

# TD 7 - Calcul différentiel

**Ex 1:** Soit  $\Gamma, H \in \Gamma_n(\mathbb{R})$ ,  $(\Gamma+H)^2 = \Gamma^2 + \underbrace{H\Gamma + \Gamma H}_{\in (\Gamma_n(\mathbb{R}))'} + H^2$   
 $\in (\Gamma_n(\mathbb{R}))' = o(\|H\|)$   
 donc  $f: \Gamma \mapsto \Gamma^2$  est différentiable, et  
 $df(\Gamma)(H) = \Gamma H + H\Gamma$ .

**Ex 2:** 1.  $f_1: \mathbb{R}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x \mapsto \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $f_1(x+h) = \frac{1}{x+h} = \frac{x-h}{x^2-h^2} = \frac{x}{x^2-h^2} - \frac{h}{x^2-h^2} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{h}{x^2} + o(h)$   
 donc  $f_1$  est dif. partout, et  $df_1(x)(h) = -\frac{h}{x^2}$

2.  $f_2: \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ,  $z \mapsto \frac{1}{z}$ ,  $f_2(z+h) = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{h}{z}} = \frac{1}{z} (1 - \frac{h}{z} + o(\frac{h}{z})) = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{h}{z^2} + o(h) \Rightarrow$  idem.

3.  $f_3: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ,  $z \mapsto \text{Re}(z)$ ,  $f_3(z+h) = f_3(z) + f_3(h)$  donc  $df_3(z)(h) = f_3(h)$ .

**Ex 3:** 1. Pour  $(i,j) \in \llbracket 1;n \rrbracket \times \llbracket 1;p \rrbracket$ , on note  $c_{ij} = \|\varphi(e_i, f_j)\|_q$ .  
 Alors, si  $(x,y) \in E \times F$ ,  $\|\varphi(x,y)\|_q = \|\varphi(\sum x_i e_i, \sum y_j f_j)\|_q$   
 $= \|\sum_{i,j} x_i y_j \varphi(e_i, f_j)\|_q \leq \sum_{i,j} |x_i| |y_j| c_{ij}$   
 $\leq np \sup_{i,j} c_{ij} \|(x,y)\|^2$   
 (ici,  $\|(x,y)\| = \max(\sup |x_i|, \sup |y_j|)$ )

2.  $\varphi(x+h, y+k) = \varphi(x,y) + \varphi(x,k) + \varphi(h,y) + \varphi(h,k)$   
 $= o(\|(h,k)\|)$   
 d'où  $d\varphi(x,y)(h,k) = \downarrow$

**Ex 4:**  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $(x,y) \mapsto \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2}$ ,  $f(0,0) = 0$   
 Pour  $(x,y) \neq 0$ , alors  $\frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0)}{t} = \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2}$   
 donc dif. dans toutes les directions.

$f$  différentiable en  $0 \Rightarrow \partial_{(x,y)} f(0) = df(0)(x,y)$ , en particulier  
 $(x,y) \mapsto \partial_{(x,y)} f(0)$  est linéaire  
 ce qui n'est pas le cas:  
 $\partial_{(0,1)} f(0) = 0 = \partial_{(1,0)} f(0)$ ,  $\partial_{(1,1)} f(0) \neq 0$ .

**Ex 5**

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x,y) \mapsto \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y - y^3}{x^2 + y^2} \\ 0 \text{ en } 0 \end{cases}$$

A.

1. sur  $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0,0\}$ ,  $\partial_x f$  et  $\partial_y f$  existent, et

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{2xy(x^2+y^2) - (x^2y-y^3)(2x)}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2x^3y + 2xy^3 - 2x^3y + 2xy^3}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \frac{(x^2-3y^2)(x^2+y^2) - (x^2y-y^3)(2y)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{x^4 + x^2y^2 - 3x^2y^2 - 3y^4 - 2x^2y^2 + 2y^4}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^4 - 4x^2y^2 + y^4}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

en  $(0,0)$ , ~~elles existent~~ inobte

si elles existent,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y) - 0}{y} = -1$$

2. On voit, pour  $v=(1,1)$ , que  $\partial_v f(0) = 0$ , et donc  $v \mapsto \partial_v f$  n'est pas linéaire.

**Ex 6**:  $E, F$  des  $\mathbb{R}$ -ev,  $f: E \rightarrow F$  diff

1.  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $J_f(x) = f'(x) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x)$

2.  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$ ,  $J_f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial x} \end{pmatrix}(x)$

3.  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $J_f(x) = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right)$

4.  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$ ,  $J_f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$

**Ex 7**:  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x^2+y^2) \sin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}\right) \\ 0 \text{ en } 0 \end{cases}$

1.  $f(x,y) = O(\|(x,y)\|^2)$ , donc  $f$  est diff. en 0 et  $\partial f(0,0) = 0$

