

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

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

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

$$g(u, v) = u + v$$

On a: $F(x, y) = g \circ f(x, y) = g(\underbrace{f_1(x, y)}_{= x + y^2}, \underbrace{f_2(x, y)}_{= 2x})$

D'où: $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \partial_x F(x, y) &= \partial_u g(x, y^2, 2x) \cdot 1 \longleftarrow \frac{\partial(x+y^2)}{\partial x} \\ &\quad + \partial_v g(x, y^2, 2x) \cdot 2 \longleftarrow \frac{\partial(2x)}{\partial x} \\ &= \partial_u g(u, v) \Big|_{\substack{u=x+y^2 \\ v=2x}} + 2 \partial_v g(u, v) \Big|_{\substack{u=x+y^2 \\ v=2x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Et } \begin{cases} \partial_u g(u, v) = 1 \\ \partial_v g(u, v) = 1 \end{cases} \quad \forall (u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2.$$

D'où: $\partial_x F(x, y) = 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2 = 3 \quad \forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2.$

(de en particulier, $\partial_x F(a_1, a_2) = 3$).

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \partial_y F(x, y) &= \partial_u g(u, v) \Big|_{\substack{u=x+y^2 \\ v=2x}} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial(x+y^2)}{\partial y} \right) \\ &\quad + \partial_v g(u, v) \Big|_{\substack{u=x+y^2 \\ v=2x}} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial(2x)}{\partial y} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$\begin{matrix} = 2y \\ \swarrow \\ \left(\frac{\partial(x+y^2)}{\partial y} \right) \\ \searrow \\ = 0 \end{matrix}$

Donc : $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$,

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_y F(x, y) &= 1 \cdot 2y + 1 \cdot 0 \\ &= 2y\end{aligned}$$

soit $\partial_y F(a_1, a_2) = 2a_2$.



Exo 2.11.

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

$$f(x, y) = yx^3 - \frac{1}{y}$$

f est de classe \mathcal{C}^2 (et même \mathcal{C}^∞) sur l'ensemble

$$\Omega = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, y \neq 0\}.$$

• Calculons les dérivées partielles 2nd ^{"croisées"} de f sur Ω .

$$\partial_x f(x, y) = 3yx^2; \quad \partial_y f(x, y) = x^3 + \frac{1}{y^2}$$

$$\partial_y(\partial_x f(x, y)) = 3x^2; \quad \partial_x(\partial_y f(x, y)) = 3x^2$$

On a bien, comme le stipule le th. de Schwarz

$$\partial_y(\partial_x f(x, y)) = \partial_x(\partial_y f(x, y)) = \partial_{xy}^2 f(x, y).$$

Exo 2.13.

a) Déjà écrit en cours. Posons $x = (x_1, x_2)$, $H = (h_1, h_2)$.

$$f(x+H) = f(x) + \langle \nabla f(x), H \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle H, H_2(x) H \rangle$$

$$+ o(\|H\|^2)$$

$$\text{soit } f(x+H) = f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^2 \partial_i f(x) h_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 \partial_{ij}^2 f(x) h_i h_j$$

$$+ o(\|H\|^2)$$

$$b) f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 1$$

Remarquons que f est la somme d'une forme quadratique et d'une forme linéaire.

Les dérivées 2nd sont de constantes.

$$\partial_x f(x, y) = 2x - 2 ; \quad \partial_y f(x, y) = 2y$$

$$\partial_{xx}^2 f(x, y) = 2 ; \quad \partial_{yy}^2 f(x, y) = 2 ; \quad \partial_{xy}^2 f(x, y) = 0$$

D'où le DL de Taylor ordre 2 au pt $(x, y) = x$:

$$\forall H = (h_x, h_y),$$

$$f(x+H) = f(x) + h_x(2x-2) + 2h_y y + h_x^2 + h_y^2 + 0 \cdot h_x h_y + o(\|H\|^2)$$

Prop. 2.5 a) $u: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \in \mathcal{E}^2$
 $f: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in \mathcal{E}^2$

on a: $\boxed{\operatorname{div}(uf) = u \operatorname{grad} f + f \operatorname{div}(u)}$

Démo: $\operatorname{div}(uf) = \operatorname{div}(f u_1, \dots, f u_m)$
 $= \partial_1(f u_1) + \dots + \partial_m(f u_m)$
 $= (\partial_1 f u_1 + \dots + \partial_m f u_m) + f \partial_1 u_1 + \dots + f \partial_m u_m$
 $= \underbrace{\operatorname{grad} f \cdot u}_{= u \cdot \operatorname{grad} f} + f \operatorname{div} u$

b) $f: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in \mathcal{E}^2$. on a:

$\boxed{\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} f) = \Delta f}$

Démo. $\operatorname{grad} f = (\partial_1 f, \dots, \partial_m f) \in \mathbb{R}^m$
 $\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} f) = \partial_1(\partial_1 f) + \dots + \partial_m(\partial_m f)$
 $= \partial_{11}^2 f + \dots + \partial_{mm}^2 f = \Delta f$