

Exercice 1: $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} & \text{si } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{si } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$

1) f est continue sur $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$ comme quotient de fonctions continues.

+ en $(x, y) = (0, 0)$. Vérifier que $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = 0$.

$$\left| \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}{x^2 + y^2} = (x^2 + y^2)^{1/2} \xrightarrow{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} 0$$

Remarque : on a utilisé le fait que $|y| < \|(x, y)\|_2 \dots$
 $\therefore f$ est c. en \mathbb{R}^2 .

2) on a :

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x^3 y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} & \text{si } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x - 0} = 0 & \text{si } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^4 - x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} & \text{si } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y - 0} = 0 & \text{si } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

3) * on $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ les dérivées partielles existent et sont continues. (2)

f est \mathcal{C}^1 sur $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$.

* en $(0,0)$ les dérivées partielles ne sont pas continues.

$$\frac{\partial b}{\partial x}(x,x) = \frac{1}{2} \not\rightarrow \frac{\partial b}{\partial x}(0,0) = 0.$$

$\therefore f$ n'est pas \mathcal{C}^1 sur \mathbb{R}^2 .

4) * $f \in \mathcal{C}^1(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\})$ et donc f est diff. en tout point de $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$.

* en $(0,0)$. Si f est différentiable la diff doit être nécessairement égale à $h \mapsto h_1 \frac{\partial b}{\partial x}(0,0) + h_2 \frac{\partial b}{\partial y}(0,0) = 0$

Mais

$$h(x,y) = \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - 0}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{x^2 y}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} \not\rightarrow 0_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)}$$

$$\text{car } h(x,x) = \frac{1}{2^{3/2}} \not\rightarrow 0_{x \rightarrow 0}$$

f n'est pas diff en $(0,0)$.

Exercice 2 : $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y - xy^3}{x^2+y^2} & \text{si } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & \text{si } (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$

1) on a $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0$ car

$$|f(x,y)| \leq \frac{2 \| (x,y) \|^4}{\| (x,y) \|^2} = 2 \| (x,y) \|^2 \xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0$$

f est \mathcal{C}^0 en $(0,0)$

2) on fait revenir à la définition :

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,k) - f(0,0)}{k} = 0.$$

les dérivées partielles existent et $\nabla f(0,0) = (0,0)$.

3) on calcule les dérivées partielles sur $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ et on vérifie qu'elles sont continues en $(0,0)$:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^4 - y^4 + 4x^2y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} y & \text{car} \\ 0 & \text{si } (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

on a $\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) \right| \leq 6 \| (x,y) \| \xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0$ et $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ est \mathcal{C}^∞ sur \mathbb{R}^2

$$\frac{\partial b}{\partial y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} x \frac{x^4 - y^4 - 4x^2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} & \text{si } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

on a $\left| \frac{\partial b}{\partial y}(x,y) \right| < 6 \| (x,y) \|_2 \xrightarrow{q(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0$ et $\frac{\partial b}{\partial y}$ est \mathcal{C}^0 sur \mathbb{R}^2

$\therefore f$ est \mathcal{C}^1 sur \mathbb{R}^2 .

4) f est localement différentiable sur \mathbb{R}^2 car \mathcal{C}^1 sur \mathbb{R}^2 .

Exercice 3

1) $m: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $m(p,q) \mapsto p^5 q^3$

Soit $a \in \mathbb{R}^2$ on a

$$\underbrace{d_a m}_{\in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R})} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial m}{\partial p}(a)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \underbrace{d_a p}_{\in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R})} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial m}{\partial q}(a)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \underbrace{d_a q}_{\in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R})} \text{ linéaire}$$

on a

$$\begin{cases} d_a p: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ (h,k) \mapsto d_a p(h,k) = h \\ d_a q: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ (h,k) \mapsto d_a q(h,k) = k \end{cases}$$

Ainsi si $a = (p_0, q_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$d_a m(h,k) = \underbrace{5 p_0^4 q_0^3}_{\in \mathbb{R}} h + \underbrace{3 p_0^5 q_0^2}_{\in \mathbb{R}} k \in \mathbb{R}$$

et la différentielle est l'application.

