EX1 6 close fine de fee

$$L(q) = P \left(\frac{1}{2}(x) + 4 \right) \qquad 866$$

$$(Xi,Yi) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{n} 1_{\{3(xi) + 4i\}}$$

$$Ln(q) := \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{n} 1_{\{3(xi) + 4i\}}$$

I) pour
$$g \in G$$
 on a $Ln(g) \in [0,1]$ donc inf $Ln(g)$ existences

Si
$$L(q) = 0$$
 is $P[q(x) + y] = 0$ solons

$$P[L_{n}(y)=0] = P\left[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}A(y_{i}(x_{i})+y_{i})\right] = 0$$

=
$$P\left[q(X_n) = Y_1, \dots, q(X_n) = Y_n\right]$$

comme
$$2966$$
 to $L(9)=0$ alow 2969 to $L_{N}(9)=0$ avec probat

L(gn) var al.

Comme
$$P[Ln(\hat{q}_n)=0]=1$$
, on a

donc
$$P[L(\widehat{p}) \times \widehat{S}] \in P[L(\widehat{p}) = 0]$$
 $\leq \sum_{S \in S^{nd}} P[L(\widehat{p}) = 0]$
 $P(\widehat{p}(S) + 1)^n \quad (4.4)$
 $= (4 - L(\widehat{p}))^n$

et $|S_{part}| \leq |S_p|$
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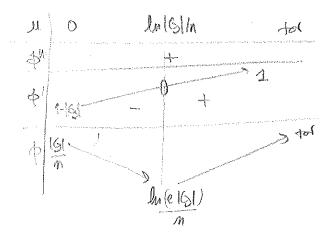
et $|S_p| = |$

done on pout nême écrine $P\left(\mathcal{L}(g_n) > g \right) \leq |g| e^{ng}$ $V \geq 0$.

Vu>0 on a
$$E[L(8n)] \leq u + \int_{u}^{t} P[L(9n)] \times E dx$$

 $\leq u + \int_{u}^{tot} |g| e^{u} dx = u + |g| [-1 e^{u}]_{u}^{tot}$
 $= u + |g| + e^{u} = : \phi(u)$

$$\phi'(u) = 1 + \frac{|G|}{N} (-N)e^{-Nu} = 1 - |G|e^{-Nu}$$
 $\phi'(u) = \frac{1}{N} |G| = \frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} |G| = \frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} |G| = \frac{1$



donc la peux petite boins qu'en puisse trouver est boins lu (e/G1).

4)
$$L(\gamma_n) - L^* = P\left[2 \cdot 1_{\{\gamma_n(x) \ge 1/2\}} - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1_{\{\gamma_n(x) \ge 1/2\}} - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1_{\{\gamma_n(x) \ge 1/2\}} \right]$$

$$= E\left[1_{\{y=1\}} \cdot 1_{\{\gamma_n(x) \le 1/2\}} + 1_{\{y=-1\}} \cdot 1_{\{\gamma_n(x) \ge 1/2\}} \right]$$

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$$= E\left[1_{\{y=1\}} \cdot 1_{\{\gamma_n(x) \le 1/2\}} - 1_{\{\gamma_n(x) \ge 1/2\}} \cdot 1_{\{\gamma_n(x) \ge 1/2\}} \right]$$

$$= E\left[1_{\{y=1\}} \cdot 1_{\{\gamma_n(x) \ge 1/2\}} - 1_{\{\gamma_n(x) \ge 1/2\}} \cdot 1_{\{\gamma_n(x) \ge 1/2\}} \right]$$

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$$= E\left[1_{\{\gamma_n(x) \ge 1/2} \cdot 1_{\{\gamma_n(x) \ge 1/2\}} \cdot 1_{\{\gamma_n(x) \ge$$

-
$$\forall n \in \mathcal{X}$$
 on a $\left(\sqrt{(n) - \frac{1}{2}} \right) h(n) = \left| \sqrt{(n) - \frac{1}{2}} \right| |\mathcal{R}(n)|$ (*)

En effet:

► Si
$$\eta_n(x) < \frac{1}{2}$$
 et $\eta(x) > \frac{1}{2}$ (i.e. $\eta_n(x) < \frac{\eta^*(x)}{2}$) alone $\eta(x) - \frac{1}{2} = |\eta(x) - \frac{1}{2}|$
et $\eta(x) - \frac{1}{2} > 0$ done $\eta(x) - \frac{1}{2} = |\eta(x) - \frac{1}{2}|$

