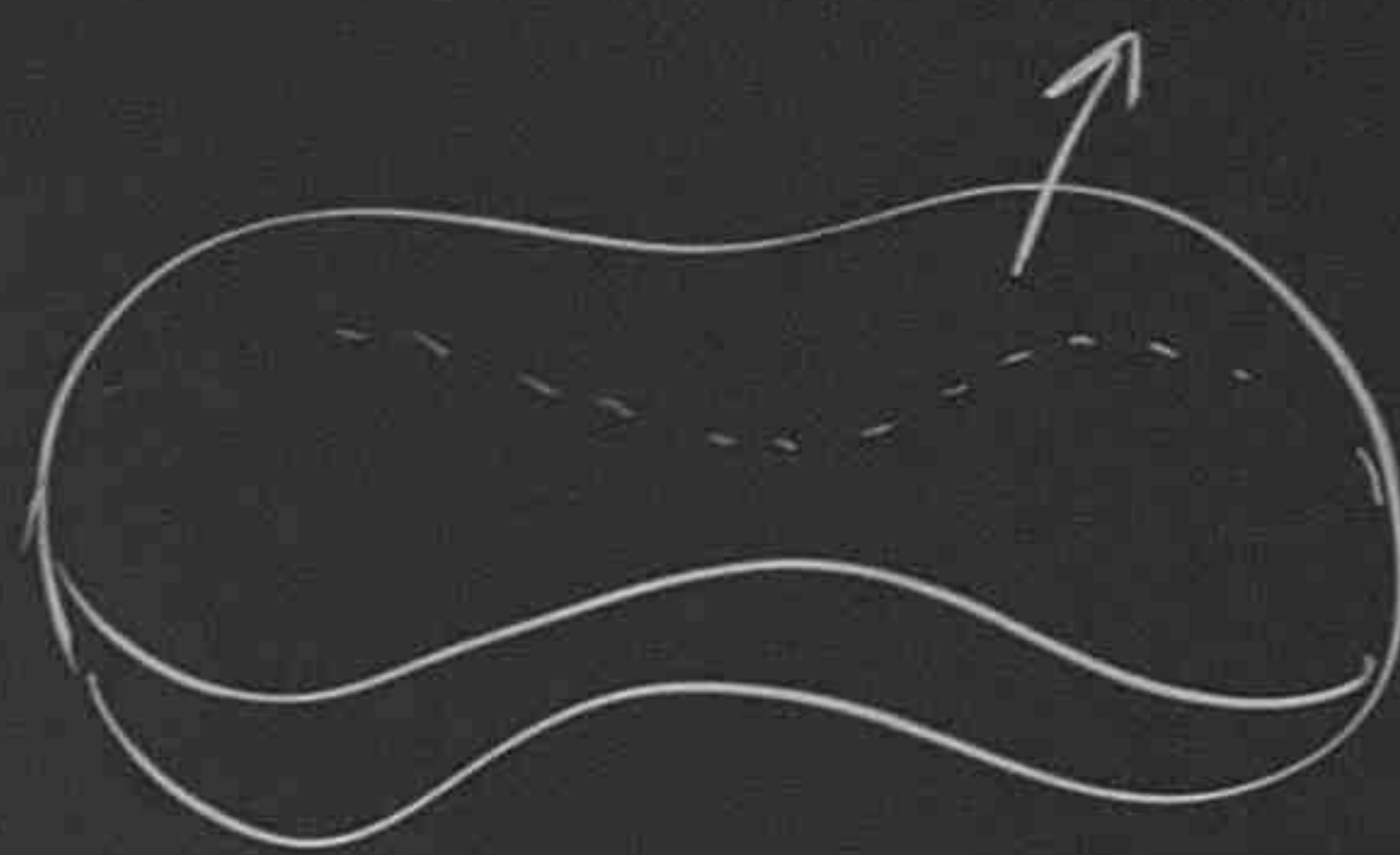


Cours video photo
Examen QCM $\frac{2}{3}$ questions ouvertes $\frac{1}{3}$

Partie 1: analyse vectorielle

$$\int_a^b f'(x) dx = f(b) - f(a)$$

$\int \rightarrow$ courbe, surface, volume



principes de conservation de la physique
équations aux dérivées partielles

calcul numérique

Partie 2: analyse complexe
utile en physique théorique

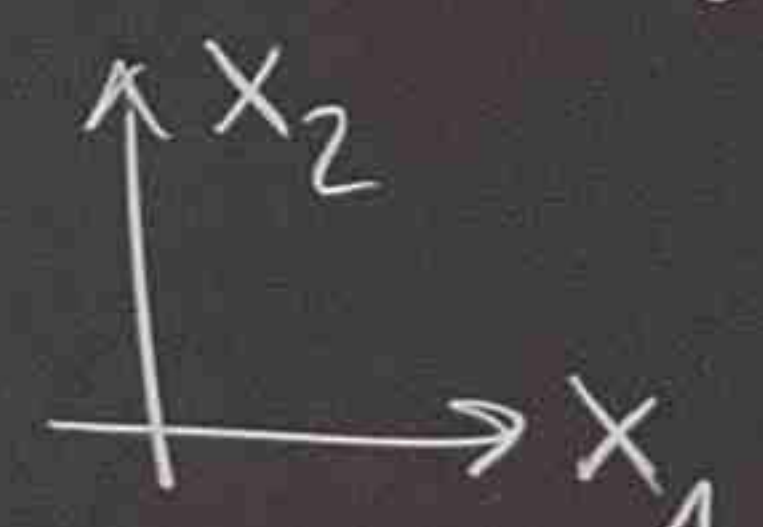
Semaine 1: opérateurs div, grad, rot
Chap 1 ligne

$$\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m \quad \vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$$

