8(01,y) = Sperty sing. (no, y) = (0,0) onfor - da: IR\_sIR (o) = 0 = (o, x) = = (o) & = (o) 140 En est continue en 0 fo: 12 - 12 (0,4) = 0 = fo(0) = ofer continue en o ona: Lind) -200) = g(0,0), (0,0)= = 5 jm'or pas contempen(0,0)

(a) soit  $g(\alpha, y) = \int \frac{\alpha^2 - y^2}{\alpha^4 + y^2}$ ;  $\sin(\alpha, y) \neq (0, 0)$ 3 continuité de den (0,0): ona : \( \langle(\alpha, \o) = 47, \)

et \( \langle(\alpha, \o) = -1 \)

ona : \( \langle(\alpha, \o) = -1 m'existe fos. 8: 18 DIR. 1 (801 8) ES, M = (411 Me) E" La dérivée directionnelle de fen (xo,y): Du d (αο, χο) = du(ο)

auec du (s) = d (( αο, γ) + ρμ)

si μ = (ο, ο) : = ο du = (ο, ο) δ (αο, γο) = ο ona: Da f(20,18) = 2(00) f(0,18)

Dy f(0,18) = 2(01) f(0,18) Proposition. soit fine some application de classe & 1 alors fadmet une dérivée directionnelle dans toute direction met on as = xom Olv: 2101 21 = Ne port, 11-11.91

ma: da d(x, y) = 2 0, 20 + 28 e28 = (2n + & 20 g) e xg = 2 gl (2,y) = D du f (x,y) = 1x (&xx+xy)exy + (x)x(x3ex3) = (8x + x y - x 3) exy (08) = (2,4) + (2,4) = (8,4) (28) = M = (3,4) + Me 3 & (2,4)  $= 0 \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \vartheta(\alpha, y) = 0 \vartheta(\alpha, y)$ et 3 8 (0,8) = D3 (0,8) (e)  $D_{\theta}(x,y) = \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \alpha}(x,y) \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \alpha}(x,y)\right)$ Q(t) c 5 u(t,n) dd: Xa qualib du => CP(4) = \ m(+, 8') dy' = M(t, n) = M (t, h, nych)

'emmo' M" IR2 IR de closso C'1

IR de closso C'1 on a"

d((a,, b), (a, y)) = || (2, -0), de-8, || feul continue en (x, y) ssi lim d(x, v) -d(20, y) = 0 g((x, A), (A, A)) -= 0 Exp3 & (0,8) = 004 + 44 continente en (0,0): lem (8 (1,8)- 8(0,0) = 9((0,0),(0,0))-0 = la 04+44 = 0+0=0 De2 + 42/ - 50 Ded continue en (0,0) soit (00,45) EIR2. d.: 1R -DIR  $\alpha \leftarrow og(\alpha) = g(\alpha,3)$ 1 P100) B= 18/26 +18 suffert continuer en (x,y) alors fat continue en 20 et f, est continuer en 1.

=いなしまなここのではり一つか  $b(t) = \frac{a^2}{E}(t) - \frac{a^2}{2} + b_0$   $= 0.5: b = \frac{a^2}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} + b_0$ m veut maintenant détermines u aupt (pro, yo) Puisque u est constante le long de 8 = y = pd - per + j qui passe possept ( so, y) . cette courbe y coupe py) au pt : (a, ; y = y - och). et comme : set y)

u (o), celle phrase trange/boa perhi cas intial

u (o, y) = u(o, y) =  $\phi(y) = \phi(y) = \phi(y)$ donc: u(no, go) = Ø (yo - Dort) Soil  $\mu(\alpha,y) = \phi(y - \frac{\alpha^2}{2})$ ona: Dau (x,y) = -x &' (y-n=") Dy u(x,y) = \$ (y- 2/2) donc : DAH (a,y) + Medy u(a,y) =- \alpha \phi'(y - \alpha \frac{1}{2}) + \D(\phi'(\alpha, y) = 0 conclusion: Toute solt du (S) s'écrit Rous la forme u(01,y) = \$ (y- 2), alec \$ de

EN Kunge 11 10 2.6. 00. X(n,y) = (1, 2xy2) tq: 8(t)= X(8(t), =  $\chi(a(t),b(t))$ (a'(+), b'(+)) = (1, 2a(+) bo(+)) and Sa'(+) = 1 (1) ) b'(+)= 2 a(+) b2(+) (1): a'(+)=1=0a(+)=t+00 b'(+) = 2(t + a) b(+) b'(+) = # + ao allec b(+) 70, #t. b2(+) ( b(t) d+ = St + a dt  $\frac{-1}{b(+)} = \frac{t^2}{b(+)} + 2a_0 + +c$ to +2a.t - 1 b(1) =