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R})$$

$$a \longmapsto d_a m = ((h, k) \mapsto d_a m(h, k))$$

que l'on note (abusivement!)

$$d_m = 5p^4 q^3 dp + 3p^5 q^2 dq$$

$$2) g: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \mapsto \alpha \beta^2 \cos(\gamma)$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial \alpha}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \beta^2 \cos(\gamma)$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial \beta}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = 2\alpha \beta \cos(\gamma)$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial \gamma}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = -\alpha \beta^2 \sin(\gamma)$$

La différentielle en $a = (\alpha_0, \beta_0, \gamma_0) \text{ et } \alpha_0, \beta_0, \gamma_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\underbrace{d_a g}_{\in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R})} = \underbrace{\beta_0^2 \cos(\gamma_0)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} d_a \alpha + \underbrace{2\alpha_0 \beta_0 \cos(\gamma_0)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} d_a \beta + \underbrace{-\alpha_0 \beta_0^2 \sin(\gamma_0)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} d_a \gamma \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R})$$

Ainsi la différentielle est notée :

$$dg = \beta^2 \cos(\gamma) d\alpha + 2\alpha \beta \cos(\gamma) d\beta - \alpha \beta^2 \sin(\gamma) d\gamma$$

Exercice 4 :

$$1) g \circ f(x, y) = g(f(x, y)) = xy \cos(xy) e^{y^2}$$

$$2) \frac{\partial g \circ f}{\partial x}(xy) = y e^{y^2} (\cos(xy) - xy \sin(xy))$$

$$\frac{\partial g \circ f}{\partial y}(xy) = x (\cos(xy) e^{y^2} - xy \sin(xy) e^{y^2} + 2y^2 \cos(xy) e^{y^2})$$

3) Matrices jacobiniennes:

$$J_f(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} -y \sin(xy) & -x \sin(xy) \\ 0 & 1 \\ e^{y^2} & 2xy e^{y^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_g(u, v, w) = [vw, uw, uv]$$

et

$$J_g(f(x, y)) = [xy e^{y^2}, x \cos(xy) e^{y^2}; y \cos(xy)]$$

Ainsi on a

$$J_{g \circ f}(xy) = [xy e^{y^2}, x \cos(xy) e^{y^2}, y \cos(xy)] \begin{bmatrix} -y \sin(xy) & -x \sin(xy) \\ 0 & 1 \\ e^{y^2} & 2xy e^{y^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \left[y e^{y^2} \underbrace{(-xy \sin(xy) + \cos(xy))}_{= \frac{\partial g \circ f}{\partial x}(xy)}; x \underbrace{(-xy \sin(xy) e^{y^2} + \cos(xy) e^{y^2} + 2y^2 \cos(xy) e^{y^2})}_{= \frac{\partial g \circ f}{\partial y}(xy)} \right]$$

Exercice 5:

on note $\Psi:]0, +\infty[\times]-\pi, \pi[\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$$(r, \theta) \longmapsto (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$$

et:

$$g(r, \theta) = f \circ \Psi(r, \theta) = f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} * \frac{\partial g}{\partial r}(r, \theta) &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) \cdot \frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial r}(r, \theta) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) \frac{\partial \Psi_2}{\partial r}(r, \theta) \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) \cos \theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} * \frac{\partial g}{\partial \theta}(r, \theta) &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) \frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial \theta}(r, \theta) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) \frac{\partial \Psi_2}{\partial \theta}(r, \theta) \\ &= -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) r \sin \theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) r \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial g}{\partial r}(r, \theta) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \sin \theta \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial \theta}(r, \theta) = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} r \sin \theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} r \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial b}{\partial x}(x,y) = \cos \theta \frac{\partial g}{\partial r}(r,\theta) - \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \frac{\partial g}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial b}{\partial y}(x,y) = \sin \theta \frac{\partial g}{\partial r}(r,\theta) + \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \frac{\partial g}{\partial \theta} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{et } \left(\frac{\partial b}{\partial x}(x,y) \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial b}{\partial y}(x,y) \right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial \theta} \right)^2$$

Exercice 6

$$\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x,y,z) \mapsto (x^2 - y^2, y^2 - z^2, z^2 - x^2)$$

