

BA2 A2 Résumé

ordre de l'équation

Equ. Diff. Ordinaires: $E(x, y, y'_1, \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0$, cherche $y \in C^k: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ tq. $E=0 \forall x \in I$, linéaire en $y, y'_1, \dots, y^{(n)}$, ensemble de toutes les sol., Problème Cauchy: $y(x_0) = b_0, \dots, y'(x_0) = \dots, EDVS$ $F(y) \cdot y' = g(x)$

Sol. maximale: sur le + grand intervalle, **EDL1** $y'(x) + p(x)y(x) = F(x)$ sol. $y \in C^1: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, sol. homogène $y_h(x) = C e^{-P(x)}$ **C** $\in \mathbb{R}$, sol. particulière: $y_p(x) = C(x) \cdot e^{-P(x)}$ où $C(x) = \int f(x) \cdot e^{P(x)} dx$, sol. générale: $y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x)$

EDL2: $y''(x) + p(x)y'(x) + q(x)y(x) = F(x)$, **EDL2h** coef. cst. $\Rightarrow x^2 + p_1 x + q = 0 \Rightarrow y_h(x) = [C_1 e^{ax} + C_2 e^{bx}]$ racines $a, b \in \mathbb{C}$ $a = -p_1/2 \pm \sqrt{p_1^2/4 + q}$ $\exists! 2$ solutions $y_h(x) = V_1(x) + V_2(x)$ lin indé. satisfaisant $y'(x_0) = S$ $V_1(x) = V_1(x) \int \frac{e^{-P(x)}}{V_2(x)} dx$ sol. générale $y(x) = C_1 V_1(x) + C_2 V_2(x) + y_p(x)$

Wronskien: $W[V_1, V_2] = V_1' V_2 - V_1 V_2'$ V_1, V_2 lin. ind. $\Rightarrow W[V_1, V_2] \neq 0$, **EDL2.** $C_1(x) = -\int \frac{F(x) \cdot V_2(x)}{W[V_1, V_2]} dx$ $C_2(x) = \int \frac{F(x) \cdot V_1(x)}{W[V_1, V_2]} dx$ sol. part. $y_p(x) = C_1(x)V_1(x) + C_2(x)V_2(x) \Rightarrow y(x) = C_1 V_1(x) + C_2 V_2(x) + y_p(x)$

2) $e^{ax}(P_1(x)\cos(bx) + Q_1(x)\sin(bx)) \Rightarrow y_0(x) = e^{ax}(T_n(x)\cos(bx) + S_n(x)\sin(bx))$ sol. $y_0(x) = e^{ax}(T_n(x)\cos(bx) + S_n(x)\sin(bx))$ polydeg n coeff. indé. $N = \max(n, m)$ méthode séparée sol. part. $y_0 = y_{p1} + y_{p2} \Rightarrow y(x) = y_b(x) + y_0(x)$

Espace \mathbb{R}^n : $\bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\langle \bar{x}, \bar{y} \rangle = \sum_{i=0}^n x_i y_i$, $\|\bar{x}\| = \sqrt{\langle \bar{x}, \bar{x} \rangle} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=0}^n x_i^2}$, $\|\bar{x} + \bar{y}\| \leq \|\bar{x}\| + \|\bar{y}\|$, $|\langle \bar{x}, \bar{y} \rangle| \leq \|\bar{x}\| \|\bar{y}\|$, $\|\bar{x} - \bar{y}\| \geq \|\bar{x}\| - \|\bar{y}\|$, $d(\bar{y}, \bar{x}) = d(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \|\bar{x} - \bar{y}\|$, $d(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) < d(\bar{x}, \bar{z}) + d(\bar{z}, \bar{y})$, $\bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \delta > 0$ $B(\bar{x}, \delta) = \{\bar{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|\bar{x} - \bar{y}\| < \delta\}$

