

TD6:

(1)

Exercise 1:

1) $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$(x,y) \mapsto x^2(x+y)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = 3x^2 + 2xy$$

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

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x,y) = 6x + 2y$$

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

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

$$J_f(x,y) = [3x^2 + 2xy, x^2]$$

$$\text{Hess}_f(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} 6x+2y & 2x \\ 2x & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

2) $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2).$$

$$(x,y) \mapsto e^{xy}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = y e^{xy}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = x e^{xy}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x,y) = y^2 e^{xy}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x,y) = e^{xy}(1+xy)$$

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$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x,y) = x^2 e^{xy}$$

$$J_f(x,y) = [y, x] e^{xy}$$

$$\text{Hess}_f(x,y) = e^{xy} \begin{bmatrix} y^2 & 1+xy \\ 1+xy & x^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3) f(x,y,z) = z e^{xy} \quad f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \partial_x f(x,y,z) = y z e^{xy} \quad \partial_y f(x,y,z) = z x e^{xy} \quad \partial_z f(x,y,z) = e^{xy}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \partial_{xx} f(x,y,z) = y^2 z e^{xy} \quad \partial_{xy} f = z e^{xy} (1 + xy) \quad \partial_{xz} f(x,y,z) = y e^{xy} \\ \partial_{yz} f = z x^2 e^{xy} \quad \partial_{yz} f = x e^{xy} \\ \partial_{zz} f = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{La jacobiana: } J_f(x,y,z) = [y z, z x, 1] e^{xy}$$

$$\text{Hess}_f(x,y,z) = \begin{bmatrix} y^2 z & z(1+xy) & y \\ z(1+xy) & z x^2 & x \\ y & x & 0 \end{bmatrix} e^{xy}.$$

Exercise 2:

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} y^2 \sin \frac{x}{y} & \text{si } y \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{sinon.} \end{cases}$$

1) $U = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \neq 0\} = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y=0\}^c$

Montrer que U est ouvert: Plusieurs arguments possibles:

① $\{y=0\}$ est un s.eur de \mathbb{R}^2 : il est donc fermé et U est alors ouvert.

② Soit $u_n = (x_n, y_n)$ où $y_n \neq 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ et u_n cr.

$$\text{on a } v_n = (x_n, 0) \rightarrow (x_0, 0) \in U^c$$

$\therefore U$ est ouvert (complémentaire d'un fermé).

f est de classe C^1 sur U car composé de fonctions C^1 et produit de fonctions C^1 .

2) Etude de la continuité de f :

* sur U : f est C^0 produit, composition de fonctions C^0 .

* sur U^c : Pour montrer que f est C^0 en $(x,0) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ on cherche une fonction $u: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ C^0 tq $u(x,0) = 0$

$$|f(x,y) - f(x,0)| \leq |u(x,y)|$$

on a $x \in (x,y) \in U$

$$|f(x,y) - f(x,0)| = \left| y^2 \sin \frac{x}{y} - 0 \right| \leq y^2$$

$x \in (x,y) \in U^c$

$$|f(x,y) - f(x,0)| = 0$$

(3)

$$\text{perdre } u(x,y) = y^2.$$

$\therefore f$ est bien $C^0(\mathbb{R}^2)$.

3) Si u la fonction f est C^1 :

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \begin{cases} y \cos\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \\ \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h+x,0) - f(x,0)}{h} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy \sin\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) - x \cos\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \\ \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,k) - f(x,0)}{k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} k \sin\left(\frac{x}{k}\right) = 0. \end{cases}$$

4) Il suffit de montrer que $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ est C^0 au tout pt $(x,0)$:

$$|y \cos\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)| \leq |y| \xrightarrow[(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)]{} 0.$$

et $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y)$ est bien $C^0(\mathbb{R}^2)$

5) On montre que $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ n'est pas continue en $(1,0)$ en remarquant

que $\cos\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)$ n'a pas de limite en $y \rightarrow 0$.

Exercice 3.

