Rappel: Mévine de Layronge Jc E[a, 5] si f: [a; 6] - R et continue, f'(c) = f(b) - f(a)Les multiverié:  $f(x_0) - f(x_1) = \mathcal{F}(x^*)(x_0 - x_1)$ evec  $x^* \in [x_0, x_1]$  pour f continue 16.2) 50 m, 5,8 recordes, crem d'élence 0.1 m, even jes 0.01 s. Estimer l'erreur sur le vitesse moyenne. V(l, l) = l l. olisdere, t: temps

(R+)^{L} -> R continue et obfférentieble  $d_{1} = (0,1; 0,01)$  $V(x+h)-V(x)=|\nabla v(x)\cdot h|$  per Legrenge  $\nabla w(z) : \left(\frac{1}{t}, -\frac{\beta}{t^2}\right)$  on whime  $\ln z = \left(\frac{50}{5.8}\right)$  $\left| V(150, 5.8) + (0.1, 0.01) \right| - V((50, 5.8)) \right| = \left| \left( \frac{1}{5.8}, -\frac{50}{(5.8)^2} \right) \cdot (0.1, 0.01) \right|$ Rappol: Pour charcher les entrema seu un compad d'une fet deffirentiable 1) Chévienne de FERNAT -> su l'intérieur de l'ensemble Etude els borols. .  $\forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{\ell}$ ,  $0 \leq \rho(x,y)$  et  $\exists (x,y') \in \mathcal{D} \rho(x,y') = 0$ Donc Dest un minorant du f. •  $\int (x,y):(x^2)^{\frac{1}{8}}+(y^2)^{\frac{1}{8}}$   $\chi=\sqrt{2}cd\theta$   $y:\sqrt{2}\sin\theta$ f(0) = 2 ( (as 0) " + (8im 0) " ) f sur la borolure d'énir comme f θ c R, 21/2 (ως b)1/4, (sin 20)1/2)} · Comment on sovoi) que le monimen servit sen le bord! 1) Chévin de femal:  $\nabla f = 0$  (=)  $\int_{0}^{1} 2 \, 2 \, (2^{\frac{1}{6}})^{\frac{1}{6}-1} = 0$  (Pe) un  $\int_{0}^{1} 2 \, 2 \, (2^{\frac{1}{6}})^{\frac{1}{6}-1} = 0$  monimum sun int (D) 2) Poser x = R Cos B y= R sin B O < R < V2  $f(\theta, R) = R'' / (\cos^2 \theta)''' + (\sin^2 \theta)''' \theta)$ -> at menimem pour R=12 \* Crowns le monimum des le bord  $f \circ GR$ ,  $(2)^{4/9} (Gs^{2} \circ 1^{1/9} + (sin^{2} \circ )^{1/9})^{\frac{9}{9}}$ Le monimum al elleint pour  $\theta \in f \cap CZ$ ,  $T + 2\pi \cap f$   $P = f(2, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}, z = \sqrt{2} \text{ where } 0 = 1$ (6.11)  $f(2, y) = \frac{z^{2} \cdot y^{2}}{z + y}$  sur (-2, 1) regar (2) $\int e^{-x} \cos^{2x} \sin x + \cos^{2x} \cos x + \cos^{2x}$ Mas foréniste per en (0,0) donc par termet, foi à per d'entrenum sur l'intéreur. 2)  $\gamma(0) = \gamma(\sqrt{2} \omega \theta - 1, \sqrt{2} \sin \theta - 1)$   $2(\omega^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = 2$  $= (\sqrt{2} \cos \theta - 1)^{2} + (\sqrt{2} \sin \theta - 1)^{2} + (\sqrt{2} \sin \theta - 1)^{2} + (\sqrt{2} \cos \theta - 1)^{2} + (\sqrt{2} \sin \theta - 1)^{2} + (\sqrt{2} \cos \theta - 1)^{2} + (\sqrt{2} \sin \theta - 1)^{2} + (\sqrt{2} \cos \theta - 1)^{2} + (\sqrt{2} \sin \theta - 1)^{2} + (\sqrt{2} \sin \theta - 1)^{2} + (\sqrt{2} \cos \theta - 1)^{2} + (\sqrt{2} \sin \theta - 1)^{2} + (\sqrt{2} \cos \theta - 1)^{2} + (\sqrt{2} \sin \theta - 1)^{2} + (\sqrt{2} \cos \theta - 1)^{2} + (\sqrt{2} \sin \theta - 1)^{2} + (\sqrt{2} \cos \theta - 1)^{2} + (\sqrt{2}$  $\frac{\sqrt{2}(\omega\theta + \sin\theta) - 2}{= 2[2 - \sqrt{2}\omega\theta - \sqrt{2}\sin\theta] - 2}$   $= 2[2 - \sqrt{2}\omega\theta - \sqrt{2}\sin\theta] - 2$   $\int ah done considerée des le bord, o'où l'exhemum est boul le bord.$ (6.12) P(2,4) = V21+(y-2)2 -1 Vy2+(x-2)2 2 >0 /(2,y)= //(2,y)-(0,a)//2 + //(2,y)-(a,0)//2  $\|2(x,y)-(a,a)\|_{2} \leq \|x,y)-(o,a)\|_{1} + \|(x,y)-(a,o)\|_{2} = \|a,y\|$  $\left|\left|2\left(\eta,\eta\right)-\left(\varrho,\varrho\right)\right|\right|_{L}^{2}=\left|\left(2\eta-\varrho\right)^{2}+\left(2\eta-\varrho\right)^{2}\right|$  a qui et minimel pour  $\varrho=\eta=\frac{\varrho}{2}$ (con 11.11, 20)  $\left\{ \left(\frac{z}{z}, \frac{z}{z}\right) \text{ list le minimum de } \right\}$ , reliteur  $\left\{ \left(\frac{z}{z}, \frac{z}{z}\right) = \left\{ \frac{z^2}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{z}{z} - z\right)^2 \right\} \left\{ \frac{\alpha^2}{4} \left(\frac{z}{z} - z\right)^2 \right\} \right\}$ (6.13) p(2, y) = 2 2 + 2y 2 - 2xy - 2y 1 1 (1, 1) seul min? l continue à obssérantieble sur RE  $\nabla f(x,y) = 0 = 1$   $\begin{cases} 2x - 2y = 0 \\ 14y - 2x - 2 = 0 \end{cases}$  (x,y) = (1,1)On peul ēatre  $f(a, y) = (a - y)^2 + (y - 1)^2$ =>  $f(a, y) \ge 0$  pour tout n et y => f(1, 1) = 0 et donc un min. global. 16.14) f(1, y): Sin 2 et Mg pes d'ærnemum