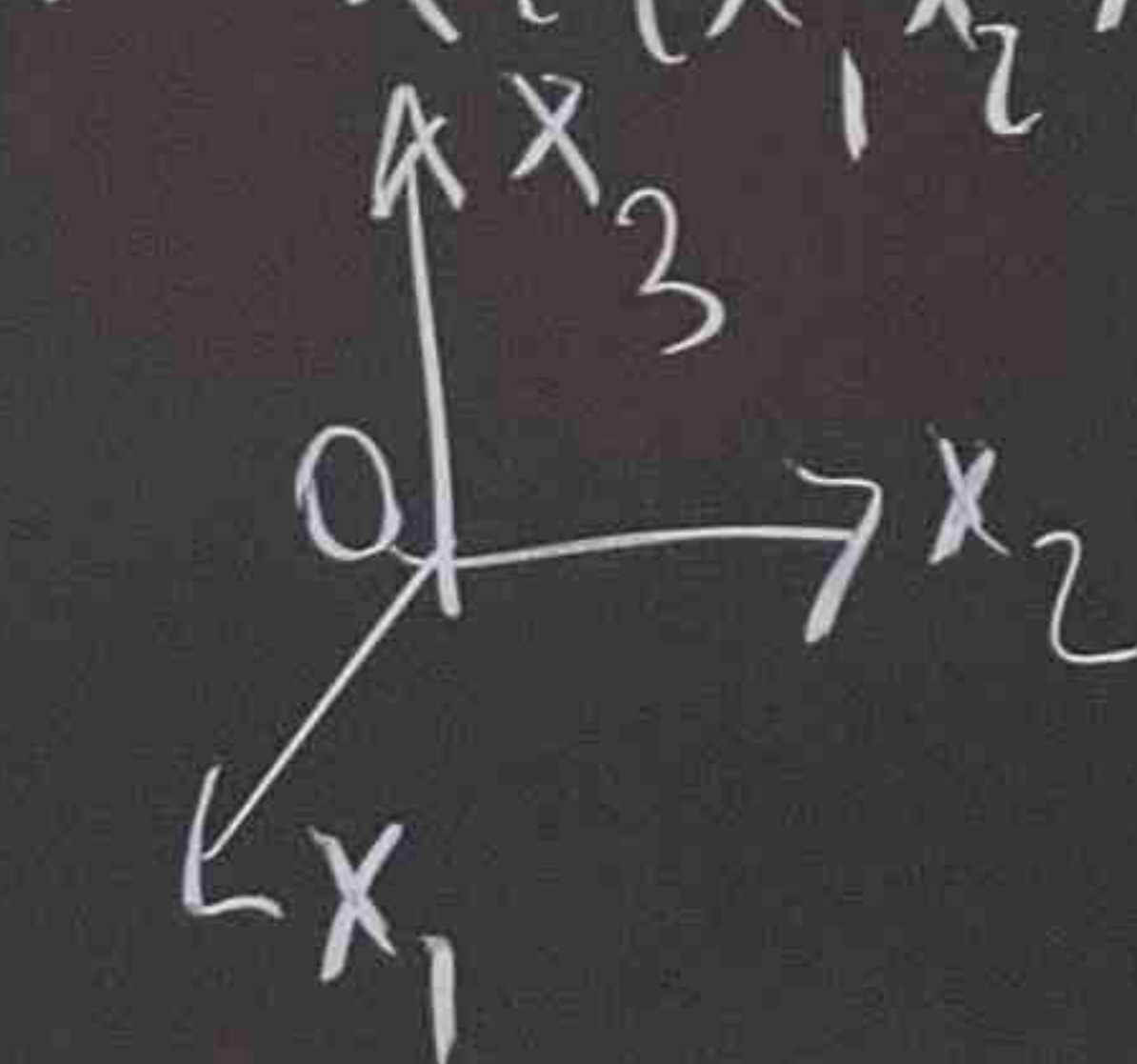
algèbre linéaire

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$m=2 \quad \vec{x} = (x_1, x_2) \text{ ou } (x, y)$$



$$m=3 \quad \vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \text{ ou } (x, y, z)$$



