

TD 1-8

**Ex 1:**  $f$  est  $C^\infty$ , donc admet un DL d'ordre 2,  $f(x,y) = e^{x^2+xy+y^2}$

$$f(x,y) = f(0,0) + df_0(x,y) + \frac{1}{2} d^2f_0(x,y) + o(\|(x,y)\|^2)$$

$$= 1 + \nabla f(0,0) \cdot (x,y) + \frac{1}{2} (x,y)^t H(0,0) (x,y) + o(1)$$

$\nabla f(0,0) = ((2a+b)f(0,0), (2b+a)f(0,0)) = (0,0)$

$\partial_{xx} f(0,0) = 2f(0,0) + (2a+b)^2 f(0,0) = 2$   $\partial_{yy} f(0,0) = 2$   $H(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\partial_{xy} f(0,0) = f(0,0) + (2a+b)(2b+a)f(0,0) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow f(x,y) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} (x,y) \begin{pmatrix} 2x+y \\ x+2y \end{pmatrix} + o(1) = 1 + (x^2 + xy + y^2) + o(1)$$

**Ex 2:**  $f(x,y) = x^3 + xy^2 - 2x^2 + 2$

1. D une droite passant par (0,0)  $\Rightarrow D = \{(tx, ty) | t \in \mathbb{R}\}$

$f|_D =: g, g(t) = f(tx, ty) = t^3(x^3 + xy^2) - 2t^2x^2 + 2$

$x=0 \Rightarrow g(t) = 2$ , donc OK, maximum local en l'origine.

$g'(t) = 3t^2(x^2 + y^2) - 4tx$

$g''(t) = 6t(x^2 + y^2) - 4x$

$g'(0) = 0, g''(0) = -4x^2 < 0$ , donc max local en l'origine.

2. DL à l'ordre 2:  $f(x,y) = f(0,0) + \nabla f(0,0) \cdot (x,y) + \frac{1}{2} (x,y) H(0,0) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

$$= 2 + 0 + \frac{1}{2} (x,y) \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + o(\|(x,y)\|^2)$$

$$= 2 - 2x^2 + o(\|(x,y)\|^2) \Rightarrow \text{peut pas de conclure}$$

$y = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow f(x, \sqrt{x}) = x^3 - x^2 + 2$

$y = x^\alpha \Rightarrow f(x, x^\alpha) = x^3 - 2x^2 + x^{1+2\alpha} + 2 = h(x), h'(x) = 3x^2 - 4x + (1+2\alpha)x^{2\alpha}$

$\alpha > 0, x > 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow h'(x) = 3x^2 - 4x + \frac{3}{2}x^{1/2}$

$h(x) \sim 2 + x^{1+2\alpha}$  dès que  $\alpha < \frac{1}{2}$  donc pas un max local.

à  $y$  fixé, on cherche les variations de  $x \mapsto f(x,y) = g_y(x)$

$$g_y'(x) = 3x^2 + y^2 - 4x$$

$\Delta = 16 - 12y^2 > 0$  lorsque  $y$  petit

$x_y = \frac{4 - \sqrt{16 - 12y^2}}{6} \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow 0} 0$

$x$		0	$x_y$	
$g_y'(x)$	+	+	(-)	+
$g_y(x)$				

et  $f(x_y, y) > 2$ , donc (0,0) pas max local

Ex 3

$$f(x,y) = 2x^2 + 2y^2 + x^2y^2 - x^4 - y^4$$

1. extrema local  $\Rightarrow \nabla f = 0$ ,  $\nabla f(x,y) = (4x + 2xy^2 - 4x^3, 4y + 2yx^2 - 4y^3) = (0,0)$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} 2x(1-x^2) + xy^2 &= 0 \\ 2y(1-y^2) + yx^2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} x \neq 0 &\Rightarrow 2(1-x^2) + y^2 = 0 & y = 0 &\Rightarrow x = \pm 1 \\ y \neq 0 &\Rightarrow 2(1-y^2) + x^2 = 0 & y \neq 0 &\Rightarrow 2(1-y^2) + x^2 = 0 \\ & & &\Rightarrow 4 - x^2 - y^2 = 0 \\ & & &\Rightarrow 2(1-x^2) + 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 = 0, \quad 3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 2 \\ & & &\text{et } y^2 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

les points d'annulation sont donc  $(1,0), (-1,0), (0,1), (0,-1)$

et  $(2\cos(\theta), 2\sin(\theta)), \theta \in [0; 2\pi]$   $(\pm\sqrt{2}, \pm\sqrt{2})$ ,  $(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}), (\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2})$