Por Fermel, Comme fel différentiable sur  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $\nabla f(z,y) = 0 \ (=) \ f(z) \times e^g = 0 \ \in \mathcal{H} \ (z) \times z = 0 \ f(z) \times z = 0 \ f(z) \times z = 0$ 

 $(7.1) f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2^3 y}{x^2 + y^2} & \text{li}(x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & \text{linon} \end{cases}$ Pour (2, y) f (0,0) l'el différentieble comme composée de polynomes.  $\iint_{S_{2}} = \left(\frac{3x^{2}y}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}} - 2x(x^{3}y) - 2x(x^{3}y)\right) = \frac{x^{2}y}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}} \left(\frac{x^{2}+3y^{2}}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}}\right) pour \cdot (x,y) + (0,0)$  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\chi^{3}(2^{2}+y^{2}) - (\chi^{3}y)(2y)}{(\chi^{2}+y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{\chi^{3}(\chi^{2}-y^{2})}{(\chi^{2}+y^{2})^{2}}$  $\mathcal{E}_{n}(Q_{0}): \iint (Q_{0}) = \lim_{h \to 0} \int (\frac{h}{h}, 0) - \int (\theta_{0}, 0) = 0$  $\iint_{S_q} (0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \int_{S_q} (0,h) - \int_{R} (0,0) = 0$ Calalons la otenvies secondes mixtes:  $\frac{\int_{A}^{B} \left(0,0\right)}{\int_{A}^{A} \left(0,0\right)} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int_{A}^{B} \left(h,0\right) - \int_{A}^{B} \left(0,0\right)}{\int_{A}^{B} \left(h,0\right)} = \int_{A}^{B} \left(\frac{h^{5}}{h^{4}}\right) = 1$  $\frac{\int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{1} (o, o) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} (o, h) - \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} (o, h)}{\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} (o, h) = 0$  $\int \partial u \int dy \neq \int dy dy = \int dy dy$ [7.2] f(a,y) = f x2 sin \( \frac{1}{2} \) sinon

