

Ex. 11: si $f \in \mathcal{C}([a, b], \mathbb{R}_+)$, alors $\left(\int_a^b f^n \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{[a, b]} f$

f est continue sur un segment,

$$\sup_{[a, b]} f = \max_{[a, b]} f = f(m), \quad m \in [a, b]$$

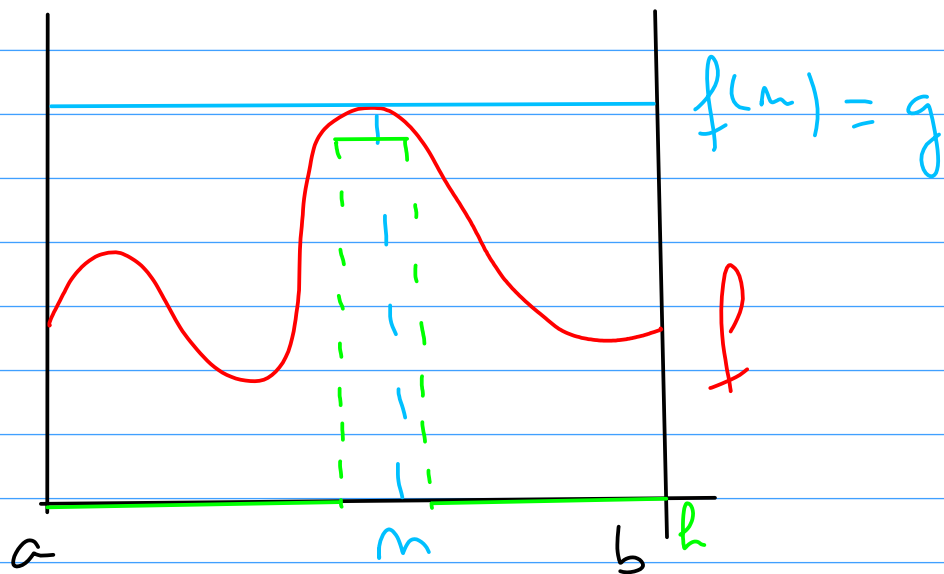
• si f est constante égale à $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+$:

$$\int_a^b f^n = (b-a) \lambda^n, \quad \text{donc} \quad \left(\int_a^b f^n \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = (b-a)^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \lambda$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln(b-a)} \cdot \lambda$$

$$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \lambda = \max f$$

cas général:



Soit $\varepsilon > 0$. Par continuité de f , il existe $\alpha > 0$ tq:

$$f(n) \geq f|_{[n-\alpha, n+\alpha]} \geq f(n) - \varepsilon.$$

On pose: $g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$; $h: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $x \mapsto f(x)$; $x \mapsto \begin{cases} f(x) - \varepsilon & \text{si } x \in [n-\alpha, n+\alpha] \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$

$$dc: \quad 0 \leq h \leq f \leq g \quad dc: \quad 0 \leq h^n \leq f^n \leq g^n$$

$$dc: \quad \int_a^b h^n \leq \int_a^b f^n \leq \int_a^b g^n \quad \text{et} \quad \left(\int_a^b h^n \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \left(\int_a^b f^n \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \left(\int_a^b g^n \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$or: \quad \left(\int_a^b g^n \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = (b-a)^{\frac{1}{n}} f(m) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(m)$$

$$dc: \quad \int_a^b h^n = \int_{n-\alpha}^{n+\alpha} h^n = 2\alpha (f(m) - \varepsilon)^n$$

$$dc: \quad \left(\int_a^b h^n \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = (2\alpha)^{\frac{1}{n}} (f(m) - \varepsilon) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(m) - \varepsilon.$$

En particulier, il existe $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ tq. $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, si $n \geq n_0$:

$$f(m) - \varepsilon \leq \left[\left(\int_a^b g^n \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \right] \leq f(m) + \varepsilon \quad \text{et} \quad \left[f(m) - 2\varepsilon \leq \left(\int_a^b f^n \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq f(m) \right]$$

dc, s: $n \geq n_0$:
$$f(m) - 2\varepsilon \leq \left(\int_a^b f^n \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq f(m) + \varepsilon$$

On conclut: $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq n_0 \Rightarrow$

$$\left| \left(\int_a^b f^n \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - f(m) \right| \leq 2\varepsilon$$

dc:
$$\left(\int_a^b f^n \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(m) = \max_{[a,b]} f$$

$$= \sup_{[a,b]} f$$