Les Integrale Doubles:

$$\int \left[\int_{a}^{b} f(\alpha,y)\right] dy dy = \int \left[\int_{a}^{b} f(\alpha,y)\right] d\alpha dy.$$

Par changement de variable:

If
$$f(x,y) dx dy$$
 ever $x = f(u,v)$

If $f(x,y) dx dy = \begin{cases} f(f,y) & J & Ju.dv \end{cases}$

on $J = \begin{cases} \frac{\delta f}{\delta u} & \frac{\delta f}{\delta v} \\ \frac{\delta f}{\delta u} & \frac{\delta f}{\delta v} \end{cases}$

Les wordonnées polaires:

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \sin \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \sin \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \sin \theta = r \sin \theta = r \cos \theta$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \sin \theta = r \cos \theta$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \sin \theta = r \cos \theta$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \sin \theta = r \cos \theta$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \sin \theta = r \cos \theta$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = r \cos \theta = f(r \theta)$$

$$\int dx = f$$

$$\iint f(x,y,3) dadydg$$

$$\begin{cases} x = f(u, v, w) \\ y = f(u, v, w) \end{cases}$$

$$3 = h(u, v, w)$$

n' transformé du 1 par (1):

1er cas: Coordonnées Cylindriques

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial h} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial h} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial h} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial h} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|J| = V$$

05r 700 060627 OSPST

Scanned by CamScanner

Equation Differentielles

Egt Diff ordre 18

La Forme:
$$y' = f(x, y)$$

$$f \text{ est continue et } \dot{y} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

Eq Diff à Variable séparables (séparées)?

$$y' = f(\alpha, y)$$
 est eq diff séparable si
 $f(\alpha, y) = h(\alpha)$, $g(y)$

Eg Diff Homogene:

$$\bar{a}$$
 Pa Forme: $y' = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$

Methode de résolution:

en pose
$$t = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y = t \cdot x$$
 $y' = t' \cdot x + x \cdot t$
 $y' = t' \cdot x + t$
 $y' = f(t) = f(\frac{y}{x})$
 $t' = (f(t) - t) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

Eq Diff lineaire du 1er ordre:

de la forme:
$$y' + a(x)y + b(x) = 0$$

 $y' + (a(x)y = b(x)$

Methode de résolution:

1ere étape: on conside b(a)=0:

$$y' + a(x)y = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -a(x)y \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = -a(x) dx$$

$$y_{H} = K y(x)$$
 en posont $y(x) = e^{-\int a(x) \cdot dx}$

on cherche la solution yp:

$$y_p = k(x) \cdot y(x)$$
 on $k(x)$ est one fet a determiner:

$$\left[K(x)y(x) \right]^{\prime} + a(x) K(x) y(x) = b(x)$$

$$K'(\alpha)y(\alpha)+y'(\alpha)K(\alpha)+q(\alpha)K(\alpha)ay(\alpha)=b(\alpha) \qquad (1)$$

nous avious:
$$y(x) = e^{-\int a(a) \cdot da}$$
 => $y'(a) = -a(a)e^{-\int a(a) \cdot da}$

en remplace doms (1) et en obtient:

$$K'(\alpha) y(\alpha) = b(\alpha) = > K'(\alpha) = \frac{b(\alpha)}{y(\alpha)}$$

$$K(\alpha) = \int \frac{b(\alpha)}{y(\alpha)} \cdot d\alpha$$

Equation de Bernolis

$$y' + a(x)y + b(x)y'' = 0$$

Methode devésolution:

$$\frac{g'}{g^n} + \frac{a(a)}{g^n} + \frac{b(a)}{g^n} = 0$$

$$\frac{y'}{y^n} + a(x)y^{(1-n)} + b(x) = 0 = > \frac{y'}{y^n} + a(x) + b(x) = 0$$

en pose
$$3 = y^{(n-1)}$$
 = $3 = \frac{1}{y^{n-1}}$

$$3' = -(n-1)y^{-n} \cdot y' = 0 y^{-n} \cdot y' = \frac{3}{-(n-1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{3} = \frac{3}{(n-1)} = 0 = 0 = 0$$

