

MAJORATIONS

$$|x| \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$|y| \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$2|xy| \leq x^2 + y^2$$

2 CHEMINS
RIFP \rightarrow Im
N'EXISTE PAS

on a une x
 ou y

PASSAGE EN POLAIRE

$$(x, y) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$$

Exercice 1

$$\textcircled{i} \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,1)} \frac{x^2 - 3y}{x + 2y^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(fonction continue en ce point?)

$$\textcircled{ii} \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{2x - 3y}{5|x| + 2|y|}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (-1/k, 0)} \frac{\frac{2}{k}}{\frac{5}{k}} = \frac{2}{5} \neq \text{pas de lim}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1/k, 1/k)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{k}}{\frac{7}{k}} = -\frac{1}{7}$$

iii

Changement de variable

$$z = x^2 + y^2 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\frac{\sin z}{z} = 1.$$

Exercício 2

$$\frac{3}{2} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

①

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1/k, 1/k)}$$

②

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0, 1/k)}$$

$$\frac{x-y}{x^2-y^2}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1/k}{-1/k^2} = \infty$$

passa de

≠ limite

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0, -1/k)} \frac{x-y}{x^2-y^2}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/k}{-1/k^2} = -\infty$$

$$\textcircled{\text{iv}} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^4 - y^2}{x^4 + y^2}$$

$$= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1/k, 0)} \frac{1/k^4}{1/k^4} = 1$$

$$\neq \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1/k, 1/k^2)} \frac{1/k^4 - 1/k^4}{1/k^4 + 1/k^4}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\textcircled{\text{iii}} \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^5}{(x^4 + y^6)^{3/2}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{On pose } x=0 \\ y=1/k \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{0}{\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^9} = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{on pose } x = \frac{1}{k} \\ y = \frac{1}{k} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/k^6}{\left[\frac{1}{k^4} + \frac{1}{k^6}\right]^{3/2}}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/k^6}{\left(\frac{1}{k^4}\right)^{3/2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k^2}\right)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{1/k^6}}{\cancel{1/k^6} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k^2}\right)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{\left[1 + \frac{1}{k^2}\right]^{3/2}}$$

$$= 1$$

① on pose $\begin{cases} x = 1/t \\ y = 2/t \end{cases}, t \rightarrow \infty$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/t \cdot 4/t^2 - 2/t \cdot 1/t^2}{(1/t^2 + 4/t^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2/t^3}{[5/t^3]^{3/2}}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{5^{3/2}}$$

on pose $x=0, y=1/t \Rightarrow \boxed{\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} 0}$

Exercise 3

$$\textcircled{i} \quad -1 \leq \sin\left(\frac{1}{|x|+|y|}\right) \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -(x^2+y^2) \leq f(x,y) \leq (x^2+y^2)$$

gendarmes?

$$\textcircled{ii} \quad (0, 1/k)$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1/k^2}{1/k^2} = -1$$

$$(1/k, 1/k)$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{\text{iii}} \quad (1/k, 1/k, 1/k)$$

$$\frac{1/k^3 + 1/k^3}{3/k^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{3k} = 0$$

$$-1/\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \Theta \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \Theta \sin \varphi \\ z = r \cos \Theta \end{cases}$$

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

$$r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \cdot r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \cos \theta + r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \cdot r^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \varphi + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi + r^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= \frac{r^3 (\sin^2 \theta \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \cos \theta + \sin \theta \cos \varphi \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2}$$

$$= r (\sin^2 \theta \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \cos \theta + \sin \theta \cos \varphi \cos^2 \theta)$$

↓

→ 0

→ 0

iv

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{4(1 - \cos t)}{t^2} = 2$$

Exercice 4

Continuité si :

