

Corrigé du fascicule d'exercices pour l'UE Math 2A

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Prérequis (programme du cours TMB)

1. Espaces vectoriels et vecteurs de $\mathbb{R}^2$ et $\mathbb{R}^3$ (produits scalaire, vectoriel et mixte)
2. Applications linéaires et matrices (produit, déterminant, matrice inverse).
3. Géométrie cartésienne dans le plan et dans l'espace (droites, coniques, plans, quadriques).
4. Dérivées et intégrales des fonctions d'une variable (Taylor, extrema, primitives).
5. Équations différentielles du 1er ordre.

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TD 1 – COORDONNÉES, FONCTIONS DE PLUSIEURS VARIABLES

Exercice 1 – Changement de coordonnées des points

Dessiner les points suivants, donnés en coordonnées cartésiennes, ensuite trouver leur expression en coordonnées polaires (ρ, φ) (dans le plan) ou cylindriques (ρ, φ, z) et sphériques (r, θ, φ) (dans l'espace) :

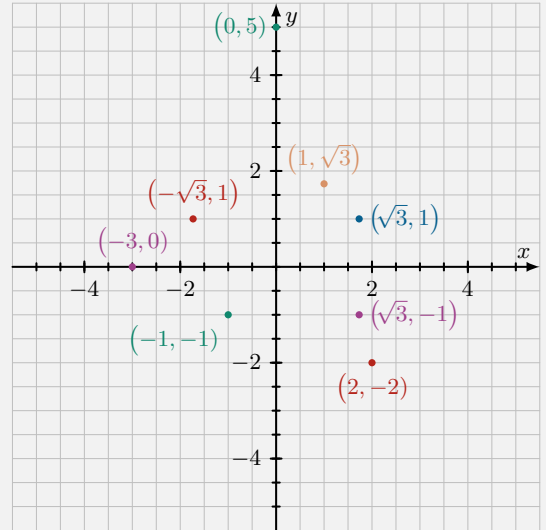
a) Dans le plan : $(\sqrt{3}, 1), (1, \sqrt{3}), (\sqrt{3}, -1), (-\sqrt{3}, 1), (2, -2), (0, 5), (-3, 0), (-1, -1).$

b) Dans l'espace : $(1, 1, 1), (1, 1, -1), (1, -1, 1), (0, 2, 1), (1, -1, 0), (0, 1, -1), (0, 0, 3).$

Corrigé

a)

- $(\sqrt{3}, 1) \quad \begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{3+1} = 2 \\ \cos \varphi = \sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sin \varphi = 1/2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \rho = 2 \\ \varphi = \pi/6 \end{cases}$
- $(1, \sqrt{3}) \quad \begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{1+3} = 2 \\ \cos \varphi = 1/2 \\ \sin \varphi = \sqrt{3}/2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \rho = 2 \\ \varphi = \pi/3 \end{cases}$
- $(\sqrt{3}, -1) \quad \begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{3+1} = 2 \\ \cos \varphi = \sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sin \varphi = -1/2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \rho = 2 \\ \varphi = 11\pi/6 \end{cases}$
- $(-\sqrt{3}, 1) \quad \begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{3+1} = 2 \\ \cos \varphi = -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sin \varphi = 1/2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \rho = 2 \\ \varphi = 5\pi/6 \end{cases}$
- $(2, -2) \quad \begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{4+4} = 2\sqrt{2} \\ \cos \varphi = 1/\sqrt{2} \\ \sin \varphi = -1/\sqrt{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \rho = 2\sqrt{2} \\ \varphi = 7\pi/4 \end{cases}$
- $(0, 5) \quad \begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{0+25} = 5 \\ \cos \varphi = 0/5 = 0 \\ \sin \varphi = 5/5 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \rho = 5 \\ \varphi = \pi/2 \end{cases}$
- $(-3, 0) \quad \begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{9+0} = 3 \\ \cos \varphi = -3/3 = -1 \\ \sin \varphi = 0/3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \rho = 3 \\ \varphi = \pi \end{cases}$
- $(-1, -1) \quad \begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2} \\ \cos \varphi = -1/\sqrt{2} \\ \sin \varphi = -1/\sqrt{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{2} \\ \varphi = 5\pi/4 \end{cases}$



b)

