

Partie I.

I a) C'est le segment de droite ~~qui unit~~ en \mathbb{R}^3 qui unit $(0, 0, 0)$ et $(\alpha, \beta, 0)$

I b) C'est le cylindre dont l'axe est le segment ci-dessus et les deux cercles de base sont les cercles de rayon r dans les plans $E(0)$ et $E(1)$ respectivement

$$E(0) = \left\{ u \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ -\alpha \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + v \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, u, v \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$E(1) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + u \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ -\alpha \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + v \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, u, v \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

I c) On a

$$\varphi(\theta, t) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha t \\ \beta t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + r \cos(\theta) \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ -\alpha \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + r \sin(\theta) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

donc

$$\varphi(\theta, t) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha t + r \beta \cos \theta \\ \beta t - r \alpha \cos \theta \\ r \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} = \begin{pmatrix} -r \beta \sin \theta \\ r \alpha \sin \theta \\ r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} ; \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} \wedge \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \begin{pmatrix} -r \beta \cos \theta \\ r \alpha \cos \theta \\ -r(\beta^2 + \alpha^2) \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} = r \begin{pmatrix} -\beta \cos \theta \\ \alpha \cos \theta \\ -\sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Alors } \left| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} \wedge \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \right| = r \sqrt{\beta^2 \cos^2 \theta + \alpha^2 \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} = r$$

$= \cos^2 \theta$

~~donc~~

I d) Comme $\left| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} \wedge \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \right| > 0 \quad \forall (\theta, t) \in \bar{D}$ alors
 φ est regulier et $\gamma = \frac{\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} \wedge \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}}{\left| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} \wedge \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \right|} = \begin{pmatrix} -\beta \cos \theta \\ \alpha \cos \theta \\ -\sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{I e)} \int_{\Psi} \sqrt{m} d\sigma &= \iint_D \sqrt{(\psi(\theta, t))^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}\right)^2} r d\theta dt \\
 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} (\alpha t + r\beta \cos \theta) (\beta t - r\alpha \cos \theta) r d\theta dt \\
 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\alpha\beta t^2 + \cos \theta (r\beta^2 t - r\alpha^2 t) - r^2 \alpha\beta \cos^2 \theta \right] r d\theta dt \\
 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \alpha\beta r t^2 d\theta dt + \underbrace{\int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} r^2 t (\beta^2 - \alpha^2) \cos \theta d\theta dt}_{=0} \\
 &\quad - \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} r^3 \alpha\beta \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{2} d\theta dt \\
 &= 2\pi \alpha\beta r \underbrace{\left(\frac{t^3}{3}\right)_0^1}_{=\frac{1}{3}} + 0 + \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} r^3 \alpha\beta d\theta dt \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} r^3 \alpha\beta \cos(2\theta) d\theta dt = 0 \\
 \text{Donc} \\
 \int_{\Psi} \sqrt{m} d\sigma &= \frac{2\pi}{3} \alpha\beta r + \pi r^3 \alpha\beta
 \end{aligned}$$

Partie II.

II a) C'est le demi-cercle de centre $(0, 0, 0)$ et rayon 1 dans le plan (Oxy) (demi-plan $y > 0$)

$$\text{II b)} \psi(\theta, t) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + r \cos(\theta) \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + r \sin(\theta) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

donc

$$\psi(\theta, t) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(t)(1+r\cos\theta) \\ \sin(t)(1+r\cos\theta) \\ r\sin\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} = \begin{pmatrix} -r \cos t \sin \theta \\ -r \sin t \sin \theta \\ r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} ; \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin(t) (1+r \cos \theta) \\ \cos t (1+r \cos \theta) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} \wedge \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \begin{pmatrix} -r \cos(\theta) \cos(t) (1+r \cos \theta) \\ -r \cos(\theta) \sin(t) (1+r \cos \theta) \\ -r \cos^2 t \sin \theta (1+r \cos \theta) - r \sin^2 t \sin \theta (1+r \cos \theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -r \cos(\theta) \cos(t) (1+r \cos \theta) \\ -r \cos(\theta) \sin(t) (1+r \cos \theta) \\ -r \sin(\theta) (1+r \cos \theta) \end{pmatrix} = r(1+r \cos \theta) \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) \cos(t) \\ \cos(\theta) \sin(t) \\ \sin(\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

On a

$$\left\| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} \wedge \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \right\| = r |1+r \cos \theta| \sqrt{\underbrace{\cos^2 \theta \cos^2 t + \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 t + \sin^2 \theta}_{= \cos^2 \theta}} = 1$$

donc

$$\left\| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} \wedge \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \right\| = r |1+r \cos \theta|$$

On distingue 3 cas :

i) si $r < 1$ alors $|r \cos \theta| \leq r < 1$ donc $r \cos \theta > -1$
 $\Rightarrow 1+r \cos \theta > 0$
 $\Rightarrow |1+r \cos \theta| = 1+r \cos \theta > 0 \quad \forall (\theta, t) \in \bar{D}$

Donc tous les points $(\theta, t) \in \bar{D}$ sont réguliers

ii) si $r = 1$ alors $|1+r \cos \theta| = \underbrace{|1+\cos \theta|}_{> 0} = \frac{1+\cos \theta}{=0 \text{ si } \theta = \pi}$
 Tous les points (θ, t) tels que $\theta \neq \pi$ sont réguliers

iii) si $r > 1$ alors $|1+r \cos \theta| = 0 \Leftrightarrow$
 $1+r \cos \theta = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{r} \Leftrightarrow \theta = \arccos\left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)$
 ou
 $\theta = 2\pi - \arccos\left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)$

Tous les points (θ, t) tels que $\theta \notin \left\{ \arccos\left(-\frac{1}{r}\right), 2\pi - \arccos\left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) \right\}$ sont réguliers.