- lim existe
- a la même valeur que la lim

$$\textcircled{i} \quad \lim_{(x,0) \rightarrow (1/k,0)} \frac{3/k^3}{1/k^2} = \frac{3}{k} = 0$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{3 r^3 \cos^3 \theta + 2 r^3 \sin^3 \theta}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{r^3 (3\cos^3\theta + 2\sin^3\theta)}{r^2}$$

$$= r (3\cos^3\theta + 2\sin^3\theta)$$

$$\text{qd } r \rightarrow 0, \rightarrow 0$$

ii

$$\frac{1/k^2}{1/k^2 + \left(\frac{3}{k}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1/k^2}{\frac{10}{k^2}} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\neq 0$$

iii

$$\frac{1 - \cos(t)}{t^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

prolongement par continuité : 2

(iv) une lmn peut être 0

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\frac{1}{k} \frac{2}{k}}{\left[\frac{2}{k^2} \right] \left[\frac{1}{k^2} - \frac{4}{k^2} \right]} \\ &= \frac{\left[\frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{2}{k^2} \right]^2}{\frac{2}{k^4} - \frac{8}{k^4}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{k^4} + \dots}{\dots} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$O(r)$$

$$r \cos \theta \, r \sin \theta \frac{r^2 \cos^2 \theta - r^2 \sin^2 \theta}{(r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta)^2}$$

$$= r^2 [\cos \theta \sin \theta] \left[\frac{r^2 (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)}{r^4} \right]$$

$$= [\cos \theta \sin \theta] [\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta]$$

$$= \frac{\cos^3 \theta \sin \theta - \cos \theta \sin^3 \theta}{}$$

↳ peu de limite

Exercise 5

$$\forall m \in \mathbb{R} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t, mt) = l$$

$$l \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = l \quad ?$$

$$\boxed{(0, 1/k)} \neq l$$

$$\begin{matrix} (0,0) \\ (1/k, m \cdot 1/k) \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{xy^2 - y^3}{y^3} \\
 = & \frac{t m^2 t^2 - m^3 t^3}{m^3 t^3} \\
 = & \frac{\cancel{m^2} \cancel{t^2} (t - mt)}{\cancel{m^2} \cancel{t^2} (mt)} \\
 = & \frac{\cancel{t} (1 - m)}{\cancel{t} (m)} \\
 = & \frac{1 - m}{m} = \frac{1}{m} - 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{k} \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{k^3}}{\frac{1}{k^3}} = -1$$

Exercice 6

(Q01) Faux

Parce que la fonction soit continue, il faut :

- que la limite existe ET
- que $f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$

(Q02) Faux.

La limite $x \rightarrow x_0, x \neq x_0$
et $y \rightarrow y_0, y \neq y_0$

peut être différente de la limite
quand $x \rightarrow x_0, x \neq x_0$
et $y \rightarrow y_0, y = y_0$

per ex:
$$\begin{cases} 37, & \text{if } y = y_0 \\ 1, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$(x_0, y_0) = (2, 3)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x, 3) = 37$$