- $(1, 1, 1) \quad \begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2} \\ \cos \varphi = 1/\sqrt{2} \\ \sin \varphi = 1/\sqrt{2} \\ r = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3} \\ \cos \theta = 1/\sqrt{3} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{2} \\ \varphi = \pi/4 \\ z = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} r = \sqrt{3} \\ \theta = \arccos(\sqrt{3}/3) \\ \varphi = \pi/4 \end{cases}$
- $(1, 1, -1) \quad \begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2} \\ \cos \varphi = 1/\sqrt{2} \\ \sin \varphi = 1/\sqrt{2} \\ r = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3} \\ \cos \theta = -1/\sqrt{3} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{2} \\ \varphi = \pi/4 \\ z = -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} r = \sqrt{3} \\ \theta = \arccos(-\sqrt{3}/3) \\ \varphi = \pi/4 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\bullet (1, -1, 1) & \begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2} \\ \cos \varphi = 1/\sqrt{2} \\ \sin \varphi = -1/\sqrt{2} \\ r = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3} \\ \cos \theta = 1/\sqrt{3} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{2} \\ \varphi = 7\pi/4 \\ z = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} r = \sqrt{3} \\ \theta = \arccos(\sqrt{3}/3) \\ \varphi = 7\pi/4 \end{cases} \\
\bullet (0, 2, 1) & \begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{0+4} = 2 \\ \cos \varphi = 0/2 = 0 \\ \sin \varphi = 2/2 = 1 \\ r = \sqrt{0+4+1} = \sqrt{5} \\ \cos \theta = 1/\sqrt{5} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \rho = 2 \\ \varphi = \pi/2 \\ z = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} r = \sqrt{5} \\ \theta = \arccos(\sqrt{5}/5) \\ \varphi = \pi/2 \end{cases} \\
\bullet (1, -1, 0) & \begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2} \\ \cos \varphi = 1/\sqrt{2} \\ \sin \varphi = -1/\sqrt{2} \\ r = \sqrt{1+1+0} = \sqrt{2} \\ \cos \theta = 0/\sqrt{2} = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{2} \\ \varphi = 7\pi/4 \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} r = \sqrt{2} \\ \theta = \pi/2 \\ \varphi = 7\pi/4 \end{cases} \\
\bullet (0, 1, -1) & \begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{0+1} = 1 \\ \cos \varphi = 0/1 = 0 \\ \sin \varphi = 1/1 = 1 \\ r = \sqrt{0+1+1} = \sqrt{2} \\ \cos \theta = -1/\sqrt{2} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \rho = 1 \\ \varphi = \pi/2 \\ z = -1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} r = \sqrt{2} \\ \theta = 3\pi/4 \\ \varphi = \pi/2 \end{cases} \\
\bullet (0, 0, 3) & \begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{0+0} = 0 \\ \varphi \text{ quelconque} \\ r = \sqrt{0+0+9} = 3 \\ \cos \theta = 3/3 = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \rho = 0 \\ \varphi \text{ quelconque} \\ z = 3 \end{cases} \begin{cases} r = 3 \\ \theta = 0 \\ \varphi \text{ quelconque} \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

Exercice 2 – Expression en coordonnées cylindriques et sphériques

Exprimer les quantités suivantes en coordonnées cylindriques (ρ, φ, z) et sphériques (r, θ, φ) :

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--|
| a) $z(x^2 + y^2)$ | c) $z\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ | e) $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy$ |
| b) $x(y^2 + z^2)$ | d) $(x^2 + y^2)^2 + z^4$ | f) $\frac{x^2 + y^2 - z^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ |

Corrigé

- a) $z(x^2 + y^2) = z[(\rho \cos \varphi)^2 + (\rho \sin \varphi)^2] = z[\rho^2 (\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi)] = z\rho^2$
 $z(x^2 + y^2) = r \cos \theta [(r \cos \varphi \sin \theta)^2 + (r \sin \varphi \sin \theta)^2] = r \cos \theta [r^2 \sin^2 \theta (\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi)]$
 $= r^3 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta$
- b) $x(y^2 + z^2) = \rho \cos \varphi [(\rho \sin \varphi)^2 + z^2] = \rho \cos \varphi (\rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi + z^2)$
 $x(y^2 + z^2) = r \cos \varphi \sin \theta [(r \sin \varphi \sin \theta)^2 + (r \cos \theta)^2] = r^3 \cos \varphi \sin \theta (\sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)$

$$c) \quad z\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = z\sqrt{(\rho \cos \varphi)^2 + (\rho \sin \varphi)^2} = z\sqrt{\rho^2 (\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi)} = z\rho$$

$$z\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = r \cos \theta \sqrt{(r \cos \varphi \sin \theta)^2 + (r \sin \varphi \sin \theta)^2} = r \cos \theta \sqrt{r^2 \sin^2 \theta (\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi)} \\ = r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \Rightarrow \sin \theta \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta} = \sin \theta)$$

$$d) \quad (x^2 + y^2)^2 + z^4 = [(\rho \cos \varphi)^2 + (\rho \sin \varphi)^2]^2 + z^4 = \rho^4 + z^4$$

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 + z^4 = [(r \cos \varphi \sin \theta)^2 + (r \sin \varphi \sin \theta)^2]^2 + (r \cos \theta)^4 = (r^2 \sin^2 \theta)^2 + r^4 \cos^4 \theta \\ = r^4 (\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta)$$

$$e) \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy = \rho^2 + z^2 - \rho \cos \varphi \cdot \rho \sin \varphi = \rho^2 (1 - \sin \varphi \cos \varphi) + z^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy = r^2 - r \cos \varphi \sin \theta \cdot r \sin \varphi \sin \theta = r^2 (1 - \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$f) \quad \frac{x^2 + y^2 - z^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \frac{\rho^2 - z^2}{\rho^2 + z^2}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2 - z^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \frac{r^2 \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta - r^2 \cos^2 \theta}{r^2 \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta + r^2 \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta} = 2 \sin^2 \theta - 1$$

Exercice 3 – Sous-ensembles du plan

Dessiner les sous-ensembles suivants du plan $\mathbb{R}^2$. Indiquer leur bord en trait plein s'il est inclus dans l'ensemble et en traits pointillés s'il n'y appartient pas, puis dire s'ils sont ouverts, fermés, bornés et compacts (en justifiant la réponse à partir du dessin).

$$A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \geq x^2\}$$

$$C = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \geq x^2, y \leq x + 1\}$$

$$E = \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \rho \leq 3, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi/2\}$$

$$G = \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \rho \geq 3\}$$

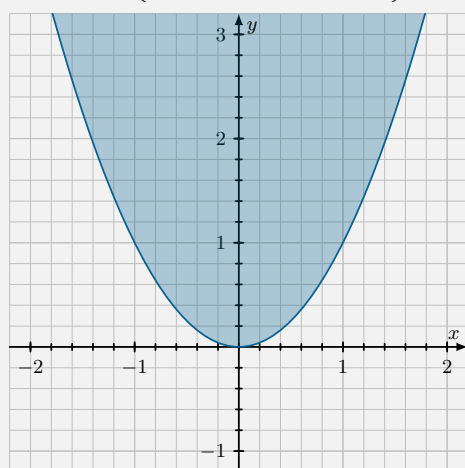
$$B = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y > x^2\}$$

$$D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y > x^2, y < x + 1\}$$

$$F = \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 1 < \rho < 3, 0 < \varphi < \pi/2\}$$