Champs scalaire

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

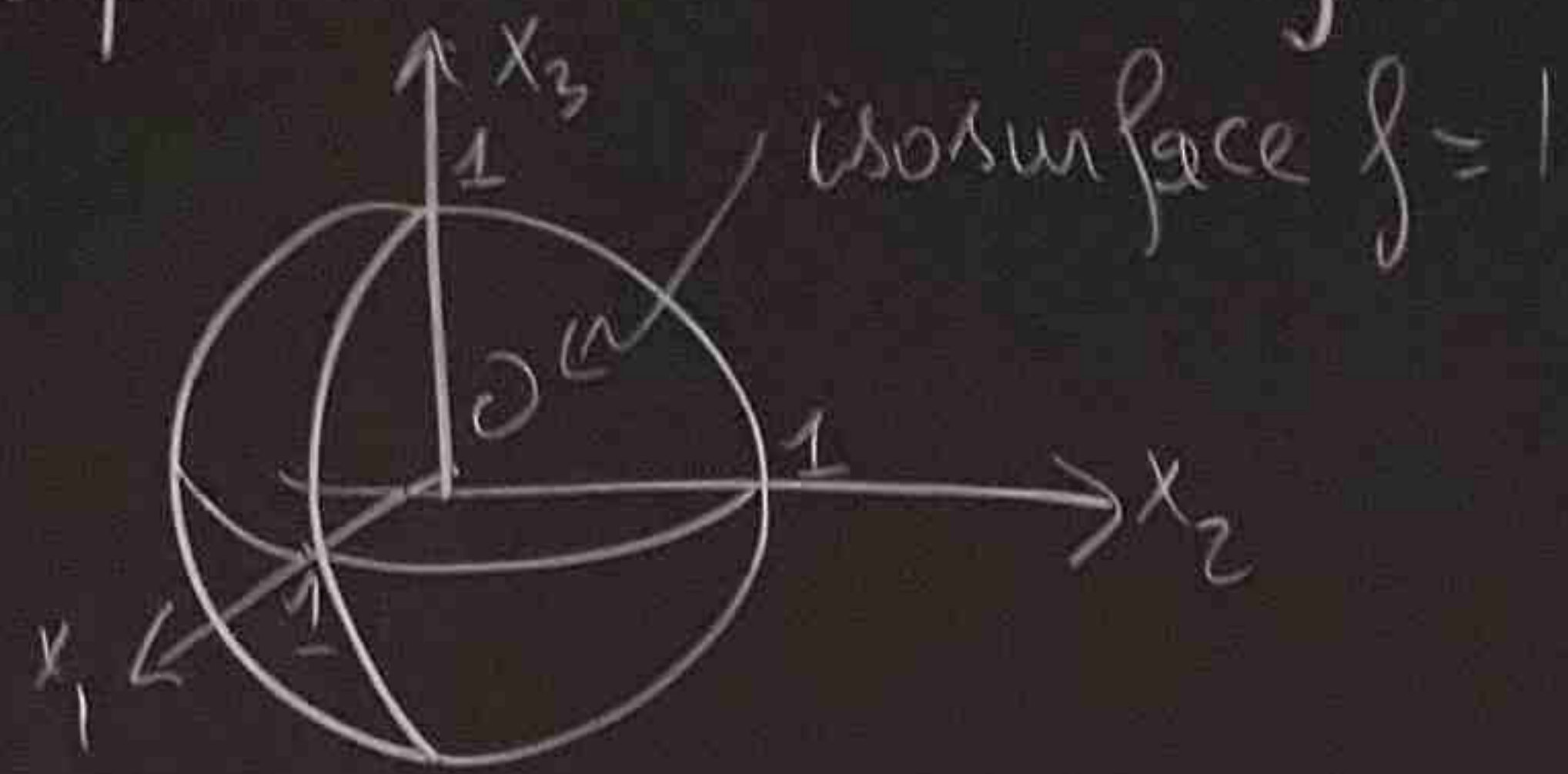
$$\bar{x} \rightarrow f(\bar{x})$$

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \rightarrow f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$$

Ex $m=3$ $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2$
isosurface $f=1$

