

Exo 1.

(1) On a $V = U = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, -i\}$

On note $f_1(z) = z^{2+i} = z^2 + i$

$$f_1'(z) = 2z + \frac{i}{z^2(z+i)^2} (z^2+zi)' = 2z^2 + \frac{4(2z+i)}{z^2(z+i)^2}$$

(2) On note $f_2(z) = \operatorname{Re}(z)$
 $\frac{f_2(z+h) - f_2(z)}{h} = \frac{\operatorname{Re}(z+h) - \operatorname{Re}(z)}{h} = \frac{\operatorname{Re}(z) + \operatorname{Re}(h) - \operatorname{Re}(z)}{h} = \frac{\operatorname{Re}(h)}{h}$

On prend $h = h_n = \frac{1}{n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\rightarrow 0}$

$$\frac{\operatorname{Re}(h_n)}{h_n} = \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1 \rightarrow 1$$

On prend $h = k_n = \frac{i}{n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\rightarrow 0}$

$$\frac{\operatorname{Re}(k_n)}{k_n} = \frac{0}{\frac{i}{n}} = 0 \rightarrow 0$$

Donc $\nexists \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_2(z+h) - f_2(z)}{h}$

Donc f_2 n'est dérivable nulle part $V = \emptyset$.

(3) On note $f_3(z) = z \operatorname{Im}(z)$

$$\frac{f_3(z+h) - f_3(z)}{h} = \frac{(z+h) \operatorname{Im}(z+h) - z \operatorname{Im}(z)}{h} = \frac{(z+h) \operatorname{Im}(z) + \operatorname{Im}(h) + z \operatorname{Im}(h) + h \operatorname{Im}(h) - z \operatorname{Im}(z)}{h}$$

$$= \frac{1}{h} (z \operatorname{Im}(z) + h \operatorname{Im}(z) + z \operatorname{Im}(h) + h \operatorname{Im}(h) - z \operatorname{Im}(z))$$

$$= \operatorname{Im}(z) + \operatorname{Im}(h) + z \frac{\operatorname{Im}(h)}{h}$$

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \operatorname{Im}(z) = \operatorname{Im}(z)$ (car $|\operatorname{Im}(h)| \leq |h| \rightarrow 0$)

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \operatorname{Im}(h) = 0$

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{Im}(h)}{h}$ n'existe pas

(on peut procéder comme en (2) avec les mêmes h_n et k_n)

si $z \neq 0$ alors $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} z \frac{\operatorname{Im}(h)}{h}$ n'existe pas

donc f_3 n'est pas dérivable en z

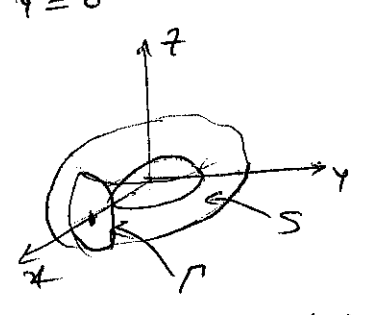
si $z = 0$ alors $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} z \frac{\operatorname{Im}(h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$

donc f_3 est dérivable en 0 et $f_3'(0) = 0$

Donc $V = \{0\} : f_3'(0) = 0$

Exercice 2.

a) Γ est le cercle dans le plan $y=0$ de centre $(2, 0, 0)$ et rayon 1



$$b) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} = \begin{pmatrix} -(2+\cos t) \sin \theta \\ (2+\cos t) \cos \theta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin t \cos \theta \\ -\sin t \sin \theta \\ \cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{donc } \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} \wedge \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \begin{pmatrix} (2+\cos t) \cos t \cos \theta \\ (2+\cos t) \cos t \sin \theta \\ (2+\cos t) \sin t \end{pmatrix} = (2+\cos t) \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \cos \theta \\ \cos t \sin \theta \\ \sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Alors } \left\| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} \wedge \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \right\| = |2+\cos t| \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \cos \theta \\ \cos t \sin \theta \\ \sin t \end{pmatrix} \right\| = |2+\cos t| \sqrt{\cos^2 t \cos^2 \theta + \cos^2 t \sin^2 \theta + \sin^2 t} = |2+\cos t| \sqrt{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t} = |2+\cos t|$$

Mais $2+\cos t > 0 \quad \forall t \in [0, 2\pi)$ ($\cos t \geq -1$)
donc $|2+\cos t| = 2+\cos t$.

