0}^{+\infty} A_p X^p$$

$$\left(\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} b_n X^n \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} X^k \right) = \sum_{q=0}^{+\infty} B_q X^q$$

$$\left(\sum_{p=0}^{+\infty} A_p X^p \right) \left(\sum_{q=0}^{+\infty} B_q X^q \right) = \sum \left(\sum_{p+q=n} A_p B_q \right) X^n$$

$$\text{et } \underbrace{\left(\sum a_n X^n \right) \left(\sum b_m X^m \right)}_{\sum C_n X^n} \left(\sum X^k \right)^2 = \left(\sum C_n X^n \right) \left(\sum X^k \right) \\ = \sum (C_0 + \dots + C_n) X^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} A * B &= (a_1 * 1) * (b_1 * 1) \\ &= (a * b_1) * (1 * 1) \\ &= C * (1 * 1) = C * (1) = (C_0 + \dots + C_n) \end{aligned}$$

Si $\sum a_k$ et $\sum b_k$ CV,

$$\frac{1}{n+1} (C_0 + \dots + C_n) = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^n A_k B_{n-k}$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^n A_k B_{n-k} = \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{A_k}{n+1} (B_{n-k} - B)}_{\rightarrow A} + B \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{A_k}{n+1}}_{\rightarrow 0}$$

$$|A| \leq \max_{0 \leq k \leq n} |A_k| \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{|B_{n-k} - B|}{n+1} \rightarrow 0$$

D'anc, $C = AB$.

1.1

$$a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$A * A \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{car } \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k(n-k)}} \geq \frac{n-1}{\frac{n}{2}} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\sqrt{k(n-k)} \leq \frac{k+n-k}{2} \\ = \frac{n}{2}$$

1.3

convolution:
commutative,
associative

$$A_n = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k, \quad B_n = \sum_{k=0}^n b_k$$

$$\begin{aligned} (f_0 + \dots + f_n) * (g_0 + \dots + g_n) &= (f_n) * (1) \\ &= (a_n) * (b_n) * (1) \\ &= (a_n) * (B_n) \end{aligned}$$

On écrit $B_k = B + \varepsilon(k)$, $\varepsilon(k) \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow +\infty} 0$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n a_{n-k} B_k = \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^n a_{n-k} B}_{\rightarrow BA} + \sum_{k=0}^n \varepsilon(k) a_{n-k}$$

Suit $\varepsilon > 0$, $M \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $\forall k \geq M$, $|\varepsilon(k)| \leq \varepsilon$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{k=0}^N \varepsilon(k) a_{n-k} \right| &\leq \left| \sum_{k=0}^M \varepsilon(k) a_{n-k} \right| + \left| \sum_{k=M+1}^N \varepsilon(k) a_{n-k} \right| \\ &\leq \max |\varepsilon(k)| \underbrace{\sum_{k=N-M}^N |a_k|}_{\rightarrow 0} + \varepsilon \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} |a_k| \end{aligned}$$

1.4

$$\sum (-1)^n u_n - \sum (-1)^n v_n$$

$$z \cup = u_0 + (u_0 - u_1) - (u_1 - u_2) + (u_2 - u_3) - (u_3 - u_4) + \dots$$

Série ACV car $u_n \downarrow 0$

Le produit de cette série et de $\sum (-1)^n v_n$ CV
avec 1.3.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TG: } a_n &= (-1)^n u_0 v_n + (-1)^{n-1} u_{n-1} (u_0 - u_1) + (-1)^{n-2} u_{n-2} ((u_1 - u_2) \\ &\quad + \dots + v_0 (-1)^{n-1} (u_{n-1} - u_n)) \end{aligned}$$

$$a_n = (-1)^n \underbrace{(u_0 v_n + \dots + u_n v_0)}_{w_n} + (-1)^{n-1} w_{n-1}$$

$$a_n = (-1)^n w_n + (-1)^{n-1} w_{n-1}$$

$$\underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^n a_k}_{CV} = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k w_k + \sum_{k=1}^m (-1)^{k-1} w_{k-1}$$

$$CV = 2 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^k w_k + (-1)^m w_m$$

Si $(w_n) \rightarrow 0$, $\sum (-1)^{n-1} w_n$ CV.