Sinon  $\iint_{\partial R} = \int 2\pi \sin \frac{y}{x} - y \cos \frac{y}{x} = 2 \neq 0$  $\int \int = \int \mathcal{X} \cos x \, dx \, dx$   $\partial \int \partial x \, dx \, dx$   $\partial x \, dx \, dx$  $\int_{2}^{2} f(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \int_{3}^{2} (h,0) - \int_{3}^{2} f(0,0) = h \cos 0 - 0 = 1$  $\frac{3!}{4J_2}(0,0) = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{3!}{5a} \frac{(0,h) - df(0,0)}{h} = \frac{0-0}{h} = 0$  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0 \quad \text{pour} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac$  $\frac{d}{dy} = \sin y e^{2} \qquad \frac{d}{dy} = e^{2} \cos y$  $\frac{\int_{3}^{2} \int_{3}^{2} = -e^{2} \sin y}{\int_{3}^{2} \int_{3}^{2} = -e^{2} \sin y}$ 2) of = 322 - 392 Je = -629 Sq  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 62$   $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -62$   $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -62$   $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -62$ 3) Il z 423-1229<sup>2</sup> Il = -122<sup>2</sup>y 14g<sup>3</sup>  $\frac{\int_{2}^{9} \int_{2}^{2} = 12x^{2} - 12y^{2}}{\int_{3}^{9} \int_{2}^{2} = -12x^{2} + 12y^{2}} \quad CQFD$ (7.4) Différentable en (QO) f(2, y) = e 2 sin y Je e din y Je e cos y Jy  $\frac{\int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} \int_$  $= (a \quad y) \left( \frac{y'}{dx^2} + \frac{y^2}{dx^2} \right) \left( \frac{x}{y} \right) \left( \frac{x}{y} \right) \left( \frac{y'}{dx^2} + \frac{y'}{dx^2} \right) \left( \frac{x}{dx^2} + \frac{y$  $=e^{h_{1}}\left(2x\sinh_{L}+2\cosh_{L}2\cosh_{L}2\cosh_{L}-y\sinh_{L}\right)\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$ = e<sup>n</sup> [x²simh, 1 2xy cosh, - g²simhz)  $Si(h_1,h_2)=(0,0)$  elos  $d_{(0,0)}^{2}(x,y)=e^{-(x^2\sin\theta+2xy\cos\theta-y^2\sin\theta)}$ 7.5 Rappel: Une modria Mal: \* définir positive: 3: YX+0 XTMX >0 -> Si hous les mineus diagonaux principeux 1 ent st. pos -> Si hous les mineus diagonaux principeux 1 ent st. pos Or  $M = \begin{bmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12} & m_{13} \\ m_{21} & m_{22} & m_{23} \\ m_{31} & m_{32} & Rogg \end{bmatrix}$ 1 mineur det  $(m_{11}) = m_{11}$   $(m_{21}) = m_{22}$   $(m_{21}) = m_{22}$   $(m_{21}) = m_{22}$   $(m_{22}) = m_{22}$  définie negolive:

