

Exercice 1

1. $f(r, \theta) = f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$; $x = r \cos \theta$; $y = r \sin \theta$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_x f(r, \theta) &= \partial_x f(x, y) \partial_x x + \partial_y f(x, y) \partial_x y \\ &= \cos \theta \partial_x f(x, y) + \sin \theta \partial_y f(x, y) \\ r \partial_r f(r, \theta) &= r \cos \theta \partial_x f(x, y) + r \sin \theta \partial_y f(x, y) \\ &= x \partial_x f(x, y) + y \partial_y f(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

2. $x \partial_x f(x, y) + y \partial_y f(x, y) = r \partial_r f(r, \theta) = 2r^2 - 2r^2 = 0$

Comme $y > 0$, on a $r > 0$ et donc $\partial_r f = 2r$

3. $\partial_r f = 2r = 0$, d'où $\partial_r (r^2 - r^2) = 0$

$f(r, \theta) = r^2 = u(\theta)$, u fonction arbitraire de

classe C^1 , d'où $f(r, \theta) = r^2 + u(\theta)$

4. On a $\cos \theta = x / \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$; $\sin \theta = y / \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$
Comme $y > 0$, $\sin \theta > 0$ et donc $0 < \theta < \pi$; il vient donc

$\theta = \arccos(x / \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$

Les solutions de (E) ont donc comme forme

$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + u(\arccos(x / \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}))$

Exercice 2 soit $g(x, y) = 2x^2 + 6xy - 3y^2 + z$.

1. Points critiques de g

$$\begin{cases} \partial_x g(x, y) = 4x + 6y = 0 \\ \partial_y g(x, y) = 6x - 6y = 0 \end{cases}$$

On a donc $x = y$ et $2x^2 + 6x - 3(2x^2) = 0$

D'où l'ensemble des points critiques $\{(0, 0), (-1, 1)\}$.

2. Extremums

$$H_g(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} \partial_{xx}^2 g(x, y) & \partial_{xy}^2 g(x, y) \\ \partial_{xy}^2 g(x, y) & \partial_{yy}^2 g(x, y) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 6 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$A_0 = H_g(0, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 6 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$ $A_{-1} = H_g(-1, 1) = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 6 \\ 6 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$

$p_0(A) = \det(A_0 - \lambda I_2) = \det \begin{bmatrix} 4-\lambda & 6 \\ 6 & -6-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = \lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 36$

Racines de $p_0(\lambda)$: $\lambda_{1,2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{40} = 2 \pm 2\sqrt{10}$

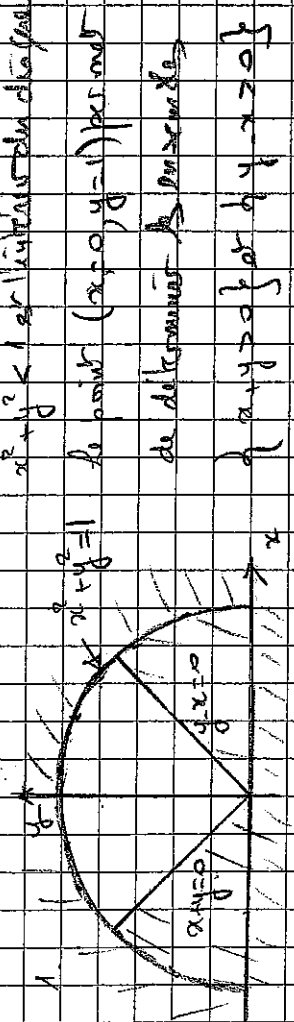
(0, 0) n'est pas un extrémum (point-selle)

$p_{-1}(A) = \det(A_{-1} - \lambda I_2) = \det \begin{bmatrix} -4-\lambda & 6 \\ 6 & -6-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = \lambda^2 + 18\lambda + 28$

Rayons de $p_1(z)$: $z_1 = 1, z_2 = -1$
 $z_1 = 1, z_2 = -1$ sont les racines de $p_1(z)$
 et donc g a un maximum local en $(-1, -1)$.

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} g(x, y) = \pm\infty$; g a un minimum local en $(1, 1)$
 car $g(1, 1) = 0$ et $g(x, y) > 0$ ailleurs.

