

Exercice I.

(a). $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ est différentiable \forall s'il existe $\epsilon(0,0)$
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} c, d \text{ deux réels} \\ \exists \text{ une } f^n \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right\} \text{ tels que } \left. \begin{array}{l} \epsilon(h) \rightarrow 0 \\ h \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right\}$

$$f(x,y) = f(0,0) + cx + dy + \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \epsilon(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}).$$

(b) - $f: (x,y) \mapsto (P(x,y); Q(x,y))$ où P, Q Polynômes.
 est différentiable en tout point de \mathbb{R}^2 .

Exercice II.

(a). $f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}$

Lim $f(x,y)$ $\xrightarrow{\text{Polaires}}$ Lim $\frac{r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{r^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \cos \theta \sin \theta$

donc cette limite n'existe pas. dépend de θ n'as pas

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \theta = 0 \rightarrow 0 \\ \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right) \neq$$

Lim $f(x,y)$ $\xrightarrow{\text{Polaires}}$ Lim $\frac{r^3 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta}{r^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r \underbrace{[\cos \theta \sin^2 \theta]}_{\text{borné}} = 0$.

(c). Lim $h(x,y)$ $\xrightarrow{\text{Polaires}}$ Lim $\frac{e^{-\frac{1}{r^2}}}{r^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} t e^{-t} = 0$ (L'Hôpital)

Ex III 1) Lim $f(x,y)$ $\xrightarrow{\text{Polaires}}$ Lim $r^n \underbrace{\sin^n \theta}_{\text{borné}} \cos(\ln r^2) = 0 = f(0,0)$
 $\hookrightarrow 0$ car $n \geq 1$

2). Si $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ f est pnt. somme, composée etc.. de f^n usuelles C^2 dont elle admet ds dp qui se calculent en fixant une ds variables et en dérivant par rapport à l'autre.

4). P₆ en (0,0) , pour $n \geq 2$.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left(-y^n \cdot \frac{2x}{x^2+y^2} \sin(\ln(x^2+y^2)) \right) \\ &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \left(\underbrace{-2r^{n-1}}_{\rightarrow 0} \cdot \underbrace{\sin^n \theta \cos \theta}_{\text{borne}} \sin(\ln r^2) \right) = 0 \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left(ny^{n-1} \cos(\ln(x^2+y^2)) - \frac{2y^{n+1}}{x^2+y^2} \sin(\ln(x^2+y^2)) \right) \\ &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \left(nr^{n-1} \cos(\ln r^2) - 2r^{n-1} \sin(\quad) \right) \\ &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{r^{n-1}}_0 \left(\underbrace{n \cos(\quad) - 2 \sin(\quad)}_{\text{borne}} \right) = 0 \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) \end{aligned}$$

Donc pour $n \geq 2$ $f \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$.

5). $n=3$ $\circ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(0,0) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)(0,0)$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(h,0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{h} = 0$$

$\circ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(0,0) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)(0,0)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,k) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0)}{k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{nk^{n-1} \cos \ln k^2 - \frac{2k^{n+1}}{k^2} \sin \ln k^2}{k} \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{k^{n-2}}_{\rightarrow 0} \left(\underbrace{n \cos \ln(k^2) - 2 \sin \ln(k^2)}_{\text{BORNE}} \right) = 0 \quad \text{car } n \geq 3. \end{aligned}$$

6. L'équation de la fonction à $z = f(x, y)$ a $(0, 1)$ est :

$$z - f(0, 1) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 1) (x - 0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 1) (y - 1)$$

Cad $\boxed{z - 1 = n(y - 1)}$

cad $\boxed{ny - z = n + 1 = 0}$

car

$$f(0, 1) = 1 \times \cos(\ln 1) = \cos 0 = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 1) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 1) = n \cos(\ln 1) = n$$

pour $n = 1$, on trouve

$$\boxed{y - z = 2}$$

Ex IV : $f(x, y) = g(u, v)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = \frac{\partial g(u(x, y), v(x, y))}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (g(u(x, y), v(x, y)))$$

$$= \frac{\partial g}{\partial u}(u, v) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, y) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}(u, v) \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x, y)$$

$$= \frac{\partial g}{\partial u}(u, v) \cdot 1 + \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}(u, v) \cdot y$$

alors $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} + y \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (g(u(x, y), v(x, y))) = \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = - \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} + x \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}$$

On pourrait exprimer x et y en fonction de u et v , si on connaissait plus précisément les équations u et v .