Scanned by CamScanner

Eq Diff a Coeff Cst:

$$y^n + a_1 y^{(n-2)} + ... + a_n y = 0 (1)$$

On superse:
$$y = e^{dx}$$
, $y' = de^{dx}$, $y'' = d^2 e^{dx}$, $y'' = d^2 e^{dx}$
en remplace doms (1):

$$A^2 + aA + b = 0$$
 [palynome]
 $\Delta = a^2 - b$

$$d_1 = \frac{-a - \sqrt{b}}{2}$$

$$d_2 = \frac{-a + \sqrt{b}}{2}$$

Les Sevier:

Critére d'Alembert:

Critère de Couchy:

For
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} V_n = \ell$$

Pen $\begin{cases} \ell \le 1 = 0 \le U_n \text{ converge} \\ \ell > 1 = 0 \text{ is diverge} \\ \ell = 0 = 0 \text{ On dit vien.} \end{cases}$

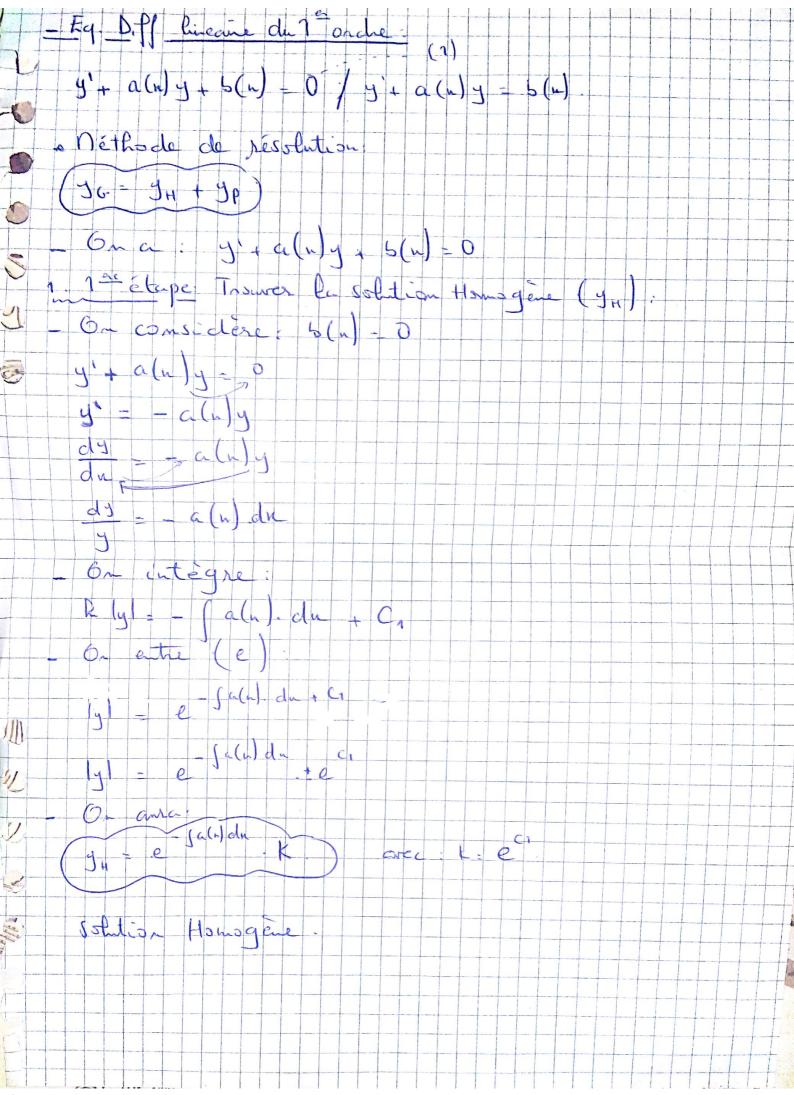
Serie de Reimann:

$$\frac{2}{na}$$
Si d > 1 elle converge

Si d = 1 elle diverge. [serie ABEL $\frac{1}{n}$]

Si d < 1 11 11

Scanned by CamScanner



Scanned by CamScanner