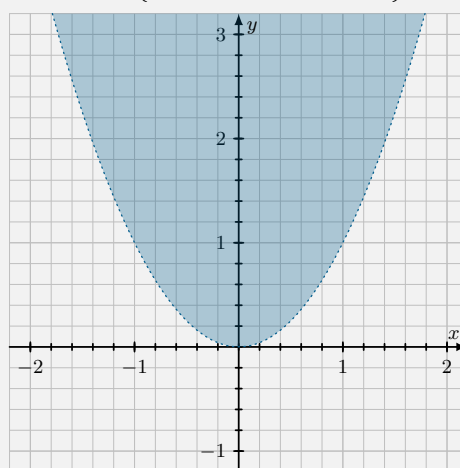
Corrigé

$$A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \geq x^2\}$$



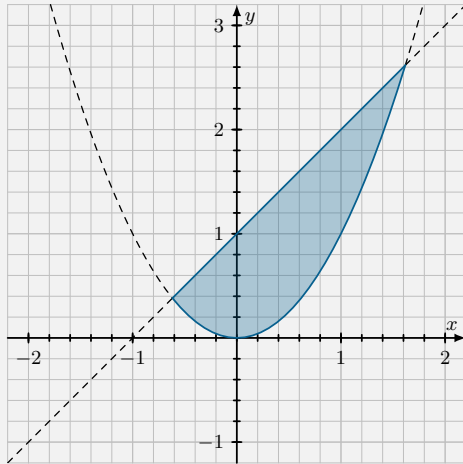
fermé, non borné

$$B = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y > x^2\}$$



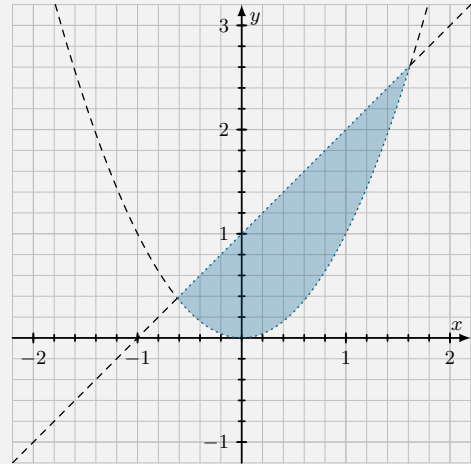
ouvert, non borné

$$C = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \geq x^2, y \leq x + 1\}$$



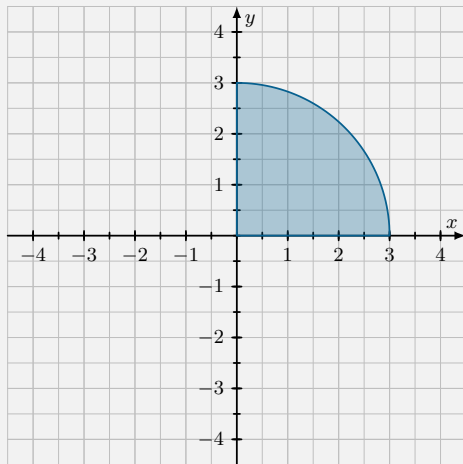
compact (fermé et borné)

$$D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y > x^2, y < x + 1\}$$



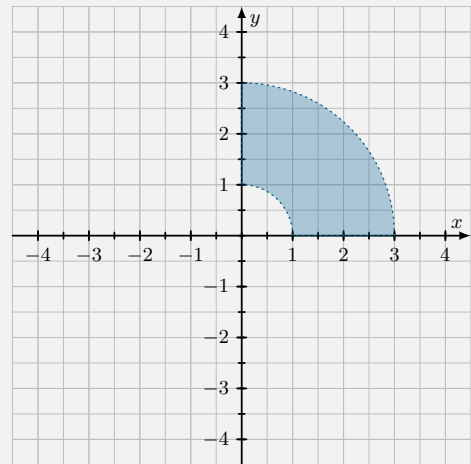
ouvert, borné

$$E = \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \rho \leq 3, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi/2\}$$