$$\{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3; f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = 1\}$$

Sphère centre 0 rayon 1



Champ vectoriel

$$\vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\bar{x} \rightarrow \vec{F}(\bar{x})$$

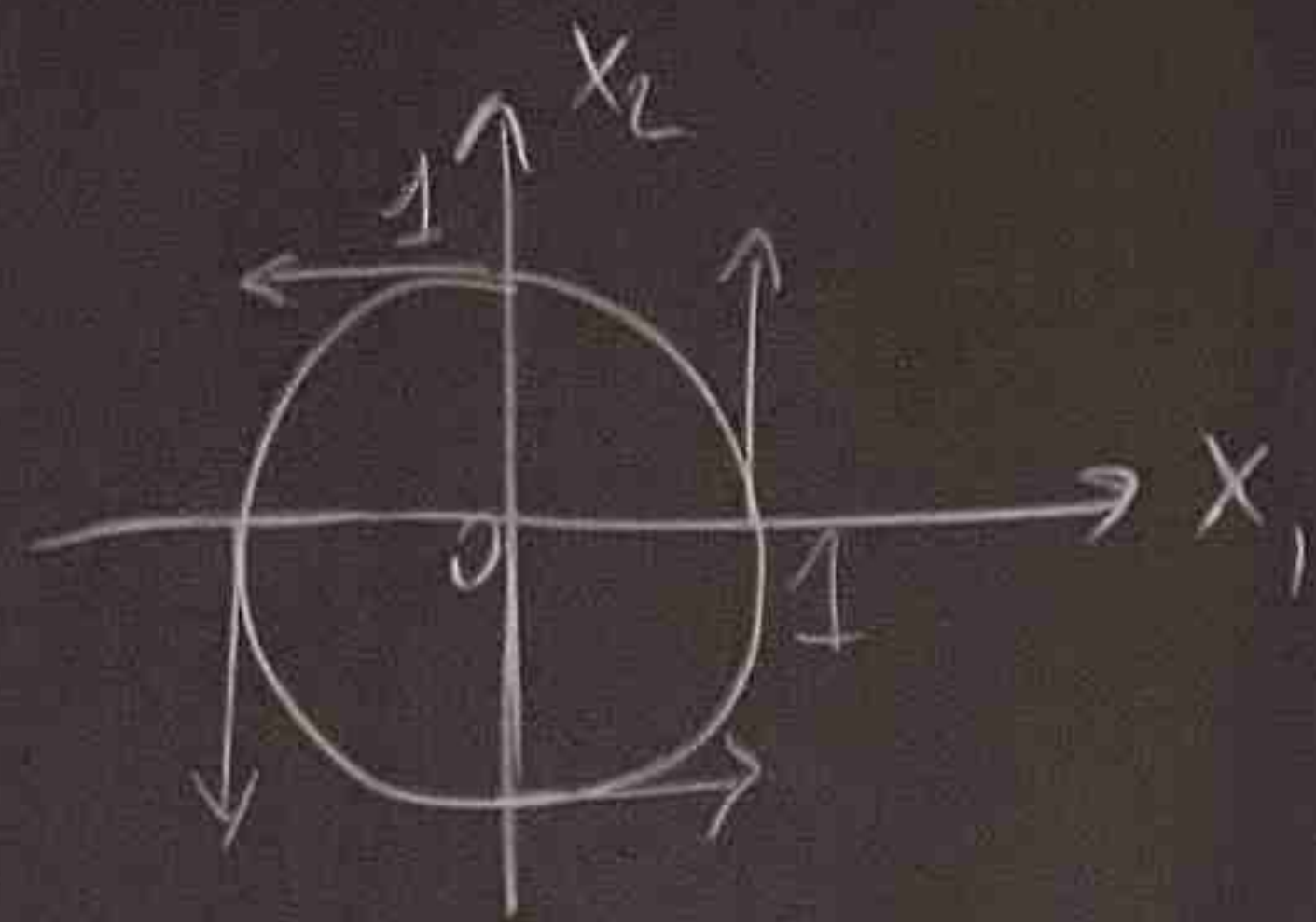
$$= (F_1(\bar{x}), F_2(\bar{x}), \dots, F_n(\bar{x}))$$

