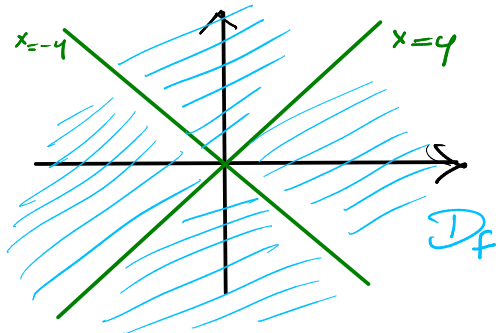


VAR FEUILLE 2.

Ex 1 $f(x,y)$ est une fraction rationnelle en 2 variables
elle est donc définie sur $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus Z$

où Z est l'ensemble d'annulation de son dénominateur

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 - y^2 = 0\} = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 = y^2\} \\ &= \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x = \pm y\} \\ &= \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x = y\} \cup \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x = -y\} \end{aligned}$$



Remarque: D_f ouvert.

$$f: D_f \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{et} \quad z \in \text{Im}(f) \iff \exists (x,y) \in D_f \mid z = \frac{x}{x^2 - y^2}$$

$$(x,y) \longmapsto f(x,y)$$

$$\iff \exists (x,y) \in D_f \mid z x^2 - x - z y^2 = 0$$

1^{er} cas: $z = 0$ alors $(x,y) = (0, \pi/4)$ convient

2^{er} cas: $z \neq 0$

* cherchons avec $y = 0$ ($x \neq 0$) car $(x,y) \in D_f = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus Z$

$$z x^2 - x = 0 \quad \text{donc} \quad (z x - 1) x = 0$$

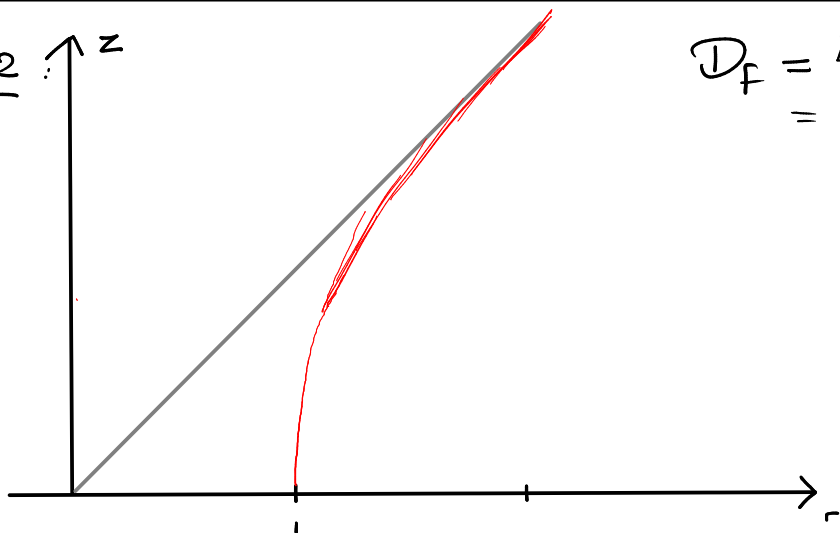
$$\text{donc} \quad x = 1/z \quad (1/z, 0) \in D_f$$

$$\text{on vérifie} \quad f(1/z, 0) = \frac{1/z}{(1/z)^2 - 0} = \frac{1/z}{(1/z)^2} = \frac{z^2}{z} = z \quad \text{ok.}$$

donc $z \in \text{Im}(f)$

FINALEMENT $\text{Im}(f) = \mathbb{R}$.

Ex 2



$$\begin{aligned} D_f &= \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 - 1 \in \text{Domaine}(\sqrt{\cdot})\} \\ &= \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \geq 1\} \end{aligned}$$

On passe en polaire :

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$r > 0, \theta \in]-\pi, \pi]$$

$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{r^2 - 1}$$

$$D_{f \circ \gamma} = \{(r,\theta) \mid r \geq 1\}$$

Ex 3 On remarque $f(x,y) = (x-2)^2 + (y-3)^2$

On pose $\begin{cases} X = (x-2) \\ Y = (y-3) \end{cases} \quad f(x,y) = X^2 + Y^2$

donc $\Gamma_f =$ paraboloïde de révolution d'axe Oz
centre au point $(2,3,0)$

"RAPPEL" Courbe de niveau

Def. $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ on appelle
courbe de niveau $c \in \mathbb{R}$ de f
l'ensemble $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid f(x,y) = c\}$

Ex 4 1) $\mathcal{D}_f = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ Image?

