

0	5	e	x	u	t	converge	$+$
1	6	π	x^2	u^2	t^2	diverge	$/$
2	7						
3	8						
4	9						

Question 1
Question 1 (suite)
Question 2
Question 3
Question 3 (suite)

De (4) on tire $\Phi'(t) - \Phi(t) = - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(-t x^2) dx$ 2.0

et en posant $u = \sqrt{t} x$ il vient : $\Phi'(t) - \Phi(t) = -I/\sqrt{t}$. (5) 2.0

Alors, $\left(\exp(-t) \Phi(t) \right)' = \exp(-t) (\Phi'(t) - \Phi(t)) = -I \exp(-t)/\sqrt{t}$, 2.0

soit $\int_0^t \left(\exp(-x) \Phi(x) \right)' dx = -I \int_0^t \exp(-x)/\sqrt{x} dx$, 2.0

soit encore $\exp(-t) \Phi(t) - \Phi(0) = -I \int_0^t \exp(-x)/\sqrt{x} dx$; 2.0

delete item
clear answer
add answer
del answer
up
down
student
note
author