1)

$$J_{\varphi}(x,y,z) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x & -2y & 0 \\ 0 & 2y & -2z \\ -2x & 0 & 2z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_{f \circ \varphi}(x,y,z) = \left[J_{f_1}(\varphi(x,y,z)) \right] \left[J_{\varphi}(x,y,z) \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \varphi_1}(\varphi(x,y,z)), \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \varphi_2}(\varphi(x,y,z)), \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \varphi_3}(\varphi(x,y,z)) \right] J_{\varphi}(x,y,z)$$

$$= 2 \left[x \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \varphi_1}(\varphi(x,y,z)) - x \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \varphi_3}(\varphi(x,y,z)), \right.$$

$$\left. - y \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \varphi_1}(\varphi(x,y,z)) + y \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \varphi_2}(\varphi(x,y,z)), \right.$$

$$\left. - z \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \varphi_2}(\varphi(x,y,z)) + z \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \varphi_3}(\varphi(x,y,z)) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2) \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(t, t, t) &= 2t \left[\cancel{\frac{\partial b}{\partial \varphi_1}(0, 0, 0)} - \cancel{\frac{\partial b}{\partial \varphi_3}(0, 0, 0)} \right] \\
+ \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(t, t, t) &= 2t \left[-\cancel{\frac{\partial b}{\partial \varphi_1}(0, 0, 0)} + \cancel{\frac{\partial b}{\partial \varphi_2}(0, 0, 0)} \right] \\
+ \frac{\partial g}{\partial z}(t, t, t) &= 2t \left[-\cancel{\frac{\partial b}{\partial \varphi_2}(0, 0, 0)} + \cancel{\frac{\partial b}{\partial \varphi_3}(0, 0, 0)} \right] \\
&= 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Exercice 7: $f(x, y) = x e^y + y e^x$

1) La fonction est de classe \mathcal{C}^1 . De plus on a

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) = 1 \\ f(0, 0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

on est dans les hypothèses du théorème des fonctions implicites. Il existe une fonction φ définie sur un voisinage de 0 tq

$$\varphi(0) = 0$$

$$g(x, \varphi(x)) = 0$$

$$\forall x \in V.$$

remarque: on admettra que φ est (au moins) \mathcal{C}^2 sur V .

2) Par définition on a $\forall x \in V$:

$$* g(x) = f(x, \varphi(x)) = 0 \quad \text{ce qui donne} \quad x e^{\varphi(x)} + \varphi(x) e^x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g(0) = \varphi(0) = 0 \quad \text{et} \quad \boxed{\varphi(0) = 0}$$

* comme $g(\cdot)$ est l'appli cte égale à 0 on a

$$g'(x) = 0 \quad \text{ce qui donne :} \quad g'(x) = e^{\varphi(x)} + x \varphi'(x) e^{\varphi(x)} + \varphi'(x) e^x + \varphi(x) e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(0) = \overset{=0}{\quad} + \varphi'(0) = 0$$

$$\text{et} \quad \boxed{\varphi'(0) = -1}$$

* derivons une deuxième fois:

$$g'(x) = 0 \quad \text{ce qui donne :} \quad + x \varphi''(x) e^{\varphi(x)}$$

$$g''(x) = \varphi'(x) e^{\varphi(x)} + \varphi'(x) e^{\varphi(x)} + x (\varphi'(x))^2 e^{\varphi(x)} + \varphi''(x) e^x + \varphi'(x) e^x + \varphi'(x) e^x + \varphi(x) e^x$$

$$g''(0) = -1 + \overset{+0}{1} + 0 + \varphi''(0) - 1 - 1 + 0$$

$$\text{et} \quad \boxed{g''(0) = 4}$$

En résumé on a:

$$\varphi(x) = 0 - x + \frac{4}{2} x^2 + o(|x|^2)$$

$$= -x + 2x^2 + o(|x|^2)$$

Exercice 8.

$$f(x,y) = x^2 y + \ln(1+y^2)$$

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

$$\text{on a} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = 0 \quad (\text{point critique}).$$

Le th. de fonctions implicites ne s'applique pas en ce point.
(on a tout de même $f(0,0) = 0$)

$$2) \quad \text{Soit } \Gamma = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid f(x,y) = 0\}.$$

