

**MATH 201**  
**ÉNONCÉS DES EXERCICES 9**

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(1) Soit  $f, g$  deux fonctions de  $n$  variables dont les dérivées partielles existent en  $A = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ . Montrer que :

$$\begin{aligned} \blacktriangleright \frac{\partial(f+g)}{\partial x_i} \Big|_{X=A} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \Big|_{X=A} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i} \Big|_{X=A} \\ \blacktriangleright \frac{\partial(fg)}{\partial x_i} \Big|_{X=A} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \Big|_{X=A} g(A) + f(A) \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i} \Big|_{X=A} \\ \blacktriangleright \frac{\partial\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)}{\partial x_i} &= \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \Big|_{X=A} g(A) + f(A) \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i} \Big|_{X=A}}{(g(A))^2} \end{aligned}$$

(2) Calculer les dérivées partielles d'ordre 2 et 3 des fonctions suivantes :

$$\begin{aligned} \blacktriangleright f(x, y) &= e^{xy} \sin(x) \\ \blacktriangleright f(x, y) &= (x^2 + y^2)e^y \\ \blacktriangleright f(x, y) &= \sqrt{e^x + e^y} \\ \blacktriangleright f(x, y) &= \sqrt{1 + x^2}e^y \\ \blacktriangleright f(x, y) &= e^z \cos(xyz) \\ \blacktriangleright f(x, y) &= \sin(x + y + z)e^{xy+yz+xz} \\ \blacktriangleright f(x, y) &= \sqrt{e^x + e^y + e^z} \\ \blacktriangleright f(x, y) &= \sqrt{z + x^2}e^y \end{aligned}$$

(3) On définit :

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} f_0(x, y) & , \text{ si } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{ si } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

Décider si les dérivées partielles d'ordre 2 de  $f$  existe en  $(0, 0)$ ; où :

$$\begin{aligned} \blacktriangleright f_0(x, y) &= \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ \blacktriangleright f_0(x, y) &= \frac{x^4 + y^4}{x^2 + y^2} \\ \blacktriangleright f_0(x, y) &= \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} \\ \blacktriangleright f_0(x, y) &= \frac{\sin^2(x)e^y}{x^2 + y^2} \\ \blacktriangleright f_0(x, y) &= \frac{\sin(x-y)}{\cos(x+y)} \\ \blacktriangleright f_0(x, y) &= \frac{(1-e^x)^2}{x^2 + y^2} \\ \blacktriangleright f_0(x, y) &= \frac{1-e^{x^2y}}{x^2 + y^2} \\ \blacktriangleright f_0(x, y) &= \frac{(1-e^{xy})^2}{x^2 + y^2} \end{aligned}$$

(4) Calculer les dérivées directionnels des fonctions suivantes en direction du vecteur indiqué :

$$\begin{aligned} \blacktriangleright f(x, y) &= e^{xy} \sin(x), \vec{u} = \left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right) \\ \blacktriangleright f(x, y) &= e^{xy} \sin(x), \vec{u} = \left(\frac{4}{5}, -\frac{3}{5}\right) \end{aligned}$$

- ▶  $f(x, y) = e^{xy} \sin(x), \vec{u} = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$
- ▶  $f(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2)e^y, \vec{u} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$
- ▶  $f(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2)e^y, \vec{u} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$
- ▶  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{e^x + e^y}, \vec{u} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$
- ▶  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{1 + x^2 e^y}, \vec{u} = \left(\frac{12}{13}, \frac{5}{13}\right)$
- ▶  $f(x, y, z) = e^z \cos(xyz), \vec{u} = \left(\frac{24}{25}, 0, -\frac{7}{25}\right)$
- ▶  $f(x, y, z) = \sin(x + y + z)e^{xy+yz+xz}, \vec{u} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0\right)$
- ▶  $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{e^x + e^y + e^z}, \vec{u} = \left(0, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right)$
- ▶  $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{z + x^2 e^y}, \vec{u} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$

(5) Calculer  $\nabla \cdot f$  où :

- ▶  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{1 + (x - 1)^2 + y^2}$
- ▶  $f(x, y) = (x + y) \cos(\pi x)$
- ▶  $f(x, y) = e^{(x+y)} \sin(\pi x)$
- ▶  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$
- ▶  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}}$
- ▶  $f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$
- ▶  $f(x, y) = \sin(x + y) + \cos(x - y)$
- ▶  $f(x, y, z) = \sin(x + y + z)e^{xy+yz+xz}$
- ▶  $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{e^x + e^y + e^z}$
- ▶  $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{z + x^2 e^y}$

(6) Soit  $f : D \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  une fonction pour laquelle la dérivé partielles  $f_x$  et  $f_y$  existent pour tout  $(x, y) \in D \subseteq \mathbf{R}^2$ .

Trouver

- ▶  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(2x + 1, 3y - 1)$
- ▶  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x + y, x - y)$
- ▶  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x^2 + y^2, xy)$
- ▶  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(\sin(x + y), e^{x+y})$

en termes de dérivées partielles de  $f$ .

(7) Soit  $f : D \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  une fonction pour laquelle la dérivé partielles  $f_x$  et  $f_y$  existent pour tout  $(x, y) \in D \subseteq \mathbf{R}^2$ .

Posons  $x(s, t) = 2s - t$  et  $y(s, t) = s + 2t$ . Trouver :

- ▶  $f_s$
- ▶  $f_t$
- ▶  $f_{s,s}$
- ▶  $f_{s,t}$
- ▶  $f_{t,s}$
- ▶  $f_{t,t}$
- ▶  $f_{s,t,s}$
- ▶  $f_{s,t,t}$

en termes de dérivées partielles de  $f$ .