

Calculer $\inf_{a,b \in \mathbb{R}} \int_0^1 (x^2 - ax - b)^2 dx = A$

$E = \mathcal{C}([0,1], \mathbb{R})$ $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^1 f(x)g(x) dx$

$A = \inf_{a,b \in \mathbb{R}} \langle x^2 - f, x^2 - f \rangle$ avec $f = ax + b$
 $f \in H = \text{Vect}(1, x)$

$= \inf_{f \in H} \|x^2 - f\|^2 = \|x^2 - f_0\|^2$ avec f_0 projette orthogonale de x^2 sur H

On fait Gram-Schmidt sur $(1, x)$
 $a_1 = 1, a_2 = x$

$\|f_1\|^2 = \int_0^1 1^2 dx = 1$

• $f_1 = a_1 = 1$

$e_1 = \frac{1}{\|f_1\|} f_1 = 1$

• $f_2 = a_2 - \frac{\langle f_1, a_2 \rangle}{\|f_1\|^2} f_1 = x - \frac{1}{2}$ $\left[\langle f_1, a_2 \rangle = \int_0^1 1 \cdot x dx = \frac{1}{2} \right]$

$$\|f\|^2 = \int_0^1 (x - 1/2)^2 dx = \frac{1}{12} \quad \boxed{e_2 = 2\sqrt{3}(x - 1/2)}$$

Projetei orthogonal:

$$f_0 = \langle x^2, e_1 \rangle e_1 + \langle x^2, e_2 \rangle e_2 = x - 1/6$$

Conclusion:

$$\inf_{a, b \in \mathbb{R}} \int_0^1 (x^2 - ax - b)^2 dx = \int_0^1 (x^2 - x + 1/6)^2 dx = \frac{1}{180}$$