Cat-Hubini

Exo 1. Soient a, le $\in \mathbb{R}$, a < le, et soit $f \in L^2([a,b]^2)$.

1.1. Mg les deux intégrales à-lessous sont lier définies et égales: $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\gamma} f(x,y) \, dy \right) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left(\int_{\gamma}^{\beta} f(x,y) \, dx \right) dy =: I.$ (amec (x,4) ∈ [a,4)²)

12. On suppose que f(y,x)=f(a,y), $(a,y)\in(\epsilon,\ell)^2$ Mg $\overline{I} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Gamma_{0}, \Gamma_{0}} f(x, y) dx dy$ $Con a \int_{\Gamma_{0}, \Gamma_{0}} f dx dy = \int_{\overline{I}} f dx dy + \int_{\overline{I}} f dx dy$ $\overline{Cu} = \int_{\Gamma_{0}, \Gamma_{0}} f(x, y) \in \Gamma_{0}, \Gamma_{0} = \Gamma_{0}$ $Con = \int_{\Gamma_{0}, \Gamma_{0}} f dx dy + \int_{\overline{I}} f dx dy + \int_{\overline{I}} f dx dy$ $\overline{Cu} = \int_{\Gamma_{0}, \Gamma_{0}} f(x, y) \in \Gamma_{0}, \Gamma_{0} = \Gamma_{0}$ Considérons le changement de variables $\varphi: T \to T$ $(w_1 z_1) \mapsto (z_1 w_1)^T$

(71,5)=(3,4)モデ $\int_{T} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{T} f(\varphi(w,y)) | u \varphi(w,y) |$ f(x,y) = f(x,z) = (z,w) = [z] = [x(w,z)] f(x,y) = [y(w,z) = [z] = [x(w,z)]oner $\lambda(n^2) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{9n}{9\delta} & \frac{93}{9\delta} \end{bmatrix}(n^2)$ $= \frac{1}{2}$ = [o 1] => lut (v; 3) =- 1

Eno3 Pit f: 12->12 dénivable t9 Det existent et sont continues. 3.1. Soient a \le ls, c \le l quatre réels, calculer Rappel: fdérivable =) 3 ft et of jet dérivable par rapport x y

(so derive partielle est
$$\frac{3}{n_0}(\frac{3f}{3n}) = \frac{3^2f}{3y3n}$$
)

It $\frac{3f}{3y}$ derive be par napport $\frac{3}{n_0}$ and $\frac{3f}{3y3n}$

$$\int_{c} \left(\int_{a}^{b} \frac{3^2f}{3x^3}(x,y)dx\right)dy = \int_{c}^{d} \left[\frac{3f}{3y}(x,y)\right]\frac{dy}{dy}$$

$$= \int_{c}^{d} \left[\frac{3f}{3y}(x,y) - \frac{3f}{3y}(x,y)\right]dy$$

$$= \left[f(b,y)\right]_{y=c}^{y=d} - \left[f(a,y)\right]_{y=c}^{y=d} = \frac{f(b,d)-f(b,c)-f(a,d)+f(a,c)}{n_0}$$

De même $\int_{\kappa}^{b} \left(\int_{c}^{d} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y \partial x} dy \right) dx = f(b,d) - f(b,c) - f(a,d) + f(a,c)$. $\int \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x,y) dx dy \leq \max \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right) \cdot (\mathcal{L}_{-\alpha})(\mathcal{L}_{-\alpha})$ $= \frac{3x3y}{3x3y} \in \Gamma((a,b) \times (c,d)) \text{ at que}$

Larry x (city) graph = \(\left(\frac{2x5\pi}{2x4} \, \pi \) \, \day = \(\left(\frac{2x5\pi}{2x4} \, \pi \) \, \day = \(\frac{2x5\pi}{2x4} \, \pi \) = St d Diff do) dre définie De même avec 32 f. résolument supposée continue. 3.2. En déduire que on applique Fubrie à cette partie $\int_{a}^{c} \left(\int_{a}^{a} \frac{\partial x \partial \lambda}{\partial x^{2}} \frac{\partial \lambda \partial x}{\partial x^{2}} \right) dx = 0$

Cost clain puisque $=\int_{r}^{r}\left(\int_{r}^{r}\frac{\partial x_{2}}{\partial x_{1}}dx\right)dx = \int_{r}^{r}\left(\int_{r}^{r}\frac{\partial x_{2}}{\partial x_{1}}dx\right)dy$ Supposons, pan l'abrunde, qu'il existe $(x_1y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ tq $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x_1y_1) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x_1y_1)$, par ex avec $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x_1y_1) - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x_1y_1) > 0$ (idem sico...)

Pan continuité, 7a, l, c, d = 1R tq, $(\omega, z) \in ((1)) \times (c(1)) \Rightarrow (\frac{\omega x \omega}{\omega^2} - \frac{\omega x \omega}{\omega^2}) (\omega, z) > 0$ $=) \int \frac{(a')^{2} \times (c'a)}{(\frac{2a^{2}}{2a^{2}} - \frac{a^{2}}{2a^{2}})} dud\lambda > 0$ Rg: The de Schwarz : f deux fis dérivable = les dérivées partilles existent et les dérivées partielles croisées sont égalls.

