INI. Math2. 2I.

EMD1. Janvier 2007.

Durée: 2H

Exercice 1:(9 points)

Soit la fonction f définie par:

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(xy) - xy}{x^2 + y^2} & \text{si } (x,y) \neq (0,0). \\ 0 & \text{sinon.} \end{cases}$$

- 1. Etudier au point (0,0) la continuité, l'existence des dérivées partielles puis la différentiabilité.
- 2. La fonction f est-elle de classe C^1 sur \mathbb{R}^2 ?

Exercice 2: (4.5 points)

1. Soit l'application φ définie par

$$\varphi: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^* \to \mathbb{R}^* \times \mathbb{R}$$

$$(u, v) \mapsto (x, y)$$

$$/(x, y) = (\frac{u^2 + v^2}{2}, \frac{u}{v})$$

Montrer que φ -est une C^1 -difféomorphisme (i.e. φ bijective $\varphi \in C^1(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^*_+)$, $\varphi^{-1} \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^*_+ \times \mathbb{R})$)

2. Soient f et F deux fonctions numériques de deux variables telles que $F(u,v) = f(\frac{u^2 + v^2}{2}, \frac{u}{v})$; écrire les dérivées partielles de F en fonction de celles de f.

3. Résoudre, en utilisant un changement de variables adéquat, l'équation suivante dans $C^1(\mathbb{R}^*_+ \times \mathbb{R})$

$$2x\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) - y(1+y^2)\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = 0, \ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}_+^* \times \mathbb{R}^*$$

Exercice 3: (3.5 points)

Etudier les extrema de la fonction f définie dans \mathbb{R}^2 par :

$$f(x,y) = (x^2 - y^2)(x^2 - 2y^2)$$

Exercice 4:(3 points)

Soit le domaine D défini dans \mathbb{R}^2 par

$$D = \left\{ (x,y)/\ y \ge 0, \ y \le x + 1, \ x^2 + y^2 \le 1 \right\}.$$

1- Représenter géométriquement le domaine D.

2- Pour une fonction f intégrable sur D, f quelconque, donner une méthode de calcul de l'intégrale double $I = \iint f(x,y) dx dy$.

$$\frac{\text{xercice 1}}{\text{xercice 1}} \quad f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\text{unxy} - xy}{x^2 + y^2} & \text{i. } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & \text{num} \end{cases}$$

)_ Continuité de g en (0,0):

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \frac{1}{(x,y)\to(0,0)} = \frac{1}{(x,y)\to(0,0)} = 0$$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \frac{1}{(x,y)\to(0,0)} = 0$$

δ(x,y) = | xy + xy ε(xy) - xy = | xy | ε(xy) | ξ(xi+yz) | ξ(xy) - xy | = | xy | ε(xy) | ξ(xi+yz) | ξ(xy) | ξ(

 $f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{x^{2} + y^{2}} \quad \epsilon(xy) = 0 = f(0,0)$ $ccl : \int_{(0,0)} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0)$ $f = \int_{(0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^{2} + y^{2}} \quad \epsilon(xy) = 0$ $f = \int_{(0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^{2} + y^{2}} \quad \epsilon(xy) = 0$

- Calcul de 37 (0,0) de 34 (0,0):

$$\frac{9x}{9y}(0,0) = \frac{x \to 0}{0} \frac{x \to 0}{y(x,0) - y(0,0)} = 0 \frac{x \to 0}{0} \frac{x \to 0}{x^2} = 0$$

Pozono: E(h,h) - f(h,k)-f(o,o)-h. of (o,o)-k. of (o,o) $E(R,R) = \frac{\min(RR) - RR}{(R^2 + R^2)\sqrt{R^2 + R^2}} = \frac{\min(RR) - RR}{(\sqrt{R^2 + R^2})^3}$ on a: $\lim(RR) = RR + R^2R^2 E(RR)$ and V(0,0) are V(0,0) and V(0,0) and V(0,0) and V(0,0) and V(0,0) are V(0,0) and V(0,0) and V(0,0) and V(0,0) and V(0,0) are V(0,0) and V(0,0) and V(0,0) and V(0,0) are V(0,0) are V(0,0) and V(0,0) are V(0,0) and V(0,0) are V(0,0) are V(0,0) and V(0,0) are V(0,0) and V(0,0) are V(0,0) and V(0,0) are V(0,0) are V(0,0) are V(0,0) are V(0,0) and V(0,0) are V(0,0) are V(0,0) are V(0,0) and V(0,0) are V(0,0) are V(0,0) are V(0,0) are V(0,0) and V(0,0) are V(0,0) are V(0,0) are V(0,0) are V(0,0) and V(0,0) are nollet: ccl: (b,k)-1(00) = 0 => } diff. on (00). Ona: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \left[\frac{y \cos xy}{x + y^2} - \frac{y \cos xy}{x + y^2}\right] + \frac{y \cos xy}{x + y^2} = \frac{y \cos xy}{x + y^2} + \frac{y \cos x}{x + y^2} + \frac{y \cos x}{x$ Etudions la continuité de <u>37</u> sur 1Re · Of ent ct sen 12- {0, F2} can upp et produit de fet et. · Continuiré de 37 en (0,0): onci 37 (0,0) = 0 $(x^{1}A) - x^{1}(0^{1}O) = \frac{2x}{5}(x^{1}A) - x^{1}(0^{1}O) = \frac{(x^{1}A) - x^{1}(0^{1}O)}{5} = \frac{$ ona: $\cos xy = 1 + o(xy) = 3 +$

$$\frac{\delta F}{\delta u}(u,v) = u \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(P(u,v)) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(P(u,v))$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial v}(u,v) = v \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(P(u,v)) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(P(u,v))\right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(P(u,v)) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(u,v)\right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(P(u,v)) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(u,v)\right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(P(u,v)) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(P(u,v)) = 0$$

$$(*) 2 \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(P(u,v)) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(P(u,v)) = 0 \quad \text{for somplace } 0 \text{ ex}(0) \text{ dams } x \text{ , on solvent:}$$

$$(*) 2 \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(P(u,v)) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(P(u,v)) = 0 \quad \text{for solvent:}$$