1) on cherche la fonction C^2 sur \mathbb{R}^2 telle que

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x,y) = 0 \quad \forall x,y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

* intègre une première fois en x et

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \varphi_1(y) \quad \text{à savoir } \varphi_1 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ et } C^2$$

* ——— deuxième fois ———

$$f(x,y) = \varphi_1(y)x + \varphi_2(y) \quad \text{à savoir } \varphi_2 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ et } C^2$$

2) on cherche la fonction C^2 sur \mathbb{R}^2 telle que

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$$

* intègre une première fois en y et :

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \varphi_1(y) \quad \text{à savoir } \varphi_1 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ et } C^1$$

* ——— deuxième ——— ————— —————

$$f = \varphi_2(y) + \varphi_3(x) \quad \text{à savoir } \varphi_2 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ et } C^2.$$

$$\text{et } \varphi_2' = \varphi_1$$

*

$$\therefore \text{En résumé } f(x,y) = \varphi_1(y) + \varphi_2(x) \quad \text{à savoir } \varphi_1, \varphi_2 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}.$$

3) on cherche une fonction $C^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ tq

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \cos(x+y) \quad \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2.$$

* intuïtivement pourriez faire :

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \sin(x+y) + \varphi_x(y) \quad \text{ai } \varphi_x \text{ est } C^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$$

* ——— devine jets :

$$f(x,y) = -\cos(x+y) + \varphi_1(y)x + \varphi_2(y)$$

$$\text{ai } \varphi_1, \varphi_2 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ ?}$$

Exercice 4:

i) D'après la figure on a 6 pts critiques :

$$(-1,0): \text{col} ; (1,0): \text{max}$$

$$(-1,1): \text{min} ; (1,1): \text{col}$$

$$(-1,-1): \text{min} ; (1,-1): \text{col}$$

ii) Calcul du gradient de $\begin{cases} \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} & C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2) \\ (x,y) \mapsto 3x - x^3 - 2y^2 + y^4 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f(x,y) &= [3 - 3x^2 ; -4y + 4y^3] \\ &= [3(1-x^2) ; -4y(1-y^2)] \end{aligned}$$

les pts critiques sont en $x = \pm 1$ et $y = 0, -1, 1$

$$\text{ie } A = (-1,0) \quad D = (1,0)$$

$$B = (-1,1) \quad E = (1,1)$$

$$C = (-1,-1) \quad F = (1,-1)$$

Calcul de la Hessian:

$$\text{Hess}_f(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} -6x & 0 \\ 0 & 12y^2 - 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

pt critique	signe de $\Delta_1 = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$	signe de $\Delta_2 = \det(\text{Hess}_f)$	nature
(1,0)	-6 < 0	24 > 0	max
(1,1)	-6 < 0	-48 < 0	sol
(1,-1)	-6 < 0	-48 < 0	sol
(-1,0)	6 > 0	-24 < 0	sol
(-1,1)	6 > 0	48 > 0	min
(-1,-1)	6 > 0	48 > 0	min.

Exercice 5:

$$1) \nabla_f(x,y,z) = [2x, 2y, 3z^2] \quad \text{Hess}_f(x,y,z) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6z \end{bmatrix}$$

le seul pt critique est (0,0,0). La forme quadratique

$$(h_1, h_2, h_3) \xrightarrow{Q_{(0,0,0)}^f} 2h_1^2 + 2h_2^2 + 0 \cdot h_3^2 = 2(h_1^2 + h_2^2)$$

n'est pas définie (en effet $(0,0,1) \text{Hess}_f(0,0,0)(0,0,1)^T = 0$)

le théorème du cours ne s'applique pas.

Remarque: (0,0,0) n'est pas un extrémum de f car

$f(0,0,3)$ prend des valeurs positives et négatives au voisinage de (0,0,0).

$$2) \nabla_f(x,y,z) = [2x, 2y, 4z^3] \quad \text{et } \text{Hess}_f(x,y,z) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 12z^4 \end{bmatrix}$$

le seul pt critique est encore l'origine.

on obtient le même DL à l'ordre 2 que à la question 1) : Et on ne peut utiliser la R.
du cours.

Remarque: il est facile de voir que $f(x,y,z) \geq 0$ et que $f(x,y,z) = 0$ si $x=y=z=0$.