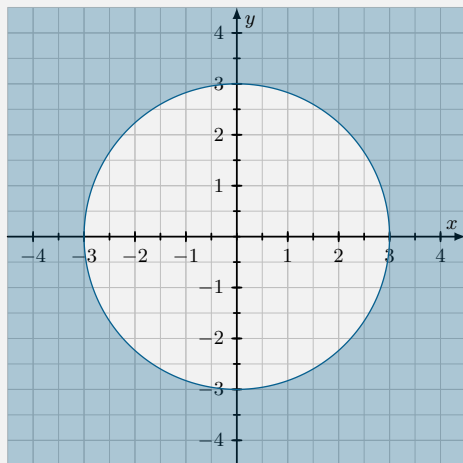
compact (fermé et borné)

$$F = \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 1 < \rho < 3, 0 < \varphi < \pi/2\}$$



ouvert, borné

$$G = \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \rho \geq 3\}$$



fermé, non borné

Dessiner les sous-ensembles suivants de $\mathbb{R}^3$ et dire s'ils sont ouverts, fermés, bornés et compacts.

$$A = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 \leq y \leq x+1, 0 \leq z \leq 2\}$$

$$C = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, z \leq 1-x\}$$

$$D = \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \rho \leq 3, 0 \leq z \leq 2\}$$

$$F = \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid r > 3\}$$

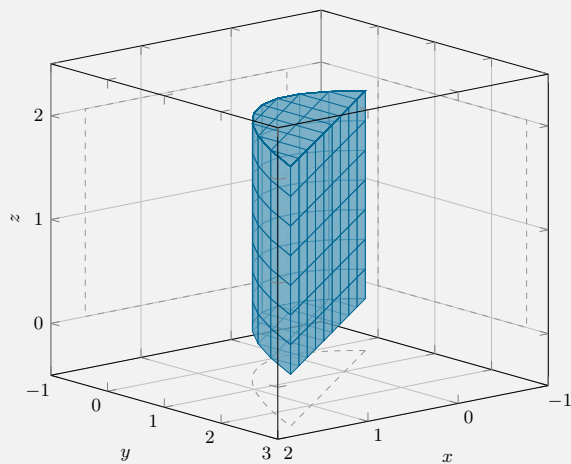
$$B = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid y > x^2, z > 0\}$$

$$E = \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \rho \leq 3, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi/2, z \leq 0\}$$

$$G = \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid r \leq 3, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi/2\}$$

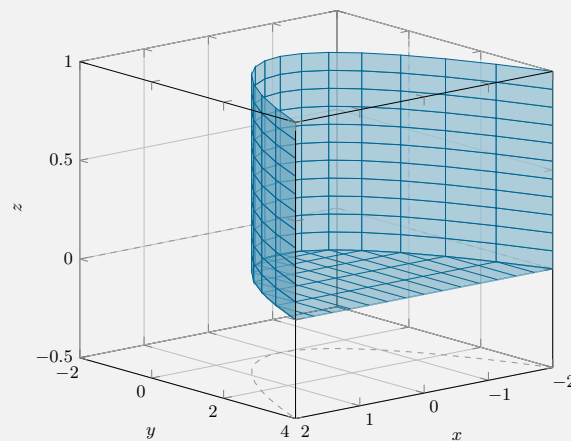
Corrigé

$$A = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 \leq y \leq x+1, 0 \leq z \leq 2\}$$



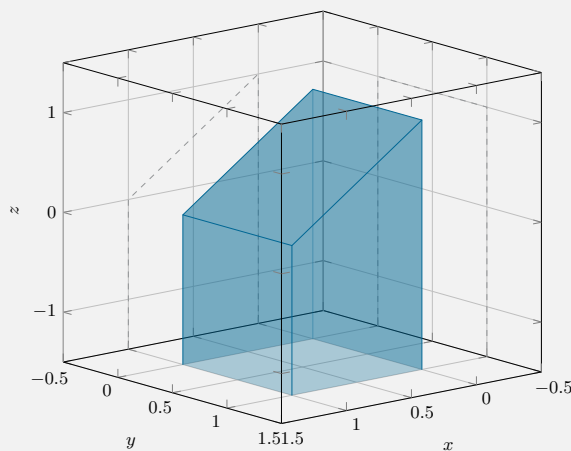
compact (fermé et borné)