Hessienne?  $H(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 + 2y^2 - 12x^2 & 4xy \\ 4xy & 4 + 2x^2 - 12y^2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$H(1,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 4-12 & 0 \\ 0 & 4+2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad H(0,1) = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} H(-1,0) \text{ idem} \\ H(0,-1) \text{ idem} \end{array} \right\} \text{ pas extrema}$$

$$H(\pm\sqrt{2}, \pm\sqrt{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 4+4-24 & 8 \\ 8 & 8-24 \end{pmatrix} = 8 \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \det = 8^2 \cdot 3 > 0 \\ \text{Tr} = 8(-4) < 0 \end{array}$$

$$H(\pm\sqrt{2}; \mp\sqrt{2}) = 8 \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{donc : max local.} \\ (\text{vp de m\^e signe, puis } < 0) \end{array}$$

2.  $(x,y) = (r\cos(\theta), r\sin(\theta))$

$$f(x,y) = 2r^2 - r^4 (\cos^4(\theta) + \sin^4(\theta) - \cos^2(\theta)\sin^2(\theta))$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - \sin^2(\theta))^2 &= \sin^4(\theta) - 2\sin^2(\theta) + 1 \\ &+ \sin^4(\theta) \\ &- (1 - \sin^2(\theta))\sin^2(\theta) \end{aligned} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} = 3\sin^4(\theta) - 3\sin^2(\theta) + 1$$

$$\varphi(t) = 3t^2 - 3t + 1, \quad \varphi'(t) = 6t - 3$$

$$\varphi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2} + 1 = -\frac{3}{4} + 1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{donc } f(x,y) \leq 2r^2 - \frac{r^4}{4}$$

$$\text{alors } f(x,y) \leq 4 \quad \varphi(r) = r^2 \left(2 - \frac{r^2}{4}\right), \quad \varphi'(r) = 4r - r^3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow r=0 \text{ ou } r=2$$

$$\varphi(r) \in [0, 4]$$

m 3.  $f(x,y) \rightarrow -\infty$  as  $\|(x,y)\| \rightarrow \infty$ , donc par continuité,  $\exists$  max global.

$\Rightarrow$  c'est un point critique, donc  $\pm(\sqrt{2}; \pm\sqrt{2})$

$$f(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) = 4 + 4 + 4 - 4 - 4 = 4$$

~~$f(-\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}) = f(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$~~   $f(\pm x, \pm y) = f(x,y)$ , donc ces 4 points sont des max globaux.

4. Non. Ni même local.

**Ex 4**:  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x,y) = (x^2 + y^2)y + x^2 + 9y^2$

$$1. \nabla f(x,y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2xy + 2x = 0 \\ x^2 + 3y^2 + 18y = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x(1+y) = 0 \\ \dots \end{cases}$$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow y^2 = -6y \Rightarrow y=0 \text{ ou } y=-6$$

$$x \neq 0 \Rightarrow y = -1, \text{ et donc } x^2 + 3 - 18 = 0, x = \sqrt{15}$$

$(0,0), (0,-6), (\sqrt{15},0)$ .

$$H(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2y+2 & 2x \\ 2x & 6y+18 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow H(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 18 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{min local (strict)}$$

$$H(0,-6) = \begin{pmatrix} -10 & 0 \\ 0 & -18 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{max}$$

$$H(\sqrt{15},0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2\sqrt{15} \\ 2\sqrt{15} & 18 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ det} = 36 - 4 \cdot 15 = -24$$

$\Rightarrow$  une  $v_p > 0$ , une  $v_p < 0 \Rightarrow$  pt selle.

2.  $f(0,y) = y^3 + 9y^2 \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow \pm\infty} \pm\infty$ , pas d'extr. global

3.  $D = \{(x,y), x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ ,  $C = \{x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$

(a)  $f$  continue sur  $D$  compact  $\Rightarrow$  extrema globaux

(b) Sur  $C$ :  $f(\cos(\theta), \sin(\theta)) = \sin(\theta) + 8\sin^2(\theta) + 1$

$\Rightarrow f(0,1) = 10$ , seule valeur max

$$P(t) = 8t^2 + t + 1$$

$$P'(t) = 16t + 1$$

	-1	$-\frac{1}{16}$	1
$P'(t)$	-	0	+

$$\min P = P(-\frac{1}{16}) = \frac{2^3 - 1}{2^8} \cdot \frac{1}{24} + 1$$

~~$\frac{7}{32} - \frac{1}{24} + 1$~~

$$f\left(\frac{\sqrt{255}}{16}, -\frac{1}{16}\right) = f\left(-\frac{\sqrt{255}}{16}, -\frac{1}{16}\right) = \frac{31}{32}$$

(c) Sur  $D$ : si un extr. est atteint à l'intérieur, c'est un pt critique.