$$\text{Donc } \left\| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} \wedge \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \right\| = 2+\cos t$$

c) Comme $\left\| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} \wedge \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \right\| > 0$ alors tous les points sont réguliers

$$v = \frac{1}{\left\| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} \wedge \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \right\|} = \frac{1}{(2+\cos t)} (2+\cos t) \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \cos \theta \\ \cos t \sin \theta \\ \sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{donc } v = v(\theta, t) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \cos \theta \\ \cos t \sin \theta \\ \sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d) \text{ Aire } \varphi &= \int_{\varphi} 1 d\sigma = \int_D \|P_1 q\| d\theta dt = \\
 &= \int_D (2 + \cos t) d\theta dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (2 + \cos t) d\theta dt = \\
 &= 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} (2 + \cos t) dt = 2\pi \left(2 \cdot 2\pi + \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} \cos t}_{=0} \right) = 8\pi^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e) \int_{\varphi} V(x) d\sigma &= \int_D V(\varphi(\theta, t)) \|P_1 q\| d\theta dt = \\
 &= \int_D \left(\varphi_1^2(\theta, t) + \varphi_2^2(\theta, t) + \varphi_3^2(\theta, t) \right) (2 + \cos t) d\theta dt = \\
 &= \int_D \left(\underbrace{(2 + \cos t)^2 \cos^2 \theta + (2 + \cos t)^2 \sin^2 \theta + \sin^2 t}_{=(2 + \cos t)^2} \right) (2 + \cos t) d\theta dt
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_D \left((2 + \cos t)^2 + \sin^2 t \right) (2 + \cos t) d\theta dt \\
 \text{Main } (2 + \cos t)^2 + \sin^2 t &= 4 + 4 \cos t + \underbrace{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t}_{=1} = 5 + 4 \cos t
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_D V(x) d\sigma &= \int_D (5 + 4 \cos t) (2 + \cos t) dt = \int_D (10 + 13 \cos t + 4 \cos^2 t) d\theta dt \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (10 + 13 \cos t + 4 \cos^2 t) d\theta dt = 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} (10 + 13 \cos t + 4 \cos^2 t) dt
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2\pi \left(2\pi \cdot 10 + 13 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos t dt + 4 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t dt \right)$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos t dt = \left(\sin t \right)_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos(2t)) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dt}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(2t) dt$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin(2t) \right)_0^{2\pi} = \pi$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Also} \\
 \int_D V(x) d\sigma &= 2\pi (20\pi + 4\pi) = 48\pi^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 3.

a) $\phi'(t) = \|\gamma'(t)\| > 0 \quad \forall t \in (a, b)$, (car $\gamma'(t) \neq 0$)

ϕ l'application $t \rightarrow \|\gamma'(t)\|$ est continue

Comme l'application $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \|x\|$ est continue

Alors ϕ' est continue. Donc $\phi \in C^1$.

b) Comme $\phi' > 0 \Rightarrow \phi$ injective (strictement croissante)

$$\phi(a) = \int_a^a \|\gamma'(\tau)\| d\tau = 0$$

$$\phi(b) = \int_a^b \|\gamma'(\tau)\| d\tau = L$$

Alors ϕ est bijective de $[a, b]$ en $[0, L]$

c) Comme ϕ est de classe C^1 et $\phi' > 0$ alors

ϕ^{-1} est de classe C^1 et $(\phi^{-1})' > 0$

$$(\phi^{-1})'(s) = \frac{1}{\phi'(\phi^{-1}(s))} > 0$$

ϕ^{-1} bijective de $[0, L]$ en $[a, b]$

~~$\gamma \circ \phi^{-1} = \theta$~~ Alors θ est de classe C^1 par composition
des fonctions de classe C^1

En plus $\gamma \circ \phi^{-1} = \theta$

Alors γ et θ sont équivalentes

$$d) \theta'(s) = \gamma'(\phi^{-1}(s)) \cdot (\phi^{-1})'(s) = \frac{1}{\phi'(\phi^{-1}(s))} \gamma'(\phi^{-1}(s))$$

Alors

$$\theta'(s) = \frac{1}{\phi'(t)} \gamma'(t)$$

Alors $\theta'(s)$ est colinéaire avec $\gamma'(t)$ car $\frac{1}{\phi'(t)}$ est un scalaire

Mais $\phi'(t) = \|\gamma'(t)\|$, donc

$$\theta'(s) = \frac{1}{\|\gamma'(t)\|} \cdot \gamma'(t)$$

$$\text{Alors } \|\theta'(s)\| = \frac{1}{\|\gamma'(t)\|} \cdot \|\gamma'(t)\| = 1$$