

• Supóngase $|x_j| > 0$. Luego:

$$\begin{aligned}\|x\|_p &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p \right)^{1/p} \cdot \frac{|x_j|}{|x_j|} \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \left| \frac{x_i}{x_j} \right|^p \right)^{1/p} |x_j|\end{aligned}$$

Sea $K = \{i : |x_i| < |x_j|\}$, Luego:

$$\|x\|_p = \left(\sum_{i \in K} \left| \frac{x_i}{x_j} \right|^p + |||K^c||| \right)^{1/p}$$

Con $|||\cdot|||$ siendo la cardinalidad del conjunto y $(\cdot)^c$ el complemento.

Como $|x_i| < |x_j| \rightarrow \left| \frac{x_i}{x_j} \right| < 1 \rightarrow \left| \frac{x_i}{x_j} \right|^p < 1$, luego:

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x_i}{x_j} \right|^p = 0 \rightarrow \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i \in K} \left| \frac{x_i}{x_j} \right|^p = 0, \text{ Así:}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \|x\|_p &= \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} |x_j| \left(\sum_{i \in K} \left| \frac{x_i}{x_j} \right|^p + (|K^c|) \right)^{1/p} \\ &= \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} |x_j| (|K^c|)^{1/p}\end{aligned}$$

$$= |x_j| \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} (|K^c|)^{1/p}$$

$$= |x_j| = \|x\|_\infty \quad (2)$$

Por (1) y (2) concluimos que $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \|x\|_p = \|x\|_\infty$ ✓