

4pts

ex01 $f(x,y) = \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+y}$

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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -\frac{\ln(1+x)}{(1+y)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2(1+y)}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{-1}{(1+x)(1+y)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2 \ln(1+x)}{(1+y)^3}$$

en (0,0)

$$f(0,0) = 0$$

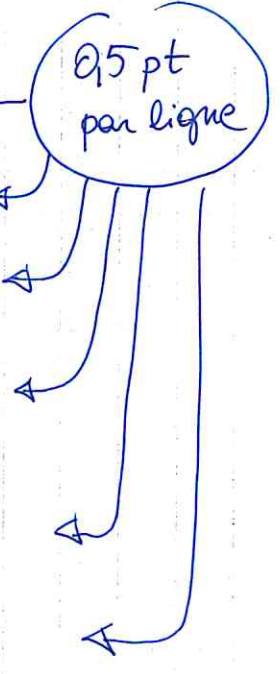
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = 1$$

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(0,0) = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(0,0) = -1$$

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



par (x,y) proche de (0,0) $f(x,y) = 0 + 1(x-0) + 0(y-0) + \frac{1}{2}(-1)(x-0)^2 - 1(x-0)(y-0) + \frac{1}{2} \times 0 + o(x^2+y^2) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} - xy + o(x^2+y^2)$

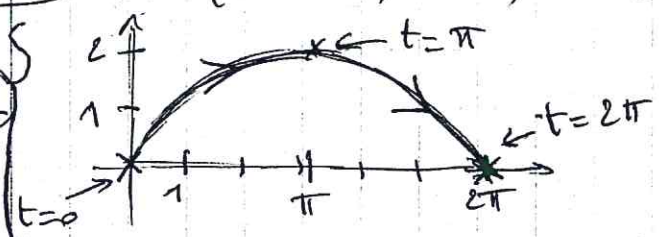
1pt formule

4pts

ex02 $\vec{\gamma}(t) = (t - \sin t, 1 - \cos t)$ $t \in [0, 2\pi]$

t	0	π	2π
x	0	π	2π
y	0	2	0

Bonus 1



1pt $\vec{\gamma}'(t) = (1 - \cos t, \sin t)$ $\vec{v} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \vec{v}(\vec{\gamma}(t)) \begin{pmatrix} t - \sin t \\ 1 - \cos t \end{pmatrix}$

1pt formule $\int_C \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_0^{2\pi} \vec{v}(\vec{\gamma}(t)) \cdot \vec{\gamma}'(t) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} (t - \sin t - t \cos t + \cos t \sin t - \sin t + \sin t \cos t) dt$

2pts calculs

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (t - 2 \sin t - t \cos t + 2 \sin t \cos t) dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{t^2}{2} + 2 \cos t - \underbrace{(t \sin t + \cos t)}_{\text{I.P.P.}} + \sin^2 t \right]_0^{2\pi}$$

I.P.P. $\int t \cos t dt = [t \sin t] - \int \sin t dt$

$$= 2\pi^2 + 1 - 1 = 2\pi^2$$

3pts

exo 3

$\vec{E}(z) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \times \frac{1}{z^2} \vec{e}_z$ $\phi(z) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \times \frac{1}{z}$ $\vec{E}(z) = -\text{grad } \phi(z)$
 - en physique -
 Grad obtenu sur ct allant de $A(5, 0, 0)$ à $B(0, 0, 0)$

C.N. $\int_{ct} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l} = f(\rho) - f(\rho)$
 $\vec{A} = \text{grad } f$
 et ct va de ρ_a à ρ_b

ici $\int_{ct} \vec{E}(z) \cdot d\vec{l} = -\int_{ct} \text{grad } \phi(z) = -(\phi(B) - \phi(A))$

2pts théorème

1pt calculs

on pu A ou a z_A = 5 et par B ou a z_B = 0

donc $\int_{ct} \vec{E}(z) \cdot d\vec{l} = -(0 - 5) = \boxed{5}$

6pts

exo 4

$\vec{V}(x, y, z) = z^2 \vec{i} - z \vec{j} + x \vec{k}$ Flux de \vec{V} à travers le
 parabololoïde $S = \left\{ \begin{matrix} z = f(u, v) = (u^2, v, u^2) \\ u, v \in [0, 1] \end{matrix} \right.$

1pt formule

Flux $\iint_{S^+} \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_{S^+} \vec{V}(f(u, v)) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right) du dv$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ u \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} u^2 v^2 \\ -u v \\ u \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} -v \\ -u \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Produit scalaire: $-u^2 v^3 + u^2 v + u$

1pt

1pt

3pts calculs

$\iint_{S^+} \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_0^1 dv \int_0^1 du (-u^2 v^3 + u^2 v + u) = \int_0^1 dv \left[-\frac{u^3 v^3}{3} + \frac{u^3}{3} v + \frac{u^2}{2} \right]_{u=0}^{u=1}$
 $= \int_0^1 \left(-\frac{v^3}{3} + \frac{v}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right) dv = \left[-\frac{v^4}{12} + \frac{v^2}{6} + \frac{v}{2} \right]_0^1 = -\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} = \boxed{\frac{5}{12}}$

3pts

exo 5

$\vec{B}(\rho, \varphi, z) = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi} \times \frac{1}{\rho} \vec{e}_\varphi$ donc $\begin{cases} A_\rho = 0 \\ A_\varphi = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi} \times \frac{1}{\rho} \\ A_z = 0 \end{cases}$

La bobine est une surface fermée donc on peut appliquer le th. de Gauss:

1pt théorème

$\oint_{S^+} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iiint_{\Omega} \text{div } \vec{B} \, dxdydz$ $\Omega =$ solide de bord S^+
 et situé à l'intérieur de S^+

1pt calcul div

en coordonnées cylindriques $\text{div } \vec{B} = 0 + \frac{1}{\rho} \times \frac{\partial A_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + 0$

1pt résultat

donc $\text{div } \vec{B} = \frac{1}{\rho} \times \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\frac{\mu I}{2\pi} \times \frac{1}{\rho} \right) = \frac{1}{\rho} \times 0 = 0$ donc $\iiint_{\Omega} \text{div } \vec{B} \, dxdydz = 0$
 Le flux vaut $\boxed{0}$