Ex3: 1) soit $e_n(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x^m)^{1+\frac{1}{m}}}, ace [0,1]$ ana f(x) 1 x e [0,1, [()) power nc=1, $\beta_{m}(1) = \frac{1}{(2)^{1+\frac{1}{2}m}} = \frac{4}{2} \neq 1$ 025x3=513 est nègligable 1, a moun de hébesgare doone f (x) crop 1 pp not belongthe to go sol l B_a) | ≤ 1 = integrable sur [0,1] et ana down d'après the CD 1 100 1 - 1x1 . $\lim_{n \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{1} \beta_{n}(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \lim_{n \to +\infty} \beta_{n}(x) dx = \mathbf{I}$ 4 x 6 R+ 18 17 K1 \$623 In est measurable purque elle set contino - था - ग ० म था convoid que A= USETTS = fm (x) = 1+x2 xolley coma ALLAI = 11 (USET) et tanto part. $|P_m(x)| \le \frac{1}{1+x^2}$, integrable sen $|R_4|$ = = = 4(x1) Z(KII-KII)=0 donc d'après th CD 16 64 A sol reglia 68 Min + a S Buridx = S lin + a Bardx Jan = (3) 9 4 (3)

 $\theta_{m}(x) = \frac{e^{-m}x}{\sqrt{n}}, \quad \infty \in J_{0,1} + \infty [, me]N^{*}$ cem in (m(x) = 0 est ana (6.) merble (comme & cl contine sort R.1) et de pleus | Ba(e) | \ e = = g(x) au v(+0), 21x)~ 1 2 integrable v(0)

au v(+0), x2ga1 -0 =0 g(x) = 0 (\frac{1}{22}) integrable auv(+0) Donc g'est integrable sur IR4 et ana d'après la CD -li + 20 5 to 6 (x) dx = 5 ti + 20 6 10 dx =0 f = (x) = 1 cos(x) 1 == x , re 184 (for) mesble (car contine) pour tout x & IR 1 5 1 + KIT, K & C. } cona lu +0 Bm(x) = e-x B=U SE+KIT ? est règligable par rapport à la mésure de le besque car M(A) = M (U 5 = + K F ?) = \(\frac{1}{2} + k\lambda \lambda \) = 0 $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho$ $\frac{\partial^2 \omega }{\partial x} : \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x} \rho$ = [-e-=] ==1

$$\begin{cases}
\delta_{m}(x) = \frac{1 + m \times 2}{(1 + x^{2})^{m}}, & \text{sec } [0, 1] \\
(1 + x^{2})^{2} = 1 + m \times^{2} + o(x^{2})
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
1 < 1 + m \times^{2} < (1 + x^{2})^{m} \\
\frac{1}{(1 + x^{2})^{m}} \leq \frac{1}{1 + m \times^{2}}
\end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta_{m}(x) = \frac{1 + m \times^{2}}{(1 + x^{2})^{m}} \leq \frac{1 + m \times^{2}}{1 + m \times^{2}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \delta_{m}(x) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{1 + m \times^{2}}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{1 + m \times^{2}}{1 + n \times^{2} + o(x^{2})} = 1$$

$$\cos(n) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{1 + m \times^{2}}{1 + n \times^{2} + o(x^{2})}$$

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$$\int_{0}^{1} f_{m}(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \lim_{m \to \infty} f_{m}(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} 1 dx = 1$$