* on a bien $x \mapsto f(x,0) = 0$ et l'axe des x est dans Γ . noté ℓ

$$* \text{ Soit } y \neq 0: \quad x^2 y + \ln(1+y^2) = 0$$

$$\text{soi } x^2 y = -\ln(1+y^2)$$

implique que $y < 0$ et

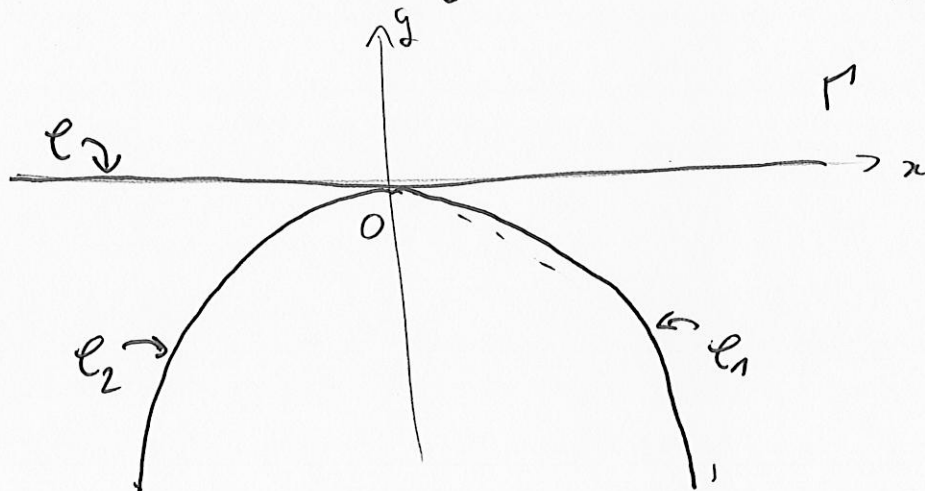
$$x^2 = \frac{-\ln(1+y^2)}{y}$$

les points correspondant sont sur la courbe: ℓ_1 :

$$]0, +\infty[\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$t \mapsto \left(\sqrt{\frac{-\ln(1+t^2)}{t}}, -t \right)$$

et sa symétrique ℓ_2
rapport à l'axe Oy .



Exercice 9:

$$1) (*) \begin{cases} \frac{\partial b}{\partial x}(x, y) = xy^2 & (1) \\ \frac{\partial b}{\partial y}(x, y) = yx^2 \end{cases}$$

Soit b une solution de (*) et $y \in \mathbb{R}$ fixé. on pose

$$g(x) = b(x, y)$$

$$\text{par (1) on a } g'(x) = xy^2 \Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2 + \underbrace{c(y)}_{\text{cte}}$$

où $c: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ est une fonction de classe \mathcal{C}^1 . Par (2)

$$\text{on a } c'(y) = 0$$

$$\text{et } b(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2 + A \quad \text{où } A \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$2) \begin{cases} \frac{\partial b}{\partial x}(x, y) = e^x y & (1) \\ \frac{\partial b}{\partial y}(x, y) = 2y + e^x & (2) \end{cases}$$

Par la même méthode : $g(x) = b(x, y)$ où $y \in \mathbb{R}$ fixé.

$$(1) \Rightarrow g'(x) = e^x y \quad \text{et} \quad g(x) = y e^x + c(y)$$

où $c: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ est \mathcal{C}^1 . on pose $h(y) = b(x, y) = y e^x + c(y)$

