

Fonctions à plusieurs variables Correction de la série N°3.

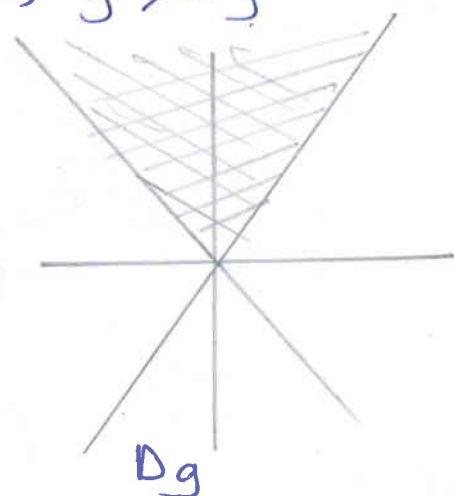
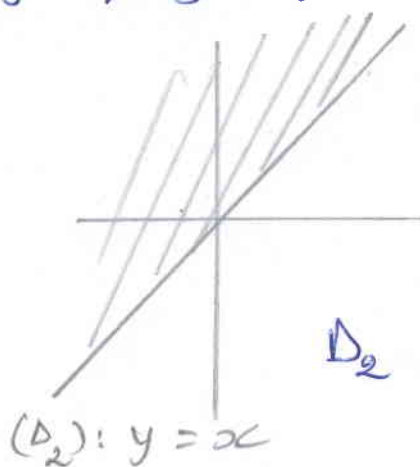
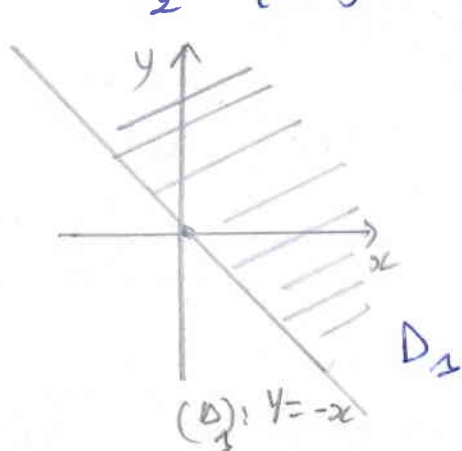
Ex 1: a) $g(x) = \frac{\ln(x+y)}{\sqrt{y-x}}$

$$D_g = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, x+y > 0 \text{ et } y-x > 0\}$$

$$= D_1 \cap D_2 \quad \text{où:}$$

$$D_1 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, x+y > 0\} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, x > -y\}$$

$$D_2 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, y-x > 0\} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, y > x\}$$



soit $(D_1): y = -x$ on a $(1, 0) \in D_1$, Donc D_1 est le demi plan situé en-dessus de (D_1) (la droite n'est pas comprise).

• soit $(D_2): y = x$ on a $(1, 0) \notin D_2$, Donc D_2 est le demi plan situé en-dessus de (D_2) (la droite n'est pas comprise).

• $D_g = D_1 \cap D_2$ la région cochée deux fois.

b) $R(x^2) = \frac{\log(9-x^2-y^2)}{\sqrt{1-|x|}}$

$$D_R = \{(x, y); 9-x^2-y^2 > 0 \text{ et } 1-|x| > 0\}$$

$$= D_1 \cap D_2 \quad \text{où:}$$

$$D_1 = \{(x, y); 9-x^2-y^2 > 0\} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, x^2+y^2 < 9\}$$