Calabas pt vilique: j'e co (Re)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = 0 \end{cases} (=) \begin{cases} 2x^3 - 3xy^2 = 0 \\ -3yx^2 + 4y^3 = 0 \end{cases} (=) \begin{cases} x(2x^2 - 3y^2) = 0 \\ -3x^2 + 4y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

you; (α'λ) = 0+0 = 0, που (ο'0) done of et or sur 1R2. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(y,x) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \text{ ch on } \mathbb{R}^2.$ cct. Re C' (IR). $\frac{\mathbb{E}_{\mathsf{X}}(\mathsf{u},\mathsf{v})}{(\mathsf{u},\mathsf{v})} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_{\mathsf{v}}^{\mathsf{x}}} \mathbb{R}^{\mathsf{x}} \frac{\mathbb{R}^{\mathsf{x}}}{\mathsf{v}} \times \mathbb{R}^{\mathsf{x}} \times \mathbb{R}^{\mathsf{x}} \frac{\mathbb{R}^{\mathsf{x}}}{\mathsf{v}} \times \mathbb{R}^{\mathsf{x}} \frac{\mathbb{R}^{\mathsf{x}}}{\mathsf{v}} \times \mathbb{R}^{\mathsf{x}} \frac{\mathbb{R}^{\mathsf{x}}}{\mathsf{v}} \times \mathbb{R}^{\mathsf{x}} \times \mathbb{R}^{\mathsf{x}} \frac{\mathbb{R}^{\mathsf{x}}}{\mathsf{v}} \times \mathbb{R}^{\mathsf{x}} \frac{\mathbb{R}^{\mathsf{x}}}{\mathsf{v}} \times \mathbb{R}^{\mathsf{x}} \frac{\mathbb{R}^{\mathsf{x}}}{\mathsf{v}} \times \mathbb{R}^{\mathsf{x}} \times \mathbb{$ 17 biech?: soil (x,y) ER*xIR 3 (u,v) bq: f(u,v)=(x,y) $f(u,v) = (x,y) = 2x = u^2 + v^2 \text{ of } y = \frac{u}{v}$ $(=>2x = y^2 v^2 + v^2 \text{ of } y = \frac{u}{v}$ (=> 0° = 2× et u= g.v le comple (u,v) exist, (u,v) ∈ R x R+, et et unique d'où p en bigetive. de plus p-1: Rx x IR ______ > iR x Rx / (P(x,y) = y \frac{2x}{2+42}, \frac{2x}{1+42}) Pet pant cr car leures get composants wont ct cel: Pert un C'diféomorphisis. $F(a,v) = f(f(a,v)) = \int JF = Jf \wedge Jf$ ganc (Stan 35 m) (Ram) 55 (Ram) (A

7 1 do ≥ 0 2 (0 = 0

x + 0" (2x2-342 = 0 (5)=>) y (-3x2+4y3)=0 1 y=0 (5) (5) (4) (4) (5) pas de el

11 y = 0 (S)=) (2x9-3y8-0) (=) x=0 et y=0 donc pas de alf.

ccl. (S) (=> k.y)=(0,0)

sent pt virique (0,0)

Notrue dupt: étude du siègne de g(x,y) - g(0,0) f(x'A) - f(0'0) = (x5-2) (x5-52)

borow d= >x > > FIB

g(x, xx) - g(0,0) = (x2-x2)(x2-2x2)

$$\frac{1}{2(x, \lambda x)} - \frac{1}{2(0,0)} = \frac{(x - \lambda L)(x - 2)^{2}}{1 - x^{2}} = \frac{x^{4}(x - x^{2})(x - x^{2})(x - x^{2})}{1 - x^{2}} = \frac{x^{4}(x - x^{2})(x - x^{2})(x - x^{2})}{1 - x^{2}} = \frac{x^{4}(x - x^{2})(x - x^{2})(x - x^{2})}{1 - x^{2}} = \frac{x^{4}(x - x^{2})(x - x^{2})(x - x^{2})}{1 - x^{2}} = \frac{x^{4}(x - x^{2})(x - x^{2})(x - x^{2})}{1 - x^{2}} = \frac{x^{4}(x - x^{2})(x - x^{2})(x - x^{2})(x - x^{2})}{1 - x^{2}} = \frac{x^{4}(x - x^{2})(x - x^{2})(x - x^{2})}{1 - x^{2}} = \frac{x^{4}(x - x^{2})(x - x^{2})(x - x^{$$

ui on choisel / E]-121/2[. {(x, /x) 70 on/o

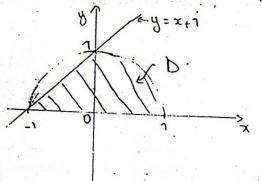
1, 2 =]-7, - 72 [g(x, 2x) <0 and

ccl: ((0,0), g(0,0)) n'en pas un extremum.

A SECTION

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1)



2) le domaine Dest néqutier puriget à y pusie tout de passant par un pt intérieur à D comps

et ona.

1 y-7 5 x 5 V7-ye

de plus: $\iint f(x,y) dxdy = \iint \left(\int_{A-3}^{A-3} f(x,y) dx \right) dy.$