Si $\sum (-1)^{n-1} w_n$ CV, $(-1)^m w_m \rightarrow l$ qui doit être 0.

2.1

Idee = regroupement

$$\underline{p \geq 2} \quad \sum_{m+n=p} \frac{1}{(m+n)^\alpha} = \frac{p-1}{p^\alpha} \quad \text{si y a CV si } \alpha > 2$$

partition

$$\frac{1}{(m^2 - mn + n^2)^\alpha} \text{ encadrément} \quad |mn| \leq \frac{1}{2} (m^2 + n^2)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} (m+n)^2 \leq m^2 + n^2 - mn \leq (m+n)^2$$

$$\text{De là : } \frac{1}{(m^2 + n^2 - mn)^\alpha} \in \left[\frac{1}{(m+n)^{2\alpha}}, \frac{4^\alpha}{(m+n)^{2\alpha}} \right]$$

CV si $\alpha > 1$.

$$2.2 \quad D(z_m, \frac{1}{2}) \cap D(z_n, \frac{1}{2}) = \emptyset \quad \text{dès que } m \neq n$$

On compte le nombre de $n+q$. $p \leq |z_n| \leq p+1$

$D(z_n, \frac{1}{2})$ extérieur à $\overline{D}(0, p - \frac{1}{2})$

intérieur à $\overline{D}(0, p + \frac{3}{2})$

$$\text{Aire } (D(z_n, \frac{1}{2})) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{Aire } (\overline{D}(0, p + \frac{3}{2}) \setminus \overline{D}(0, p - \frac{1}{2})) = \pi ((p + \frac{3}{2})^2 - (p - \frac{1}{2})^2) \\ = \pi (4p + 2)$$

$$\underbrace{|\{n \mid p \leq |z_n| \leq p+1\}|}_{A_p} \leq \frac{\pi (4p+2)}{\frac{\pi}{4}} = O(p)$$

$$\sum_{n \in A_p} \frac{1}{|\beta_n|^\alpha} \leq \frac{\mathcal{O}(p)}{p^\alpha} \quad CV \text{ si } \alpha > 2$$

(C.C.) $\frac{1}{|\beta_n|^\alpha}$ sommable $\Rightarrow \sum_{p \geq 1} \frac{|A_p|}{p^\alpha}$ sommable

Mais dès que $\alpha > 2$

2.3

1) Équivalence des normes

$$\lambda \| \cdot \|_\infty \leq \| \cdot \| \leq M \| \cdot \|_\infty, \quad \lambda, M > 0$$

2) On envisage $A_N : \{ a \in \mathbb{Z}^n \mid \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |a_k| = N \}$

Par ex., $|a_1| = N, |a_2|, \dots, |a_n| \leq N$

$$\text{cardinal} \leq 2 \times (2N+1)^{n-1}$$

$$N^{n-1} \leq |A_N| \leq \underbrace{(2n)}_{\text{fixe}} \times (2N+1)^{n-1}$$

$$|A_N| \approx N^{n-1}$$

$$\sum_{a \in A_N} \frac{1}{\|a\|_\infty^\alpha} = \frac{|A_N|}{N^\alpha} \approx \frac{N^{n-1}}{N^\alpha}$$

CV si $\alpha - n + 1 > 1$, ou bien $\alpha > n$

3.1

$$\sum_{n \geq 2} \zeta(n) - 1 = \sum_{n \geq 2} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k^n} - 1 \right) = \sum_{n \geq 2} \left(\sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k^n} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k^n} = \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \times \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{k}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k(k-1)} = \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k-1} - \frac{1}{k} = 1$$

La famille est positive, les sommes sont positives

dans $[0, +\infty]$.

\Rightarrow Interversion valable dans $\bar{R} = [0, +\infty]$

Comme la somme est finie, la famille est sommable.

3.2.

