

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{e^x - 1} \text{ sur }]0; +\infty[$$

1.. f intégrable sur $]0; +\infty[$?

il faut montrer $\int_0^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{e^x - 1} \right| dx < +\infty$

intégrer des courbes $\int_0^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin(x)}{e^x - 1} \right| dx < +\infty$

On a $|\sin x| \leq x$ pour $x \geq 0$ (1)

$e^x - 1 \geq x$ pour $x \geq 0$ (2)

$e^x - 1 \geq e^{x-1}$ pour $x \geq e^0$ (3)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin(x)}{e^x - 1} \right| dx &\leq \int_0^2 \frac{x}{e^x - 1} dx + \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{e^x - 1} dx \quad (|\sin(x)| \leq 1) \\ &\leq \int_0^2 dx + \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{e^{x-1}} dx \\ &\quad (2) \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq 2 + e^{-1}$$

2. Now for $\forall x > 0$, $f(x) = \sum_{n \geq 1} e^{-nx} \sin(x)$
or for $x = 0$?

For $x > 0$, $0 < e^{-x} < 1$ hence $\frac{1}{1 - e^{-x}} = \sum_{n \geq 0} (e^{-x})^n$

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} e^{-nx}$$

$$\text{or } f(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{e^x - 1} = \frac{\sin(x)}{e^x(1 - e^{-x})}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(x)}{e^x} \sum_{n \geq 0} e^{-nx} = \sin(x) \sum_{n \geq 0} e^{-(n+1)x}$$

$$= \sum_{n \geq 1} e^{-nx} \sin(x)$$

$$\text{For } x = 0, \text{ or } \sum_{n \geq 1} e^{-n \cdot 0} \cdot \sin(0) = 0$$

$$\text{or } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{e^x} = 1$$

3. En deduire $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{e^x - 1} dx = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n^2}$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x)}{e^x - 1} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} \frac{\sin x}{e^x - 1} dx \quad \text{par cs = dens}$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} \left(\sum_{n \geq 1} \sin x e^{-nx} \right) dx$$

(1) $\forall n \geq 1$, $\sin x e^{-nx}$ integrable

$$\text{car } \sum_n \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} |\sin x e^{-nx}| dx < +\infty$$

alors $\int_{\mathbb{R}^+} f = \sum \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} \sin x e^{-nx} dx$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} |\sin(x) e^{-nx}| dx = \int_0^{+\infty} |\sin(x)| e^{-nx} dx$$

$$\leq \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-nx} dx$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{n^2}$$

spp

done on a bien (1)

De plus $\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n^2} < +\infty$ done (2)

D'où on a bien

$$\int_0^{+\infty} f = \sum_{n \geq 1} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-nx} \sin x dx$$

20j20E

On calcule

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-nx} \sin x dx$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-nx} \sin x = \operatorname{Im} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} e^{ix-nx} dx \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{1-n} e^{(1-n)x} \right]_0^{+\infty} = \dots = \frac{1}{n^2+1}$$

Conclusion $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{e^x - 1} dx = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n^2+1}$

$y \geq 0$ $F(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2 y}}{1+x^2} dx$

1. F continue sur $\mathbb{R}^+$

• Riemann $\rightarrow$ Lebesgue

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2 y}}{1+x^2} dx < +\infty$$

• Appliquer le théorème $| \cdot | \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ intégrable

2. Calculer $F(0)$ or $\lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} F(y)$

$$F(0) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \pi/2$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} F(y) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} F(u) = \int u$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{[0; +\infty[} \frac{e^{-x^2 y}}{1+x^2} dx = \int \left(\lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2 y}}{1+x^2} \right) dx$$

||
0 pp

$= 0$

3. F derivable (y. conv)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{e^{-x^2 y}}{1+x^2} \right) = \frac{-x^2}{1+x^2} e^{-x^2 y} \dots$$

$$4. F'(y) = \int_{[0; +\infty[} \frac{-x^2}{1+x^2} e^{-x^2 y} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 - (1+x^2)}{1+x^2} e^{-x^2 y} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-2xy}}{1+x^2} dx - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2y} dx$$

chgt de variable
 $z = x\sqrt{y} \quad (y \geq 0)$

$$F'(y) = F(y) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} I$$

avec $I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$

on résout

$$5. \quad F(y) = I \int_y^{+\infty} \frac{e^{y-t}}{\sqrt{t}} dt$$

$$6. \quad F(0) = I \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-t}}{\sqrt{t}} dt = I \int_0^{+\infty} 2e^{-u^2} du$$

chgt $u = \sqrt{t}$

d'où $F(0) = 2 I^2$

d'où $I = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$

$\pi/2$