Si $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ouvert. $\forall x \in E \exists \delta > 0$ tq. $B(\bar{x}, \delta) \subset E$ Fermé: $C_E = \{\bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : \bar{x} \notin E\}$ ouvert, intérieur $\overset{\circ}{E} = \{\bar{x} \in E : \exists \delta > 0 \quad B(\bar{x}, \delta) \subset E\} (E \subset \overset{\circ}{E})$, E ouvert $\Leftrightarrow \overset{\circ}{E} = E$, U ouverts \rightarrow ouvert \cap ouverts \rightarrow ouvert, \emptyset et \mathbb{R}^n seuls Fermé et ouvert

adhérence: \bar{E} plus petit ensemble fermé S tq. $E \subseteq S$, E fermé $\Leftrightarrow E = \bar{E}$, frontière: $\partial E = \{\bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : \forall \delta > 0 \quad E \cap B(\bar{x}, \delta) \neq \emptyset \wedge C \cap B(\bar{x}, \delta) \neq \emptyset\}$, $\partial E \cap \overset{\circ}{E} = \emptyset$, $\overset{\circ}{E} \cup \partial E = \bar{E}$, $\partial E = \bar{E} \setminus \overset{\circ}{E}$, $\partial \emptyset = \emptyset$

Suites application $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $F: K \mapsto \bar{x}_K, \{\bar{x}_K\}_{K=0}^\infty \rightarrow \bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists k_0 \in \mathbb{N} \forall K > k_0 \|\bar{x}_K - \bar{x}\| \leq \epsilon$ converge unique $k_0(E)$ notation (contenue dans $\bar{B}(\bar{x}, \delta), M > 0$), $\lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \bar{x}_K = \bar{x} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \bar{x}_{K,j} = \bar{x}_j \forall j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, Converge \Rightarrow Bornée, Thm. Bolzano-W: Bornée $\Rightarrow \exists$ sous-suite convergente Heine-Borel tout recouvrement d'ouverts

E compacte ssi. Fermé et borné, E compact \Rightarrow a un sous-recouvrement fini, $\bar{x} \in \text{Image de } f$ ensemble de niveau avec le plan $z=c$ $\text{domaine de définition}$ $\text{définie au voisinage de } \bar{x}_0$

Multi-variables: $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $F: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(E) \subset \mathbb{R}$, $c \in f(E)$ $N_f(c) = \{\bar{x} \in E : f(\bar{x}) = c\} \subset E$, voisinage de \bar{x}_0 $[\exists \delta > 0 : B(\bar{x}_0, \delta) \subset E \cap \{f(\bar{x}) = c\}]$, limite: $\lim_{\bar{x} \rightarrow \bar{x}_0} f(\bar{x}) = L : \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta_E > 0$ tq. $\forall \bar{x} \in E, 0 < \|\bar{x} - \bar{x}_0\| \leq \delta_E \Rightarrow |f(\bar{x}) - L| \leq \epsilon$

continuité: $\bar{x}_0 \in \overset{\circ}{E}$ f continue en $\bar{x} = \bar{x}_0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{\bar{x} \rightarrow \bar{x}_0} f(\bar{x}) = f(\bar{x}_0)$, $f(\bar{x}) \rightarrow L \Leftrightarrow f(\bar{x}_0) \rightarrow L$ \forall suite $\{\bar{x}_k\} \subset E \setminus \{\bar{x}_0\}$, $\bar{x}_k \rightarrow \bar{x}_0$ et rationnelles sur Df , coord. polaires $x = r \cos \varphi$ $r \in \mathbb{R}^+$ $y = r \sin \varphi$ $\varphi \in [0, 2\pi]$ $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ $g_r(\bar{x}), g_\varphi(\bar{x})$ continues en \bar{x}_0 $f(\bar{x})$ continue en $(g_r(\bar{x}), g_\varphi(\bar{x}))$

Δ Si elles existent TOUTES $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (\lim_{y \rightarrow b} f(x,y)) = \lim_{y \rightarrow b} (\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x,y))$, 2 gendarmes $f, g, h: E \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ① $f(\bar{x}) \rightarrow L \leftarrow g(\bar{x})$ ② $\exists \alpha > 0 : \forall \bar{x} \in \{\bar{x} \in E : 0 < \|\bar{x} - \bar{x}_0\| \leq \alpha\} f(\bar{x}) \leq h(\bar{x}) \leq g(\bar{x}) \Rightarrow \lim_{\bar{x} \rightarrow \bar{x}_0} h(\bar{x}) = L$, $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow B \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f \circ g(\bar{x})$ continue en $\bar{x} = \bar{x}_0$