Il n'y a que  $(0,0)$ ,  $f(0,0) = 0 < \frac{31}{32}$  c'est donc le min

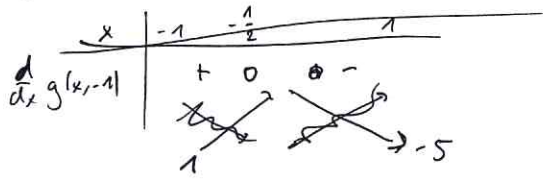
et le max est atteint sur le cercle, en  $(0,1)$ .

**Ex 5**  $g(x,y) = 3xy - 3x^2 - y^3$  sur  $K = [-1,1]^2$ .

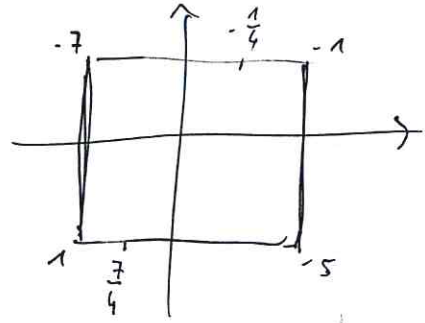
sur le bord:  $g(-1,y) = -3y - 3 - y^3$ , inf en  $(-1,1)$ ,  $g(-1,1) = -7$   
 max  $g(-1,-1) = 1$

$$g(x, y) = 3y - 3 - y^3 \Rightarrow \text{croissante sur } [-1; 1] \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \min g(x, -1) = -5 \\ \max g(x, 1) = -1 \end{array}$$

$$g(x, -1) = -3x - 3x^2 + 1 \quad \min : g(x, -1) = -5$$



$$\max g(-\frac{1}{2}, -1) = \frac{7}{4}$$



$$g(x, 1) = 3x - 3x^2 - 1 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \max : g(\frac{1}{2}, 1) = -\frac{1}{4} \\ \min : g(-1, 1) = -7 \end{array}$$

points critiques ?

$$\nabla g(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3y - 6x = 0 \\ 3x - 3y^2 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = 2x \\ 3x - 12x^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ou } x = \frac{1}{4}, y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$g(0, 0) = -1 \quad H(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 3 \\ 3 & -6y \end{pmatrix}, \quad H(0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det = -9 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{pt selle}$$

$$H(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \det = 9, \quad \text{Tr} < 0 \Rightarrow \text{min local}$$

$$g(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}) = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{16} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{6}{16} - \frac{3}{16} - \frac{2}{16} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \max \text{ global } \Rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2}, -1) \\ \min \text{ --- } \Rightarrow (-1, 1) \end{array}$$

**(Ex 6)** :  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2mxy + y^4 - 2x^2y^2$

1.  $\nabla f(0) = 0$

2.  $Hf(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 - 4y^2 & 2m & 0 \\ 2m & 2 - 4x^2 + 12y^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow H(0, 0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2m & 0 \\ 2m & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2m \\ 2m & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Tr}(A) = 4, \quad \det = 4(1 - m^2)$$

$$m^2 > 1 \Rightarrow H \text{ a deux vp } > 0 \text{ et une } < 0$$

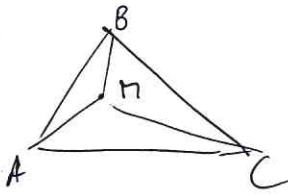
$$m^2 < 1 \Rightarrow H \text{ a 3 vp } > 0 \Rightarrow \text{min local}$$

$$m = 1 \Rightarrow f(x, y, z) = (x+y)^2 + z^2 + y^4 - 2x^2y^2 \Rightarrow \text{pas un min local}$$

$$f(x, -x, z) = z^2 - x^4$$

$$m = -1 \Rightarrow f(x, x, z) = z^2 - x^4 \quad \text{idem}$$

**Ex 7:**



$$\nabla \left( \sqrt{(x-x_A)^2 + (y-y_A)^2} \right) = \left( \frac{(x-x_A)}{\|P-A\|}, \frac{(y-y_A)}{\|P-A\|} \right)$$

