

Ex 1 1. $g = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \sin \beta \cos \beta \sin \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cos \beta \sin \beta \sin \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cos \beta \sin \beta \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \sin \beta$

2. $g_x = -\cos \alpha \cos \beta \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cos \beta \sin \beta \sin \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cos \beta \sin \beta \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \sin \beta$

$\alpha \cos \alpha \cos \beta \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \alpha \sin \alpha \cos \beta \sin \alpha \sin \beta$

$\alpha \cos \alpha \cos \beta \sin \alpha \sin \beta - \alpha \sin \alpha \cos \beta \sin \alpha \sin \beta = 0$

3. $n^\alpha g(\alpha, \beta) = \sin \alpha$, $n^\alpha \cos \alpha \sin \alpha = \sin 2\alpha$

perisphère du pôle sud 2α ; alors $g(\alpha, \beta) = n^\alpha \sin \alpha$

4. $f(x, y, z) = e^{-x} n(r) = e^{-x} n(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) = e^{-x} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

$f_x = -e^{-x} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + e^{-x} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = 0$

$x, y = 0$; cette équation admet comme solutions $(0, 0, 0)$

2. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2(x^2 + y^2)$; $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$; $(\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}, 0)$; $(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, 0)$

3. $H(x, y, z) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2z \end{bmatrix}$; $H(\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}, 0) = H(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, 0) = A$

avec $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$; $\det(A - \lambda I) = (2 - \lambda)^3 = 0$

$(\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}, 0)$ et $(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, 0)$ sont des pts de minimums locaux

4. $B = H(0, 0, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$; $\det(B - \lambda I) = -\lambda^3 = 0$

Une direction possible est l'axe z , on ne peut pas conclure.

Conclusion.

$x = -\infty$ $-\infty$ $-\sqrt{2}$ 0 $\sqrt{2}$ $+\infty$ de x admet un maximum

$y(x)$ 0 $+$ au pt $x = \sqrt{2}$ pour f

$y(x)$ 0 $+$ 0 $+$ 0 $+$ 1 au minimum de f est 0

$y(x)$ 0 $+$ 0 $+$ 0 $+$ 1 $x = y = 0$; 0 admet un maximum au pt 0

calculer f et f' en ce pt $(0, 0, 0)$. $f = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$; $f(0, 0, 0) = 0$; $f'(0, 0, 0) = 0$ (min global)

Ex 3 1. Aire $D = 1 - \pi/4$

2. $C = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} dz dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} dy dx$

$T = \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \int_0^{\cos\theta} r^2 dr d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{4} (2\cos\theta)^3 d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi/4} 8\cos^3\theta d\theta = 2 \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos^3\theta d\theta = 2 \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos\theta (1 - \sin^2\theta) d\theta = 2 \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos\theta - \cos\theta \sin^2\theta d\theta = 2 \left[\sin\theta - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3\theta \right]_0^{\pi/4} = 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^3 \right) = \sqrt{2} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$

Ex 4 1. $x(t) = 2 + 2\cos t$; $y(t) = 2\sin t + 4\cos t$

$(x, y) = (4, \cos t)$; $(-2\cos t, \sin t)$; $\|f'(t)\| = 4(1 + \cos^2 t)$

$\lambda = \int_0^{\pi/2} 4(1 + \cos^2 t) dt = 4\pi$

2. $T(t) = (2\cos t, \sin t)$; $T'(t) = (-2\sin t, \cos t)$; $\|T'(t)\| = 1$

3. $\|T(t)\| \times \|T'(t)\| = 4(1 + \cos^2 t) \sin t \times 1 = 4(1 + \cos^2 t) \sin t$

donc $X(t) = \int_0^{\pi/2} 4(1 + \cos^2 t) \sin t dt = 4 \left[-\cos t + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 t \right]_0^{\pi/2} = 4 \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{8}{3}$

$\int_0^{\pi/2} 4(1 + \cos^2 t) \sin t dt = 4 \left[-\cos t + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 t \right]_0^{\pi/2} = 4 \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{8}{3}$

donc $X(t) = \frac{8}{3}$

Conclusion.