M, m $\in f(E) \subset \mathbb{R}$ $f(\bar{x}) \leq M \forall \bar{x} \in E$ M : maxi., f continue sur $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ compact $\Leftrightarrow \exists \max f(\bar{x})$ et $\exists \min f(\bar{x})$, E compact et connexe par chemin $\Rightarrow f$ atteint toute valeur entre m et M

Différentielle: $F: E \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(s) = f(a_1, \dots, s, \dots, a_n)$ $\bar{a} \in E$ f dérivable en \bar{a} . $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_k}(\bar{a}) = g'_k(a_k) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(\bar{a} + t \cdot \bar{e}_k) - F(\bar{a})}{t}$ $\bar{e}_k = (0, 0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0)$ en $\bar{a} \in E$ gradient, si toutes les dérivées partielles existent: $\nabla F(\bar{a}) = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1}(\bar{a}), \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2}(\bar{a}), \dots, \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_n}(\bar{a}) \right)$

$\nabla \bar{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $g(t) = f(\bar{a} + t \cdot \bar{v})$ g dérivable en $t=0 \Rightarrow$ f en \bar{a} suivant \bar{v} $Df(\bar{a}, \bar{v}) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(\bar{a}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(t) - g(0)}{t}$, si $\bar{v} = \bar{e}_i: Df(\bar{a}, \bar{e}_i) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(\bar{a})$, $Df(\bar{a}, \lambda \bar{v}) = \lambda Df(\bar{a}, \bar{v}) \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^*$ ③ $\forall k \exists \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k}(\bar{a}) = \bar{l}_k(\bar{e}_k)$ transformation linéaire \bar{f} dérivable en \bar{a} $\Rightarrow \nabla f(\bar{a}) = (\bar{l}_1(\bar{e}_1), \dots, \bar{l}_n(\bar{e}_n))$

F dérivable en \bar{a} si: $\exists L: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ et $r: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ tq. $F(\bar{x}) = f(\bar{a}) + L(\bar{a}(\bar{x} - \bar{a}) + r(\bar{x}) \forall \bar{x} \in E$ et $\lim_{\bar{x} \rightarrow \bar{a}} \frac{r(\bar{x})}{\|\bar{x} - \bar{a}\|} = 0$, $L: \text{différentielle de } f \text{ en } \bar{a}$ $L(\bar{a}) = Df(\bar{a}, \bar{a})$, $\exists L \Rightarrow$ ① f continue en \bar{a} ② $\forall \bar{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \exists Df(\bar{a}, \bar{v}) = L(\bar{a}(\bar{v}))$

gradient direction de la plus grande pente en \bar{a} $\nabla F(\bar{a})$ \rightarrow direction \perp au plan tangent surface $\bar{a} = (x_0, y_0, f(x_0, y_0))$

4) $\forall \bar{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} L(\bar{a}(\bar{v})) = Df(\bar{a}, \bar{v}) = \langle \nabla f(\bar{a}), \bar{v} \rangle$ ⑤ $\forall \bar{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n \|\bar{v}\|=1 Df(\bar{a}, \bar{v}) \leq \|\nabla f(\bar{a})\|$ Plan tangent. $\nabla F(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(\bar{a}), \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(\bar{a}), 1 \right)$ $Z = f(x_0, y_0) + \langle \nabla f(x_0, y_0), (x-x_0, y-y_0) \rangle$, $\exists Df(\bar{a}, \bar{v}) \forall \bar{v} \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_k \partial x_j}(\bar{a}) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_k}(\bar{a})$

existe et (sur E) $\exists \delta > 0 \forall k \exists \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_k^2}(\bar{a})$ sur $B(\bar{a}, \delta)$ et sont continues en $\bar{a} \Rightarrow f$ dérivable en \bar{a} , $\exists k \forall q \exists \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_k \partial x_q}(\bar{a})$ en tout points $\in E \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_k^2}(\bar{a}), \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_k}(\bar{a}) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_k \partial x_i}(\bar{a})$ et $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_k \partial x_q}(\bar{a})$ existent dans un voisinage de $\bar{a} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_k \partial x_j}(\bar{a}) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_k}(\bar{a})$