$$B = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid y > x^2, z > 0\}$$



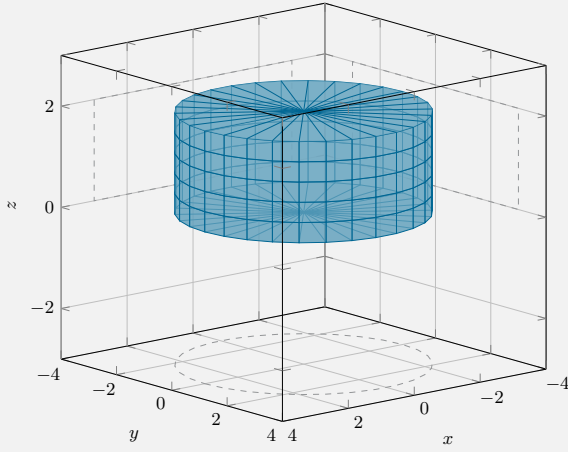
ouvert, non borné

$$C = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, z \leq 1-x\}$$



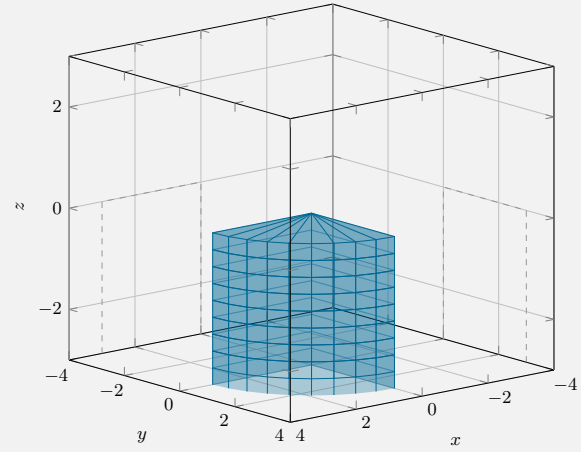
fermé, non borné

$$D = \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \rho \leq 3, 0 \leq z \leq 2\}$$



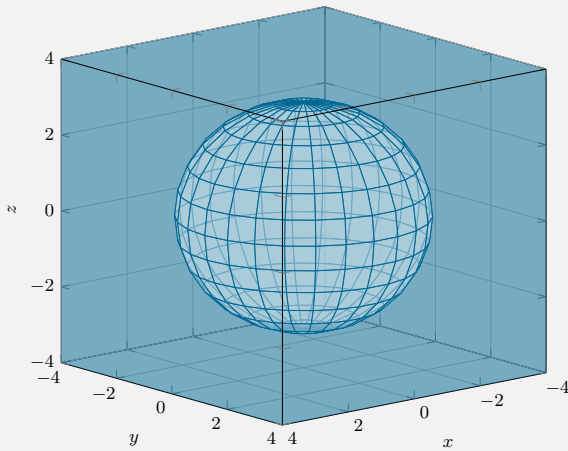
compact (fermé et borné)

$$E = \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \rho \leq 3, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi/2, z \leq 0\}$$



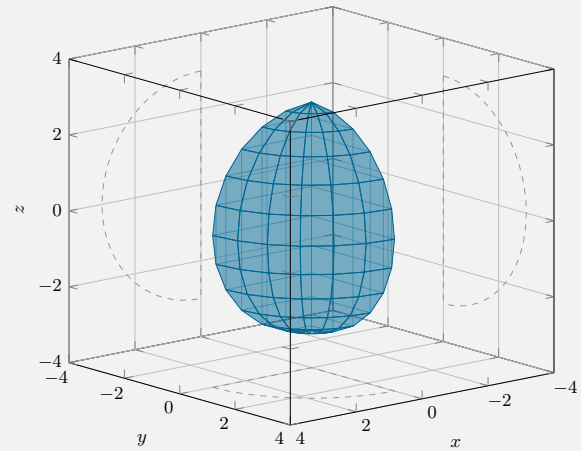
fermé, non borné

$$F = \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid r > 3\}$$



ouvert, non borné

$$G = \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid r \leq 3, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi/2\}$$



compact (fermé et borné)