Alors $(x,y,z) = (0,0,0)$ est un minimum (global strict)
de f .

$$3) \nabla f(x,y,z) = [2x+y+2; 2y+x+z-2; 2z+y-4].$$

* Recherche des pts critiques:

$$\begin{cases} 2x+y+2=0 \\ 2y+x+z-2=0 \\ 2z+y-4=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 - \frac{y}{2} \\ 2y + x + z - 2 = 0 \\ z = 2 - \frac{y}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = -\frac{3}{2} \\ y = 1 \\ z = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

Il n'y a qu'un pt critique. $a = (-\frac{3}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2})$

* Calcul de la Hessienne:

$$\text{Hess}_f(x,y,z) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

remarque: on retrouve (à un facteur $\frac{1}{2}$ près) la partie homogène du d° L de f ...

$$\text{Q}_{a,p} f : (h_1, h_2, h_3) \mapsto 2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 + 2xy + 2yz$$

* Pour étudier le signe de $\text{Q}_a f$: plusieurs solutions:

$$i) \text{ Résultat: } \Delta_1 = 2 > 0 \quad \Delta_2 = 4 - 1 = 3 > 0$$

$$\Delta_3 = 8 - 2 - 2 = 4 > 0$$

et Q_{aff} est pos

$$ii) Q_{\text{aff}}(h_1, h_2, h_3) = 2 \left[\left(h_1 + \frac{h_2}{2} \right)^2 + \left(h_3 + \frac{h_2}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{h_2^2}{2} \right]$$

et Q_{aff} n° bif pos.

$\therefore a = \left(-\frac{3}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2} \right)$ est minimum (local) pour f .

Exercice 6: $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto (x^2 + y^2) e^{x^2 - y^2}$$

* Rechercher des pts critiques:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f(x,y) &= \left[2x + 2x(x^2 + y^2); 2y - 2y(x^2 + y^2) \right] e^{x^2 - y^2} \\ &= [x(1+x^2+y^2); y(1-x^2-y^2)] 2e^{x^2 - y^2} \end{aligned}$$

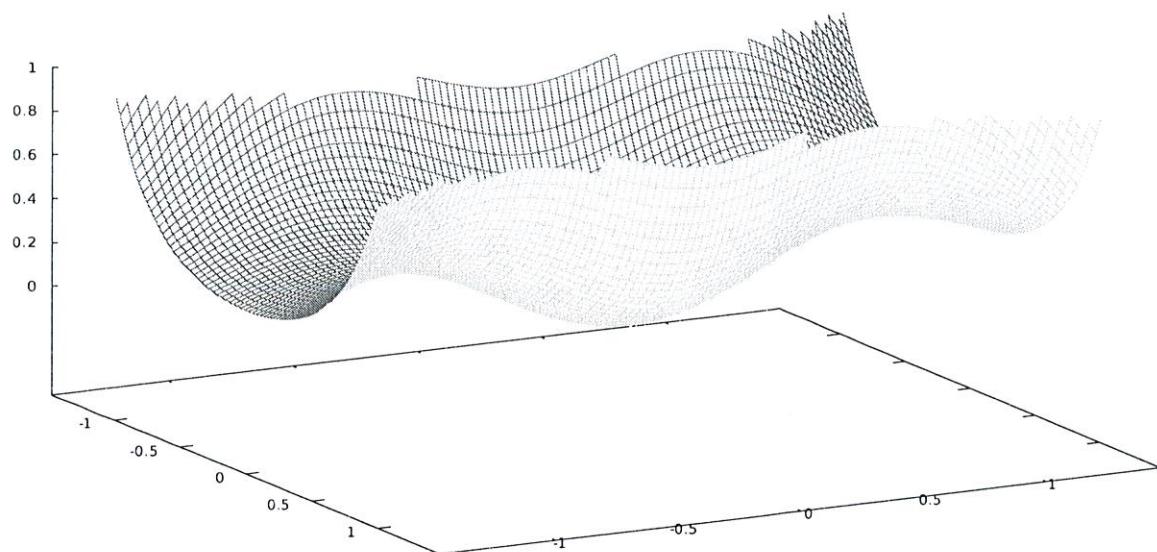
$$\begin{array}{l} \text{on a} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(1+x^2+y^2) = 0 \\ y(1-x^2-y^2) = 0 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \quad \text{soit} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ y(1-y^2)=0 \end{array} \right.$$