Exercice 3



1. $x^2 + y^2 < 1$ est l'intérieur du disque
 le point $(x=0, y=1)$ est sur le cercle
 de détermination des racines
 $y = 0$ et $x > 0$
 $(x, y) \in D$ si $x^2 + y^2 < 1$, $x > 0$ et $y > 0$
 et donc $(-x, y) \in D$ si $(x, y) \in D$ et $x > 0$
 on en conclut $(-x, y) \in D$ si $(x, y) \in D$ et $x > 0$

2. D est un quart de disque de rayon 1, avec $D = \{x > 0, y > 0, x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$
 3. $f_1 = 0$ car la fonction a un minimum en $(0, 0)$
 car symétrique en x . Pour calculer f_2 , on pose en

Coordonnées polaires $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$
 d'où $dx dy = r dr d\theta$

$$I_2 = \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi/2} \int_{r=0}^1 r^2 dr d\theta = \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi/2} \left[\frac{r^3}{3} \right]_{r=0}^1 d\theta = \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{3} d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \left[\theta \right]_{\theta=0}^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

Exercice 4

1. $I(t) = \int_0^t r'(t) dt = \int_0^t (1-t^2) dt = \left[t - \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^t = t - \frac{t^3}{3}$
 $r'(t) = (3 - 2t^2) e^t = 3(1 - \frac{2}{3}t^2) e^t$
 $\|r'(t)\| = 3 \sqrt{(1 - \frac{2}{3}t^2)^2 + e^{2t}}$

Ceci montre que $I(t)$ est strictement croissant et
 $I(t) = \frac{1}{1+t^2} (1-t^2, 2t)$

2. Le second principe de Newton donne $\|I(t)\| = \sqrt{(1-t^2)^2 + 4t^2} = \sqrt{1 - 2t^2 + t^4 + 4t^2} = \sqrt{1 + 2t^2 + t^4} = 1 + t^2$
 $I'(t) = \frac{2t}{(1+t^2)^2} (1-t^2, 2t) + \frac{1}{1+t^2} (-2t, 2)$
 $I''(t) = \frac{2}{(1+t^2)^3} (t^3 - 2t, 2t^2 - 2) + \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} (-2, 2)$

$$\underline{T'(t)} = \frac{2}{(1+t^2)^2} \begin{pmatrix} 2t & 1+t^2 \\ -1+t^2 & 2t \end{pmatrix}; \quad \|T'(t)\| = \frac{2}{(1+t^2)^2} \sqrt{1+t^2 + 1+t^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{(1+t^2)^2}$$

$$\|T''(t)\| = \frac{2}{(1+t^2)^2} \sqrt{1+t^2 + 1+t^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{(1+t^2)^2}$$

$$\underline{N}(t) = \frac{T'(t)}{\|T'(t)\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 2t & 1+t^2 \\ -1+t^2 & 2t \end{pmatrix}$$

B. On considère le domaine \mathcal{D}

$$K(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} \begin{pmatrix} 2t & 1+t^2 \\ -1+t^2 & 2t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r''(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 2t & 1+t^2 \\ -1+t^2 & 2t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c(t) \times r''(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \det \begin{bmatrix} 1-t^2 & -t \\ 2t & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1-t^2 + 2t^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1+t^2)$$

$$K(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2}$$

A. On a le domaine \mathcal{D} sur \mathbb{R}

$$\alpha(t) \underline{N}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} \begin{pmatrix} 2t & 1+t^2 \\ -1+t^2 & 2t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2}$$

3)

$$x_C(t) = 9t - t^2 + \frac{3}{2}(1+t^2)^2 = \frac{3}{2}(1+t^2)^2 + 9t - t^2$$

$$x_C'(t) = 3t + 3t - 2t = 4t$$

$$y_C(t) = 3t^2 + \frac{3}{2}(1+t^2)^2 = \frac{3}{2}(1+t^2)^2 + 3t^2$$

$$y_C'(t) = 6t + 3(1+t^2) = 3t^2 + 3t^2 + 3 = 6t^2 + 3$$

$$v_C(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} \begin{pmatrix} 4t \\ 6t^2 + 3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} \begin{pmatrix} 4t \\ 3(2t^2 + 1) \end{pmatrix}$$

N.B. On peut remarquer que $\int \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} dt = \frac{t}{2(1+t^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan(t) + C$

$$\|v_C(t)\| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} \sqrt{16t^2 + 9(2t^2+1)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} \sqrt{16t^2 + 9(4t^4 + 4t^2 + 1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} \sqrt{36t^4 + 36t^2 + 9} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} \sqrt{9(4t^4 + 4t^2 + 1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} \sqrt{9(2t^2+1)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} \cdot 3(2t^2+1) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{2t^2+1}{(1+t^2)^2} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2}$$

$$D_{\text{sur}} x_C(t) = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{t}{2(1+t^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan(t) \right) + C$$

$$x_C(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2}$$