En outre,
$$\forall x \in \mathcal{R}$$
 on a $\left| \frac{1}{1} \left| \frac{1}{1} \left|$

$$|\eta(a) - \eta_n(a)| \le |\gamma(a)| \ge |\gamma(a)| \ge |\gamma(a)| = 1 \text{ et}$$

$$|\eta(a) - \eta_n(a)| = |\gamma(a) - \eta_n(a)| \ge |\gamma(a)| - \frac{1}{2}| = |\gamma(a)| - \frac{1}{2}|.$$

$$| \gamma(x) - \gamma_n(x) | \ge 1/2 \text{ et } \gamma(x) < 1/2 \text{ above } | \lambda(x) | = 1 \text{ et}$$

$$| \gamma(x) - \gamma_n(x) | = | \gamma_n(x) - \gamma(x) | \ge \frac{1}{2} - \gamma(x) = | \gamma(x) - \frac{1}{2} |.$$

On obtient donc :

et par Cauchy-Schwarfz:
$$L(m)-L^* \leq 2 \sqrt{E[\eta(x)-\eta_m(x)]^2} \sqrt{E[\lambda(x)^2]}$$

Or d'après (x) et l'hyp que Yxex /7(x)-½/38 on a aussi

$$\geq$$
 28 $\mathbb{E}\left[|h(x)|\right] \geq$ 28 $\mathbb{E}\left[|h(x)|^2\right]$ cos $|h(x)| \in \{0,1\}$.

done [E[IA(X)]] < [L(m)-L*

d'où
$$\lfloor (qn) - L^{\times} \leq 2 \left[E \left[\left(\eta(x) - \eta_m(x) \right)^2 \right] / \lfloor (qn) - L^{\times} \right]$$

(a)
$$\sqrt{L(m)-L^*} \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{E[(\eta(x)-\eta_n(x))^2]}$$

$$\Rightarrow L(\eta_n)-L^* \leqslant \frac{4}{28} E\left[\left(\eta(x)-\eta_n(x)\right)^2\right] = \frac{2}{8} E\left[\left(\eta_n(x)-\eta(x)\right)^2\right]$$

2) On suppose L* = 0.

Si en reprend le colcul précédent au point (**) on détient:

$$L(\gamma n) \in \mathcal{Z} = \left[\left| \gamma(x) - \gamma_n(x) \right| \left| \beta(x) \right| \right]$$
 et d'après

l'inégolité de Hölder ∀9≥1

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left|\eta(x)-\eta_m(x)\right|\right]\mathbb{R}(x)\right] \leqslant \mathbb{E}\left[\left|\eta(x)-\eta_m\right|^q\right]^{1/q} \mathbb{E}\left[\left|h(x)\right|^{9q-1}\right]^{q-1/q}$$

or
$$|g(x)| \in \{0,1\} \text{ donc } |g(x)|^{9/4-1} = |f_h(x)|$$

et en nomarque que $|f_h(x)| = 1\{g_h(x) + g^h(x)\}$

es $[g(x)] = [g_h(x)] = [g(x)] + [g(x)] = [g(x$

donc
$$E[lR(x)] = L(m)$$
.

$$\frac{L(m)}{(L(m))^{\frac{n}{2}}} \leq 2 \quad E\left[\left| \gamma(x) - \gamma_m(x) \right|^{\frac{n}{2}}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

(=)
$$(L(q_n))^{1-\frac{q-1}{q}} = (L(q_n))^{1/q} \leq 2 E \left[[\gamma(x) - \gamma_n(x)]^{q} \right]^{1/q}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad L(2m) \leq 2^{9} E \left[|\gamma(x) - \gamma_{m}(x)|^{9} \right] -$$

3)
$$|L(q_n) - L(q_n)| = |2E[(\eta(x) - 1/2)(1(\eta_n(x) \in 1/2) - 1(\eta'(x) \in 1/2))]$$

Jewin

 $\leq 2E[|\gamma(x) - 1/2||1(\eta_n(x) \in 1/2) - 1(\eta'(x) \in 1/2)]]$
 $\leq E[|1(\eta_n(x) \in 1/2)| - 1(\eta'(x) \in 1/2)]]$

con par day $|\eta(x) - 1/2| \leq \gamma_2$

TEZ.4

or
$$\forall x \mid \frac{1}{1}(\eta_{n}(x) < 1/2) - \frac{1}{1}(\eta_{n}(x) < 1/2) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \eta_{n}(x) < 1/2 & \text{ot } \eta_{n}(x) < 1/2 \\ & \text{out } \eta_{n}(x) < 1/2 & \text{ot } \eta_{n}(x) > 1/2 \end{cases}$$