Dans $[0, +\infty[$, on a:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ell(n)}{2^n - 1} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ell(n)}{2^n} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}}$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{n \geq 1 \\ m \geq 0}} \frac{\ell(n)}{2^{n(m+1)}} = \sum_{n, m \geq 1} \frac{\ell(n)}{2^{nm}}$$

$$= \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{1}{2^k} \underbrace{\sum_{\substack{n, m \geq 1 \\ nm=k}} \ell(n)}_{\sum_{d|k} \ell(d)}$$

$$= \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{k}{2^k} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{k}{2^{k-1}} = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{(1 - \frac{1}{2})^2} = 4$$

3.3

a) $\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{n} = \log N + \gamma + o(1)$ $\sum_{n=1}^N \log(1 + \frac{1}{n}) = \log(N+1)$

$$\sum_{n=1}^N \left(\frac{1}{n} - \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \right) = \gamma + o(1) + \log\left(\frac{N}{N+1}\right)$$

$$= \gamma - \underbrace{\log\left(1 + \frac{1}{N}\right)}_{o(1)} + o(1)$$

Donc, $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \right) = \gamma$.

b) pour $n=1, (\frac{1}{k})$ série harmonique \Rightarrow non sommable

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k n^{-k} = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n n^{-k} \right) \frac{1}{n}$$

$n \geq 2$, n fixé

$$\sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{kn^k} = \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^k = - \underbrace{\log\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)}_{O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)} - \frac{1}{n}$$

→ sommable

La famille est sommable.

$$1) \sum_{\substack{k \geq 2 \\ n \geq 2}} \frac{(-1)^k}{kn^k} = \sum_{k \geq 2} \frac{(-1)^k}{k} \sum_{n \geq 2} \frac{1}{n^k} = \sum_{k \geq 2} \frac{(-1)^k}{k} (\zeta(k) - 1)$$

$$= \sum_{k \geq 2} \left(\frac{(-1)^k}{k} \zeta(k) + \underbrace{\frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k}}_{\ln 2 - 1} \right)$$

$$\sum_{\substack{k \geq 2 \\ n \geq 2}} \frac{(-1)^k}{kn^k} = \sum_{n \geq 2} \sum_{k \geq 2} \frac{(-1)^k}{kn^k}$$

$$= \sum_{n \geq 2} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \right)$$

$$= \gamma - (1 - \log 2) \Rightarrow \gamma + \log 2 - 1$$

Donc, $\gamma = \sum_{k \geq 2} \frac{(-1)^k}{k} \zeta(k)$

4. a) $\mathbb{Q} = \{a_n, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$

Soit $\varepsilon > 0$.

Pour $n \in \mathbb{N}$, on pose $I_n = [a_n - \frac{\varepsilon}{2^n}, a_n + \frac{\varepsilon}{2^n}]$

$$\mathbb{Q} \subset \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} I_n, \quad \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} l(I_n) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{2\varepsilon}{2^n} = 4\varepsilon$$

b) $\forall p, A_p \subset \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} I_n^p, \quad \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} l(I_n^p) \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2^n}$

$$\bigcup_{p \in \mathbb{N}} A_p \subset \bigcup_{p \in \mathbb{N}} \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} I_n^p$$

$$\sum_{m, p \in \mathbb{N}} l(I_n^p) = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{p \in \mathbb{N}} l(I_n^p) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{\varepsilon}{2^n} = 2\varepsilon$$

c) Si $[a, b] \subset \bigcup_{d \in \mathbb{N}} I_d$ intervalle ouvert

Par compacité, on extrait un sous-recouvrement fini, $[a, b] \subset I_1 \cup \dots \cup I_N = I$

$$[a, b] \subset \underbrace{[a_1, b_1]}_{a \in} \cup \dots \cup \underbrace{[a_N, b_N]}_{b \in}$$

$$\text{MQ : } \sum_{i=1}^N (b_i - a_i) \geq b - a > 0$$

Réurrence sur N

$$N=1 \quad O.K.$$

$N \geq 2$ On suppose $a_N > a$

(sinon $[a, b] \subset [a_N, b_N]$
fini !)

