

Ex 1

1. $f(x,y) = \ln(xy)$ est définie et continue

quand $xy \in \mathbb{R}^{+*} = \mathcal{D}_f$

comme composée.

Ainsi $\mathcal{D}_f = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ y > 0 \end{cases} \text{ ou } \begin{cases} x < 0 \\ y < 0 \end{cases}\} = \mathbb{R}^{+*} \times \mathbb{R}^{+*} \cup \mathbb{R}^{-*} \times \mathbb{R}^{-*}$

\triangle $\ln(xy) \neq \ln(x) + \ln(y)$ en effet si $\begin{matrix} x < 0 \\ y < 0 \end{matrix}$ $\ln(xy) = \ln(-x) + \ln(-y)$

À y fixé, la fonction $x \mapsto f(x,y)$ est définie sur $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{R}^{+*} & \text{si } y > 0 \\ \mathbb{R}^{-*} & \text{si } y < 0 \end{pmatrix}$

et deux fois dérivable sur ce domaine

on a :

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{y}{xy} = \frac{1}{x} \quad ; \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x,y) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

Re $f(x,y) = f(y,x)$ donc $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{y}$ et $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{y^2}$

2. f polynôme donc définie sur \mathbb{R}^2 est dérivable \geq volonté

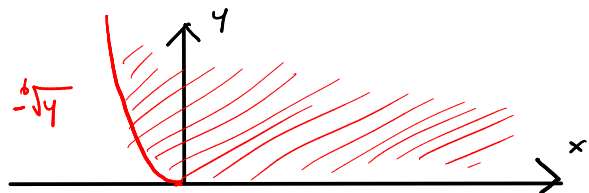
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y^2 + 9x^2y \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 18xy$$

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

3. $f(x,y) = \ln(x^3 + \sqrt{y})$ est définie quand $\begin{cases} y \geq 0 \\ x^3 + \sqrt{y} > 0 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_f &= \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \geq 0, x^3 > -\sqrt{y}\} \\ &= \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \geq 0, x > -\sqrt[3]{y}\} \end{aligned}$$

$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $x \mapsto x^3$ bijet^o croissant



[...] $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{3x^2}{x^3 + \sqrt{y}} \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-3x^4 + 6x^3\sqrt{y}}{(x^3 + \sqrt{y})^2}$

\uparrow
JUSTIFICATION
DERIVABILITÉ

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x^3 + \sqrt{y}} \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{y + x^3\sqrt{y}}$

$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{y(x^3 + \sqrt{y})^2} \times \left(1 + \frac{x^3}{2\sqrt{y}}\right)$

($\triangle y=0$ pas dérivable)

4. $f(x,y) = \sqrt{x-y} + 3x^y$ définie quand $\begin{cases} x-y \geq 0 \\ x > 0 \end{cases}$

Rappel: x, y réels $x^y = \text{notation pour } \exp(y \cdot \ln(x))$ →

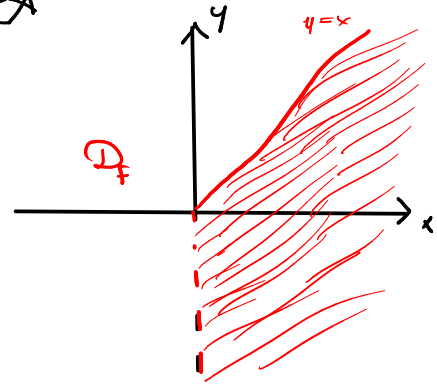
$$\mathcal{D}_f = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x > 0 \text{ et } x \geq y\}$$

derivabilité [...] ($\Delta y=x$)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-y}} + 3 \exp(y \ln(x)) \cdot \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-1}{2(x-y)} + 3 \exp(y \ln(x)) \left(\left(\frac{y}{x} \right)^2 - \frac{y}{x^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x-y}} + 3 \exp(y \ln(x)) \cdot \ln(x) \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{-1}{2(x-y)} + 3 \exp(y \ln(x)) (\ln(x))^2$$



Ex 2 f est linéaire donc admet des dérivées partielles à tout adu sur \mathbb{R}^2

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 5 \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 7$$

$$\text{Jac}(F)(x_0, y_0) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \right) = (5, 7)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_f : \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \begin{pmatrix} h \\ k \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto \text{Jac}(F)(x_0, y_0) \begin{pmatrix} h \\ k \end{pmatrix} = 5h + 7k \end{array} \right) \quad \underline{\text{donc}} \quad \mathcal{D}_{(x_0, y_0)} f = f$$

AUTRE MÉTHODE

$$\begin{aligned} \text{On a } f(x_0+h, y_0+k) &= 5(x_0+h) + 7(y_0+k) \\ &= 5x_0 + 7y_0 + 5h + 7k \\ &= f(x_0, y_0) + f(h, k) \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\text{on}} \quad f(x_0+h, y_0+k) = f(x_0, y_0) + \mathcal{D}_{(x_0, y_0)} f(h, k) + \|(h, k)\| \theta(h, k)$$

par def de la différentielle

$$\theta(h, k) \xrightarrow{(h,k) \rightarrow 0} 0$$

et identifiait, puisque f est linéaire

$$\text{on a bien } \mathcal{D}_{(x_0, y_0)} f \cdot (h, k) = f(h, k)$$

Ex 3

f polynôme [...]

