

Exercice n°6 :

Soit f définie sur \mathbb{R}^2 par $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}y^2 \cdot e^{x-1} - \frac{1}{2}x - y$

- 1) Déterminer l'unique point critique M_0 de f sur \mathbb{R}^2 .
- 2) Déterminer la nature de M_0 , f est-elle convexe ?
- 3) Ecrire le développement limité à l'ordre 2 de f au point $(1, -2)$. Préciser l'équation du plan tangent à (C_f) au point $(1, -2, f(1, -2))$ et la position du plan avec (C_f) .
- 4) Déterminer une valeur approchée de $f(0.9 ; -1.95)$.
- 5) a- Calculer $e(f/x)(1, -2)$; $e(f/y)(1, -2)$.
b- On suppose que les variations relatives de x et y vérifient $\frac{\Delta x}{x} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\Delta y}{y}$.
si f augmente de 2% à partir de $(1, -2)$, déterminer les variations relatives de x et y qui ont provoqué ce changement.

Exercice n°7 :

Etudier l'existence et la nature des extréums de chacune des fonctions suivantes :

- a) $f(x, y) = x^2 + 2xy + y^2 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}y + \ln(e^x + e^y)$
- b) $f(x, y) = (1 + y + xy + ax^2)e^y$ où $a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{0, -\frac{1}{2}\right\}$ (discuter).
- c) $f(x, y) = a(x^2 + y^2) + xy + y - x - 1$ ($a \in \mathbb{R}$) (discuter).
- d) $f(x, y) = \frac{x}{1+x^2+y^2}$.
- e) $f(x, y) = -x^2 - axy - y^2 + 2y$ où ($a \in \mathbb{R}$) (discuter).
- f) $f(x, y) = e^{1+ax} \cdot (x + y^2)$ discuter suivant a .
- g) $f(x, y) = x(y^2 + (\ln x)^2)$
- h) $f(x, y) = e^{x+y} + e^{-x} + e^{-y}$.

Exercice n°8 :

Etudier l'existence des extréums de chacune des fonctions sous les contraintes indiquées.

- 1) $f(x, y) = x^2 + y$ $g(x, y) = x^2 + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$
- 2) $f(x, y) = -x^2 + 4y^2$ $g(x, y) = x + 2y^2 - 2 = 0$
- 3) $f(x, y) = \ln(xy)$ $g(x, y) = 2x + 3y = 5$
- 4) $f(x, y) = 6 - 4x - 3y$ $g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 = 1$

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Exercice 2:

$$* g(x, y) = f(x + y)$$

$$h(x, y) = x + y$$

$$g(x, y) = f[h(x, y)]$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x, y) = f' \cdot \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}(x, y) + f' \cdot \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}(x, y) = 2f'(h(x, y))$$

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

$$* h(x,y) = f(x^{\varepsilon} + y^{\varepsilon}) \\ = \partial f'(h(x,y))$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\det Hf = \left[2 + \frac{e^{x+y}}{(e^x + e^y)^2} \right]^2 - \left[2 - \frac{e^{x+y}}{(e^x + e^y)^2} \right]^2$$

$$= \frac{8 e^{x+y}}{(e^x + e^y)^2}$$

$$\det Hf > 0 \text{ et } \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x}(x,y) > 0 \text{ sur } \mathbb{R}^2$$

d'où f est convexe sur \mathbb{R}^2

Exercice 3:

$$U(x, y) = x^2 + 3, V(x, y) = 2x + \sqrt{y} - \frac{1}{8}$$

$$f(U, V) = (U + V)^4 + \sqrt{V}$$

$$g(x, y) = f[U(x, y), V(x, y)]$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x, y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial U} \cdot \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial V} \cdot \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$$

$$= 4(x^2 + 2x + \sqrt{y} + \frac{23}{8}) \cdot 2x +$$

$$(4(x^2 + 2x + \sqrt{y} + \frac{23}{8}) + 1) \cdot 2$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(U, V) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial U} \cdot \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial V} \cdot \frac{\partial V}{\partial y}$$

$$= (4(x^2 + 2x + \sqrt{y} + \frac{23}{8}) + 1) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}$$

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Exercice 5:

1/ $f(x, y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}}$, $Df = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^*$

Séit $t > 0$

$$f(tx, ty) = e^{\frac{tx}{ty}} = e^{\frac{x}{y}} = t^0 \cdot f(x, y)$$

D'où f est homogène de degré 0.

