

Examen de rattrapage

IC2, 8 mars 2011

Exc. 1

$$f(v, v') = xx' + 6yy' - 2xy' - 2x'y$$

$$1) A = \begin{pmatrix} f(e_1, e_1) & f(e_1, e_2) \\ f(e_1, e_2) & f(e_2, e_2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

2) A n'est pas orthogonale, car les colonnes ne sont pas de norme 1

$$\|(1, -2)\| = \sqrt{1+4} = \sqrt{5} \neq 1$$

$$3) V = (v_1, v_2), \quad v_1 = (1, 0), \quad v_2 = (2, 1)$$

I. Méthode directe :

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} f(v_1, v_1) & f(v_1, v_2) \\ f(v_1, v_2) & f(v_2, v_2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(v_1, v_1) = f(e_1, e_1) = 1$$

$$f(v_1, v_2) = 1 \cdot 2 + 6 \cdot 0 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$f(v_2, v_2) = 4 + 6 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

II. Avec chang. de base :

$$P = P_{eV} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 & v_2 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = P^t A P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4) \quad v = X v_1 + Y v_2 \quad 2$$

$$v' = X' v_1 + Y' v_2$$

$$f(v, v') = X X' + 2 Y Y'$$

$$5) \quad g(v) = f(v, v) = X^2 + 2Y^2$$

$$6) \quad g(v) \geq 0, \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^2 \Rightarrow g \text{ positive}$$

donc g n'est pas négative

$$g(v) = 0 \Rightarrow X^2 + 2Y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow X = Y = 0 \Rightarrow v = 0$$

$\Rightarrow g$ définie

$$7) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} g \text{ définie et positive} \\ f \text{ forme polaire de } g \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f \text{ est un produit scalaire.}$$

$$8) \quad \bullet f(e_1, e_2) = -2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow e \text{ n'est pas orthogonale pour } f$$

$$\bullet f(v_1, v_2) = 0 \Rightarrow v \text{ est orthogonale pour } f$$

$$\text{Par contre, } f(v_2, v_2) = 2 \neq 1 \Rightarrow v \text{ n'est pas orthonormée pour } f.$$

$$9) \quad w = \left(v_1, \frac{v_2}{\sqrt{f(v_2, v_2)}} \right) = \left((1, 0), \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \right).$$

$$\sqrt{f(v_2, v_2)} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$10) \quad F = \text{Vect}(v_2) = \text{Vect}(2, 1).$$

$$F^\perp = \left\{ \cancel{v} \right\} \quad v = X v_1 + Y v_2 : f(v, v_2) = 0$$

$$f(v_1, v_2) = 0 \Rightarrow v_1 \in F^\perp$$

$\Rightarrow \underline{F^\perp = \text{Vect}(v_1)}$

$$\dim(F^\perp) = 1$$

Exc. 2

3

$$u = x - ct, \quad v = x + ct$$

$$g(u, v) = f(x, t)$$

$$1) \quad f(x, t) = g(x - ct, x + ct)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_x f(x, t) &= \partial_u g(x - ct, x + ct) \cdot 1 + \partial_v g(x - ct, x + ct) \cdot 1 \\ &= \left(\partial_u g(u, v) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \partial_v g(u, v) \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\partial_x f(x, t) = \partial_u g(u, v) + \partial_v g(u, v)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{xx}^2 f(x, t) &= \partial_{uu}^2 g(u, v) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \partial_{uv}^2 g(u, v) \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ &\quad + \partial_{uv}^2 g(u, v) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \partial_{vv}^2 g(u, v) \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ &= \underline{\partial_{uu}^2 g(u, v) + 2 \partial_{uv}^2 g(u, v) + \partial_{vv}^2 g(u, v)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{xt}^2 f(x, t) &= \partial_{uu}^2 g(u, v) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \partial_{uv}^2 g(u, v) \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \\ &\quad + \partial_{uv}^2 g(u, v) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \partial_{vv}^2 g(u, v) \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \\ &= -c \partial_{uu}^2 g + c \partial_{uv}^2 g - c \partial_{uv}^2 g + c \partial_{vv}^2 g \\ &= \underline{c (\partial_{vv}^2 g(u, v) - \partial_{uu}^2 g(u, v))} \end{aligned}$$

$$\partial_t f(x, t) = \partial_u g \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \partial_v g \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = -c \partial_u g + c \partial_v g$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{kt}^2 f(x, t) &= c \left(-\partial_{uu}^2 g \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \partial_{uv}^2 g \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \partial_{uv}^2 g \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \partial_{vv}^2 g \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \right) \\ &= \underline{c^2 (\partial_{uu}^2 g + \partial_{vv}^2 g - 2 \partial_{uv}^2 g)} \end{aligned}$$

2) f sol. de E

$$\Leftrightarrow \partial_{xx}^2 f - \frac{1}{c^2} \partial_{tt}^2 f = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \partial_{uu}^2 g + \partial_{vv}^2 g + 2 \partial_{uv}^2 g - (\partial_{uu}^2 g - 2 \partial_{uv}^2 g + \partial_{vv}^2 g) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{\partial_{uv}^2 g = 0}$$

3) $G(u,v) = 2u g(u,v)$

$$\partial_{uv}^2 g = 0 \Leftrightarrow \partial_r G(u,v) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \exists a: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

de classe C^1 t.g. $G(u,v) = a(u)$.