Exercice 5 – Domaine de définition de fonctions

Trouver le domaine de définition des fonctions suivantes et le dessiner dans un plan ou dans l'espace :

a) $f(x, y) = \frac{\ln(x+y)}{e^{x+y}}$

c) $g(x, y, z) = \frac{\ln(z)}{x-y}$

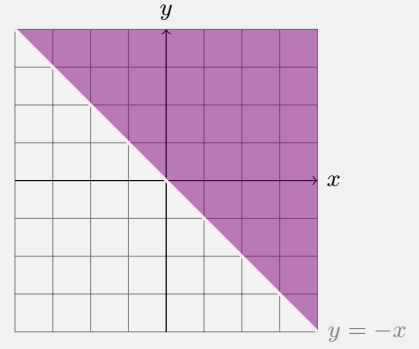
b) $F(x, y) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y}}{x^2 - y^2}$

d) $h(x, y) = \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{y} \right)$

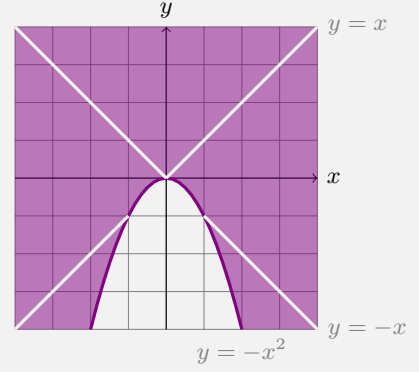
Corrigé

Rappelons que si F est une fonction (de variable $X \in \mathbb{R}^n$), son ensemble de définition D_F est l'ensemble sur lequel $F(X)$ existe, c'est-à-dire $D_F = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid F(X) \text{ existe}\}$. Pour déterminer D_F , on regarde l'expression de F et on prend bien garde à : ne pas diviser par zéro, ne pas prendre la racine carrée d'un nombre négatif, ne pas prendre le logarithme d'un nombre négatif ou nul, etc. Sur les dessins ci-dessous, le domaine est violet.

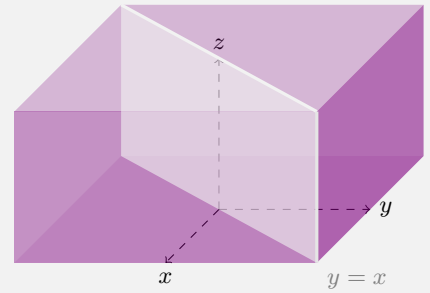
$$\begin{aligned}
\text{a) } D_f &= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid f(x, y) \text{ existe}\} \\
&= \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \frac{\ln(x+y)}{e^{x+y}} \text{ existe} \right\} \\
&= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \ln(x+y) \text{ existe}, e^{x+y} \text{ existe}, e^{x+y} \neq 0\} \\
&= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (x+y) \in D_{\ln} = \mathbb{R}_+^*\} \\
&= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (x+y) \in \mathbb{R}_+^*\} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x+y > 0\}
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
\text{b) } D_F &= \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y}}{x^2 - y^2} \text{ existe} \right\} \\
&= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y \geq 0, x^2 - y^2 \neq 0\} \\
&= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \geq -x^2, (x-y)(x+y) \neq 0\} \\
&= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \geq -x^2, y \neq x, y \neq -x\}
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
\text{c) } D_g &= \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \frac{\ln(z)}{x-y} \text{ existe} \right\} \\
&= \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid z > 0, (x-y) \neq 0\} \\
&= \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid z > 0, x \neq y\}
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
\text{d) } D_h &= \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{y} \right) \text{ existe} \right\} \\
&= \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \text{ existe}, \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{y} \text{ existe} \right\} \\
&= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \geq 0, x^2 + 1 \geq 0, y \neq 0\} \\
&= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \neq 0\}
\end{aligned}$$