il y a 3 pts critiques: $(0,0); (0,1); (0,-1)$

* étude des pts critiques: $\text{Hess}_f(x,y) =$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc} 2(1+x^2+y^2) + 4x^2 + 2x^2(1+x^2+y^2) & 4xy(x^2+y^2) \\ * & 2(1-x^2-y^2) - 4y^2 - 2y^2(1-x^2-y^2) \end{array} \right] e^{x^2 - y^2}$$

$(x^{**2} + y^{**2}) * \exp(x^{**2} - y^{**2})$ -----



i) le pt $(0,0)$: on a $\text{Hess}_f(0,0) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
et c'est un minimum local.

Niveau: on a $f(x,y) \geq 0$ et $f(x,y) = 0$ si $y=x=0$.

Donc $(0,0)$ est un minimum global strict de f .

ii) le pt $(0,1)$: $\text{Hess}_f(0,1) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

La forme quadratique $Q_{(0,1)} f : h \mapsto h^T \text{Hess}_f(0,1) h$
est définie mais n'est pas ni nég. C'est un pt col.

iii) idem en $(0,-1)$ c'est un point col.

Exercice 7: $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ et $c \neq 0$.

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \frac{ax+by+c}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1}} = \frac{\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle}{\left\| \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2}$$

où $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ et $\|\cdot\|$
sont le produit scalaire
et norme euclidienne de \mathbb{R}^3

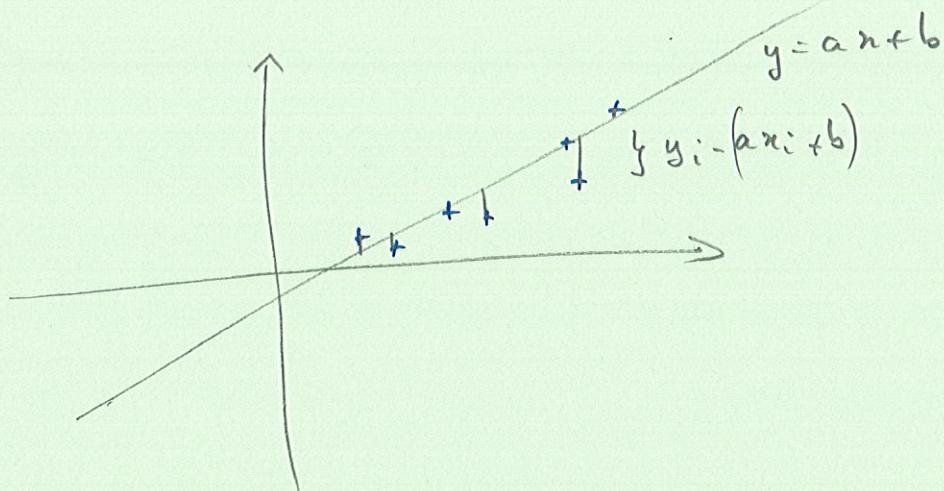
Th de Cauchy-Schwarz:

$$\left| \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \right| \leq \left\| \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \right\| \left\| \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\|$$

$$\text{et on a } \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \text{si } \left\| \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \right\| \left\| \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| \text{ et } \begin{cases} x = a/c \\ y = b/c \end{cases}$$

\therefore le max est atteint en $\frac{1}{c}(a, b)$ et vaut $\left\| \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}$.

Exercice 8: $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$



1) $\frac{1}{n} \sum \left(y_i - \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum y_i \right) \right)^2 = 0$. On pose $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$ et

$$A=0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall i: y_i - \bar{y} = 0$$

$\Leftrightarrow x_i$ sont constantes

(*) signifie que les points ne sont pas alignés sur une droite verticale.