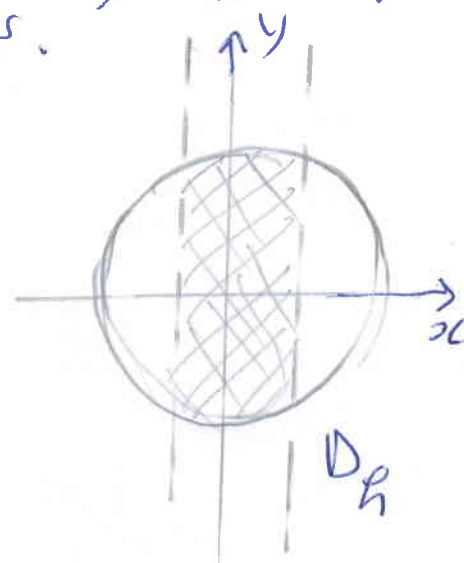
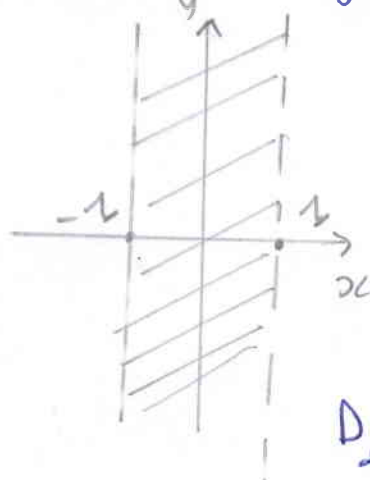
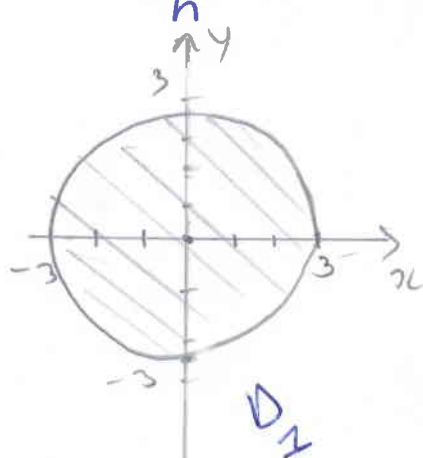
$$D_2 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; 1-|x| > 0\} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; |x| < 1\}$$

- On a $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ eq. du cercle $C(0, 3)$
 $(0, 0) \in D_1$, donc D_1 est la région qui se trouve à l'intérieur du cercle et le cercle n'est pas compris.

• $|x| < 1 \Leftrightarrow -1 < x < 1$

D_2 est la région qui se trouve entre les droites $x = -1$ et $x = 1$ (les droites ne sont pas comprises)

- D_R la région encadrée 2 fois.



c) $k(x, y) = (\sqrt{(2x - y)(y - x^2)})^{-2}$

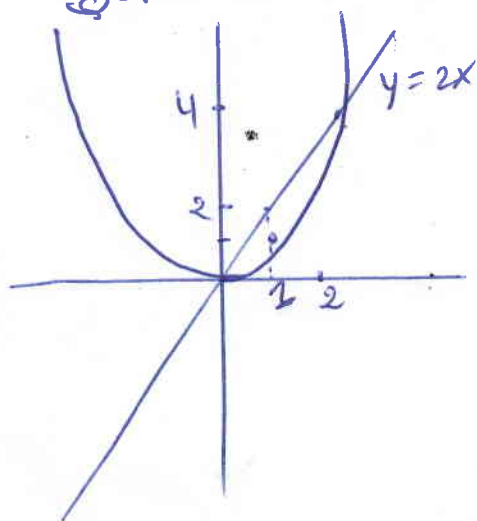
$D_k = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; (2x - y)(y - x^2) > 0\}$

$= D_1 \cup D_2$ ou :

$D_1 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; 2x - y > 0 \text{ et } y - x^2 > 0\}$

et $D_2 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; 2x - y < 0 \text{ et } y - x^2 < 0\}$

Soit la droite $y = 2x$ et la parabole $y = x^2$. On a



les points d'intersection :

