# **OBHPC** - maths CM1

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#### - Jumeau numerique

Un Jumeau numerique reproduit au format numerique un phenomene physique

- → Physique : Equation : contient erreur et approximation
- →Math: Equation Continu: erreur
- $\rightarrow$ Info: Discretisation  $\rightarrow$  Algebre Lineaire  $\rightarrow$  resolution  $Ax = b \rightarrow$  valeur propres  $Ax = \lambda x$

## Calul differentiel

$$f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$$

 $\det 1$ : f est derivable au point  $a \Leftrightarrow \text{existe } f'(a)$  to  $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{h} = f'(a)$ 

f est de classe  $C^0 \Leftrightarrow f$  est continue. f sur I.

f est de classe  $C^1 \Leftrightarrow f'$  existe et est continue.

f est de classe  $C^2 \Leftrightarrow f''$  existe et est continue.

f est de classe  $C^k \Leftrightarrow f^{(k)}$  existe et est continue.

def 3:

dérivabilité à droite:  $\lim_{h\to 0+} \frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{h} = f_D'(a)$  dérivabilité à gauche:  $\lim_{h\to 0-} \frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{h} = f_G'(a)$  Différenciabilité générale:  $f:\mathbb{R}^n\to\mathbb{R}$ 

$$f(x_1,...,x_n)$$

$$\exists (\alpha_1,...\alpha_n)$$

$$\exists (\alpha_1, ..., \alpha_n) 
\exists (\alpha_1, ..., \alpha_n) 
\lim_{||h|| \to 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a) - \alpha_1 h_1 - ... - \alpha_n h_n}{||h||} 
\vec{a} = (a_1, ..., a_n)$$

$$\vec{a} = (a_1, ..., a_n)$$

$$\vec{h} = (h_1, ..., h_n)$$

# Derivé partielle par rapport à la variable i

$$\vec{a} = (a_1, ..., a_n)$$

$$h = (0, ...h_i, ..., 0)$$

$$\alpha_i = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a_i)$$

$$a = (a_1, ..., a_n)$$

$$\vec{h} = (0, ...h_i, ..., 0)$$

$$\alpha_i = \frac{\partial f}{\partial_{x_i}}(a)$$

$$\lim_{[h_i \to 0]} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a) - \alpha_i h_i}{h_i} \to 0$$

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f: Differenciable généralement au point a

f a des dérivées partielles au point a

Gradient de f:

$$\text{(nabla)} \rightarrow \nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} \nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial x_1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{f}: \mathbb{R}^{\ltimes} \to \mathbb{R}^{!}$$

$$\vec{f}: (f_{1}, ..., f_{p}) \lim_{||h|| \to 0} \frac{||\vec{f}(\vec{a} + \vec{h} - \vec{f}(a) - \nabla \vec{f} \cdot \vec{h}||)}{||\vec{h}||} \to 0$$
Dérivée partielle de la composante j par rapport à la variable i 
$$\frac{\partial f_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} = \beta_{ji} \lim_{h_{i} \to 0} \frac{f_{j}(a + h) - f(a) - \beta_{ji}h_{i}}{h_{i}} \to 0$$

$$\vec{f}: \mathbb{R}^{\ltimes} \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i} = \beta_{ji} \lim_{hi \to 0} \frac{f_j(a+h) - f(a) - \beta_{ji} h_i}{h_i} \to 0$$

 $\nabla f: \mathbb{R}^{\ltimes} \to \mathbb{R}^{\ltimes}$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ \dots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} (\frac{\partial f}{x_1})}{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1})} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2})$$

$$\vec{\sigma}(\theta f):$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \right)$$
:
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \right)$$

 $\begin{array}{c} \vec{\nabla}(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}) \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}) \end{array}$  Théoreme: Si f est de classe  $C^2$ 

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_j} \ g : \mathbb{R}^{\not\vdash} \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$h: \mathbb{R}^{\nvDash} \to \mathbb{R}$$
  $\exists ? f: \mathbb{R}^{\nvDash} \to \mathbb{R} tq \forall f = \begin{pmatrix} g \\ h \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} = g \text{ et } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} = h$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} = g \text{ et } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} = h$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_2}$$

$$\vec{f} : \mathbb{R}^{\ltimes} \to \mathbb{R}^{\mathsf{I}}$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_2}$$

$$\vec{f}: \mathbb{R}^{\ltimes} \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$\nabla \vec{f}$$

$$\operatorname{Jacobien}(\vec{f}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

Pour  $i \neq j$ , on appelle  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_i}$  une dérivée croisée.

$$f: \mathbb{R}^{\ltimes} \to \mathbb{R}$$

Laplacien: 
$$\Delta f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 x_1} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 x_2} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 x_N}$$

$$\Delta f: \mathbb{R}^{\ltimes} \to \mathbb{R}$$
$$\vec{g}: \mathbb{R}^{\ltimes} \to \mathbb{R}^{\ltimes}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \mathbb{R}^{\ltimes} \to \mathbb{R}^{\ltimes}$$

Divergence: 
$$\operatorname{div}(\vec{g}) = \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_2} + \dots + \frac{\partial g_n}{\partial x_n}$$

 $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ 

f inconnue

ftq  $G(f,f^{\prime},f^{\prime\prime},...,f^{(h)},x)=0$  Equation Differentiel Ordinaire (ODE ou EDO)

$$\begin{split} f: \mathbb{R}^{\bowtie} &\to \mathbb{R} \\ f \in C^{(k)} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \ldots + \alpha_n}{\partial_{x_1}^{\alpha_1} \partial_{x_2}^{\alpha_2} \ldots \partial_{x_n}^{\alpha_n}} \\ (f) &= \frac{\partial \vec{\alpha}}{\partial \vec{x}}(f) \\ H(b, \frac{\partial \vec{\alpha}}{\partial \vec{x}}(f), \frac{\partial \vec{\beta}}{\partial \vec{x}}(f), \ldots, \vec{x}) \\ H: \mathbb{R}^{\widetilde{\sim}} &\to \mathbb{R} \\ \text{Equation aux dérivées partielles (PDE ou EDP)} \\ \text{ordre: } \max(d1 + d2 = \ldots + dn) \end{split}$$

# - Complément de cours:

$$\begin{split} f: \mathbb{R}^{\times} &\to \mathbb{R} \\ grad(f) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} \\ g: \mathbb{R}^{\times} &\to \mathbb{R}^{\times} \\ div(g) &= \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_2} + \ldots + \frac{\partial g_n}{\partial x_n} \\ gradf: \mathbb{R}^{\times} &\to \mathbb{R}^{\times} \\ div(grad(f)) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}) + \ldots + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 x_1} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 x_2} + \ldots + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 x_n} \\ &= \Delta f \\ \text{divergence: } \nabla .g \\ \text{gradient: } \nabla g \end{split}$$