-> RV X X FO X TM X ZO -> Si les vol, propres sont st. negalives -> Si les mineurs die genneux sont du signe (-1)^n -> Si -M est définie positive & indéfinie: si Ma des vol. propres qui alternent de signe 1) q, (x, y) = 1x2 + 3xy - 5y2  $Q_{1}=\begin{pmatrix} 2 & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & -5 \end{pmatrix} \qquad det \ m_{1}=2.70$   $det \ m_{2}=det \ Q_{1}=-w-\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2} \angle 0$  $\begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & -S-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\left(2-\lambda\right)\left(5+\lambda\right) - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2}$   $= -\left(2-\lambda\right)\left(5+\lambda\right) - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2}$   $= -\left(2-\lambda\right)\left(5+\lambda\right) + 5\lambda + \lambda^{2} - \frac{9}{9}$  $=-\frac{49}{4}+3\lambda+\lambda^2$   $\Delta = 9+4.43$ 2) 92 (2,9) = 222 + 42y + 3y2  $Q_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} det(m_1) = 2 > 0$  2 = 6 - 4 = 2 > 0 4 Def. pet.3) 93 (2,4)= 2 2 + 42y + 4y2  $Q_3^2$   $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$  det  $m_3 = 1$  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 2 \\ 2 & (1 - \lambda)(4 - \lambda) - 4 = 4 - \lambda - 4\lambda + \lambda^2 - 4 \\ 2 & 4 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -5\lambda + \lambda^2 = \lambda(\lambda - 5)$ Sp(Q3)=50,5} -> Semi-dy possive 4) 94(x, y) = 3zy 9(-1, 1) = -3 imolifinie 9(1, 1) = 35) 95 (x1y) = -2x2+2xy-5y2  $Q_5 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$  det  $m_1 = -2$   $det m_2 = 10 - 1 = 9$ netyonie (7.6) Clousifier A: (1+x x)  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 + \alpha - \lambda & \alpha \\ 1 & 2\alpha - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1 + \alpha - \lambda) (2\alpha - \lambda) - \alpha$   $= 2\alpha - \lambda + 2\alpha^2 - \alpha\lambda - 2\lambda\alpha + \lambda^2 - \alpha$  $= (d+2\alpha^2) - (1+3\alpha)\lambda + \lambda^2$ 1 = (1+3x)2 - 4 (d+2x2)  $= 1 + 6x + 9x^2 - 4x - 8x^2$   $= 1 + 2x + x^2$  $\frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial \alpha} = 2 + 2\alpha \qquad \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial \alpha} = 0 \iff \alpha = -1$ des : 2 > 0  $\Delta(del)$  Convenu,  $\Delta(-1)$  el oborc un minimum de  $\Delta(d)$ . or  $\Delta(-1)=0$   $\Rightarrow$  la meture A a toujours ou moint une volum propre  $\lambda_{J} = (1+3\alpha) \pm \sqrt{1+2\alpha+\alpha^{2}} = (1+3\alpha) \pm \sqrt{(\alpha+1)^{2}}$  $= 1 + \frac{3x + 4 + 1}{2} = \frac{2 + 4x}{2} = 1 + 2x$ Donc Sp(A) = 5 d, 1+2 d 9 A air del possisi d >0 et 1+ld >0 pos Mi 2 30 et 1+22 20 del nog lli dLo 1+2a Lo neg Mi & Eo 1+2& Eo indéfinie sinon. 1) f, (2, 9) = 29 exp (-(22+y2)) l, est déférentiable sur Re Comme produit el un polynome (forme quad) - emp compôtée avec un polynome  $\nabla f(z,y) = 0 \implies \begin{cases} y \exp(-(x^2 + y^2)) (1 - 2z^2) = 0 \\ x \exp(-(z^2 + y^2)) (1 - 2y^2) = 0 \end{cases}$  $(=) \begin{cases} 2 = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\ 2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{12} \\$  $\int_{0}^{2} = -42y \exp(-(x^{2}+y^{2})) + y (1-8x^{2})(-2x) \exp(-(x+y^{2}))$  $\int_{4^{2}}^{8} = -4 \chi y \exp \left(-\left(x^{2} + y^{2}\right)\right) + 2\left(1 - Ly^{2}\right)\left(-ly\right) \exp \left(-\left(x^{2} + y^{2}\right)\right)$  $\frac{\int_{0}^{2}}{\int_{0}^{2}} = -\left(1 - 2e^{2}\right) \exp\left(-\left(2^{2} + g^{2}\right)\right) + g\left(1 - 22^{2}\right)\left(-2g\right) \exp\left(-\left(2e^{2} + g^{2}\right)\right)$ On évolue la helsienne pour chacun des points: Pour (0,0):  $H_1 = \{0,1\}$  —) inolifie 9(2,9) = 2299/1,1/20

 $\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^{\ell} - 1 = 0 = 0 = \lambda = 1$ 

-> (0,0) es) un point selle.

ou \ = -1