

Date:

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Devoir 3: Cor 1. ~~Exercice~~

1° Justifier pour $h = (h_1, h_2)$ que:

$$d_x^2 f \cdot h^2 = \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 h_i h_j \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x_0)$$

Soit f une fonction qui est deux fois différentiable sur U (\mathbb{C}^2)

alors d'après le th. 3.8; on a f admet n dérivées partielles tq :

$$df_x(h) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a) \cdot h_i$$

Soit g une fonction définie sur U par :

$$g(x) = df_x(h) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f(a)}{\partial x_i} h_i$$

D'où pour $h = (h_1, h_2)$:

$$\begin{aligned} dd f_x(h_1, h_2) &= dg_x(h_2) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial g(h_1)}{\partial x_j} h_{2j} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\text{d'au: } d\phi_n(h_i, h_j) = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_i} h_i \right) h_j$$

$$\text{Donc: } d^2_{f,x}(h^2) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} h_i h_j$$

~~on se basant au première question, on a~~

$$d^3 f_{x_0}(h^3) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 h_i h_j \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x_0)$$

2° Calculons ddf au point $(0,0)$ avec
 $f(x,y) = \exp(x + \sin(y))$

on a d'après la question 1° soit $h = (h_1, h_2)$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 f(0,0) &= h_1^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(0,0) + 2h_1 h_2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(0,0) \\ &\quad + h_2^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(0,0) \end{aligned}$$

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(Car $x \mapsto \exp(x)$ et $y \mapsto \sin(y)$ sont des fct usuelles qui sont de C^∞ sur leur domaine de définition) \rightarrow différentiable

avec :

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0)}{x}$$

$$\left(t_q \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \exp(x + \sin(y)) \right)$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 \quad (\text{limite usuelle})$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0)}{x}$$

$$\left(t_q \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \cos(y) e^{x + \sin(y)} \right)$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,y) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0)}{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(y) e^{\sin(y)} - 1}{y}$$

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$$\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial^2 y}(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(y)(1 + \sin(y)) - 1}{y} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} D_2 \text{ de } \\ \text{la fonction } f \\ \text{en } (0,0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(y) - 1}{y} + \cos(y) \cdot \frac{\sin(y)}{y}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} D_2 \text{ de } \\ \text{la fonction } f \\ \text{en } (0,0) \end{array} \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{y^2}{2} - 1}{y} + \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{2}\right) \frac{\sin(y)}{y}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} -\frac{y}{2} + \frac{\sin(y)}{y} - y \cdot \frac{\sin(y)}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial^2 y}(0,0) = 1 \quad (3)$$

de (1), (2), (3) et (4), on a

$$d^2 p(0,0) = h_1^2 + 2h_1 h_2 + h_2^2$$

$$d^2 p(0,0) = (h_1 + h_2)^2$$

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