$$= F_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + F_n \vec{e}_n$$

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow (F_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), \dots, F_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n))$$

Ex: $m=2$ $\vec{F}(x_1, x_2) = (-x_2, x_1)$

$$F_1(x_1, x_2) = -x_2 \quad F_2(x_1, x_2) = x_1$$



$$f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \text{ ouvert}$$

Ondit que $f \in \mathcal{C}^0(\Omega)$ si f est continue ($\forall \bar{a} \in \Omega, \lim_{\bar{x} \rightarrow \bar{a}} f(\bar{x}) = f(\bar{a})$)

— $f \in \mathcal{C}^1(\Omega)$ si $f \in \mathcal{C}^0(\Omega)$ et

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}$ existent et sont continues

— $f \in \mathcal{C}^2(\Omega)$ si $f \in \mathcal{C}^1(\Omega)$ et

$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$ existent et sont continues $i, j = 1, \dots, n$

idem $\vec{F}: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

$$\bar{x} \rightarrow \vec{F}(\bar{x}) = (F_1(\bar{x}), \dots, F_m(\bar{x}))$$

$$\vec{F} \in (\mathcal{C}^0(\Omega))^m \text{ si } F_i \in \mathcal{C}^0(\Omega) \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

etc...

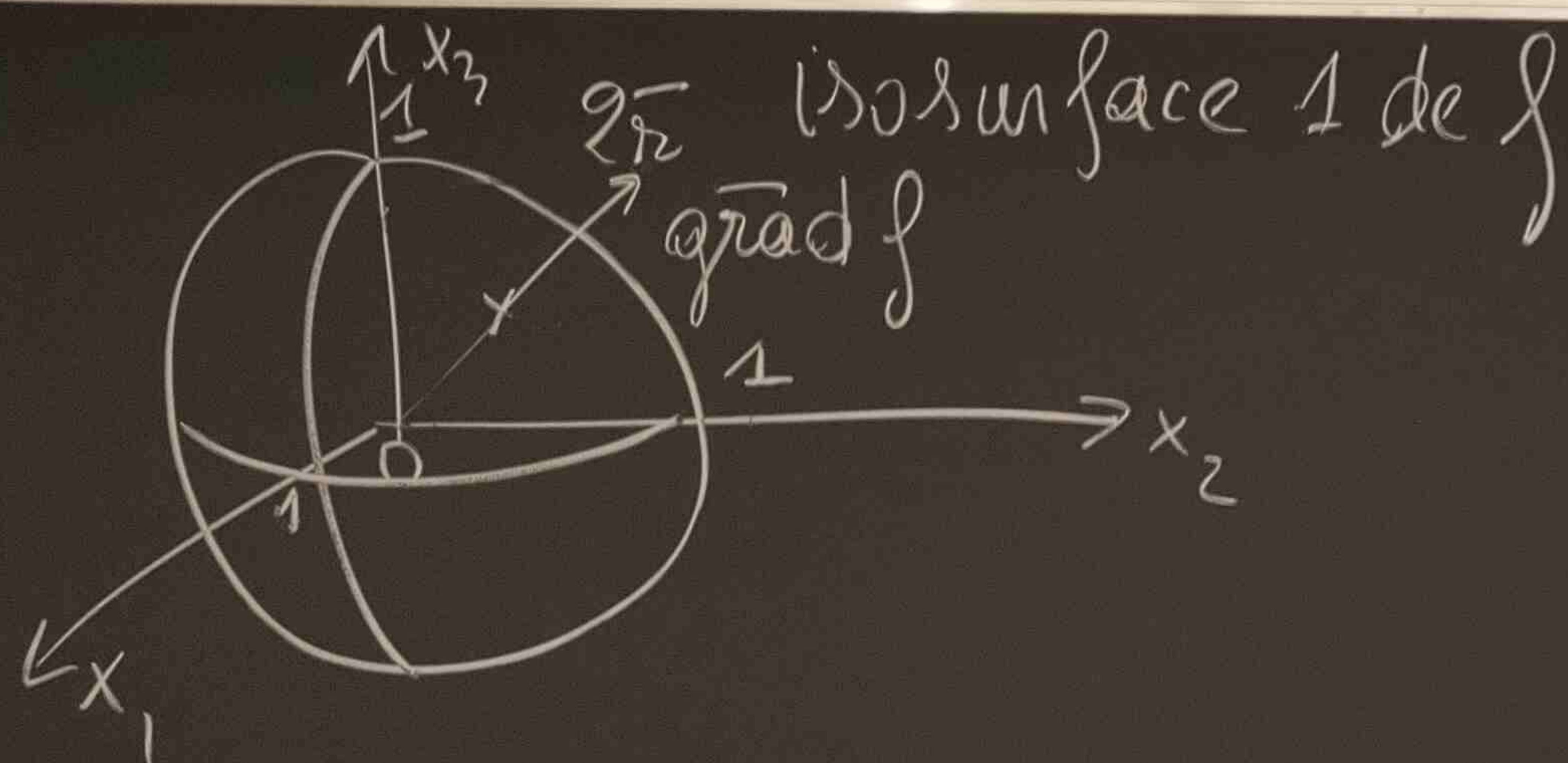
Opérateurs gradient, divergence, rotationnel
grad div rot
Curl

Opérateurs: Champ \rightarrow autre champ

gradient: $\text{grad}: f \in \mathcal{C}^1(\Omega) \rightarrow \text{grad } f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right)$
 $\in (\mathcal{C}^0(\Omega))^n$

Ex: $m=3$ $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2$ (qu'on note r^2)