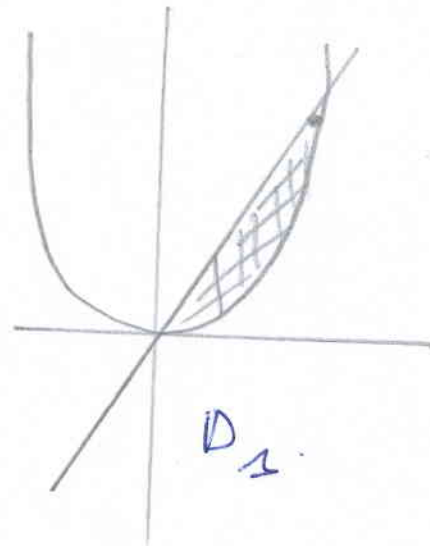
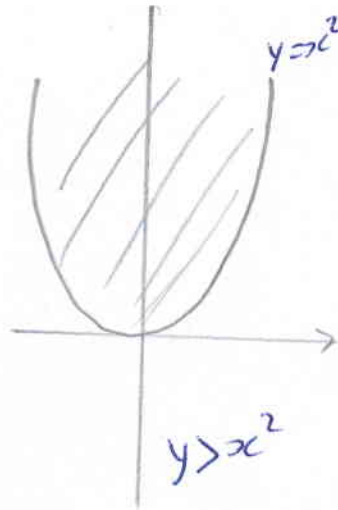
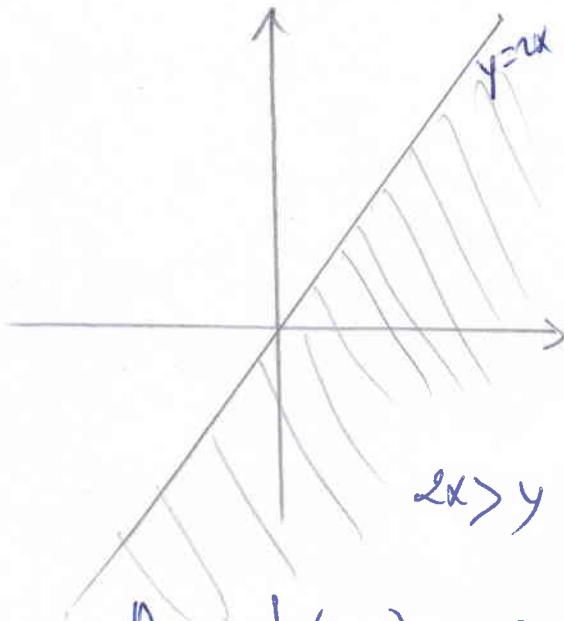
$x^2 = 2x \Leftrightarrow (x^2 - 2x) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow x(x - 2) = 0$

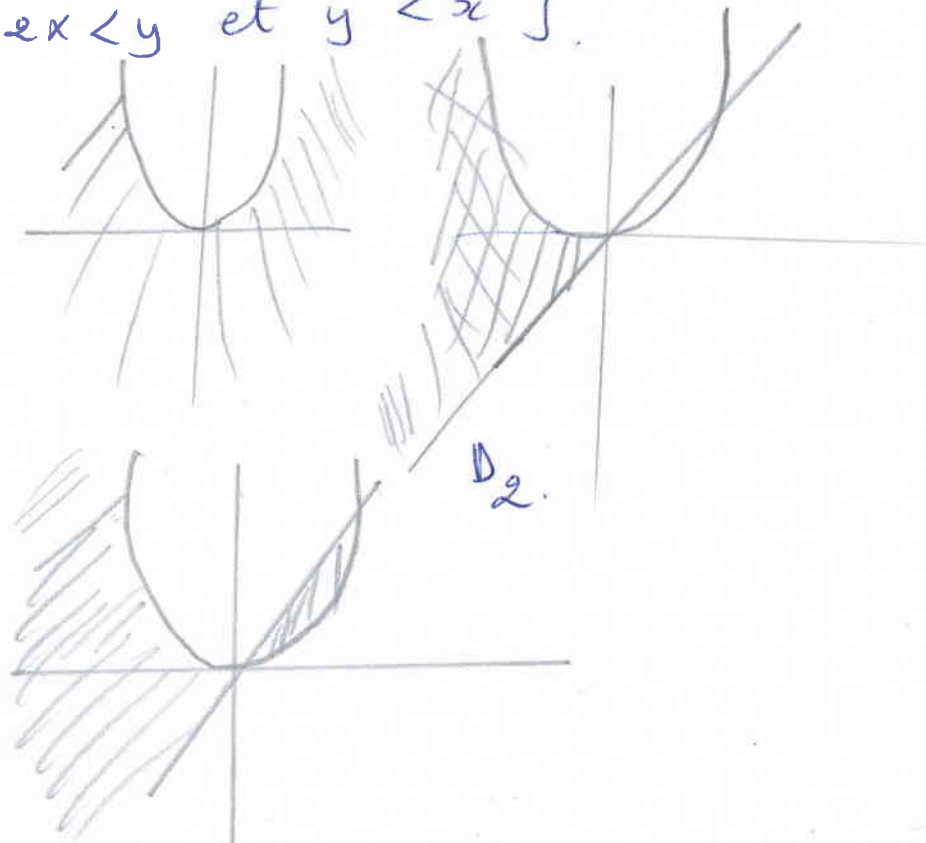
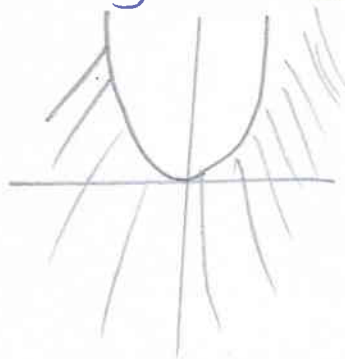
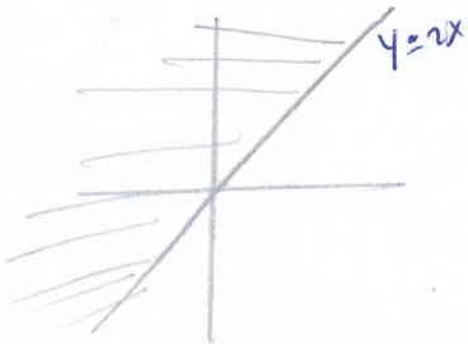
$\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \text{ ou } x = 2$

