

Exercise 1

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

$$\textcircled{i} \quad Df(0, 0), \bar{e})$$

$$= \langle \nabla f(0, 0), (\cos \varphi, \sin \varphi) \rangle$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + t \cos \varphi, 0 + t \sin \varphi) - f(0, 0)}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2 \cos^2 \varphi t \sin \varphi}{t^3}$$

$$= \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi$$

ii) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,1/t)} f(x,y) = 0$

$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1/t,1/t)} f(x,y) = +\infty$

non dérivable.

en choisissant $f = 0$, on obtient $\bar{k} = (-1, 0)$

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

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

$$f(x,y) = f(0,0) + L_{(0,0)} \begin{pmatrix} x-0 \\ y-0 \end{pmatrix} + r(x,y)$$

$$= r(x, y) \rightarrow \text{clart rendant vers 0 pourcentable}$$

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 1/t)} \left(\frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (1/t, 1/t)} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right) &= \frac{1}{t^3} \\ &= \frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{t} \right) \left(\frac{2}{t^3} \right)}{2\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{r(x, y)}{\|(x, y)\|} \neq 0 \quad \text{qd } (x, y) \rightarrow 0$$

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

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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{(x^2)(x^2+y^2) - x^2y(2y)}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

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

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

Exercise 2

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(tu, tv) - f(0,0)}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{tu t^2 v^2}{t^2 u^2 + t^4 v^4} \cdot \frac{1}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{uv^2}{u^2 + t^2 v^4}$$

$$= \frac{uv^2}{u^2} = \frac{v^2}{u} \quad \text{if } u \neq 0$$

if $u = 0$

Exercice 3

①

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f\left(-1 + \frac{2}{3}t, -1 - \frac{1}{2}t, 2 + \frac{2}{3}t\right) - f(1, -1, 2)}{t}$$
$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\left(-1 + \frac{2}{3}t\right)\left(-1 - \frac{1}{2}t\right)\left(2 + \frac{2}{3}t\right) + 2}{t} \right]$$

\Rightarrow calculer le gradient est plus rapide

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} f(x, y, z) = xy$$

$$\nabla f(x, y, z) = (yz, xz, xy)$$

$$D_f((1, -1, 2), \vec{v})$$

$$= \langle \nabla f(1, -1, 2), \vec{v} \rangle$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} (-4 - 2 - 2)$$

$$= -\frac{8}{3}$$

ii)

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -2 \sin \theta \cos \varphi + 2 \sin \theta \sin \varphi + \cos \theta$$

we are looking for the max \Rightarrow derivative

$$\textcircled{\text{ii}} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi} = 2 \sin \theta \sin \varphi + 2 \sin \theta \cos \varphi + \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} = -2 \cos \theta \cos \varphi + 2 \cos \theta \sin \varphi - \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta \partial \varphi} = 2 \cos \theta \sin \varphi + 2 \cos \theta \cos \varphi - \sin \theta \quad) =$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi \partial \theta} = 2 \cos \theta \sin \varphi + 2 \cos \theta \cos \varphi - \sin \theta = 2 \cos \theta (\sin \varphi + \cos \varphi) - \sin \theta$$

la pente est maximale dans
la direction du gradient et égale à
la norme du gradient

la pente est minimale dans
la direction opposée au gradient
la norme du $\nabla f(1, -1, 2)$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{4 + 4 + 1} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

on cherche la direction du gradient :

$$\frac{\nabla f(1, -1, 2)}{\|\nabla f(1, -1, 2)\|}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(-2, 2, 1)$$

$$-2 \sin \theta \cos \varphi + 2 \sin \theta \sin \varphi + \cos \theta$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\theta = \arccos(-1/3)}$$

$$\sin \theta = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{9}} = \sqrt{\frac{8}{9}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cos \varphi = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \cos(\varphi) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{l} \varphi = \frac{3\pi}{4} \\ \varphi = \frac{5\pi}{4} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \sin \varphi = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{l} \varphi = \frac{3\pi}{4} \\ \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

pour la perte maximale on veut

$$\theta = \arccos\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\varphi = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

//

minimize on vent

$$\Theta = \arccos\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$p = \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

Exercise 4

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} xy \left(\frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right) & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

