

Continuité (Exercices)

$[0, +\infty[$

① Soit $f: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continue

Montrer que si f a une limite finie en $+\infty$, f est bornée.

Soit $l \in \mathbb{R}$ tel que $f(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} l$

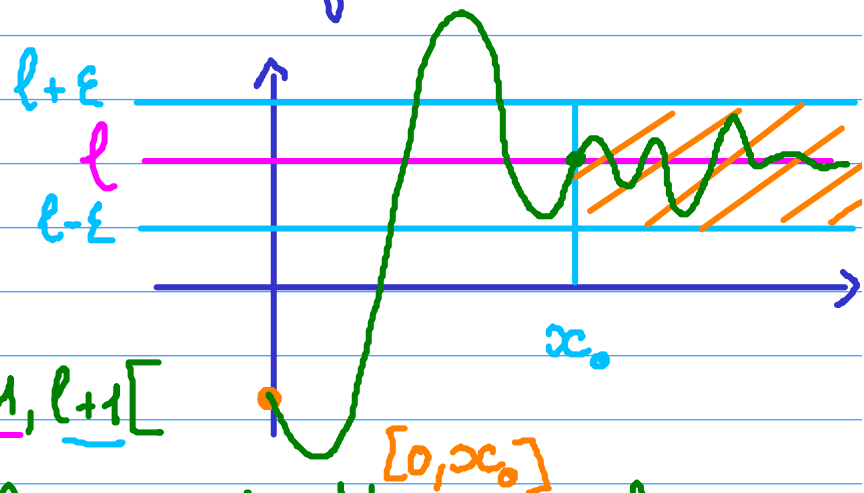
soit $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}_+$ tel que $\forall x > x_0, |f(x) - l| < 1$

$$f(x) \in]\underline{l-1}, \underline{l+1}[$$

f est continue sur $[0, x_0]$ donc f est bornée et atteint ses bornes

$$\exists (m, M) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \forall x \in [0, x_0], \underline{m} \leq f(x) \leq \underline{M}$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+, \min(l-1, m) \leq f(x) \leq \max(l+1, M) \quad \checkmark$$

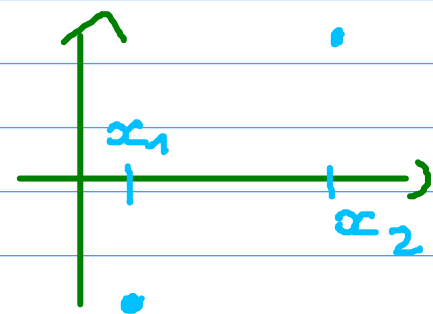


② Montrer que tout polynôme de degré impair a une racine réelle.

$$f: x \mapsto a x^{2m+1} + \sum_{k=0}^{2m} a_k x^k \quad a \neq 0 \quad m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^*, f(x) = x^{2m+1} \left(a + \sum_{k=0}^{2m} \frac{a_k}{x^{2m+1-k}} \right)$$

$\xrightarrow{\pm \infty} 0$



Si $a > 0$

$$f(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} +\infty$$

$$\exists x_1 \in \mathbb{R} : \forall x > x_1, f(x) > 1$$

$$f(x_2) > 1$$

$$f(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow -\infty} -\infty$$

$$\exists x_2 \in \mathbb{R} : \forall x \leq x_1, f(x) \leq -1$$

$$f(x_1) \leq -1$$

$$0 \in [f(x_1), f(x_2)]$$

f est continue sur $[x_1, x_2]$

$$\text{TVI} : \exists c \in [x_1, x_2] : f(c) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \eta > 0 : \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, |x - a| < \eta \Rightarrow |\max(f(x), g(x)) - \max(f(a), g(a))| < \varepsilon$$

③ Soit f, g continues sur $\mathbb{R}$. Montrez que $\max(f, g)$ est continue.

