$$\begin{array}{c|c}
e^{\rho} := \left\{ (2e_{N})_{N} \in \mathbb{R}^{N} \middle| \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{|\mathcal{Z}_{k}|}{> 0} \right\} \\
\rho \in \mathcal{E}_{1/2} + \infty \mathbb{E}
\end{array}$$

$$e^{\infty} = \left\{ (x_k)_k \in \mathbb{R}^N \mid \sup_{k} |x_k| < \infty \right\} \quad \text{cad} \quad (\exists M) > 0 \right) (\forall k \in \mathbb{N}) : x_k < M.$$

ex 1

P espace vectoriel comme sous espace vectoriel R des applications de N ds R.

$$\begin{pmatrix} cf (2k)_{k} = 2 & N \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ k \longmapsto 2k = 2k \end{pmatrix}$$

puisque

$$(2k)_k \in \ell^{\beta}$$
. $\sum_{k} |\lambda_{2k}|^{\beta} = |\lambda_{2k}|^{\beta} |\lambda_{2k}|^{\beta} \Rightarrow \lambda_{2k} (2k)_k \in \ell^{\beta}$.

.
$$(2\pi)_{N}$$
 et $(y_{N})_{y} \in \mathbb{P}^{P}$ $\frac{2\pi}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $(|2\pi|_{P}^{P} + |y_{N}|_{P}^{P})$
 $\Rightarrow |2\pi + y_{N}|_{Q}^{P} < 2^{P-1}(|2\pi|_{P}^{P} + |y_{N}|_{P}^{P})$
 $\Rightarrow |2\pi + y_{N}|_{Q}^{P} < 2^{P-1}(|2\pi|_{P}^{P} + |y_{N}|_{P}^{P})$
 $\Rightarrow |2\pi + y_{N}|_{Q}^{P} < 2^{P-1}(|2\pi|_{P}^{P} + |y_{N}|_{P}^{P})$

$$\|(\mathcal{X}_{k})_{k}\|_{p} = \left(\sum_{k} |\mathcal{X}_{k}|^{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

et
$$\sum_{k} |\mathscr{L}_{k}|^{p} = 0 \Rightarrow (\forall k \in \mathbb{N}) : |\mathscr{L}_{k}| = 0$$

 $\Rightarrow (\mathscr{L}_{k})_{k} = (0)_{k} = 0$.

ii) Lomogénéité positive:

$$|| \lambda(\mathcal{X}_{K})_{K}||_{P} = \left(\sum_{k} |\lambda \mathcal{X}_{k}|^{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = \left(|\lambda|^{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{k} |\mathcal{X}_{K}|^{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$f \in \mathcal{L}^{p} \Leftrightarrow \int_{N} |f(N)|^{p} d\mu_{d}(K) \langle M \rangle$$

$$f : N \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |f(x)|^{p}$$

. Soit $\mathcal{L}^f(X,B,\mu)$ avec B tribusur X. $\mu:B \to \mathbb{R}_+$ mesure sur B.

. Soient f Ag E Lt (X,B,M). mg Minkowski

$$\left(\int_{X} |f+g|^{p} d\mu\right)^{1/p} \left\langle \left(\int_{X} |f|^{p} d\mu\right)^{p} + \left(\int_{X} |g|^{p} d\mu\right)^{1/p} \right\rangle$$

or $\int_{X} |f+g|^p d\mu = \int_{X} |f+g||f+g||^{p-1} d\mu$

Rappel: inégalité de Hölden

$$\int_{X} |fg| d\mu \left\langle \left(\int_{X} |f|^{f} d\mu \right)^{1/p} \left(\int_{X} |g|^{p} d\mu \right)^{1/q} \right| = 1 \quad \text{so}$$

ici,
$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{p-1}{p} = 1$$
 so

$$\int_{X} |f+g|^{p} d\mu \leq (||f||_{p} + ||g||_{p}) + ||f+g||_{q=\frac{p}{p-1}}$$

$$||f+g||_{q}$$

$$(||f||_{p} + ||g||_{p}) + ||f+g||_{q=\frac{p}{p-1}}$$

. 2 : e.v. comme s.e.v. de R puisque

$$(20)_{k} \in \ell^{\infty}$$
, $\sup_{k} |\lambda 20| = |\lambda| \sup_{k} |20| = |\infty|$

Soit
$$k_0 \in \mathbb{N}$$
, $|\mathscr{Z}_{k_0} + \mathscr{Y}_{k_0}| \left\langle |\mathscr{Z}_{k_0}| + |\mathscr{Y}_{k_0}| \right\rangle \left\langle (iii) \right\rangle$

$$\Rightarrow (\varkappa_{k} + y_{k})_{k} \in \varrho^{\infty} \text{ et } ||(\varkappa_{k} + y_{k})_{k}||_{\infty} \leqslant ||(\varkappa_{k})_{k}||_{\infty} + ||(y_{k})_{k}||_{\infty}$$

i) def, positive sup
$$|x_k| > 0$$
 et sup $|x_k| = 0 \Rightarrow (\forall k \in \mathbb{N}) |x_k| = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (x_k)_k = (0)_k = 0$

Soit
$$(2k)_{k} \in \ell^{p} \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |2k|^{p} (\infty \Leftrightarrow (\sum_{k=0}^{K} |2k|^{p})_{k \in \mathbb{N}})$$
 CV ds R

$$1 > |\mathsf{NS}| : (\mathsf{N} < \mathsf{NY}) (\mathsf{NP} > \mathsf{NE}).$$

donc
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |2e_k|^q = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |2e_k|^q + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |2e_k|^q$$
 (0) so $(2e_k)_k \in 2^q$.

