

1. Sur $]0, 1]$, $-f_1$ est continue et AVP et $-f_1(t) \underset{t \rightarrow 0}{\sim} -\ln t$ donc $f_1 \in L_1(]0, 1])$.

Sur $[1, +\infty[$, f_1 est continue et AVP et $f_1(t) \underset{t \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} \frac{\ln t}{t^2}$ donc $f_1 \in L_1([1, +\infty[)$ (Int. de Bertrand).

2. $\int_0^{+\infty} f_1 = \ln 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{du}{(2+u)(1+u)} - \int_0^{+\infty} f_1$ donc $\int_0^{+\infty} f_1 = \frac{\ln 2}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1+u} - \frac{1}{2+u} \right) du$ donne bien $\frac{\ln^2 2}{2}$.

3. Pour f_3 , par IPP $\int_0^{+\infty} f_3 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{t(t+a)} = (1/a) \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t+a} \right) dt$ ce qui donne bien $\frac{\ln a}{a}$.

4. $\alpha = -\beta = \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - a_n}$ donc $I_{n+1}(a) = \alpha(I_n(a) - I_n(a'))$.

[O17-C035

[> restart;

[> f:=n->ln(t)/product(t+k,k=1..n+1);

$$f := n \rightarrow \frac{\ln(t)}{\prod_{k=1}^{n+1} (t+k)}$$

[> int1:=int(f(1),t=0..infinity);

$$int1 := \frac{1}{2} \ln(2)^2$$

[> with(IntegrationTools):

V := Int(f(1),t=0..infinity);

[> V1:=Change(V, t=2/u);

$$V := \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(t)}{(t+1)(t+2)} dt$$

$$V1 := - \int_0^{\infty} - \frac{\ln(2) - \ln(u)}{(2+u)(1+u)} du$$

[> int(ln(2)/(1+u)/(2+u)/2,u=0..infinity);

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln(2)^2$$

[> int2:=int(f(2),t=0..infinity);

$$int2 := -\frac{1}{4} \ln(3)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2)^2$$

[> assume (a>0);int(ln(t)/(t+a)^2,t=0..infinity);

$$\frac{\ln(a)}{a}$$

[> J:=n->int(f(n),t=0..infinity);seq(J(n),n=1..10);

$$J := n \rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} f(n) dt$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln(2)^2, -\frac{1}{4} \ln(3)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2)^2, -\frac{1}{4} \ln(3)^2 + \frac{7}{12} \ln(2)^2, -\frac{1}{8} \ln(3)^2 + \frac{5}{12} \ln(2)^2 - \frac{1}{48} \ln(5)^2,$$

$$\frac{23}{120} \ln(2)^2 + \frac{1}{120} \ln(2) \ln(3) - \frac{3}{80} \ln(3)^2 - \frac{1}{48} \ln(5)^2, \frac{23}{360} \ln(2)^2 + \frac{1}{120} \ln(2) \ln(3) - \frac{1}{160} \ln(3)^2 - \frac{1}{1440} \ln(7)^2 - \frac{1}{96} \ln(5)^2,$$

$$\frac{59}{3360} \ln(2)^2 - \frac{1}{1440} \ln(7)^2 + \frac{1}{240} \ln(2) \ln(3) - \frac{1}{288} \ln(5)^2,$$

$$\frac{1}{3360} \ln(3)^2 + \frac{1}{224} \ln(2)^2 + \frac{1}{720} \ln(2) \ln(3) - \frac{1}{1152} \ln(5)^2 - \frac{1}{2880} \ln(7)^2,$$

$$\frac{199}{181440} \ln(2)^2 + \frac{1}{362880} \ln(2) \ln(5) - \frac{25}{145152} \ln(5)^2 - \frac{1}{8640} \ln(7)^2 + \frac{1}{13440} \ln(3)^2 + \frac{1}{2880} \ln(2) \ln(3), -\frac{1}{7257600} \ln(11)^2$$

$$+ \frac{229}{907200} \ln(2)^2 + \frac{1}{362880} \ln(2) \ln(5) - \frac{1}{36288} \ln(5)^2 + \frac{1}{14400} \ln(2) \ln(3) + \frac{1}{268800} \ln(3)^2 - \frac{1}{34560} \ln(7)^2$$