where $E = \{ \eta_{n}(x) < 1/2 \} - \{ \eta_{n}(x) < 1/2 \} \} = \{ \eta_{n}(x) > 1/2 \} + \{ \eta_{n}(x) > 1/2 \} \} = \{ \eta_{n}(x) < 1/2 \} + \{ \eta_{n}(x) > 1/2 \} \} = \{ \eta_{n}(x) < 1/2 \} + \{ \eta_{n}(x) > 1/2 \} \} = \{ \eta_{n}(x) < 1/2 \} + \{ \eta_{n}(x) > 1/2 \} \} = \{ \eta_{n}(x) < 1/2 \} + \{ \eta_{n}(x) > 1/2 \} \} = \{ \eta_{n}(x) < 1/2 \} + \{ \eta_{n}(x) < 1/2 \} \} = \{ \eta_{n}(x) < 1/2 \} + \{ \eta_{n}(x) < 1/2 \} + \{ \eta_{n}(x) < 1/2 \} \} = \{ \eta_{n}(x) < 1/2 \} + \{ \eta_{n}(x) < 1/2 \} + \{ \eta_{n}(x) < 1/2 \} + \{ \eta_{n}(x) < 1/2 \} \} = \{ \eta_{n}(x) < 1/2 \} + \{ \eta_{n}(x) > 1/2 \} +$

 $\frac{d'où}{d'} \left| L(q_n) - L(q) \right| \leq 2 P[|\eta'(x) - 1/2| < \epsilon 1] + 2 P[|\eta'(x) - \eta_n(x)| > \epsilon 1]$

Soit E>O, on veut liouver N>O Iq n>N => |L(gn)-L(g)|< E

Par hyp $P[\eta'(x) = 1/2] = P[|\eta'(x) - 1/2| = 0] = 0$

donc on peut choisir 8'=8' tel que $P\left[|\eta'(x)-1/2|<8'\right] \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2}$.

(in on avoit one mobre M>0 enO, on await to $P[N(K)-V_2] \leq E^{-1} \geq M$ of on a parameter par descende on descende

Par l'inégalité de Markou, $P\left[|\eta'(x) - \eta_n(x)| \ge 8'\right] \le E\left[|\eta'(x) - \eta_n(x)|\right]$

et par hyp IN=N(E,S!)>O In VN=N on a

 $\mathbb{E}\left[\left|\eta'(x)-\eta_m(x)\right|\right] \leq \frac{\delta_0' \varepsilon}{3r}.$

On a donc bien obtenu ce qu'on voulait.

4) Par hyp P[Z=1/Y=-1,X] = P[Z=1/Y=-1] = a 41/2

donc P.[Z=-1|Y=-1,X] = 1-P[Z=-1|Y=-1] = P[Z=-1|Y=-1]=1-a>1/2

de nême P [2=-114=1,x] = P[2=-114=] = b <1/2

donc P[2=1] Y=1, X] = P[2=1| Y=1] = 1-6>1/2

Done $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{X}$ $\eta'(\alpha) = (1-b) \eta(\alpha) + \alpha (1-\eta(\alpha)) = \eta(n) (1-b-a) + \alpha$

et $1-\eta'(x) = (1-a)(1-\eta(x)) + b\eta(x) = (1-\eta(x))(1-a-b) + b$

$$L(g)-L^{*} \leq 2 E \left[|\gamma(x)-\gamma'(x)| 1 \left\{ g(x) + g^{*}(x) \right\} \right].$$

$$\eta(a) \ge \frac{1}{2}$$
 \\ \frac{1-2a}{1-b-a}\\

> si
$$\eta(n) < 1/2$$
 et $\eta'(n) \ge 1/2$ re

$$\eta(a) < 1/2$$
 et $\eta(a) \ge \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1-2a}{1-b^2a}$

possible que si
$$\frac{1-2a}{1-b-a} < 1 \Leftrightarrow (a>b)$$

On en déduit que
$$L' = E \left[\eta(x) \wedge (1 - \eta(x)) \right]$$
.

$$\geq E\left[\eta(x) \wedge (1-\eta(x))\right] \left[2(x) \neq 2^*(x)\right]$$

$$= \mathcal{E}\left[\eta(x) \wedge (1-\eta(x)) \mid \mathfrak{g}(x) \neq \mathfrak{g}^{*}(x)\right] P\left[\mathfrak{g}(x) \neq \mathfrak{g}^{*}(x)\right]$$

$$\geqslant \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1-2b}{1-b-a} P\left(g(x) \neq g^*(x)\right) \right\}$$
 so $a \ge b$
$$\left[\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1-2a}{1-b-a} P\left[g(x) \neq g^*(x)\right] \right]$$
 so $a \ge b$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1-2a}{1-b-a} P[g(x) + g^*(x)] \quad \text{so } \quad a > 1$$