$$\text{grad } f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (2x_1, 2x_2, 2x_3) \text{ (qu'on note } 2\vec{r})$$



$$\text{Ex: } f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2} \quad (= r)$$

$$\vec{\text{grad}} f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \left(\frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2}}, \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2}}, \frac{x_3}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2}} \right) \text{ qu'on note } \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2}} \quad \left(= \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$\vec{\text{grad}} f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \left(-\frac{x_1}{(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2)^{3/2}}, -\frac{x_2}{(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2)^{3/2}}, -\frac{x_3}{(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2)^{3/2}} \right) \quad \left(= -\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \right)$$

divergence: Champ vectoriel \rightarrow champ scalaire

$$\vec{F}(\vec{x}) = (F_1(\vec{x}), F_2(\vec{x}), \dots, F_n(\vec{x})) \rightarrow \operatorname{div} \vec{F}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\partial F_1(\vec{x})}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial F_2(\vec{x})}{\partial x_2} + \dots + \frac{\partial F_n(\vec{x})}{\partial x_n}$$
$$\vec{F} \in (\mathcal{C}^1(\Omega))^n \rightarrow \operatorname{div} \vec{F} \in \mathcal{C}^0(\Omega)$$

Ex: $n=2$ $\vec{F}(x_1, x_2) = (-x_2, x_1)$ $\operatorname{div} \vec{F}(x_1, x_2) = 0$ champ divergence nulle