2) $(a, b) \mapsto d(a, b) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - ax_i - b)^2$

$$\nabla d(a, b) = \begin{cases} -2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i (y_i - ax_i - b) \right) \\ \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - ax_i - b) \end{cases}$$

* Recherche du pt critique.

$$\nabla d(a, b) = 0 \quad \underline{\text{ou}} \quad \begin{cases} \sum_i x_i y_i - a \sum_i x_i^2 - b \sum x_i = 0 \\ n b = \sum_i y_i - a \sum_i x_i \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{\text{ou}} \quad \begin{cases} \sum_i x_i y_i - a \sum_i x_i^2 - \frac{1}{n} (\sum y_i)(\sum x_i) + a \frac{1}{n} (\sum x_i)^2 = 0 \\ b = \frac{1}{n} \sum y_i - a \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ssi } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = \frac{\sum x_i y_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i \sum y_i}{\sum x_i^2 - \frac{1}{n} (\sum x_i)^2} \\ b = \frac{1}{n} \sum y_i - a \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum x_i \right) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{En posant } \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum y_i, \quad \bar{xy} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i y_i, \quad \bar{x^2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i^2$$

$$\text{ssi } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = \frac{\bar{xy} - \bar{y} \bar{x}}{\bar{x^2} - (\bar{x})^2} \quad ① \\ b = \bar{y} - a \bar{x} \quad ② \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} a^* = \frac{\bar{xy} - \bar{y} \bar{x}}{\bar{x^2} - (\bar{x})^2} \\ b^* = \bar{y} - a^* \bar{x} \end{array}$$

① s'interprète comme la covariance de x et y divisé par la variance de x .

② s'interprète comme ceci: la droite des moindres carrés passe par le centre de gravité du nuage (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) .

3) Calcul de

$$\text{Hess}_d(a, b) = 2 \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 & \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i & n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{et } \text{Hess}(a^*, b^*) = 2 \begin{pmatrix} n \bar{x^2} & n \bar{x} \\ n \bar{x} & n \end{pmatrix}$$

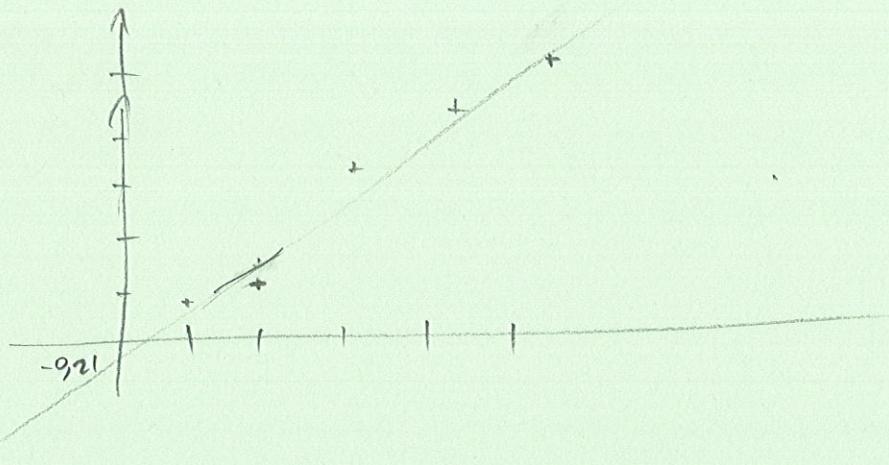
$$\text{Théorème: } \Delta_1 = 2n \bar{x^2} > 0 \quad \text{et} \quad \Delta_2 = 4 \left(n^2 \bar{x^2} - n^2 (\bar{x})^2 \right) = 4n^2 \underbrace{\left[\bar{x^2} - (\bar{x})^2 \right]}_A \geq 0$$

Δ_2 est > 0 par (*)

On conclut: (a^*, b^*) est un minimum local. On admettra que c'est un minimum global.