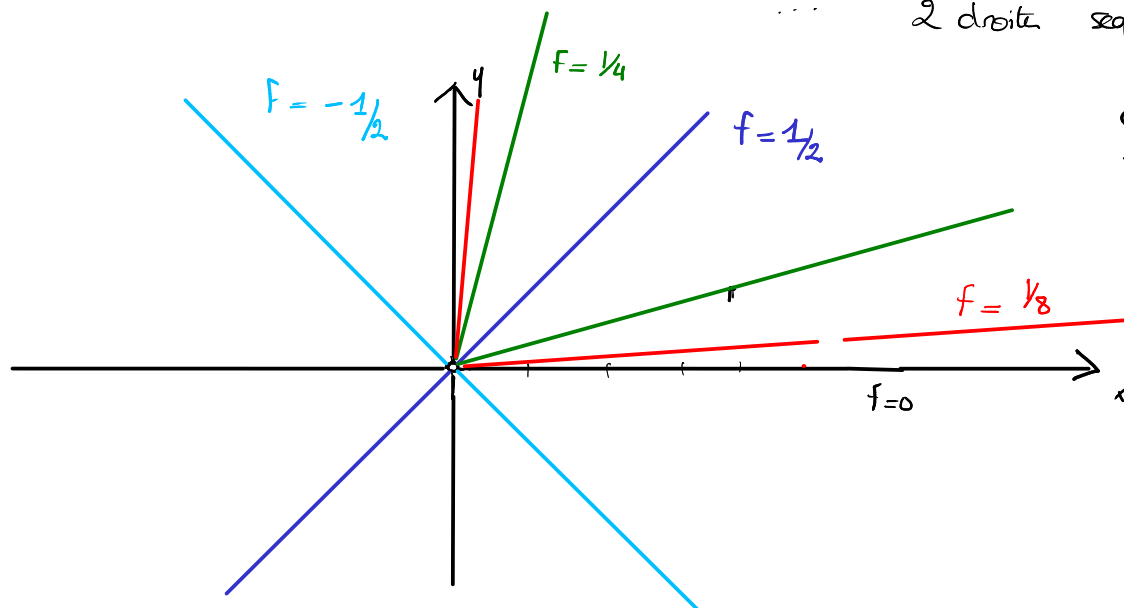
Tracer $f = 0$, $f = 1/2$, $f = -1/2$, $f = 1$, $f = 1/4$

$f = 0 \iff ((x=0) \text{ ou } (y=0))$

$f = 1/2 \iff x^2 + y^2 - 2xy = 0 \iff (x-y)^2 = 0 \iff (x=y)$

$f = -1/2 \iff x^2 + y^2 + 2xy = 0 \iff (x+y)^2 = 0 \iff (x=-y)$

$f = t \iff x^2 + y^2 - (1/t)xy = 0 \iff (x - \frac{1}{2t}y)^2 - (\frac{1}{4t^2} - 1)y^2 = 0$
... 2 droites sécantes



Rq $(|x| - |y|)^2 \geq 0$
 $x^2 + y^2 \geq 2|x||y|$
donc
 $|x||y| \leq \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}$
 $|f(x,y)| \leq 1/2$

$|t| < 1/2$

$f = t \iff \dots \iff (x - zy)^2 - (z^2 - 1)y^2 = 0$

$(z = \frac{1}{2t}) \iff (x - (z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1})y)(x - (z - \sqrt{z^2 - 1})y) = 0$