$$[a, a_N] \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{N-1} [a_i, b_i]$$

$$a_N - a \leq \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} (b_i - a_i)$$

$$b - a_N + a_N - a \leq \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} (b_i - a_i) + b - a_N \leq \sum_{i=1}^N (b_i - a_i)$$

Donc, $[a, b]$ n'est pas de mesure nulle.

d) A_3 : Nombres 3-approchables, $x \in [0, 1]$

x : 3-approachable

$$\exists (p_n, q_n) \begin{cases} q_n \nearrow +\infty \\ \frac{p_n}{q_n} \text{ irrécl.} \end{cases} \quad \exists C \quad |x - \frac{p_n}{q_n}| \leq \frac{C}{q_n^3}$$

$C \in \mathbb{N}^*$ fixé

$$A_{3,C} \subset \bigcup_{n=N}^{+\infty} B_n ; \quad B_n = \bigcup_{k=0}^n \left[\frac{k}{n} - \frac{C}{n^3}, \frac{k}{n} + \frac{C}{n^3} \right]$$

$$l(B_n) \leq \frac{2C}{n^3} (n+1)$$

$$\text{De là } A_{3,C} \subset \bigcup_{n=N}^{+\infty} \left(\bigcup_{k=0}^n I_{k,n} \right)$$

$$\sum_{n=N}^{+\infty} \frac{2C}{n^3} (n+1) = 2C \circ \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) \rightarrow 0$$

$\bigcup_{C \in N^+} A_{3,C}$ est aussi de mesure nulle

$$\sum_{\substack{n \geq N \\ k=0, \dots, n}} l(I_{k,n}) \leq 2 < \sum_{n=N}^{+\infty} \frac{n+1}{n^3} \rightarrow 0$$

1.2

$$(C_n) = (a_n) * (\ell_n)$$

$$C_n = C_0 + C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_n$$

$$(C_n) = (c_n) * (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (A_n) * (B_n) &= (a_n) * (1) * (\ell_n) * (1) \\ &= (a_n) * (\ell_n) * (1) * (1) \\ &= (c_n) * (1) * (1) \\ &= (C_n) * (1) \\ &= (C_0 + C_1 + \dots + C_n) \end{aligned}$$

Dès lors, $C_0 + C_1 + \dots + C_n = \sum_{k=0}^n A_k B_{n-k}$

$$C_0 + C_1 + \dots + C_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} A_k B_{n+1-k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{n+1} &= \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} A_k B_{n+1-k} - \sum_{k=0}^n A_k B_{n-k} \\ &= A_{n+1} B_0 + \sum_{k=0}^n A_k (B_{n+1-k} - B_{n-k}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{n+1} - AB &= A_{n+1} \ell_0 + \sum_{k=0}^n A_k \ell_{n+1-k} - AB \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n (A_k - A) \ell_{n+1-k} + A \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \ell_{n+1-k} \right) - B \end{aligned}$$

Soit $\varepsilon > 0$

Il existe N t.q. $\forall n \geq N, |A_n - A| \leq \varepsilon$

$$|\ell_{n+1}| \leq \varepsilon$$

$$|B_n - B| \leq \varepsilon$$

pour n assez grand ($> 2N$)

$$|C_{n+1} - AB| \leq \left| \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} (A_k - A) \ell_{n+1-k} \right| + \left| \sum_{k=N}^n (A_k - A) \ell_{n+1-k} \right|$$

4. b) Soit $\varepsilon > 0$.

Pour chaque $p \in \mathbb{N}$, il existe $(I_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda_p}$ t.q.

$$A_p \subset \bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda_p} I_\lambda \text{ et } \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_p} l(I_\lambda) \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2^p}$$

$$\bigcup_{p \in \mathbb{N}} A_p \subset \bigcup_{p \in \mathbb{N}} \bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda_p} I_\lambda$$

$$\sum_{p \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_p} l(I_\lambda) \leq \sum_{p \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{\varepsilon}{2^p} \leq 2\varepsilon$$