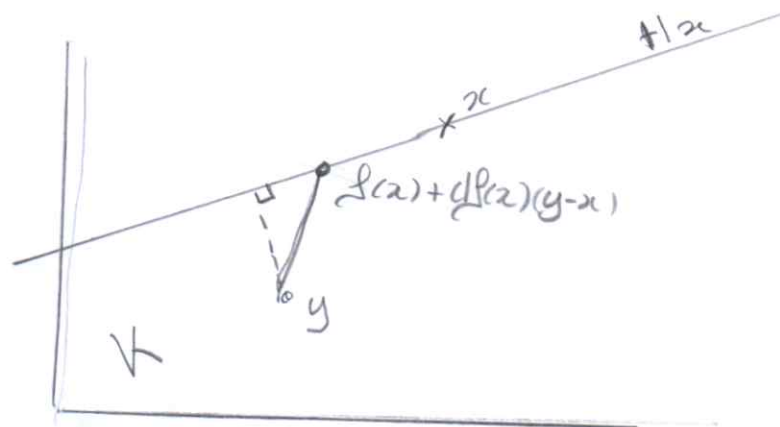


14 Théorème de Sard

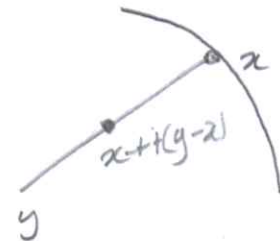
a) c'est l'uniforme continuité de df continue sur le compact K .

b) soit $y \in K$

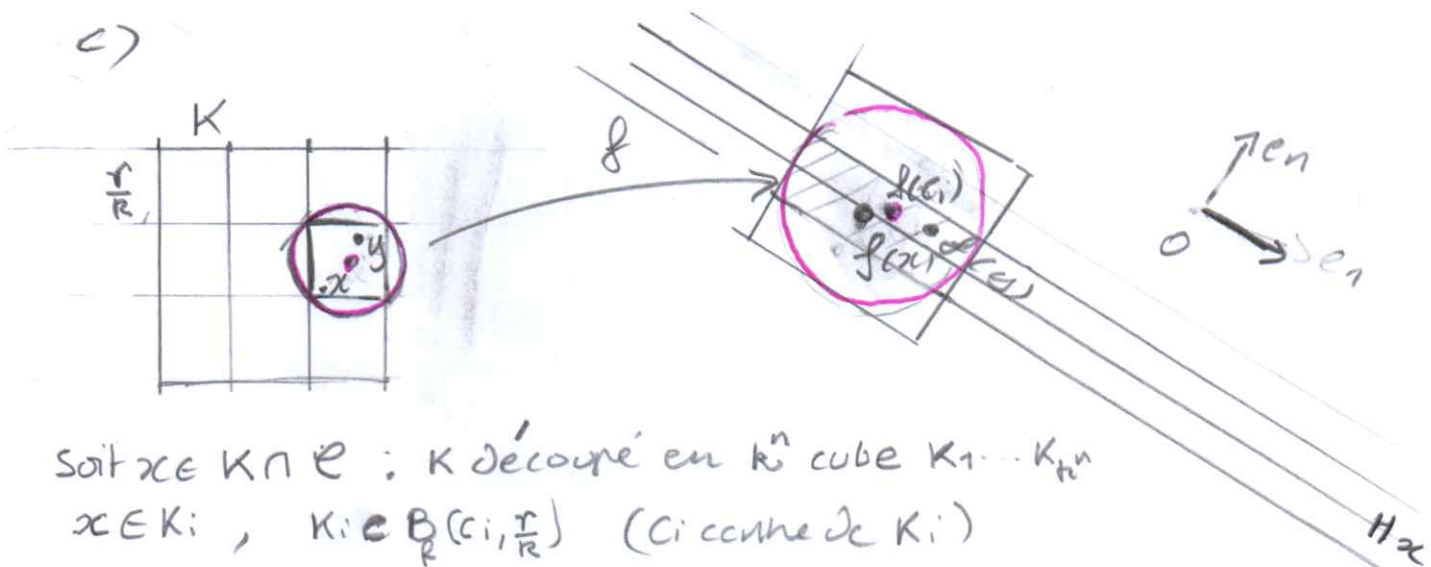


$$f(y) = \underbrace{f(x) + df(x)(y-x)}_{\in Hx} = \int_0^1 (df(x + t(y-x)) - df(x))(y-x) dt$$

D'où le résultat...



c)



Soit $x \in K \cap C$: K découpé en k^n cube $K_1 \dots K_n$

$x \in K_i$, $K_i \subset B_p(c_i, \frac{r}{k})$ (c_i centre de K_i)

$f(K_i) \subset B_p(f(c_i), \frac{M}{k})$ Soit $B = (e_1 \dots e_n)$ une base orthogonale telle que e_n soit normal à Hx .

$$f(K_i) \subset \{z \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid |z_1 - f(c)_1| \leq \frac{M}{k}, \dots, |z_{n-1} - f(c)_{n-1}| \leq \frac{M}{k}, |z_n - f(x)_n| \leq \Lambda\}$$

$$\text{où } \Lambda = \lambda(\frac{2r}{k}) \frac{2r}{k}.$$

$$|f(K_i)| \leq (\frac{M}{k})^{n-1} \times \frac{2r}{k} \times \lambda(\frac{2r}{k}) = 2M^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} \times \lambda(\frac{2r}{k})$$

$$|f(K \cap C)| \leq 2M^{n-1} \times \lambda(\frac{2r}{k}) \text{ et } \lambda(\frac{2r}{k}) \xrightarrow[k \rightarrow \infty]{} 0 !$$