Covigé du DS - Ma 211 - 19 Octobre 2019

Questions de cours &

Application: f(x,y) = x4+y4-4xy

· J'est au moins une fontion de classe C'ssur R.

o
$$\int \frac{dy}{dx} = 4x^3 - 4y = 0$$
 ($y = x^3$) $\int \frac{dy}{dx} = 4x^3 - 4y = 0$ ($y = x^3$) $\int \frac{dy}{dx} = 4y^3 - 4x = 0$ ($y = x^3$) $\int \frac{dy}{dx} = 4y^3 - 4x = 0$ ($y = x^3$) $\int \frac{dy}{dx} = 4y^3 - 4x = 0$ ($y = x^3$) $\int \frac{dy}{dx} = 4y^3 - 4x = 0$ ($y = x^3$) $\int \frac{dy}{dx} = 4x = 0$ ($y = x^3$) $\int \frac{dy}{dx} = 4x = 0$ ($y = x^3$) $\int \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ ($y = x^3$) $\int \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ ($y = x^3$) $\int \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

· Les pts critiques sont A(0,0); B(+1,1) et C(-1,-1).

eles pts critiques some
$$\frac{3^2 f}{3 \times 3^2} = 12 \times 3^2 = 12 \times 3^2$$

Paux Aloro): $n = \frac{3^2 \int}{3x^2} (0,0) = 0$; $t = \frac{3^2 \int}{3y^2} (0,0) = 0$ et $s = \frac{3^2 \int}{3x^3 y^2} (0,0) = 0$

rt-3=-16 <0 donc par d'extremum-local. A(0,0) est un pt selle.

Powr B(1,1) et C(-1,71) ; n=12; t=12 et S=-4 rt-3°>0 donc Bet Court des minimums.

 $Ex-110 f(x,y,3,t)=(x^2y^3z^7t; cos(axy3t))$ continue et dérivable sur Ry De Ry

3 = (2xy'3+t; -2y3t sin(2xy3t)).

3= (42937 +; -223tsin(2xy3t)).

38 = (7xyy36+; -2xyt sin(2xy3t)).

2) = (xyy3+; -2xy3 sin(2xy3+)).

Exercice 2 6
$$f(x,y,3) = \frac{x^2}{3-y^2}$$
.

at $D_g = \{(x,y,3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 + 9 : 3 \neq y^2\}$.

J'est au mouns de clarre ce sur D_g .

Dévivées d'ordre 1:

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{3-y^2}; \quad \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = \frac{-x^2}{(3-y^2)^2}; \quad \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} = \frac{-x^2}{(3-y^2)^2}$$

Dérivées d'ordre 2:

$$\frac{3^29}{3\times^2} = \frac{2}{3-y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2}{3-y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{4xy}{(3-y^2)^2} \quad \text{(an fest $C^2(D_g, \mathbb{R})$ Thun de Schwarg.}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{-2x}{(3-y^2)^2} \quad \text{(an fest $C^2(D_g, \mathbb{R})$)}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{-2x}{(3-y^2)^2} \quad \text{(an fest $C^2(D_g, \mathbb{R})$)}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$$

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$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y$$

$$3\frac{3^{2}y}{3y^{2}} = \frac{2\pi^{2}z + 6\pi^{2}y^{2}}{(3 - y^{2})^{3}} = \frac{2\pi^{2}(z + 3y^{2})}{(z - y^{2})^{3}}.$$

$$\frac{59^{2}}{3903} = \frac{329}{3339} = \frac{-4x^{2}y}{(3-9^{2})^{3}} \cdot \text{car } f \text{ est } C^{2}(D_{p}, \mathbb{R})$$

$$\frac{3^{2}y}{33^{2}} = \frac{2x^{2}}{(3-y^{2})^{3}}$$

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Exercis 3 2
D 2/291 < x+y2 33
 On a; \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; (x \mp y)^2 \geqslant 0 \iff
                         x2+ y2 = 2xy >0 (=)
                           x2+y2> = 27y
          J'an [2/xy] < x2+y2,
\int (x,y) = \frac{3x^2 + xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}; \quad A = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)^2\}.
       1800.9) | < 4 Vx2+92 33
  D'autre part; on sait que pour tout x ER; x2 < x2+y2
        alos \left(3x^2 \leq 3(x^2+y^2)\right).
                                                             \left( |a+b| \leq |a|+|b| \right)
Ge qui donne: |f(x,y)| = 13x2+xy1
                         |f(x,y)| \leq \frac{3x^2 + |xy|}{||x^2 + y^2|}
 done |f(x,y)| \leq \frac{3(x^2+y^2) + \frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{7}{2}\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2+y^2}

D'an', |f(x,y)| \leq 4\sqrt{x^2+y^2} Pour fout (x,y) \in A.
Déduire: Comme 18(x19) / < 4 \( \times x^2 + y^2 \) (x19) \( \times \)
   also lim f(x,y) = 0
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Exorace 4 ? fay)= xy x2-y2 (x,y) = (0,0) (x,y) = (0,0) @ f'est continue sur Re (60,0) comme produit des fets continues Montrous que f'est continue en (0,0) cà d'him $\frac{xy(x^2-y^2)}{x^2+y^2} = 0$ }? 70; 0 E CO, 271 En Coordonnées polaires : x= xcosa y= x sino $|f(x\cos\theta,x\sin\theta)-0|=|r^2\sin\theta\cos\theta-\frac{r^2\cos\theta-r^2\sin\theta}{r^2}$ = nº (sino co o . cos (20) < 12 N→0 J'an, Lim f(x,y) = 0. Sur RY S10,073; of est de clarse d' (produit de fets de clarse C¹). 6) f'est de clarse c' ?? $\frac{\partial f(o,o)}{\partial x} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(t,o) - f(o,o)}{t - o} = 0$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0,h) - f(0,0)}{h - 0} = 0$. Power $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$: $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = \frac{y(x'-y'+ux^2y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$ continue sur $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ et $\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = \frac{-x \left(x^4 - y^4 + 4x^2y^2\right)}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2}$ continue sur $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)^2\}$. En coordonnées polaires: x= xwso; y= xsino | A(ruso, 45ino) - 0 | = n | sino (100-sino + 45ino (100) De même pour 39. On en déduit que j'est de classe C'sur TR.

fir - R ; Uir - R up dlu Escercia 53 (x,y) - + (x,y) = + (x + (1y)). a7 Fest le composé de jots de classe Cé, alors Fest Césur Pré. 67 3F 3F 2 3x 3y 3x On a F(x,y) = f(t) où t = x + (ly). $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \times \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \times \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \times \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \times$ $\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \right) \right) \right) \right) \right) \right)}{\right)} = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \right) \right) \right) \right) \right) \right) \right) \right) \right)} \right)$ $o \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \times \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = f'(t) \times u'(y) = f'(t) \times u'(y) = f'(t) \times u'(y)$ $o\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \right) = O'(y) f'(x + O(y)) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \right) cur.$ Fest de clane con Re (thom de schwarz). $\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x + (x + (y))) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x + (y)) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$ Conclusion à