2/ $f_x(x, y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) \cdot x$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{y} e^{\frac{x}{y}}}{e^{\frac{x}{y}}} \cdot x = \frac{x}{y}$$

* On a f est homogène de degré P

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

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

$$ef_{fx}(x, y) + ef_{fy}(x, y) = P$$

Or on a f est homogène de degré 0

$$\Rightarrow ef_{fx}(x, y) + ef_{fy}(x, y) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow ef_{fy}(x, y) = -\frac{x}{y} \text{ au } U(0, 10)$$

$$3) \frac{\Delta x}{x} = 10\%$$

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f} = ef_{fx}(10, 10) \cdot \frac{\Delta x}{x} + ef_{fy}(10, 10) \cdot \frac{\Delta y}{y}$$

$$= \frac{\Delta x}{x} - \frac{\Delta y}{y}$$

$$= 10\% - \frac{\Delta y}{y}$$

$$4) \frac{\Delta f}{f} = \frac{\Delta x}{x} - 10\% \text{ (de même que 3)}$$

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Exercice 8:

2) $f(x, y) = -x^2 + 4y^2$

$$g(x, y) = x + 2y^2 - 2 = 0$$
$$L(x, y) = -x^2 + 4y^2 - \lambda(x + 2y^2 - 2)$$
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}(x, y) = -2x - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y}(x, y) = 8y - 4\lambda y = 0 \\ g(x, y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x = -\frac{d}{2}$$

$y = 0$ ou bien $d = -2$

$$\begin{aligned} y(2 - 4d) &= 0 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{si } y = 0 \\ (x + 2y^2 - 2) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (2, 0) \\ x &= 2 \\ d &= -4 \end{aligned}$$

$$5id = 2$$

$$x = -1$$

$$2y^2 = 3 \Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$(-1, \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}) \text{ et } (-1, -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}})$$

avec $d = 2$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial^2 x}(x, y) = -2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial^2 y}(x, y) = 8 - 4d$$

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

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

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(x, y) = 4y$$

$$H(2, 0) \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 24 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det H(2, 0) = -2 \begin{vmatrix} 24 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 24 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -24 < 0$$

$\det H(2,0) < 0$ donc le point $(2,0)$ est un minimum lié

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$$H(-1, \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}) \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \\ 1 & 4\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det H(-1, \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}) = 24x - 2 = 48 > 0$$

donc le point $(-1, \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}})$ est un maximum lié

$$H(-1, -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}) \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -4\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \\ 1 & -4\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det H(-1, -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}) = -2x - 2y = 48 > 0$$

donc le point $(-1, -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}})$ est un maximum lié

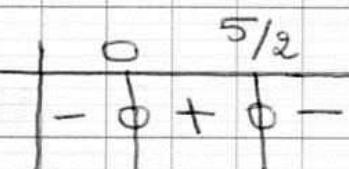
$$3) f(x,y) = \ln(-xy); g(x,y) = 2x + 3y - 5 =$$

$$Df = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid -xy > 0\}$$

$$Df = (\cup_{x=0}^{+\infty} [x] \cup_{x=+\infty}^{\cup}) \cup (\cup_{x=-\infty}^{-} [x] \cup_{x=-\infty}^{0})$$

$$y = \frac{-2x+5}{3}$$

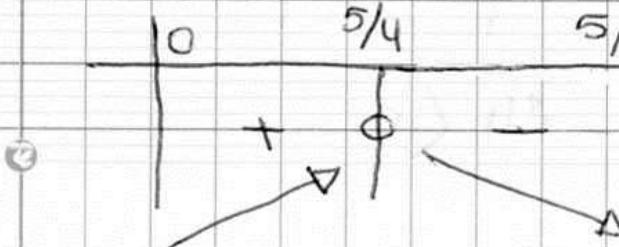
$$g(x) = \ln\left(\frac{-(-2x+5)}{3}\right)$$



$$Dg =]0, \frac{5}{2}[$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{3}{-2x^2 + 5x} = \frac{-4x+5}{-2x^2 + 5x}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{5}{4} \quad \frac{5}{2} \quad \left(\frac{5}{4}, \frac{5}{6}\right) \text{ max lié}$$



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$$41 \quad f(x, y) = 6 - 4x - 3y$$

$$g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$L(x, y) = 6 - 4x - 3y - d(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}(x, y) = -4 - 2d x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y}(x, y) = -3 - 2d y = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial L}{\partial y}(x, y) = -3 - 2d y = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -\frac{2}{d}, \quad d \neq 0 \\ y = -\frac{3}{2d} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -\frac{2}{d} \\ y = -\frac{3}{2d} \\ \frac{4}{d^2} + \frac{9}{4d^2} - 1 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -\frac{2}{d} \\ y = -\frac{3}{2d} \\ \frac{25}{4d^2} = 1 \quad d^2 = \frac{25}{4}, \quad d = \pm \frac{5}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\sin d = \frac{5}{2} \quad x = -\frac{4}{5}, \quad y = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\sin d = -\frac{5}{2} \quad x = \frac{4}{5}, \quad y = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2}(x, y) = -2d$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2}(x, y) = -2d$$

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

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x, y) = 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(x, y) = 2y$$

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$$H(-\frac{4}{5}, -\frac{3}{5}) \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 0 & -\frac{8}{5} \\ 0 & -5 & -\frac{6}{5} \\ -\frac{8}{5} & -\frac{6}{5} & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\det H = -5 \left(-\frac{36}{25} \right) - \frac{8}{5} (-8) \\ = -20 < 0$$

$(-\frac{4}{5}, -\frac{3}{5})$ min lie

$$Hf(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}) \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & \frac{8}{5} \\ 0 & 5 & \frac{6}{5} \\ \frac{8}{5} & \frac{6}{5} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det = -20 < 0$$

$(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5})$ est un minimum lie