4) a) time $a^* = 1,07$

$$b^* = -0,21$$



Exercise 9: $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$1) \text{ with } n \geq 3; f(x) = \frac{1}{\|x\|^{n-2}} = \|x\|^{2-n} = (x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{1-\frac{n}{2}}. \quad \boxed{x \neq 0}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x) = 2 \left(1 - \frac{n}{2}\right) x_i (x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} = (2-n) x_i \|x\|^{-n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i^2}(x) &= (2-n) \left(\|x\|^{-n} + \left(-\frac{n}{2}\right) \times 2 x_i^2 (x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}-1} \right) \\ &= (2-n) \left(\|x\|^{-n} - n x_i^2 \|x\|^{-n-2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta f(x) &= (2-n) \left(n \|x\|^{-n} - n \underbrace{\|x\|^{-n-2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}_{=\|x\|^n} \right) \\ &= (2-n) \left(n \|x\|^{-n} - n \|x\|^{-n} \right) = 0 \quad \text{if } x \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \quad n=2 \quad f(x) = \ln \left(\frac{1}{\|x\|} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln (x_1^2 + x_2^2) \quad \boxed{x \neq 0}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x) = \frac{-x_i}{x_1^2 + x_2^2} = \frac{-x_i}{\|x\|^2} = -x_i \|x\|^{-2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i^2}(x) = \frac{-1}{\|x\|^2} + 2x_i \cdot \frac{x_i}{\|x\|^4} = \frac{1}{\|x\|^2} \left(\frac{2x_i^2}{\|x\|^2} - 1 \right)$$

$$\Delta f = \frac{1}{\|x\|^2} \left(\frac{2}{\|x\|^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\|x\|^2} (2 - 2) = 0 .$$

Exercice 10 :

on pose $\phi : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$
 $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x^2 - y^2 \\ 2xy \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{et } g = f \circ \phi \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x,y) = 2x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\phi(x,y)) + 2y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\phi(x,y))$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(x,y) = -2y \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\phi(x,y)) + 2x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\phi(x,y))$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2}(x,y) = 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\phi(x,y)) + 2x \left[2x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(\phi(x,y)) + 2y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(\phi(x,y)) \right] + 2y \left[2x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(\phi(x,y)) + 2y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(\phi(x,y)) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2}(x,y) = -2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\phi(x,y)) - 2y \left[(-2y) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(\phi(x,y)) + 2x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(\phi(x,y)) \right] + 2x \left[(-2y) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(\phi(x,y)) + 2y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(\phi(x,y)) \right]$$

Ainsi

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta g(x,y) &= 4x^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(\phi) + 8xy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(\phi) + 4y^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(\phi) \\ &\quad + 4y^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(\phi) - 8xy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(\phi) + 4x^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(\phi) \\ &= 4(x^2 + y^2) \Delta f(x,y) . \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 10 :

on pose $\phi: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1(x,y) = x^2 - y^2 \\ \phi_2(x,y) = 2xy \end{pmatrix}$$

et $g(x,y) = f(\phi_1, \phi_2) \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$.

remarque: la Laplacien de f s'écrit

$$\Delta f(\phi_1, \phi_2) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \phi_1^2}(\phi_1, \phi_2) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \phi_2^2}(\phi_1, \phi_2)$$

$$\overline{\overline{g}} = \overline{\overline{g}}$$

$$\Delta g(x,y) = \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2}(x,y) + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2}(x,y)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2}(x,y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi_1}(\phi_1, \phi_2) \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial x}(x,y) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi_2}(\phi_1, \phi_2) \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial x}(x,y)$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi_1}(\phi_1, \phi_2) 2x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi_2}(\phi_1, \phi_2) 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi_1} \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi_2} \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial y} = -2y \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi_1} + 2x \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi_2}.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \right)(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi_1} \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi_2} \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial y} \right) =$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi_1} \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi_2} \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial y} \right) =$$

$$= 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi_1}(\phi_1, \phi_2) + 2x \left[2x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \phi_1^2}(\phi_1, \phi_2) + 2y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \phi_1 \partial \phi_2}(\phi_1, \phi_2) \right] + 2y \left[\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \phi_1^2}(\phi_1, \phi_2) 2x + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \phi_2^2}(\phi_1, \phi_2) 2y \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{g}}{\partial y^2} = -2 \cancel{\frac{\partial \tilde{g}}{\partial \phi_1}} - 2y \left[\frac{\partial \tilde{g}}{\partial \phi_1^2} (-2y) + \cancel{\frac{\partial \tilde{g}}{\partial \phi_1 \partial \phi_2}} (2u) \right] \\ + 2u \left[\cancel{\frac{\partial \tilde{g}}{\partial \phi_1 \partial \phi_2}} (-2y) + \frac{\partial \tilde{g}}{\partial \phi_2^2} (2u) \right]$$

les termes croisés vont s'annuler :

$$1 g(x, y) = 4(u^2 + y^2) \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{g}}{\partial \phi_1} + \frac{\partial \tilde{g}}{\partial \phi_2} \right) \\ = 4(u^2 + y^2) \Delta f(\phi_1, \phi_2) -$$