Pour les points réguliers on a alors $v = -\frac{1+r\cos\theta}{|1+r\cos\theta|} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \cos t \\ \cos\theta \sin t \\ \sin\theta \end{pmatrix}$
 II c) Si $r < 1$ alors $|1+r\cos\theta| = 1+r\cos\theta$
 donc

$$\text{Aire}(S) = \int_T 1 d\sigma = \iint_D r(1+r\cos\theta) d\theta dt$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} r d\theta dt + \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} r^2 \cos\theta d\theta dt = 0$$

$$\text{Aire}(S) = 2\pi^2 r$$

II d) On a $(0, \pi), \Psi$

$$\Psi_1: [0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\Psi_1(t) = \Psi\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, t\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \\ r \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

c'est le demi-cercle de centre $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ r \end{pmatrix}$ de rayon 1 dans le plan $z=r$.

Comme $F = \nabla V$ alors

$$\int_{\gamma_1} F(x) \cdot dx = V(\gamma_1(\pi)) - V(\gamma_1(0)) = V\left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ r \end{pmatrix}\right) - V\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ r \end{pmatrix}\right) =$$

$$(-1) \cdot 0 - (1) \cdot 0 = 0$$

On peut aussi utiliser la définition: $\int_{\gamma_1} F(x) \cdot dx = \int_0^\pi \langle F(\Psi_1(t)), \Psi_1'(t) \rangle dt =$

$$\int_0^\pi \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} \sin t \\ \cos t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\sin t \\ \cos t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle dt =$$

$$= \int_0^\pi (\cos^2 t - \sin^2 t) dt = \int_0^\pi \cos(2t) dt = \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin(2t) \right]_0^\pi = 0$$

III) Nous avons

$$\cos^2 t (1+r\cos\theta)^2 + \sin^2 t (1+r\cos\theta)^2 = r^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(1+r\cos\theta)^2 (\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) = r^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(1+r\cos\theta)^2 = r^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$1+r\cos\theta = r \quad \text{ou} \quad 1+r\cos\theta = -r$$

~~$$1+r\cos\theta = d \Leftrightarrow r\cos\theta = d-1 \Leftrightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{d-1}{r} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\theta = \arccos\left(\frac{d-1}{r}\right) \quad \text{ou} \quad \theta = 2\pi - \arccos\left(\frac{d-1}{r}\right)$$

$$\text{si } \frac{|d-1|}{r} \leq 1$$

$$\text{si } \frac{|d-1|}{r} > 1 \quad \text{pas de solutions}$$~~

$$\Leftrightarrow 1+r\cos\theta = -d \Leftrightarrow$$

$$r\cos\theta = -\frac{d+1}{r}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r\cos\theta = -\frac{d+1}{r} \Leftrightarrow \cos\theta = -\frac{d+1}{r^2}$$

$$\text{si } \frac{d+1}{r^2} \leq 1$$

$$\text{pas de solutions}$$

$$\text{alors } \theta = \arccos\left(-\frac{d+1}{r^2}\right) \quad \text{ou} \quad \theta = 2\pi - \arccos\left(-\frac{d+1}{r^2}\right)$$

$$\theta = 2\pi - \arccos\left(-\frac{d+1}{r^2}\right)$$

$$i) 1+r \cos \theta = r \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad r \cos \theta = r-1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad \cos \theta = \frac{r-1}{r}$$

On a ^{au moins} une solution $\Leftrightarrow \frac{|r-1|}{r} \leq 1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad |r-1| \leq r \quad (\Leftrightarrow)$

$$-r \leq r-1 \leq r \quad \text{ce qui donne } r \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

Donc si $0 < r < \frac{1}{2}$ pas de solution

si $r \geq \frac{1}{2}$ on a deux solutions

$$\theta = \arccos\left(\frac{r-1}{r}\right) \quad \text{ou} \quad \theta = 2\pi - \arccos\left(\frac{r-1}{r}\right)$$

$$ii) 1+r \cos \theta = -r \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad r \cos \theta = -r-1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad \cos \theta = -1 - \frac{1}{r} < -1$$

pas de solution dans ce cas.

il y a deux solutions dans le cas $r \geq \frac{1}{2}$ (confondus si $r = \frac{1}{2}$):
 $\theta = \theta_1 = \arccos\left(\frac{r-1}{r}\right)$ ou $\theta = \theta_2 = 2\pi - \arccos\left(\frac{r-1}{r}\right)$

$$\cos \theta_1 = \cos \theta_2 = \frac{r-1}{r}$$

$$\sin \theta_1 = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta_1} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{r-1}{r}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{r^2 - (r-1)^2}}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{2r-1}}{r} \geq 0 \quad \text{car } \theta_1 \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\sin \theta_2 = -\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta_2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2r-1}}{r} \leq 0 \quad \text{car } \theta_2 \in [\pi, 2\pi]$$

Donc l'intersection souhaitée est l'union de 2 courbes

$$([0, \pi], \tilde{\Psi}_1) \quad \text{et} \quad ([0, \pi], \hat{\Psi}_2)$$

$$\tilde{\Psi}_1 : [0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\hat{\Psi}_1(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(t) \left(1 + r \frac{r-1}{r}\right) \\ \sin(t) \left(1 + r \frac{r-1}{r}\right) \\ r \sqrt{\frac{2r-1}{r}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos t \\ r \sin t \\ \sqrt{2r-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{\Psi}_2 : [0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\hat{\Psi}_2(t) = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos t \\ r \sin t \\ -\sqrt{2r-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

(les 2 courbes sont confondus si $r = \frac{1}{2}$.)