$|z| > 1$

donc $x = (z \pm \sqrt{z^2 - 1})y$

$z = 2(t = 1/4) \quad x = (2 \pm \sqrt{3})y$

Rq: produit
des racines = 1
 $\Rightarrow (x = zy), (y = zx)$

En polaire: $f(x,y) = \cos(\theta)\sin(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}\sin(2\theta)$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\theta \in]-\pi, \pi]$$

donc $f(x,y) = c$

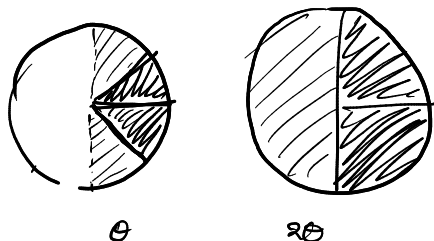
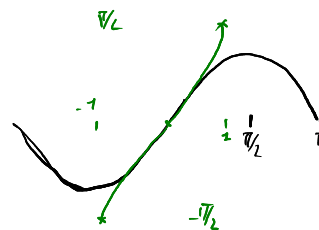
ssi $\sin(2\theta) = 2c \quad 2c \in [-1,1]$

ssi $\text{Arcsin}(\sin 2\theta) = \text{Arcsin}(2c)$

si $\theta \in [-\pi/4, \pi/4] \rightarrow \theta = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \text{Arcsin}(2c) \\ \pi + \frac{1}{2} \text{Arcsin}(2c) \end{cases}$

si $\theta \in]-\pi/2, -\pi/4] \cup [\pi/4, \pi/2] \rightarrow$

$$\theta = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(\pi - \text{Arcsin}(2c)) & \theta > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}(-\pi + \text{Arcsin}(2c)) & \theta < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\sin(2\theta) = \sin(2\theta + \pi)$$

donc on peut regarder seulement $\theta \in [0, \pi]$

$$((r, \theta) \in \text{ligne de niveau}(c)) \Leftrightarrow (r, \theta + \pi) \in \text{ligne de niveau}(c)$$

2. $f(x,y) = r^2(\cos^2 - \sin^2)$
 $= r^2 \cos(2\theta)$

$f(x,y) = c \quad \text{ssi} \quad r^2 \cos(2\theta) = c \quad (\text{en particulier } |c| \leq r^2)$

ssi $\cos(2\theta) = \frac{c}{r^2}$

$$r^2 = \frac{c}{\cos(2\theta)}$$

$\cos(2\theta) = \cos(2(\theta + \pi)) \rightarrow \theta \in [0, \pi]$

$\text{Arccos}(\cos 2\theta) = \text{Arccos}\left(\frac{c}{r^2}\right) \quad \text{donc}$

$$\begin{cases} 2\theta = \text{Arccos}(c/r^2) & \text{si } \theta \in [0, \pi/2] \\ 2\theta = \text{Arccos}(c/r^2) + \pi & \text{si } \theta \in [\pi/2, \pi] \end{cases}$$