F $\in C^p(E)$: toutes les dérivées partielles $\leq p$ continues sur E , $F \in C^1 \Rightarrow f$ dérivable, $F \in C^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}$, $F \in C^p \Rightarrow$ on peut échanger l'ordre des dérivées partielles jusqu'à l'ordre p , $F \in C^2 \Rightarrow \text{Hess}(F)(\bar{a}) = \text{Hess}(F)(\bar{a})^T$, $\text{Hess}(F)(\bar{a}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2}(\bar{a}) & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_n}(\bar{a}) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n \partial x_1}(\bar{a}) & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n^2}(\bar{a}) \end{pmatrix}$

Fonction dans \mathbb{R}^m : $\bar{F}: E \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, $\bar{F}(\bar{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(\bar{x}) \\ f_m(\bar{x}) \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, ex. $(\nabla F)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$, partielle $\bar{a} \in E$ $\frac{\partial \bar{F}}{\partial x_k}(\bar{a}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_k}(\bar{a}) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_k}(\bar{a}) \end{pmatrix}$ Si f_1, \dots, f_m admet la $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k}$ en \bar{a} , suivant $\bar{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \forall i \in \{1, \dots, m\} \bar{F}(\bar{a}, \bar{v}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1}(\bar{a}, \bar{v}) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1}(\bar{a}, \bar{v}) \end{pmatrix}$ si $D\bar{F}(\bar{a}, \bar{v})$ existe $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \bar{F}(\bar{a}, \bar{v}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1}(\bar{a}, \bar{v}) & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n}(\bar{a}, \bar{v}) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1}(\bar{a}, \bar{v}) & \dots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n}(\bar{a}, \bar{v}) \end{pmatrix}$

0 < $\|\bar{x} - \bar{a}\|_{\mathbb{R}^n} \leq \delta \Rightarrow \|\bar{F}(\bar{x}) - \bar{F}(\bar{a})\| \leq \epsilon$ $\bar{F}(\bar{x}) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \lim_{\bar{x} \rightarrow \bar{a}} f_1(\bar{x}) \\ \vdots \\ \lim_{\bar{x} \rightarrow \bar{a}} f_m(\bar{x}) \end{pmatrix}$, \bar{F} dérivable en $\bar{a} \in E$ si $\exists L: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ et $\bar{F}(\bar{x}) = \bar{F}(\bar{a}) + L(\bar{a}(\bar{x} - \bar{a}) + \bar{r}(\bar{x})$ et $\lim_{\bar{x} \rightarrow \bar{a}} \frac{\bar{r}(\bar{x})}{\|\bar{x} - \bar{a}\|} = 0$, \bar{F} dérivable en $\bar{a} \in E$ ssi. $\forall F_i: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ dérivable en $\bar{a} \Rightarrow L_i(\bar{a}) = \begin{pmatrix} L_{1,\bar{a}}(\bar{a}) & \dots & L_{m,\bar{a}}(\bar{a}) \end{pmatrix} \bar{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n \Rightarrow L_i(\bar{a}, \bar{v}) = \langle \nabla F_i(\bar{a}), \bar{v} \rangle$

Jacobienne: \bar{F} possède toutes les dérivées partielles en $\bar{a} \in E$: $J\bar{F}(\bar{a}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \bar{F}}{\partial x_1}(\bar{a}) & \dots & \frac{\partial \bar{F}}{\partial x_n}(\bar{a}) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \bar{F}}{\partial x_n}(\bar{a}) & \dots & \frac{\partial \bar{F}}{\partial x_1}(\bar{a}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla f_1(\bar{a}) \\ \vdots \\ \nabla f_m(\bar{a}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1}(\bar{a}, \bar{a}) & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n}(\bar{a}, \bar{a}) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1}(\bar{a}, \bar{a}) & \dots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n}(\bar{a}, \bar{a}) \end{pmatrix}$ et $D\bar{F}(\bar{a}, \bar{v}) = J\bar{F}(\bar{a}) \cdot \bar{v}$, si $m=n$ $|J\bar{F}(\bar{a})| = \frac{D(f_1, \dots, f_m)}{D(x_1, \dots, x_n)} = \det(J\bar{F}(\bar{a}))$

