

2.3.20

a) hypoth. $\left[\begin{array}{l} f \text{ paire} \\ f(-x) = f(x) \\ f+g \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} g \text{ impaire} \\ g(-x) = -g(x) \\ \text{paire? impaire? ni ni?} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{ED}(f) \text{ et } \text{ED}(g) \text{ sont sym.}$

$\text{ED}(f+g) = \text{ED}(f) \cap \text{ED}(g)$ est sym.

$$(f+g)(-x) = f(-x) + g(-x) = f(x) - g(x) \quad \begin{array}{l} ? \\ \times \end{array} \begin{array}{l} f(x) + g(x) = (f+g)(x) \\ -f(x) - g(x) = -(f+g)(x) \end{array}$$

\Rightarrow ni p. ni imp.

$$(f \cdot g)(-x) = f(-x) \cdot g(-x) = f(x) \cdot (-g(x)) = -f(x)g(x) = -(f \cdot g)(x)$$

\Rightarrow impaire

$$(f \circ g)(-x) = f(g(-x)) = f(-g(x)) = f(g(x)) = (f \circ g)(x) \Rightarrow \text{paire}$$

$$(g \circ f)(-x) = g(f(-x)) = g(f(x)) = (g \circ f)(x) \Rightarrow \text{paire}$$

En supposant que les ED sont symétriques.