$$4) \quad \partial_u (g(u,v) - A(u)) = G(u,v) - a(u) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g(u,v) - A(u) = B(v), \quad \text{avec } B: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ de classe } C^1$$

$$\Rightarrow g(u,v) = A(u) + B(v).$$

$$5) \quad f \text{ sol. de } (E) \Rightarrow f(x,t) = g(x-ct, x+ct) \\ = A(x-ct) + B(x+ct).$$

Exercice 3

$$1) I_a = \iint_{[0,a]^2} g(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{[0,a]^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^a e^{-x^2} dx \cdot \int_0^a e^{-y^2} dy = \boxed{(\Gamma(a))^2}$$

$$2) J_R = \iint_{D_R} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$$

$$D_R = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$$

Changement de coordonnées polaires : $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow r^2 = x^2 + y^2$

$$(x,y) \in D_R \Leftrightarrow r \in [0,R], \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$\Rightarrow J_R = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^R e^{-r^2} \cdot r dr d\theta$$

$|\det J(r,\theta)|$, $J(r,\theta)$ = la matrice jacobienne de la transformation

$$J(r,\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

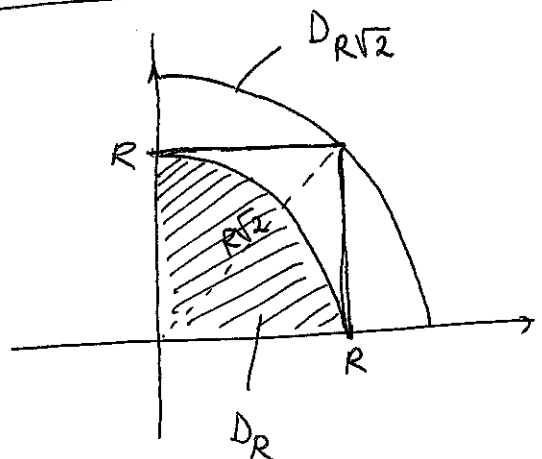
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{J_R} = \frac{\pi}{2} \times \left[-\frac{e^{-r^2}}{2} \right]_0^R = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{4} (1 - e^{-R^2})}$$

$$3) D_R \subset [0,R]^2 \subset D_{R\sqrt{2}}$$

et $g(x,y) = e^{-(x^2+y^2)} > 0$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_{D_R} g \leq \iint_{[0,R]^2} g \leq \iint_{D_{R\sqrt{2}}} g$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{J_R \leq I_R \leq J_{R\sqrt{2}}}$$



4) De 3) on obtient

$$\frac{\pi}{4} (1 - e^{-R^2}) \leq (F(R))^2 \leq \frac{\pi}{4} (1 - e^{-2R^2})$$

En faisant $R \rightarrow \infty$ on obtient

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} (F(R))^2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} F(R) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}}$$

Exercice 4 $f(x,y) = 2x^2 + y^2 - xy - 7y$

1) 1^{ère} étape : Trouver les points critiques,

$$\text{i.e. } (x,y) \text{ t.q. } \begin{cases} \partial_x f(x,y) = 0 \\ \partial_y f(x,y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\partial_x f(x,y) = 4x - y$$

$$\partial_y f(x,y) = 2y - x - 7$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4x - y = 0 \\ 2y - x - 7 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = 4x \\ 8x - x - 7 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 4 \end{cases}$$

Donc $(1,4)$ est le seul point critique.

2^{ème} étape : Vérifier si $(1,4)$ est un vrai point d'extremum local et trouver sa nature (maximum / minimum)

Il faut calculer la matrice Hessienne $Hf(1,4)$

!!!

- si $Hf(1,4)$ positive définie \Rightarrow minimum local
- si $Hf(1,4)$ négative définie \Rightarrow maximum local
- si ni l'un, ni l'autre \Rightarrow ce n'est pas un extremum local (point "selle")

$$Hf(1,4) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(1,4) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial xy}(1,4) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial yx}(1,4) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial yy}(1,4) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

On doit trouver le signe ⁷ des valeurs propres de $Hf(1,4)$.

• on sait que $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = \text{Tr}(Hf) = 4 + 2 = 6$

$\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 = \det(Hf) = 4 \cdot 2 - (-1)(-1) = 7$

$\hookrightarrow \boxed{\lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0}$

• une autre façon : calculer explicitement λ_1, λ_2

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 4-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 2-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (4-\lambda)(2-\lambda) - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 7 = 0 ; \Delta = 36 - 28 = 8$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{6 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \boxed{> 0}$$

$\hookrightarrow Hf(1,4)$ est positive définie

$\Rightarrow (1,4)$ est un minimum local.

$$2) f(x,y) = f(1,4) + \underbrace{(x,y) - (1,4)}_0 \nabla f(1,4) +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} (x-1, y-4) Hf(1,4) \begin{pmatrix} x-1 \\ y-4 \end{pmatrix},$$

car le reste = 0 (toutes les dérivées partielles d'ordre ≥ 3 sont nulles)

$$\text{donc } f(x,y) = -14 + \frac{1}{2} (x-1, y-4) Hf(1,4) \begin{pmatrix} x-1 \\ y-4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

\nearrow
 $f(1,4) = -14$

3) Comme $Hf(1,4)$ positive définie $\Rightarrow (x-1, y-4) Hf(1,4) \begin{pmatrix} x-1 \\ y-4 \end{pmatrix} \geq 0$
(par définition) $\forall x, y$

$$\Rightarrow f(x,y) \geq -14, \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$\Rightarrow (1,4)$ est un point de minimum global pour f .