Te
$$L' \ge \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1 - 2(a \vee b)}{1 - b - a} P[s(x) \ne s^*(x)]$$

Par aillours

> 81 acb ex
$$g(x) \neq g(x)$$

alors
$$|\eta(\alpha) - \eta'(\alpha)| = \eta(\alpha) - \eta'(\alpha) = \eta(\alpha) - (1-b-a)\eta(\alpha) - \alpha$$

$$= \eta(\alpha)(b+a) - \alpha$$

$$< \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{(b+a)(1-2a)}{a} - \alpha$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{b - 2ab + a - 2ab^2 - 2a + 12b + 16a^2}{1 - b - a}$$

alow
$$|\eta(a) - \eta'(a)| = |\eta'(a) - \eta(a)| = -(b+a)\eta(a) + a$$

$$\leq -\frac{b+a}{1-b-a} \times \frac{1-2a}{2} + a$$

$$= \frac{2a - 2ab - 2a^2 - b + 2a^2 - a + 2a^2}{2(1-b-a)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{a-b}{1-a-b}$$

donc lougue
$$g(x) \neq g'(x)$$
 on a $|\gamma(x) - \gamma'(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \frac{|\alpha - b|}{|\alpha - a|}$

On déduit de sont ga que:

$$L(0)-L^* \leq 2 \, E[|\gamma(x)-\gamma(x)| \, 1|_{S(X)} + S^*(x)] = 2 \, E[|\gamma(x)-\gamma'(x)| \, |_{J(X)} + S^*(x)]$$

$$\times P[3(x)+S^*(x)]$$

(E2.8

$$\leq \frac{|a-b|}{1-a-b} \times 2L^* \frac{1-ba}{1-2(avb)} = 2L^* \frac{|a-b|}{1-2(avb)}$$

$$\eta'(a) = (1-2a)\eta(a) + a$$

$$\eta'(x) \ge \frac{1}{2}$$
 \iff $\eta(x) \ge \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1-2a}{1-2a} = \frac{1}{2}$

on retombe donc sur le classifieur de Bays!

EX3 coloul des vc dins des classes et survants

a)
$$A = \{1 - \omega, M\} \times - \times 3 - \omega, Ad\} : (n_1 - 2d) \in Ad\}$$
On we may $V_A = d$.

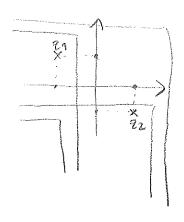
$$d.snc$$
 $r_0(4,1) = 2 = 2^4$

Par contre, YZKZZER

mais on re pout pas obsteries juste 1225

Conduction: Va = 1.

of
$$d=2$$
 : on part trouver $2_{1}=(2n,2n2)$ et $2_{2}=(2n,2n2)$ T_{0}
 $N_{d}(2n21)=4$. En effet, in $2n < 2n$ et $2n > 2n2$ alons



$$\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \\
\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{2}, \frac$$

dove s(4,2) = 4 = 22 =

Pou contre, vi en prend 8 polities en n'arrive pas à $2^3 = 8$.

* Si d quelconque

on peut bédoux les points de la sase cononique de \mathbb{R}^d ie $e_1, -, e_d$ di $\forall \delta e_j = (0-0, 1, 0-0)$:

$$\begin{cases} e_{i,j-1}e_{d,j} = \begin{cases} \phi & b_{i,j} & m_{i,j-1}, m_{i,d} < 0 \end{cases} \\ fe_{i,j} & b_{i,j} & m_{i,j} < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} e_{i,j}e_{d,j} & b_{i,j} & m_{i,j} < 1 \end{cases}$$

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Por condite on re post por reporter del pointo: (21 - 8dm) sur os del pointo, on trouve de coord mor 1

NELIMBI $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{20}{6}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ \frac

Done is on prend un re(m, - 2cd) end by to my 2 29/ ...

le pouré J-01,21] v - x J-01,20] contient tous les [21, 720] et en ne pout pas container juste \2(1), - 2(0)).

b) $A = \left\{ [n_1, n_1]_v - \times [n_d, q_d] : (n_1, \dots, n_d), (q_1, \dots, q_d) \in \mathbb{R}^d \right\}$ On a mq. VQ = 2d.

si en pund les vect de la base con de and et leurs opposés:

 $\begin{cases} e_{1}, -, e_{d}, -e_{1}, -, -e_{d} \end{cases} \cap \begin{bmatrix} a_{1}, y_{1} \\ x_{1}, -, x_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1}, -, x_{2} \\ x_{1} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ x_{1} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{1} \\ y_{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \phi & \text{poin } x_{1}$

on trouve from 2 sours - ens-

Suff Pan contre, of on prend 2d+1 points 21,-1 22d+1 on pose $\forall j \in \{1,-1,d\}$ $\exists \overline{2}^{(j)} \in \{21,-1,22d+1\}$: $\overline{2}^{(j)}_{j} = \max\{2n_{j}\}$

3 20 0 - 3: 30 = min (20) - 2000, 15

 $\bar{\chi}^{(1)}$, $\bar{\chi}^{(d)}$, $\bar{\chi}^{(0)}$, $\bar{\chi}^{(d)}$ sont au + 2d points obstructs. Pour tous les contenir, il faut pol \bar{G}_{1170} $\bar{\chi}$ $\bar{\chi}$ $\bar{\chi}$ $\bar{\chi}$ $\bar{\chi}$

ou $\eta'=20$) et $\eta_1=20$) t'_1 mais contient alors to les autres plus de $(2n_1 n_1 + 2n_2 n_3)$ donc en ne pout pous contenis jude $(2^{(1)}, -, 2^{(d)}, 2^{(n)}, -, 2^{(d)})$ t'_1

EX4 18m 13.0 [DGC 36] p.821 Sequent de por Rd - Rd - R de din à fine man (d = { 1 = 300 = 0 } . 80 5 3 * explico vintuitives Ring: sa fonctionne auxin avec y(2) 60: du Ihm? d', { (n) g(n) 60) ; 505} = { \q: -g(x) > 0} : 965} · [[n: -g(x) 20]: -gES] $= \left\{ h_n: h(x) > 0 \right\} : ho G = d$ $\overline{\underline{La}}: \quad A = \left\{ \left\{ \chi = \left(a_{1}, -\alpha d \right) : \sum_{i=1}^{d} \left(\pi_{i} - \alpha_{i} \right)^{2} \leq b \right\} : a_{1}, -\alpha d \in \mathbb{R}, b \in \mathbb{R} d \right\}$ Commo on a \$\frac{1}{2}|on-ai|^2 - b = \frac{1}{2}|on|^2 - 2\frac{1}{2}ain + \frac{1}{2}ai^2 - b\) on peut prendre & l'esp. vez. engendié par $\phi_1(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |a_{ii}|^2$, $\phi_2(x) = 91$, $\phi_{d_{11}}(x) = 2d$, $\phi_{d_{12}}(x) = 1$ d A C { 4x: g(x) < 0}: 9 ∈ G } =: 73

donc par défo de la on a la é 1/3 = d+2.

1)
$$n \ge 1$$
: $(m+1)^{V} = \sum_{k=0}^{V} {\binom{V}{k}} m^{k} = \sum_{k=0}^{V} \frac{v!}{k!(V-k)!} m^{k} \ge \sum_{k=0}^{V} \frac{m^{k}}{k!}$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{V} {m \choose k} \times \frac{m^k \times (M-k)!}{m!} \geq \sum_{k=0}^{V} {m \choose k} \geq \lambda(\lambda, m)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{W} {m \choose k} \times \frac{m^k \times (M-k)!}{m!} \geq \sum_{k=0}^{W} {m \choose k} \geq \lambda(\lambda, m)$$

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$$= \sum_{k=0}^{W} {m \choose k} \times \frac{m^k \times (M-k)!}{m!} \geq \sum_{k=0}^{W} {m \choose k} \geq \lambda(\lambda, m)$$

On chenche à montrer que
$$\sum_{k=0}^{V} {m \choose k} \leq {m \choose V}^{V} = {m \choose V}^{V} e^{V}$$

ie
$$\left(\frac{V}{n}\right)^{V} \sum_{k=0}^{V} {m \choose k} \leq e^{V}$$
.

On
$$\alpha$$
 $\left(\frac{V}{M}\right)^{V} \stackrel{V}{\underset{k=0}{\sum}} {\binom{M}{k}} \leqslant \frac{\sum\limits_{k=0}^{V} {\binom{M}{k}} {\binom{V}{M}}^{k}}{k}$ car $\frac{V}{M} \leqslant 1$

$$\leq \sum_{k=0}^{m} {\binom{m}{k}} {\binom{N}{m}}^{k} \quad \text{con } m \geq V.$$

$$= \left(\frac{\vee}{m} + 1\right)^{m} \leq \left(e^{\nu/n}\right)^{m} = e^{\nu} -$$