Soit $a \in \mathbb{R}$ Soit $\varepsilon > 0$

Si $f(a) > g(a)$ $\varepsilon' = \min\left(\varepsilon, \frac{f(a) - g(a)}{2}\right)$

$$\eta_1 > 0 \text{ tq } |x - a| < \eta_1 \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(a)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\eta_2 > 0 \text{ tq } |x - a| < \eta_2 \Rightarrow |g(x) - g(a)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\eta = \min(\eta_1, \eta_2)$$

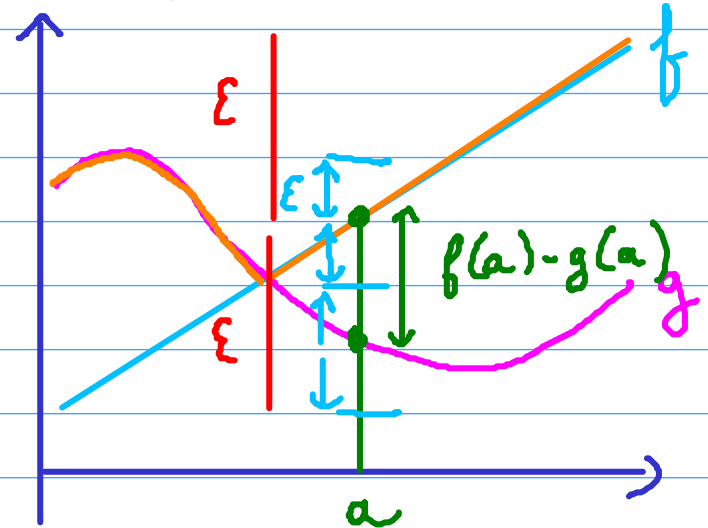
$$|x - a| < \eta \Rightarrow |g(x) - g(a)| < \frac{f(a) - g(a)}{2}$$

$$|f(x) - f(a)| < \frac{f(a) - g(a)}{2}$$

$$f(a) - f(x) < \frac{f(a) - g(a)}{2}$$

$$g(x) < \frac{f(a) + g(a)}{2}$$

$$\underline{\max.} \quad f(x) > \frac{f(a) + g(a)}{2}$$



$$|x-a| < \eta \Rightarrow \max(f(x), g(x)) = f(x)$$

$$|\underline{f(x)} - \underline{f(a)}| < \varepsilon$$

$$|\underline{\max(f(x), g(x))} - \underline{\max(f(a), g(a))}| < \varepsilon$$

Si $g(a) > f(a)$: idem

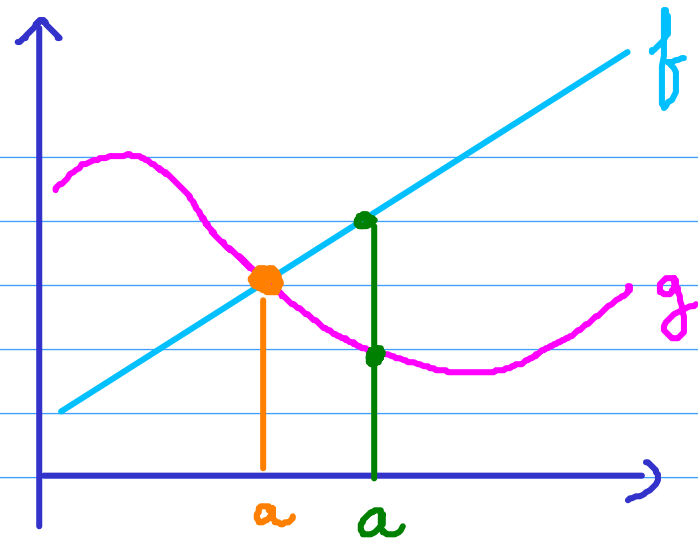
$$\underline{\text{Si } f(a) = g(a)}: \eta_1 > 0 \quad |x-a| < \eta_1 \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(a)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\eta_2 > 0 \quad |x-a| < \eta_2 \Rightarrow |g(x) - g(a)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\eta = \min(\eta_1, \eta_2)$$

$$|x-a| < \eta \quad \left| \max(f(x), g(x)) - \underline{\max(f(a), g(a))} \right| = \begin{cases} |f(x) - f(a)| < \varepsilon \\ |g(x) - g(a)| < \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

$= f(a) = g(a)$



Exercice bonus

Soit $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continue

$$\forall m \in \mathbb{N}^*, u_m = \max_{0 \leq k \leq m} f\left(\frac{k}{m}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &= \max(f(0), f(1)) \\ u_2 &= \max(f(0), f(\frac{1}{2}), f(1)) \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

Montrer que $(u_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}^*}$ converge

Solutions : martintraussard.fr