$$(2) \Rightarrow h'(y) = 2y + e^x \quad \text{et} \quad c'(y) = 2y$$

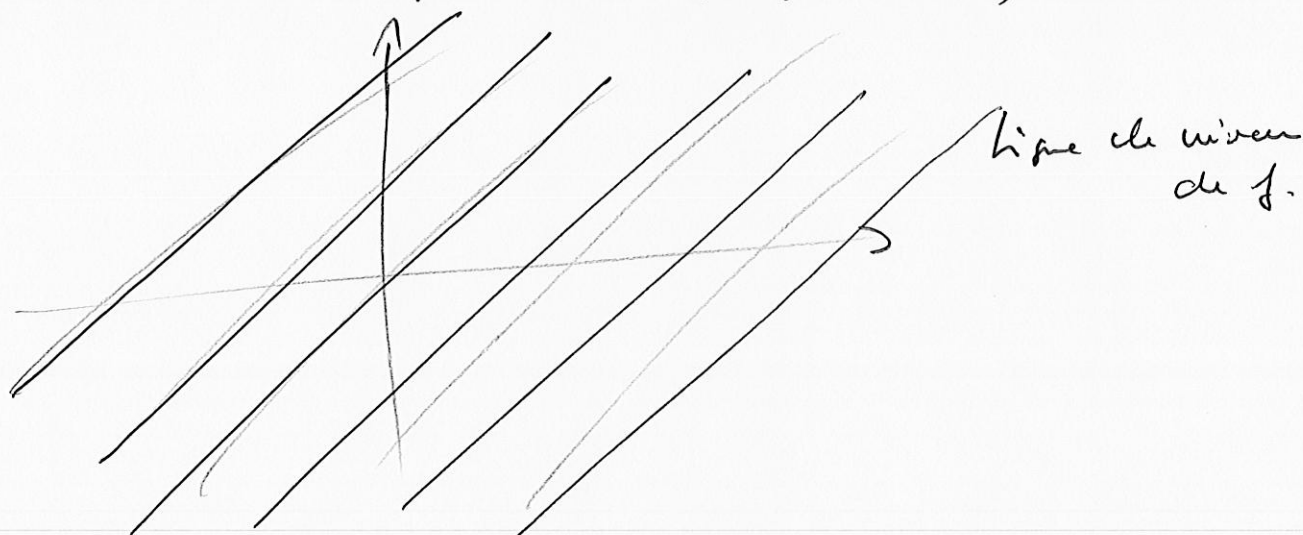
$$\text{et } b(x, y) = y e^x + y^2 + A \quad \text{où } A \in \mathbb{R}.$$

3) / Idem /

$$b(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2 + c(y) \quad \text{où } c: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ est } \mathcal{C}^1(\mathbb{R}).$$

Exercice 10.

1) Soit $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ tq $f(x+t, y+t) = f(x, y)$ (*)



on derive par rapport à t :

$$\frac{d}{dt} f(x+t, y+t) = 0 \quad (\text{règle de la chaîne})$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x+t, y+t) \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\partial t}{\partial t}(t)}_{=1} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x+t, y+t) \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\partial t}{\partial t}(t)}_{=1} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = 0 \quad \text{par (*)}.$$

$$2) \begin{cases} u = x+y \\ v = x-y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}(u+v) \\ y = \frac{1}{2}(u-v) \end{cases}$$

$$F(u, v) = f\left(\frac{u+v}{2}, \frac{u-v}{2}\right)$$

et on a :

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial u}(u, v) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\left(\frac{u+v}{2}, \frac{u-v}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\partial (u+v)/2}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\left(\frac{u+v}{2}, \frac{u-v}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\partial (u-v)/2}{\partial u}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) \right) = 0.$$

3) la question précédente nous apprend que f ne dépend que de v : $\exists g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ tel q

$$F(u, v) = g(v)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x, y) = g(x - y)$$

Réciproquement: si f s'écrit $f(x, y) = g(x - y)$ avec g une fonction tel alors on a bien

$$f(x+t, y+t) = f(x, y) \quad \forall x, y, t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Exercice 11):

on pose en coordonnées polaires: $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$ et $g(r, \theta) = f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$

on a vu à l'exo 5 que

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = \cos \theta \frac{\partial g}{\partial r}(r, \theta) - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \theta}(r, \theta) \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = \sin \theta \frac{\partial g}{\partial r}(r, \theta) + \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \theta}(r, \theta). \end{cases}$$

Ainsi:

$$\begin{aligned} x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= r \cos \theta \left(\cos \theta \frac{\partial g}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \theta} \right) \\ &\quad + r \sin \theta \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial g}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \theta} \right) \\ &= r \frac{\partial g}{\partial r} \end{aligned}$$

et l'équation (*) devient $\frac{\partial g}{\partial r} = 1 \quad \forall r > 0.$

il existe $\varphi:]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (car $n > 0$) et

$$g(r, \theta) = r + \varphi(\theta)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \varphi\left(\arctan \frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists \varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ et}$$

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right).$$