$(0, 0) \text{ et } (2, 4)$

$$D_1 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 2x > y \text{ et } y > x^2\}$$



$$D_2 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 2x < y \text{ et } y < x^2\}$$



$D_k = D_1 \cup D_2$
la région cochée.

Ex 21 a) $f(x, y) = \frac{x-y}{x+y}$ la limite n'existe pas car
si la limite existe on aurait:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right) \text{ mais on a:}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 = \boxed{1}$$

$$\text{et } \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{-y}{y} \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} -1 = \boxed{-1}$$

b) $g(x,y) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{4(x^2 + y^2)}$ la limite n'existe pas

car: $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \left(\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} g(x,y) \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{4x^2} = \frac{1}{4}$
 et $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x,y) \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-y^2}{4y^2} = -\frac{1}{4}$ $\left| \frac{1}{4} \neq -\frac{1}{4} \right|$

2^{de} Méthode: Posons $y = mx$. $x \rightarrow 0, \Rightarrow y \rightarrow 0$.

alors: $\lim_{(x,mx) \rightarrow (0,0)} g(x,mx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x,mx)$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - m^2 x^2}{4(x^2 + m^2 x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - m^2}{4(1 + m^2)} = \frac{1 - m^2}{4(1 + m^2)}$

la limite dépend de m donc la limite n'existe pas.

c) $R(x,y) = \frac{x^3 \sin(xy)}{x^2 + y^4}$

- on a: $\|(x,y)\| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ et $|x| < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ et $|y| < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

On utilise le th. de gendarme pour montrer que (cette) la limite existe. (Rappel: $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} |f(x,y)| = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0$)

On a: $x^2 + y^4 \geq x^2$

Donc $\frac{1}{x^2 + y^4} \leq \frac{1}{x^2}$ -- (1)

et $|\sin(xy)| \leq 1 \Rightarrow |x^3 \sin(xy)| \leq |x^3|$ -- (2)

De (1) et (2) on obtient:

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

comme $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0 = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} |x| = 0$

le th. de gendarme donne $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{|x^3 \sin(xy)|}{x^2 + y^4} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 \sin(xy)}{x^2 + y^4} = 0}$ la limite existe

Ex 3: a) $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{5x^2y}{x^2+y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$

1) si $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$; f est continue car $5x^2y$ est conti. et x^2+y^2 est conti. donc leur division est conti.

2) si $(x, y) = (0, 0)$ On a $f(0, 0) = 0$.