$$f(P) = \|AP\|^2 + \|BP\|^2 + \|CP\|^2$$

$$\nabla f = \left( \frac{x-x_A}{\|AP\|} + \frac{x-x_B}{\|BP\|} + \frac{x-x_C}{\|CP\|}, \frac{y-y_A}{\|AP\|} + \frac{y-y_B}{\|BP\|} + \frac{y-y_C}{\|CP\|} \right) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \left( \frac{1}{\|AP\|} + \frac{1}{\|BP\|} + \frac{1}{\|CP\|} \right) = \frac{x_A}{\|AP\|} + \dots$$

$$\nabla f = 2(x-x_A + x-x_B + x-x_C, y-y_A + y-y_B + y-y_C) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{x_A + x_B + x_C}{3}, \quad y = \frac{y_A + y_B + y_C}{3}, \quad P \text{ est le barycentre de } (A, B, C)$$

$(f(x,y) \rightarrow +\infty \text{ as } \|(x,y)\| \rightarrow +\infty)$ , donc  $\exists$  minimum global

**Ex 8:**

$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - y^2 - 1$$

$f$  non différentiable en  $(0,0)$

$f(0,y) \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow \pm\infty} -\infty$ ,  $f(x,0) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} +\infty$ . Extremum local  $\Rightarrow$  pt critique:

$$\nabla f = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0 \\ \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - 2y = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ |y| = 2y \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y = \pm \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$Hf(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}^3} & \frac{-xy}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}} \\ -\frac{xy}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - \frac{y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}} - 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Hf(0, \pm \frac{1}{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2^3 - 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{min local}$$

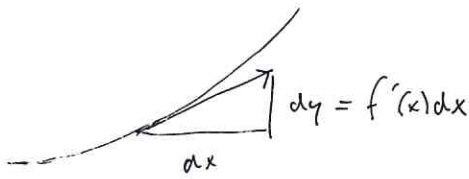
étude de  $(0,0)$ : en polaires :  $f(r \cos(\theta), r \sin(\theta)) = r - r^2 \sin^2(\theta) - 1 = r(1 - r \sin^2(\theta)) - 1$

lorsque  $0 < r < 1$ , on a:

$$f(x,y) > -1 = f(0,0) \Rightarrow \text{min local.}$$

**Ex 9**:  $f(x,y) = e^{x-y} + xy^2$ ,  $S = \{(x,y,z) \mid z = f(x,y)\}$

plan tangent  $P$  à  $S$  en  $(1,1,2)$ ; position relative de  $P$  par à  $S$ ?



$$\vec{T}' = (1, f'(x))$$

Plan tangent : contact

$$T_1 = (1, 0, \partial_x f)$$

$$T_2 = (0, 1, \partial_y f)$$

vecteur normal :  $\vec{n}' = (-\partial_x f, -\partial_y f, 1)$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{n}' = (-1-1, 1-2, 1) = (-2, -1, 1)$$

donc  $P = \{(x,y,z) \mid 2x + 2y - z = 0\} + \{(1,1,2)\}$

$$2(x-1) + 2(y-1) - (z-2) = 0$$

$$g(x,y) = 2(x-1) + 2(y-1) + 2$$

$$f(x,y) - g(x,y) = e^{x-y} + xy^2 - 2(x-1) - 2(y-1) - 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{x-y} &= e^{(x-1) - (y-1)} = (1 + (x-1) + o((x-1)^2)) (1 - (y-1) + o((y-1)^2)) \\ &= 1 + x - 1 - y + 1 - (x-1)(y-1) + o(\dots) \\ &= 1 + x - y - x + y + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(1+u, 1+v) - g(1+u, 1+v) = e^{u-v} + (1+u)(1+v)^2 - 2u - 2v - 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= e^{u-v} + (1+u)(1+2v+v^2) - 2u - 2v - 2 \\ &= e^{u-v} + 1 + 2v + v^2 + u + 2uv + uv^2 - 2u - 2v - 2 \\ &= (e^{u-v} - 1) + v^2 - u + 2uv + uv^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{u-v} = (1+u+o(u))(1+v+o(v))$$

$$= 1+u+v+uv+o(u)+o(v)+o(uv)$$

$$= (1+u+\frac{u^2}{2}+o(h^2)) (1-v+\frac{v^2}{2}+o(h^2))$$

$$= 1+u-v-uv+\frac{u^2}{2}-\frac{v^2}{2}+o(h^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f(\underline{\quad}) - g(\underline{\quad}) &= -v - uv + \frac{u^2}{2} - \frac{v^2}{2} + o(h^2) + v^2 - u + 2uv + uv^2 \\ &= -v + v^2/2 + u^2/2 + uv + o(h^2) \end{aligned}$$