Rq l'inclusion est stricte (x)

$$q>p \Rightarrow \frac{q}{p}>1$$
 $\frac{\omega}{\kappa=0} \frac{1}{(\kappa+1)^{\alpha}} < \infty \quad \text{si } \alpha>1$

$$\frac{1}{P} > \frac{1}{N=0} (N+1)^{\infty}$$

$$\frac{1}{N=0} (N+1)^{\infty} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(N+1)^{1/P}} \right)^{k} / N \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac$$

Rq: l'inclusion est stricte $f: (2k)_k = (1)_k \in 2^{\infty}(!)$ $\oint 2^{p} (f \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |1|^{p} = \infty)$ Rq: 1 Sp (9 So prége dansique. (M2(N)=N!) $L^{p}(x, B, \mu) \supseteq L^{q}(x, B, \mu) \text{ si } \mu(x) \langle x \rangle$ $L^{4}(,) \supset L^{2}(,) \supset L^{\infty}(,)$. ex3 Mg (2, 11-11p) est un Banach, 1 (p (a. Soit $(X_n)_n \in (P^1)^{(N)}$ une suite de Cauchy de P^1 (démo pr p=1, same pr $p \gg 1$) $X_n = (\mathcal{Z}_n, K)_{KEN}, \sum_{K} |\mathcal{Z}_n, K| \langle \omega \rangle$ 3> 1 | pX-qX| : (N < p,qV) (M > NE) (0 < 3V) E | Sepik - Segik | SE. (1) 3) [1, p8 - 1, q8] : (M 3 N) (N < p, q >) (M > NE) (0 < 34) (E. (1) 3) (VKEIN) (VE) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (E) (O(34) (M) \$\\ \) cela veut dire (£h, k)ném est de Cauchy ds (R, 11.11) complet. elle CV. on note sa lim æk. 1) Construct du candidat à être limite : on pose X := (ZK) KEIN 2) Appartenance de X à 2º : $(4) \Rightarrow (\forall E > 0)(\exists N \in \mathbb{N})(\forall P \mid q > N)(\forall K \in \mathbb{N}) : \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |\mathscr{L}_{P,K} - (2q,k)| \leqslant E$) (YE>O) (∃NEM) (YP>N) (YKEM) = 2 | 2 PIK - 2 K | 3 K K $\Rightarrow (4E)0)(\exists NEIN)(\forall p>N)$ $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |x_{p_1k} - \overline{x}_k| \leq E$ (2) ED = (ANIEN): E | ZNIK- ZK | <1 < M. $\Rightarrow X_{N_1} - \overline{X} \in \ell^1$ $\Rightarrow \overline{X} = -(X_{N_1} - \overline{X}) + X_{N_1} \in \ell^1$

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3 cV de (&n)n vers X.
 Mq (ℓ°, 11.110) Barach, soit (Xn)n € (ℓ°) N de Cauchy, mq ça CV.
O construction limite.
3 > 011 pX-9X [ (M < p,9Y) (MIDNE) (0<3Y)
                                     sup /2p, k - 2g, k / (E.
3> (NE)0)(JNEN)(N, P, qV) (NEN): | 2p, n-2g, N | E
                                                                   (3)
3 (AKEN) (AE>O) (JNEN) (ADID ) (N = NG'K) (N 3 NA) +
                (2n, K)n est de Cauchy sur (R,1-1) complet, donc CV.
                 JXK to (Xn/K) ~ XK
  On pose \bar{X} := (\bar{x}_K)_K \in \mathbb{R}^N
2) Appartenance de X à 2°.
 (3) ) (YE) (JUEN) (YP) (NEM) : | 2P/K - ZK | < E.
                                          SUP | SEPIN - TEN | SE
(3NIEM) SUP | 2NIK - ZK | (1 (W
      \Rightarrow X_{N_1} - \overline{X} \in \ell^{\infty}
      \Rightarrow \overline{X} = -(\underline{X}\underline{N}_1 - \overline{X}) + \underline{X}\underline{N}_1 \quad \exists \in \underline{\mathbb{R}}^{\infty} (e.v)
3) CV de (Xn)_n vers X.
 3) wII X - 9XII: (N, < 9Y) (M3 NE) (0<3Y): (W)
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ie (Xp)p 11.110 X

Rg: la mm demo mg l'ensemble des applis bornées de E ds R muni de la nome liflim = SUP |f(x) | est un Banach (lié à la compléhele de C° (Bg (ho, n), Bg (Xo, E)) au 70 2) fin ex2 X < p < q < 00 Soir (&K) K E P (C 29). 11(2k) K 11p 61; => ElekIP (1 =) (YKEN) lekIP(1 > (YKEN) | 2K | 9 6 | 2K | P $\Rightarrow \sum_{k} |\mathcal{X}_{k}|^{q} \langle \sum_{k} |\mathcal{X}_{k}|^{p} \langle 1.$ Soit (æn) n E et (une suite quel conque) on a 1/ (æn) n 1/9 (1

(2K) x = (O) K (res évidursinon)

=) II (2k) Kllq

11 (Den) v 11p.