1^{ère} Méth. De plus $0 \leq |f(x, y)| \leq \frac{5x^2|y|}{x^2+y^2} \leq 5|y|$

(car $x^2 \leq x^2+y^2$) donc $0 \leq \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} |f(x, y)| \leq 0$

alors $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} |f(x, y)| = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = 0$.

alors $f(0, 0) = 0 = \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) \Rightarrow f$ est conti. en $(0, 0)$

2^{ème} Méth. posons $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$. $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0) \Leftrightarrow r \rightarrow 0$
 $r = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$

on a: $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{5r^6 \cos^3 \theta \sin \theta}{r^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} 5r^4 \cos^3 \theta \sin \theta = 0$ (car $\cos^3 \theta \sin \theta$ est bornée)

$\Rightarrow f$ est conti. en $(0, 0)$.

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

1) si $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ f est conti. comme fraction de 2 fct. conti. (xy) et (x^2+xy+y^2) .

2) si $(x, y) = (0, 0)$ f n'est pas conti. car la

lim $f(x, y)$ $\nexists$ existe pas:

1^{ère} Méthode $f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) = \frac{\cos \theta \sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta \sin \theta} \not\rightarrow 0$
 car elle depend de θ .

2^{ème} Méthode Prenons le chemin $x=0$ on obtient $f(0, y)$

$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(0, y) = 0$

2^{ème} chemin: $x=y$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, x) = \frac{1}{3} \neq 0$

Ex 4: $f(x, y) = 5xy - 4y^2 + 8$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(5(x_0 + h)y_0 - 4y_0^2 + 8) - (5x_0y_0 - 4y_0^2 + 8)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(5x_0y_0 + 5hy_0 - 4y_0^2 + 8) - (5x_0y_0 - 4y_0^2 + 8)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{5hy_0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 5y_0 = 5y_0 \quad \text{Donc } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = 5y_0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + h) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(5x_0(y_0 + h) - 4(y_0 + h)^2 + 8) - (5x_0y_0 - 4y_0^2 + 8)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(5x_0y_0 + 5x_0h - 4y_0^2 - 8y_0h - 4h^2 + 8) - (5x_0y_0 - 4y_0^2 + 8)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x_0h - 8y_0h - 4h^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (5x_0 - 8y_0 - 4h) \\ &= 5x_0 - 8y_0 \quad \text{Donc } \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = 5x_0 - 8y_0. \end{aligned}$$

Ex 5: $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$

1. Si $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$: $f'_x = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = \frac{yx^2 + y^3 - 2x^2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$

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

• Si $(x, y) = (0, 0)$: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + h, 0) - f(0, 0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{h} = \boxed{0}$

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

Les dérivées partielles existent en $(0, 0)$.

b) On a $f(0,0) = 0$. mais la limite n'existe pas en $(0,0)$ car:

si $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta \Rightarrow f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) = \cos \theta \sin \theta$
 1 dépend de θ . donc $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) = \cos \theta \sin \theta \neq 0 \Rightarrow f$ n'est pas continue en $(0,0)$.

Résultat l'existence des dérivées partielles en un point (a,b) n'implique pas la continuité de f au point (a,b) .

Ex 6 $\varphi(x,y) = \arctan(xy) - x^4 e^{\sqrt{3y}}$

$$\varphi'_x(x,y) = \frac{y}{1+x^2y^2} - 4x^3 e^{\sqrt{3y}} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}(x,y)$$

$$\varphi'_y(x,y) = \frac{x}{1+x^2y^2} - x^4 \cdot \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3y}} e^{\sqrt{3y}} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}(x,y)$$

$$\varphi''_{xx}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{-2xy^3}{(1+x^2y^2)^2} - 12x^2 e^{\sqrt{3y}}$$

$$\varphi''_{yy}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{-2yx^3}{(1+x^2y^2)^2} - \left(-\frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3y})^3} \right) x^4 e^{\sqrt{3y}}$$

$$+ \frac{9}{4(\sqrt{3y})^2} x^4 e^{\sqrt{3y}}$$

$$\varphi''_{xy}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{1-x^2y^2}{(1+x^2y^2)^2} - \frac{12x^3}{2\sqrt{3y}} e^{\sqrt{3y}}$$

$$\varphi''_{yx}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1-x^2y^2}{(1+x^2y^2)^2} - \frac{12x^3}{2\sqrt{3y}} e^{\sqrt{3y}}$$