1-bo(t2+2a+) on a. al(+) = +2 at + as = b te + 2 gt = a e (+) - ge b(t) = bo (a e(t) - a ) 8 = bo 1 - bo (ae - ae) 3) X (a,y) = (VI - x2,1) soit  $\delta(t) = (a(t), b(t))$  la combe intégrale de x(+)x) x= (+) b. 6) (a.(p),p.(p)) = (11-08(p),1) (a'(+) = \(\bar{1 - a^2(+)} (1)\) b'(+)=1 = b(b) = t + bo ; akec bo = b(0) 1): a' (+) = \[ 1 - a^2 (+) \]

9 Den (11/4) + or 00 m(1/4) =0 2 M(0,4) = (4/2) ofide classe es on pose X= (1,2), &: ICIR ism soit 8(6) = (a (b), b(b)) to : 8"(4)=x(8(6)) (a'(b), b'(t)) = (1, a(t)) 500 { a'(b) = 1 (b'(b) = a(t) 0 = a(+) = + +c Pourt = to: c=a(to) = ao = t + a o (&) b'(+) = + 40. =0 b(b) = 1/2+2 +t a0 +C Rom 7=10; 10(+0) = (0) = (0) = b(t) = 1/2 + t a + t a + b o

1/3019 JE 1Re Jinalement V(t, x) & IRe, u(t, x) = f(bt-ax) alle j une fonction donnée de classe & x ona: dx u(t, a) = b & (bt -and) Dru (t,a) = -a d' (bt -a a) et a de le (t,a). + b daultion) = a b d (bt-and -ab d'(bt-ax) = 0 =DM(t,ni) = & (bt-an) ent solde (E). a 2+ m(+,m) +b da m(+,m) = 0 on fose : t'= bt - ax pi' = at +ba V (t', x') = u (t, x) ona : 2 + m(1, 1) = of V(1', 1x') = dev (bt-ansat+ba) = (bt -anc) 'o, V (bt-a a) at +ba) + (at +bni) De V (bt-an, at +bnx) = b d, V(bt-an, at +bn) + & ade V(bt-an, at +bn) 1. 1. 0 ~ ~ 1. 1t, x) = - a d, v (bt\_an, at+bx)

+ b de V(bt -are, at +box) (E): 00 about(bt-an, at+bo) 4 al 20 V(bt-a/ = (a'+b) dα' V(t',α')=0 = λα' V(t',α')=0 # ω ω(t,n)= d(bt - aα') Exemple: exp 1 pany 50(3.6.1) 1) 54 24 m (+,0) -3 20 m (1/1/2) =0  $\begin{cases} a = 4 \\ b = -3 \end{cases}$  $\mu(o,\alpha) = \infty^3$ on pose t' on Ruse: t' = -3t - 4 a 0x = 4t - 30c V(t', pi) = µ(t, a) alors ved soll de : E') = (4° a (-3°) d') an Spe V(t', a') =0 =DV(t', x')=8(t') n) & une fie donné de classe es comme : U(0, 12) = 123

4 H(0, m) = & (-4m) Residentification: & & (-um) = 23 onpose: X = -4 x a= 0 x X = -X  $\Rightarrow \beta(x) = (-x)^3 = -x^3$ = 0 H & 6 1R: 8(a) = -2364 = 0 M(b, n) = -(-3t -4m)3 => u(+,a) = (3+4 pi)3 Eq à colficent narrable. Methodes des caracteristiques:
on fore: X = (1,992)  $\int_{(N,N)} u(x) = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0.$ (1,1)
(1,1) => met constant le bong des caracteristique enfore & & ICIF = IR to: 8"(1) = X (84)

axec a = o oub = o si a = set b= 0 (E): 2+ a(+,a) =0 co u(+,a) = f(pe). alla f fonction don de chasse &1 D : are + by + c = 0 M(-b,a) vecteur directeur de D si V=(a,b) vecleus directions et e) D= bx -ay+c=0 => Les sols de (E) sont constantes le long des u la solt de (3.6) est constante le long des droites de directions (a,6) De=bt-an=c;ceir on appellé De les caractéristiques de l'eq (3.1 Soit (to, no) EIR® 3 ! Des: bto-ax=c => p(to,00) = f(c) = f(bt - an)

== -73+5×2-8×+4=0 takks usonone k?  $-5\alpha(4) = \alpha(4) - 33(4)$ 3. (4) = x(4) - 2(4) -63(4) Roun 751 (+) = - (x(+) + 2y(+) + 5 3(+) -145-844=0 ED (7-1) (ax8+bx+c)=0 exp(7-1) (7-2)e =D > = 1 V. P seinflovet Ze ze v. pde donc x(+) = et x(0) S) = P x'(+) = A x(+) La décomposition de dun ford de A det (A->I) =0  $X(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  at N = A - Ddet (A - 7) =0  $N = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$