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

$$+ xy \left(\frac{2x(x^2 + y^2) - (x^2 - y^2)(2x)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right)$$

$$= y \left(\frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right)$$

$$+ xy \left(\frac{2xy^2 + 2xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right)$$

$$= y \left(\frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right)$$

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

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

$$+ xy \left(\frac{-2y(x^2 + y^2) - (x^2 - y^2)(2y)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right)$$

$$= x \left(\frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right)$$

$$+ xy \left(\frac{-4yx^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0+t) - f(0,0)}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-t^2}{t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{t} = 0$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t, 0) - f(0,0)}{t} = 0$$

Ok

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, t) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0)}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} \frac{-t^3}{t^2} = -1$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(t, 0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0)}{t} \neq$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} \frac{t^3}{t^2} = 1$$

$\neq \Rightarrow$ pas continue donc pas
de classe C^2

Exercise 5

$$J_{f \circ g}(\bar{a}) = J_f(g(\bar{a})) \cdot J_g(\bar{a})$$

$$J_f(\bar{a}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cos(2x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{i} & \left[e^{\ln(\ln(t)) \cdot \sin(r)} \right]' \\ &= \left[\ln(\ln(t)) \cdot \sin(r) \right]' \underbrace{e^{\ln(\ln(t)) \cdot \sin(r)}}_{=g} \\ &= \left([\ln(\ln(t))]' \sin(r) + \ln(\ln(t)) \cos(r) \right) g \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\ln(t)} \cdot \frac{1}{t} \cdot \sin(r) + \ln(\ln(t)) \cos(r) \right) g \end{aligned}$$

$$h(a) = (\ln(t), \sin(t))$$

ii

$$J_{g \circ h}(\bar{a}) = J_{\bar{g}}(\bar{h}(\bar{a})) \cdot J_{\bar{h}}(\bar{a})$$

$$J_{\bar{h}}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1/t \\ \cos(t) \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \ln(t) \\ \sin(t) \end{matrix}$$

$$J_{\bar{g}}(\bar{x}) = \left(\frac{y}{x} x^y, \ln(x) x^y \right) \quad (e^{h(x)} y)'$$

$$J_{\bar{g}}(\bar{h}(t)) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sin(t)}{\ln(t)} \ln(t)^{\sin(t)}, \\ \ln(\ln(t)) \ln(t)^{\sin(t)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\frac{\sin(t)}{\ln(t)} \ln(t)^{\sin(t)}, \ln(\ln(t)) \ln(t)^{\sin(t)} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1/t \\ \cos(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(t)}{\ln(t)t} \ln(t)^{\sin(t)-1} + \frac{\ln(\ln(t)) \ln(t)^{\sin(t)}}{\cos(t)}$$

Exercice 6

①

Initialisation

$$n = 2$$

{1} ok

Hérédité

$P(n)$ vrai

le nombre de tr les suites jusqu'à n , incrémentées d'un 1

+ le nombre de tr les suites jusqu'à $n-2$, incrémentées d'un 2

$\Rightarrow P(n+1)$ vrai

Conclusion

$P(n)$ vrai $\forall n \geq 2 \in \mathbb{N}^*$
par récurrence

ii)

Initialisation

$$P(1) = 2^0 = 1$$

Hérédité

On suppose que $P(n)$ est vrai
on veut prouver $P(n+1)$.

$$n+1 = 2^{k_0} + 2^{k_1} + \dots + 2^{k_n} + 2^0$$

Si $k_0 = 0$, alors on peut combiner les deux 2^0 et 2^{k_0} en 2^1 .

Si $k_1 = 1$, alors ...
etc.

Comme p est fini, $P(n+1)$ vrai

Conclusion

$P(n)$ vrai $\forall n \geq 1 \in \mathbb{N}^*$
par récurrence

Exercice 7

- i) \sim dépend de si on pose $\begin{array}{|l} P(1) \\ P(2) \\ P(3) \end{array}$
- ii) \times
- iii) \checkmark
- iv) \sim dépend de si on pose $P(69)$
- v) \sim dépend des conditions initiales
- vi) \sim $P(6)$ peut être faux & $P(18)$ vraie

$$J_f(\vec{a}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

h prend une seule variable $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\text{donc } J_h(t) = \begin{pmatrix} h_1'(t) \\ h_2'(t) \end{pmatrix} \quad 2 \times 1$$

g prend deux variables $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$J_g(t) = \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \right) \quad 1 \times 2$$

\Rightarrow produit compatible