2.  ~~$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$~~   $f(x,0) = x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{|x|}\right)$ , si on calc.  ~~$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$~~   $\partial_x f(x,0) = 2x \sin\left(\frac{1}{|x|}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{1}{|x|}\right)$   
pas de limite en  $(0,0)$ , donc  $f$  n'est pas  $C^1$  en  $(0,0)$

**Ex 8**:  $\det: \Pi_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $A \mapsto \det(A)$

1.  $\Pi = \sum m_{ij} E_{ij}$ ,  $\det(\Pi) = m_{11}m_{22} - m_{12}m_{21}$

$$\frac{\partial \det}{\partial x_{11}} = m_{22}, \quad \frac{\partial \det}{\partial x_{22}} = m_{11}, \quad \frac{\partial \det}{\partial x_{12}} = -m_{21}, \quad \frac{\partial \det}{\partial x_{21}} = -m_{12}$$

2. Les dérivées partielles sont  $C^0 \Rightarrow \det$  est  $C^1$ .

$$D \det(A)(h) = \det(A) \operatorname{tr}(A^{-1}h)$$

$$A_{11}h_{11} + A_{22}h_{22} - A_{12}h_{21} - A_{21}h_{12}$$

**Ex 9:**

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x,y) \mapsto \begin{cases} x^2 \sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) & \text{si } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{si } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

1.  $f$  est  $C^0$ .

2. sur  $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,y), y \in \mathbb{R}\}$  : ok

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

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

$$\frac{f(t,y)}{t} = \frac{t^2 \sin\left(\frac{y}{t}\right)}{t} = t \sin\left(\frac{y}{t}\right) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow 0} 0, \text{ donc } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,y) = 0.$$

3. Si  $x \neq 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = 2x \sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - y \cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = x \cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

donc  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  est continue sur  $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,y), y \in \mathbb{R}\}$  et aussi en  $(0,0)$ .

par contre, pas de limite lorsque  $y \neq 0$  et  $x=0$ .

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  est continue sur  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

4.  $f$  est différentiable sur  $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,y), y \in \mathbb{R}\}$ . Quel de  $(0,y), y \in \mathbb{R}$ ?

$$f(h, y+k) = O(h^2) \text{ donc diff. et de différentielle } 0.$$

$$x \neq 0 \Rightarrow Df(x,y)(h,k) = \left(2x \sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - y \cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\right)h + x \cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)k.$$

**Ex 10:** 1.  $(x,y) \mapsto f(x,y)$  est diff.  
 $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$g: x \mapsto f(x,-x)$  est diff. comme composée de fonctions diff.

1.  $Dv(x)(h) = D(f \circ g)(x)(h)$

$$= Df(g(x)) \circ Dg(x)(h)$$

$$= Df(x,-x)(h,-h)$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,-x) \cdot h - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,-x) \cdot h = h \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,-x) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,-x) \right)$$

$$v'(x) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,-x) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,-x)$$

$$= Df(x,-x)(h,-h)$$

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$$v: (x,y) \mapsto f(y,x), \quad Dv(x,y)(h,k) = Df(y,x) \circ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h \\ k \end{pmatrix} = Df(y,x)(k,h)$$

2.  $f: E \rightarrow F$  différentiable,  $U \subset E$  ouvert  
 $\exists \varepsilon > 0, \forall v \in E$

$$g(t) = f(x + tv) \quad , \quad g(0) = f(x) \quad , \quad \frac{g(t) - g(0)}{t} = \frac{Df(x)(tv)}{t} + o(1)$$

$$\xrightarrow{t \rightarrow 0} Df(x)(v)$$

**Ex 11:**  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $h: (x, y) \mapsto f(x + g(x, y))$  d.f. comme composée

$$Dh(x, y) = Df(x + g(x, y)) \circ Dg(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x + g(x, y)) \left(1 + \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x, y)\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(x, y) f'(x + g(x, y))$$

**Ex 12:**

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, (x, y) \mapsto \int_0^{e^{xy}} \sin(t^2) dt$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u: \mathbb{R} \mapsto \int_0^s \sin(t^2) dt \text{ est } C^\infty \\ v: (x, y) \mapsto e^{xy} \text{ est } C^\infty \end{array} \right\} f = u \circ v \text{ est } C^\infty$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x, y) v'(v(x, y)) = y e^{xy} \sin(e^{2xy})$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x e^{xy} \sin(e^{2xy})$$

**Ex 13:**

$$f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \lambda: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$g = \lambda f, \quad g \text{ est diff. et } Dg(x) = \lambda(x) Df(x) + D\lambda(x) f(x)$$

$$Dg(x)(h) = \lambda(x) Df(x)(h) + D\lambda(x)(h) f(x)$$

**Ex 14:**

$f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $C^1$  sur  $U$  ce s'annule pas, est diff  $C^1$   
 $\uparrow$   
 $\mathbb{R}^*$

$g: \mathbb{R}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^*$  est  $C^\infty$ , et donc  $\frac{1}{f}$  est  $C^1$  par composition, et donc

$$D\left(\frac{1}{f}\right)(x) = D(g \circ f)(x) = -\frac{1}{f(x)^2} Df(x)$$