Exercice 11 :

Soit $\phi : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} u = a+at \\ v = u+bt \end{pmatrix}$$

on pose $f(u, v) = F(u, v)$. Alors on dit $F = f \circ \phi^{-1}$

et $f = F \circ \phi$

on exprime $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2}$ et $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2}$ en fonction de $\frac{\partial F}{\partial u}$, $\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial u^2}$ et $\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial u \partial v}$

$$* \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(u, v) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial v}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2}(u, v) &= \left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial u} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial v \partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial u} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial v^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$* \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(u, v) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial v} = a \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} + b \frac{\partial F}{\partial v}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2}(u, v) &= a \left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial v} \right) + b \left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial v \partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial v} \right) \\ &= a^2 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial u^2} + 2ab \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial u \partial v} + b^2 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial v^2}. \end{aligned}$$

L'équation

$$\begin{aligned} c^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2}(u, v) &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2}(u, v) \iff c^2 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial u^2} + 2c^2 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial v^2} c^2 \\ &= a^2 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial u^2} + 2ab \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial u \partial v} + b^2 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial v^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\iff (c^2 - a^2) \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial u^2} + 2(c^2 - ab) \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial u \partial v} + (c^2 - b^2) \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial v^2} = 0$$

Posons $a = c$ et $b = -c$

et l'équation devient

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$$

donc la solution générale est

$$f(u, v) = \phi(u) + \psi(v) \quad \text{ou } \phi, \psi \in C^2$$

La solution générale de l'équation est alors :

$$f(x, t) = \phi(x+ct) + \psi(x-ct).$$

Exercice 12

$f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ et homogène $\Delta f = 0$.

i) Si $f \in C^3(\mathbb{R}^2)$ on pose $g = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ et d'après le Th. de Schelling

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right) = 0$$

* Talem que $g = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \dots$

* On pose $h = x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$

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

$$\text{et } \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} + y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$$

on trouve de même

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

Ainsi

$$\Delta h = \underbrace{2\Delta f}_{=0} + \underbrace{x\Delta\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}\right) + y\Delta\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}\right)}_{=0} = 0$$

2) on suppose que f est radiale :

$$f(x,y) = \varphi(x^2+y^2) \quad \text{on } \varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad C^1.$$

* on a $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x,y) = 2x \varphi'(x^2+y^2)$

et $\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2}(x,y) = 2\varphi'(x^2+y^2) + (2x)^2 \varphi''(x^2+y^2)$

* de même $\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2}(x,y) = 2\varphi'(x^2+y^2) + (2y)^2 \varphi''(x^2+y^2)$

De plus le fait que f est harmonique :

$$\varphi'(t) + 2t\varphi''(t) = 0 \quad \text{on } t = x^2+y^2$$

3) φ' est donc solution de l'EDO

$$y + xy' = 0$$

sol : $\frac{y'}{y} = -\frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \int \frac{y'}{y} = -\int \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + c$
 $\Rightarrow y = \frac{c}{x}$ pour $c \in \mathbb{R}$

Ainsi $\varphi'(x) = \frac{c}{x}$ et $\varphi(x) = C \ln(x) + D$ où $C, D \in \mathbb{R}$

et f s'écrit nécessairement

$$f(x,y) = C \ln(x^2+y^2) + D$$



Reciproquement on vérifie que toutes les facteurs
de la forme :

$$f(x,y) = C \ln(x^2+y^2) + D \text{ sont homogène}$$

(cf Exo 3.)