[> g:=n->ln(t)/product(t+a[k],k=1..n+1);

$$g := n \rightarrow \frac{\ln(t)}{\prod_{k=1}^{n+1} (t+a_k)}$$

[> assume(a[1]>0,a[2]>0);intgen1:=int(g(1),t=0..infinity);

$$intgen1 := \frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln(a_1)^2 - \ln(a_2)^2}{-a_2 + a_1}$$

[> convert(1/(t+b)/(t+a),parfrac,t);

$$-\frac{1}{(a-b)(t+a)} + \frac{1}{(a-b)(t+b)}$$

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> In:=proc(a,n)
  local alpha,b,c;
  if n=1 then
    return int(ln(t)/(t+a[1])/(t+a[2]),t=0..infinity)
  else
    alpha:=1/(a[n+1]-a[n]);
    b:=seq(a[k],k=1..n);
    c:=seq(a[k],k=1..n-1),a[n+1]];
    return((In(b,n-1)-In(c,n-1))*alpha)
  fi;
end;

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In := proc(a, n)
local α, b, c;
  if n = 1 then return int(ln(t) / ((t + a[1])*(t + a[2])), t = 0 .. ∞)
  else
    α := 1 / (a[n + 1] - a[n]);
    b := [seq(a[k], k = 1 .. n)];
    c := [seq(a[k], k = 1 .. n - 1), a[n + 1]];
    return (In(b, n - 1) - In(c, n - 1))*α
  end if
end proc

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> In([a,b],1);

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$$\begin{cases}
\text{undefined} & \text{And}(a \sim < 0, b < 0) \\
\text{undefined} & a \sim < 0 \\
\text{undefined} & b < 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{a \sim}\right)^2 - \ln\left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^2}{a \sim - b} & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}$$

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> In([1,2,3],2);

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$$-\frac{1}{4} \ln(3)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2)^2$$

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> seq(In([seq(k,k=1..n+1)],n),n=1..10);

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$$\frac{1}{2} \ln(2)^2, -\frac{1}{4} \ln(3)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2)^2, -\frac{1}{4} \ln(3)^2 + \frac{7}{12} \ln(2)^2, -\frac{1}{8} \ln(3)^2 + \frac{5}{12} \ln(2)^2 - \frac{1}{48} \ln(5)^2,$$

$$\frac{23}{120} \ln(2)^2 + \frac{1}{120} \ln(2) \ln(3) - \frac{3}{80} \ln(3)^2 - \frac{1}{48} \ln(5)^2, \frac{23}{360} \ln(2)^2 + \frac{1}{120} \ln(2) \ln(3) - \frac{1}{160} \ln(3)^2 - \frac{1}{1440} \ln(7)^2 - \frac{1}{96} \ln(5)^2,$$

$$\frac{59}{3360} \ln(2)^2 - \frac{1}{1440} \ln(7)^2 + \frac{1}{240} \ln(2) \ln(3) - \frac{1}{288} \ln(5)^2,$$

$$\frac{1}{3360} \ln(3)^2 + \frac{1}{224} \ln(2)^2 + \frac{1}{720} \ln(2) \ln(3) - \frac{1}{1152} \ln(5)^2 - \frac{1}{2880} \ln(7)^2,$$

$$\frac{199}{181440} \ln(2)^2 + \frac{1}{362880} \ln(2) \ln(5) - \frac{25}{145152} \ln(5)^2 - \frac{1}{8640} \ln(7)^2 + \frac{1}{13440} \ln(3)^2 + \frac{1}{2880} \ln(2) \ln(3), -\frac{1}{7257600} \ln(11)^2$$

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