E202 calcular $\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{dx \, dy}{(1+x)(1+x^2y)} \, dx \, dx \, dx \, dx$ [R = (1+x)(1+x^2y)

20 = 2 | l'intégrale est bien difinie

et "Fuhini >0" (Tonelle) s'applique : ? $= \int \frac{dx}{(1+y)(1+x^2y)} = \int \left(\int \frac{dx}{(1+y)(1+x^2y)} \right) dy = \int \left(\int \frac{dy}{(1+y)(1+x^2y)} \right) dx$

Galulons
$$\int_{R_{+}}^{1} \frac{1}{1+y} \left(\int_{R_{+}}^{1} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}y} \right) dy$$
On a
$$\int_{R_{+}}^{2} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}y} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{1+z^{2}} = \frac{1}{1y} \left[\operatorname{antom}[x] \right]_{0}^{+\infty}$$

$$\int_{R_{+}}^{2} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}y} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{1+z^{2}} = \frac{1}{1y} \left[\int_{R_{+}}^{\infty} \frac{dy}{1+y} \left(-\infty, \int_{R_{+}}^{\infty} \operatorname{Antom}[x] \right) \right]_{0}^{+\infty}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \operatorname{on sot namen } x \operatorname{calulen} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{1+y} \left(-\infty, \int_{R_{+}}^{\infty} \operatorname{Antom}[x] \right)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \operatorname{on sot namen } x \operatorname{calulen} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{1+y} \left(-\infty, \int_{R_{+}}^{\infty} \operatorname{Antom}[x] \right)$$

$$=\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{2x \, du}{y(1+u^{2})} = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi, \, d\ln 2x \, valenn$$

$$u = \sqrt{3} \in \mathbb{R}_{+}$$

$$du = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{3}} \cdot dy \qquad \int_{\mathbb{R}_{+}^{2}} \frac{dx \, dy}{(1+y)(1+x^{2}y)} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2u} \cdot dy \qquad \int_{\mathbb{R}_{+}^{2}} \frac{dx \, dy}{(1+y)(1+x^{2}y)} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dy}{(1+y)(1+x^{2}y)} \right) dx \quad \text{once poly simples } p_{1} \propto \in \mathbb{R}_{+}^{2} \left(f_{1} \text{ pole single many } \right)$$

A x fixe
$$\neq 1$$
, il existe (DES = Décomposition en Eléments
Simple) A ex B to

$$\frac{1}{(1+\gamma_2)(1+x^2\gamma)} = \frac{\lambda}{1+\gamma} + \frac{B}{1+x^2\gamma} = \frac{A+Ax^2\gamma_1+B+B\gamma_2}{(1+\gamma_2)(1+x^2\gamma_3)}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dy}{(1+y)(1+x^{2}y)} = \frac{1}{1-x^{2}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dy}{1+y} - \frac{x^{2}}{1-x^{2}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dy}{1+x^{2}y} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-x^{2}} \ln(1+c) - \frac{x^{2}}{1-x^{2}} \times \frac{1}{x^{2}} \ln(1+x^{2}c)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-x^{2}} \ln(\frac{1+c}{1+x^{2}c}) \longrightarrow \frac{1}{1-x^{2}} \ln(\frac{1}{x^{2}})$$

$$= \frac{\ln z}{x^{2}-1} dx = \frac{11^{2}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-x^{2}} \ln(\frac{1+c}{1+x^{2}c}) \longrightarrow \frac{1}{1-x^{2}} \ln(\frac{1}{x^{2}})$$

$$= \frac{2 \ln x}{x^{2}-1}$$

Exo4 Sit $f_n:(X, x, \mu) \longrightarrow (IP, R_{\overline{R}})$ définissant une suite d'applications mesurebles tq $\frac{2}{x}$ $\int_{x} 14n dy dx$ Ma $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \int_{X} f_{n} d\mu = \int_{X} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} f_{n} d\mu$

(+) 3(XW = 35 +y 2x!((R/Bm/ML)) $\mathbb{R} = \left(\int_{-m_1 m} \int_{-m_1 m} dx \right).$ ii) (m, P(in), md=cand): W- M {w}

En particulier: i) p.p. x \in X, \(\int \) | \(\p \) (ie intigratible p.p. x: =) $p \mid x \in X$, la série de terme $\int_{\mathbb{N}} |f_n(x)| d\mu_{\mathfrak{A}}(n) < \infty$)
général $f_n(x)$ est absolument CV, done CV dans (IR, 1.1) complet (f. Hiz): Flim & fn(x) (f. 1.2) is) f (x,m) H) fn(x) \in L^1(X \times IN), donc fubilis'applique (it)

$$\int_{X \times 1N} f_{m}(x) d\mu_{n}(x) \otimes d\mu_{n}(x) \left[\frac{5(2)}{10} = \frac{\pi}{10} \frac{\pi}{10} \right] = \frac{\pi}{10} \frac{\pi}{10} = \frac{\pi}{10} = \frac{\pi}{10} \frac{\pi}{10} = \frac{\pi}{10}$$

On a $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{|-1|^{m+1}-x^2x}{2x} dx$ $= \frac{1}{m^{2}} = \frac{1}{m^{2}} = \frac{1}{6} < \infty$ $\int_{N-1}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{(-1)^{n+1}} \int_{0}^{-n^{2}x} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+1} e^{-m^{2}x} dx$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+1} \times \frac{1}{x^{2}} + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2m^{2})^{2}} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2m^{2})^{2}} = \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{24} = \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{24} = \frac{1$$

