Exo 2 smle

Vous clevez tronvez 
$$\frac{2^2 f}{3 x^2 y} = \frac{3^2 f}{3 y^2 x}$$
  
 $\frac{2}{3 x}$  or  $\ln (y^2 + 1) = \ln (y^2 + 1)$   
 $\frac{2}{3 y}$  or  $\ln (y^2 + 1) = 2 \times \frac{2}{3 y} \ln (y^2 + 1)$ 

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} f_1 = \frac{2}{\partial y} \ln y^2 + 1 = \frac{2y}{y^2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{2}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f_1 = \frac{2}{\partial x} \frac{2zcy}{y^2 + 1} = \frac{2y}{y^2 + 1} \frac{2}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{2}{2\pi} \frac{x^2}{x+2\eta} = \frac{\chi^2 + 4 \chi \eta}{(x+2\eta)^2}$$

$$\frac{2}{2\eta} \frac{x^2}{x+2\eta} = \frac{-2x^2}{(x+2\eta)^2}$$

$$\frac{2}{3y} \frac{3(^{2} + 430)}{(x+2y)^{2}} = \frac{(x+2y)^{2} \times 4x - (x^{2} + 4xy) \times 4y(x+2y)}{(x+2y)^{4}}$$

$$= \frac{(x+2y) \times 4x - (x^{2} + 4xy) \times 4y}{(x+2y)^{3}}$$

= vous devez finr

$$\frac{2}{2\alpha} \frac{-2x^{2}}{(x+2y)^{2}} = -2 \frac{(x+2y)^{2} \times 2x - 2(x+2y) x^{2}}{(x+2y)^{4}}$$

$$= -2 \frac{(x+2y)^{4}}{(x+2y)^{3}} = \frac{-8xy}{(x+2y)^{3}}$$

Exo 3

$$\frac{2}{3x} \quad xy \frac{(x^2 - y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} = y \frac{2}{3x} \frac{x^3}{x^2 + y^2} + y^3 \frac{2}{3x} \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= y \frac{(x^4 + 4x^2y^2 - y^4)}{(3x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{2}{3y} \propto y \frac{(x^2 - y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x (x^4 - 4x^2y^2 - y^4)}{(3x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

Vons ponnez chercher  $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y}$  et  $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y}$  comme d'habitu de mais il y a me astuce!

$$\frac{2f}{2x}(0,t) = -\frac{14x^{-1}}{44} \frac{2f}{2y}(+,0) = \frac{14x^{-1}}{44}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2f}{2y^{2x}} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{2f}{2x}(0,t) = \frac{d}{dt} - 1 = 0$$