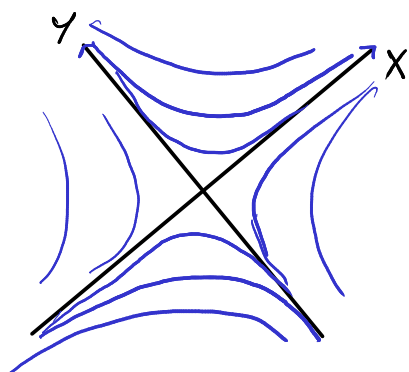
... BOF

$f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$

$x^2 - y^2 = c \quad \text{ssi} \quad (x-y)(x+y) = c$

$$\begin{cases} X = x+y \\ Y = x-y \end{cases}$$

ssi $XY = c$

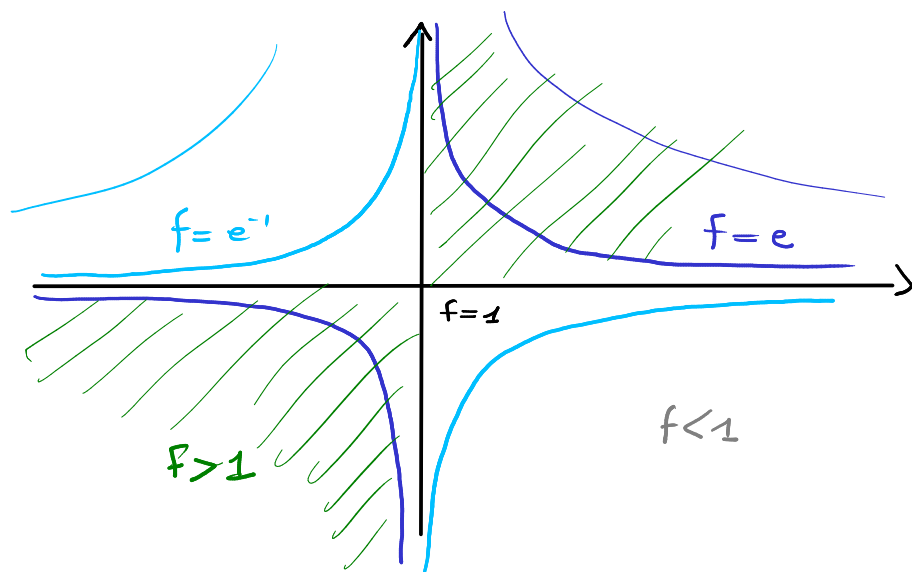


$\text{axe}(OX) = \{y=0\} = \text{droit } x+y=0$

$\text{axe}(OY) = \{x=0\} = \text{droit } y=x$

$$f(x,y) = \exp(xy) \quad f > 0 !$$

$$f = c \quad \text{ssi} \quad \exp(xy) = c \quad \text{ssi} \quad xy = \ln(c)$$



Ex 5

$$1) \quad \lim_{\substack{y \rightarrow 0 \\ y \neq 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{y \rightarrow 0 \\ y \neq 0}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x-y)^2} = 0$$

$$\text{donc} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{\substack{y \rightarrow 0 \\ y \neq 0}} f(x,y) \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$$

Remarque $f(x,y) = f(y,x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{donc} \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(y,x) \quad \text{e. par} \quad \begin{cases} X=y \\ Y=x \end{cases} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \quad \text{Non!} \quad \text{Si } x=y \quad f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^4}{x^4} = 1 & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

donc f n'est pas continue sur la droite $y=x$

donc f n'est pas continue.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex 6} : \quad 1. \quad |f(x,y)| &= |(x+y)^2| \cdot \left| \cos \frac{1}{x} \right| \cdot \left| \cos \frac{1}{y} \right| \\ &\leq |x+y|^2 \xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0 \end{aligned}$$

donc f admet une limite en $(0,0)$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0$$

$$2. \quad \text{Soit } y_0 \neq 0 \quad (x+y_0)^2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{y_0}\right) \text{ n'a pas de limite quand } x \rightarrow 0$$

ex : $y_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \quad f(x, y_0) = (x + \frac{1}{2\pi})^2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{x}{\pi} \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + x^2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

C'est équivalent quand $x \rightarrow 0$ à $\left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ qui n'a pas de limite.

Ex 7

$$|f(x,y)| = |xy| \cdot \frac{|x^2 - y^2|}{|x^2 + y^2|}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} (|x| - |y|)^2 \geq 0 & \quad |x|^2 - 2|xy| + |y|^2 \geq 0 \\ 2|xy| \leq |x|^2 + |y|^2 \end{aligned} \right\} |f| \leq \frac{1}{2} |x^2 - y^2| \xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0$$

donc $\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ (x,y) \neq (0,0)}} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad f \text{ est } C^0 \text{ en } 0.$

et f continue sur $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ comme fractⁿ rationnelle.

Ex 8

f est continue sur $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$

il faut la vérifier en $(0,0)$ donc on doit prendre $\alpha = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad f(x,y) = \frac{1 - \cos r}{r^2} \quad \frac{0}{0} \text{ forme indéterminée}$$

$$+ \frac{\sin(r)}{2r} \longrightarrow \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\frac{\cos(r)}{2} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

Ex 9

1. • $y = \alpha x \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x, \alpha x) = \frac{\alpha^4 x^4}{\alpha x (\alpha x - x^2)} \quad \text{si } \alpha x - x^2 \neq 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ x \neq \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\alpha(\alpha - x)} \xrightarrow[\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x \neq \alpha}]{x \rightarrow 0} 0 \quad \text{continue}$$

• $x=0$ (autre droit ($\alpha=\infty$)) $f(0,y) = 0 \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow 0} 0$ continu

2. Si $y = x^3$

$$f(x, x^3) = \frac{x^4}{x^3(x^3 - x^2)} = \frac{1}{x(x-1)} \quad \text{si } \begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ x \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} -\infty$$

Ex 10 BOF

Ex 11 NON

Ex 12 BOF

Ex 13

* f de classe C^1 en $x \Rightarrow g$ continue en (x,x)

* f de classe C^1 en $x \Leftarrow g$ continue en (x,x)