$$\lim_{(x, y)} f(x, y) = 1$$

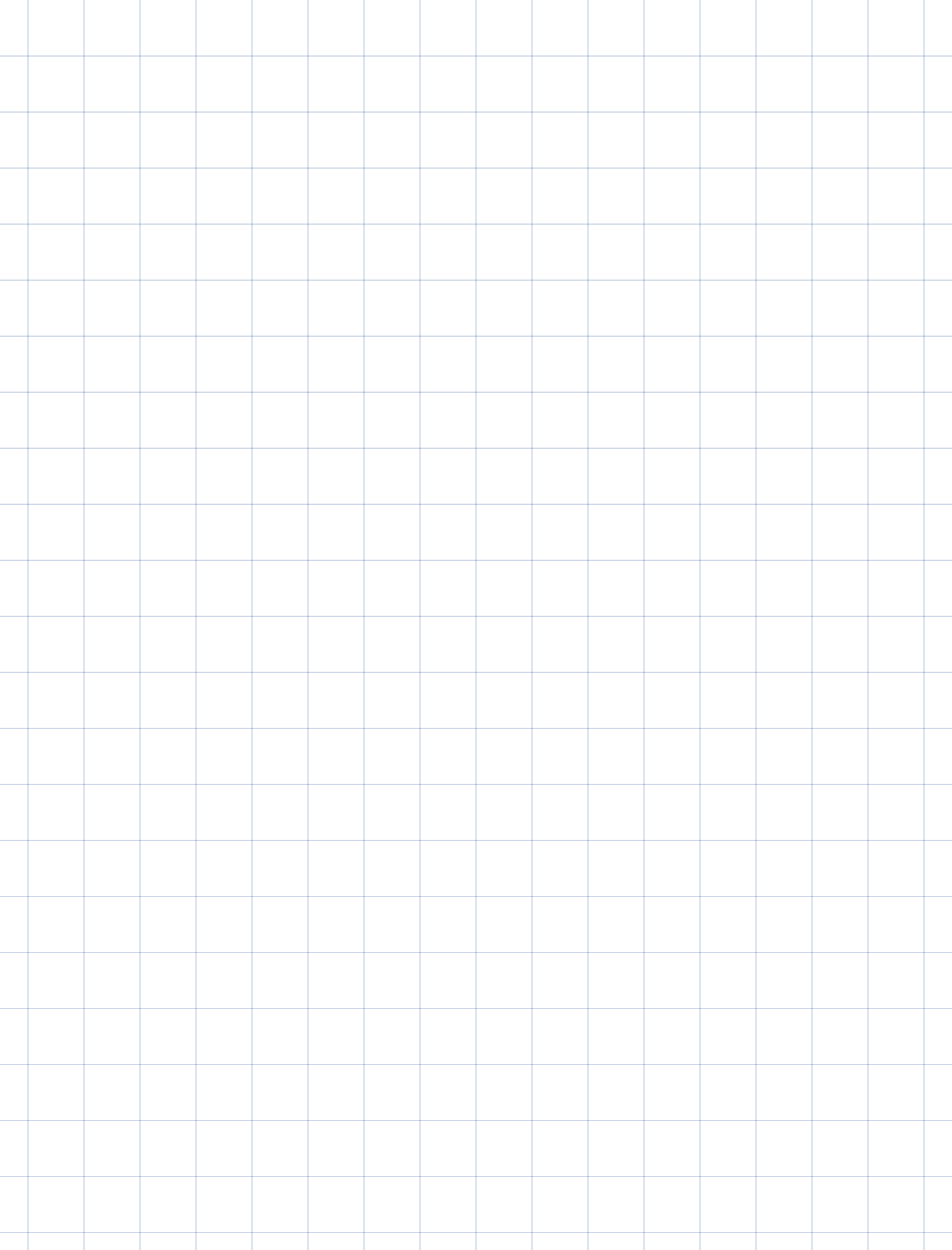


$$\textcircled{3} \quad g(r) = 0$$

pour $\varphi_0 = 0$

$$\text{on a } |f(r, 0)| \leq 0$$

$$\text{on définit } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } y = 0 \\ 1 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$



Exercice 7

(i) ensemble borné : il existe un $M \in \mathbb{R}$
t.q. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad |x| < M$

• \neg borné : $\forall M \exists x$ t.q. $x > M$

• en particulier il existe $\{u_k\}$ t.q.
 $|u_k| > k$.

(ii) compact: fermé et borné

continue : $\forall x \in E \quad \lim_{(x,y,\dots) \rightarrow x} f(E) = f(E)$

Supposons que E compact, f continue et
 $f(E)$ non bornée

f non bornée $\Rightarrow \exists \{\bar{x}_k\} \in E$ t.q

$$f(\bar{x}_k) \geq k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Or, $\{\bar{x}_k\}$ est bornée (puisque elle appartient à E).

Par Bolzano-Weierstrass, $\exists \{x_{k_p}\} \rightarrow \{x_0\}$
et comme E est compact
 $\Rightarrow \bar{x}_0 \in E$

Comme f est continue

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} f(x_{k_p}) = f(x_0) \in \mathbb{R}$$

(iii) i.a $f(P) = m$ s.t. $\forall k \in \mathbb{N} \ x_k \geq m$
 $\sup(P) = M$ s.t. $\forall k \in \mathbb{N} \ x_k \leq M$

On peut construire $y_k = 17 - \frac{1}{k}$

iv)