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x + 5y^2 \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 10xy$$

$$\text{Jac}(f)_{(x_0, y_0)} = (2x_0 + 5y_0^2, 10x_0y_0)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{(x_0, y_0)} f : \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{R}^2 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{R} \\ \begin{pmatrix} h \\ k \end{pmatrix} & \longmapsto & \text{Jac}(f)_{(x_0, y_0)} \begin{pmatrix} h \\ k \end{pmatrix} = (2x_0 + 5y_0^2)h + 10x_0y_0k \end{array} \right)$$

AUTRE MÉTHODE

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_0+h, y_0+k) &= (x_0+h)^2 + 5(x_0+h)(y_0+k)^2 \\ &= x_0^2 + 2x_0h + h^2 + 5(x_0y_0^2 + 2x_0y_0k + hy_0^2 + x_0k^2 + 2y_0hk + hk^2) \\ &= \underbrace{x_0^2 + 5x_0y_0^2}_{f(x_0, y_0)} + \underbrace{2x_0h + 10x_0y_0k + 5y_0^2h}_{\text{linéaire}} + \underbrace{x_0k^2 + 2y_0hk + hk^2 + h^2}_{\varepsilon_{h,k}} \\ &= f(x_0, y_0) + (2x_0 + 5y_0^2)h + 10x_0y_0k + \varepsilon_{h,k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{On vérifie } \frac{\varepsilon_{h,k}}{\sqrt{h^2+k^2}} \xrightarrow{(h,k) \rightarrow 0} 0 \quad \text{donc} \quad \varepsilon_{h,k} = \|(h,k)\| \theta(h,k) \\ \text{avec } \theta(h,k) \xrightarrow{(h,k) \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$$\text{Donc on identifie } \mathcal{D}_{(x_0, y_0)} f \cdot (h,k) = (2x_0 + 5y_0^2)h + 10x_0y_0k.$$

Ex 17

$$1) * f(x,y) = \frac{x^5 y - y^5 x}{x^4 + y^4} \quad \text{si } (x,y) \neq (0,0)$$

$$|f(x,y)| = |xy| \cdot \left| \frac{x^4 - y^4}{x^4 + y^4} \right| \leq |xy| \quad \text{car } |x^4 - y^4| \leq |x^4| + |y^4| = x^4 + y^4$$

$$\text{donc } f(x,y) \xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0 \quad f \text{ continue \underline{ssi} } a=0$$

* f est différentiable ailleurs qu'à $(0,0)$.

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

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

$$* \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{(5x^4 y - y^5)(x^4 + y^4) - 4x^3(x^5 y - y^5 x)}{(x^4 + y^4)^2} = \frac{x^8 y + 8x^4 y^5 - y^9}{(x^4 + y^4)^2}$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) \right| = |y| \cdot \left| \frac{x^8 + 8x^4 y^4 - y^8}{(x^4 + y^4)^2} \right| \leq |y| \cdot \frac{x^8 + 8x^4 y^4 + y^8}{x^8 + 2x^4 y^4 + y^8} \leq |y| \cdot \frac{4(x^8 + 2x^4 y^4 + y^8)}{(x^8 + 2x^4 y^4 + y^8)} \leq 4|y|$$

$$\underline{\text{donc}} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) \xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) \quad \underline{\text{donc}} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \text{ continue sur } \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$* f(y,x) = -f(x,y) \quad \underline{\text{donc}} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(y,x) \quad \underline{\text{continue sur } \mathbb{R}^2}$$

des dérivées partielles existent et sont continues sur D_f
donc f est différentiable!


$$2) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(h,0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} 0 = 0 \quad \textcolor{blue}{r=0}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,k) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) \right) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{k} \frac{0 + 0 - k^9}{(0 + k^4)^2} = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(0,0) = -1 \quad \text{par Schwarz.} \quad \textcolor{blue}{s=-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad \text{par symétrie.} \quad \textcolor{blue}{t=0} \quad \underline{\textcolor{blue}{rt - s^2 = -1 < 0}}$$

En $(0,0)$: $Df = 0$ et Hf mixte \rightarrow point selle ! 

Ex 18

$$f: \begin{cases} xy \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{x+y}{x-y}\right) & \text{si } x \neq y \\ 0 & \text{si } x = y \end{cases}$$

$$|f(x,y)| \leq |xy| \text{ car } |\sin(\dots)| \leq 1 \quad \underline{\text{donc}}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0) \\ \underline{\text{donc}} \text{ } f \text{ continue en } (0,0)$$

⚠ Pas continue (à prouver) en (x,x)

$$y = x+h \quad \frac{x+y}{x-y} = \frac{2x+h}{h} = \frac{2x}{h} + 1$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{x+y}{x-y}\right)\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi x}{h}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{h}\right) \quad \text{pas de limite quand } h \rightarrow 0$$

Question avec $f(x,y) = (x-y) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{x+y}{x-y}\right)$ pour $x \neq y$

* f continue sur \mathbb{R}^2 ($f(y,x) = f(x,y)$)

$$* \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{h} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1$$

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

$$* \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = -y \sin(\dots) + (x-y) \cos(\dots) \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{(x-y) - (x+y)}{(x-y)^2} \\ = -y \sin(\dots) - \frac{\pi y}{x-y} \cos(\dots)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left(f(x+h, x) - \underbrace{f(x, x)}_0 \right) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{h} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{2x+h}{h}\right) \\ = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{h}\right) \quad \text{n'existe pas !! si } x \neq 0$$

Ex 15

$$f(x, y) = (x^2 + 2y^2)^p \sin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right) \quad (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$

$$1) \quad \begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \theta \\ y &= r \sin \theta \end{aligned} \quad f(x, y) = r^{2p} (1 + \sin^2 \theta)^p \sin\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)$$

$$\text{Si } p > 0 \quad |f(x, y)| \leq r^{2p} |1 + \sin^2 \theta|^p \leq 2^p r^{2p} \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow 0} 0$$

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

2) On suppose toujours $p > 0$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} (f(h, 0) - 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} h^{2p} \sin$$