

Exercice I.

(a).  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^4 - x^3 - xy^2}{x^2 + y^2}$  ; par majoration :

on a  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \geq x^2 \geq 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 \geq y^2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$  donc

$$|f(x,y)| \leq \left| \frac{y^4}{x^2 + y^2} \right| + \left| \frac{x^3}{x^2 + y^2} \right| + \left| \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{y^4}{y^2} \right| + \left| \frac{x^3}{x^2} \right| + \left| \frac{xy^2}{y^2} \right| = y^2 + |x| + |x| \rightarrow 0$$

Par la règle des gendarmes on a  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0)$  donc f est continue en (0,0).

Rq : on peut aussi utiliser le passage en polaires.

(b) .. Calcul des dérivées partielles de f en (0,0) :

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) := \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{x^3}{x^2 \cdot x} = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) := \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^4}{y^2 y} = 0$$

Vérification de la différentiabilité en (0,0) :

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) - y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^4 - x^3 - xy^2 + x(x^2 + y^2)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cdot (x^2 + y^2)}$$

$$= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^4}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} \stackrel{\text{POLAIRES}}{=} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^4 \sin^4 \theta}{r^3} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{r}_{0} \cdot \underbrace{\sin^4 \theta}_{\text{borne}} = 0$$

par gendarmes

(CL) : f est différentiable en (0,0).

(c). Calcul des dérivées partielles pour  $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$  (2)

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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \frac{(4y^3 - 2xy)(x^2 + y^2) - 2y(y^4 - x^3 - xy^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{4x^2y^3 + y^5}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

Calcul des limites en  $(0,0)$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = ? \text{ on voit des terms en } x^4, y^4$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) \stackrel{\text{POLAIRES}}{=} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^5(4\cos^2\theta \sin^3\theta + 2\sin^5\theta)}{r^4} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r \cdot \underbrace{(4\cos^2\theta \sin^3\theta + 2\sin^5\theta)}_{\text{borne}} = 0$$

= -1

(CL)  $f$  est  $C^1$  au voisinage de  $(0,0)$

### Exercice III

$$1. \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2\theta \sin^2\theta d\theta \stackrel{\boxed{\sin^2\theta = 1 - \cos^2\theta}}{=} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\cos^2\theta - \cos^4\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{8} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (1 - \cos 4\theta) d\theta$$

**LINÉARISATION :**

$$\cos^2\theta = \left( \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} (e^{2i\theta} + 2 + e^{-2i\theta}) = \frac{\cos 2\theta + 1}{2}$$

$$\cos^4\theta = \left( \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2} \right)^4 = \frac{1}{24} (e^{i4\theta} + 4e^{i2\theta} + 6 + 4e^{-i2\theta} + e^{-i4\theta}) = \frac{\cos 4\theta + 3}{8} + \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left[ \theta - \frac{\sin 4\theta}{4} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$2. \iint_{D_a} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \stackrel{\text{POLAIRES}}{=} \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \int_0^a (r^4 \cos^2\theta \sin^2\theta) r dr \right) d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2\theta \sin^2\theta \frac{a^6}{6} d\theta = \boxed{\frac{\pi a^6}{24}}$$