On note aussi $\operatorname{div} \vec{F} = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{F}$

$$\text{où } \vec{\nabla} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} \right)$$

$$\vec{F} = (F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n)$$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{F} = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{F} = \langle \vec{\nabla}, \vec{F} \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ \vdots \\ F_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$\operatorname{grad} f = \vec{\nabla} f$


$$= \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right)$$

rotationnel (curl):

$$n=2: \vec{F}(x_1, x_2) = (F_1(x_1, x_2), F_2(x_1, x_2)) \rightarrow \operatorname{rot} \vec{F}(x_1, x_2) = \frac{\partial F_2(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial F_1(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_2}$$
$$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \vec{F} \in (\mathcal{C}^1(\Omega))^2 \rightarrow \operatorname{rot} \vec{F} \in \mathcal{C}^0(\Omega)$$

Ex: $\vec{F}(x_1, x_2) = (-x_2, x_1)$ $\operatorname{rot} \vec{F}(x_1, x_2) = 1 - (-1) = 2$ (tourbillon)

$m=3: \vec{F}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (F_1(x_1, x_2, x_3), F_2(x_1, x_2, x_3), F_3(x_1, x_2, x_3)) \rightarrow \text{rot } \vec{F} = \vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{F} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ F_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_1} \end{pmatrix}$
 $\vec{a}, \vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \vec{a} \wedge \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2 \\ a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3 \\ a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_1 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{e}_3 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$
exemple $(1, 3, 3) \wedge (2, 3, 1)$
 $\vec{F} \in (C^1(\Omega))^3 \rightarrow \text{rot } \vec{F} \in (C^0(\Omega))^3$

Ex: $\vec{F}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (-x_2, x_1, 0)$ $\text{rot } \vec{F}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \vec{0}$
 $\text{rot } \vec{F} = (0, 0, 2)$ $\text{div } \vec{F}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 3$
 $\vec{F}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \cdot (-\vec{1})$ Laplacien: champ scalaire \rightarrow champ scalaire
 $\Delta \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad f \in (C^2(\Omega)) \rightarrow \Delta f \in (C^0(\Omega))$
 $\Delta f(x) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2}(x) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2}(x) + \dots + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n^2}(x)$

Thm 12 ligne

$\bullet f \in (C^2(\Omega)) \quad \Delta f = \text{div grad } f = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\nabla} f$
 $\bullet \text{rot grad } f = \vec{0} \quad (= \vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{\nabla} f)$
 $\bullet \vec{F} \in (C^2(\Omega))^3 \quad \text{div rot } \vec{F} = \vec{0} \quad (= \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{F})$
 $\vec{a} = \vec{a} \wedge \vec{b} = \vec{0}$

$\bullet f, g \in (C^1(\Omega)) \quad \text{grad}(fg) = g \text{ grad } f + f \text{ grad } g$
 $\bullet f \in (C^2(\Omega)), \vec{F} \in (C^1(\Omega))^3 \quad \text{div}(f\vec{F}) = f \text{ div } \vec{F} + \vec{F} \cdot \text{grad } f$
 $\bullet m=3 \quad \vec{F} \in (C^2(\Omega))^3 \quad \text{rot rot } \vec{F} = -\Delta \vec{F} + \text{grad div } \vec{F}$
 $(\Delta \vec{F} = (\Delta F_1, \Delta F_2, \Delta F_3))$
 $\bullet m=3 \quad f \in (C^2(\Omega)), \vec{F} \in (C^1(\Omega))^3 \quad \text{rot}(f\vec{F}) = f \text{ rot } \vec{F} + \text{grad } f \wedge \vec{F}$

Dem:

$$\circ \operatorname{div} \operatorname{grad} f = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\nabla} f$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_m} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_m} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_m^2} = \Delta f$$

$$\circ \operatorname{rot} \operatorname{grad} f = \vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{\nabla} f$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_3 \partial x_2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Semaine 1 (Chap 1 l'ime)

opérateurs grad, div, rot

$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in \mathbb{1}$

$\text{grad } f = \nabla f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} \right)$

$\vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \in \mathbb{1}$

$\vec{F} = (F_1, F_2, F_3)$

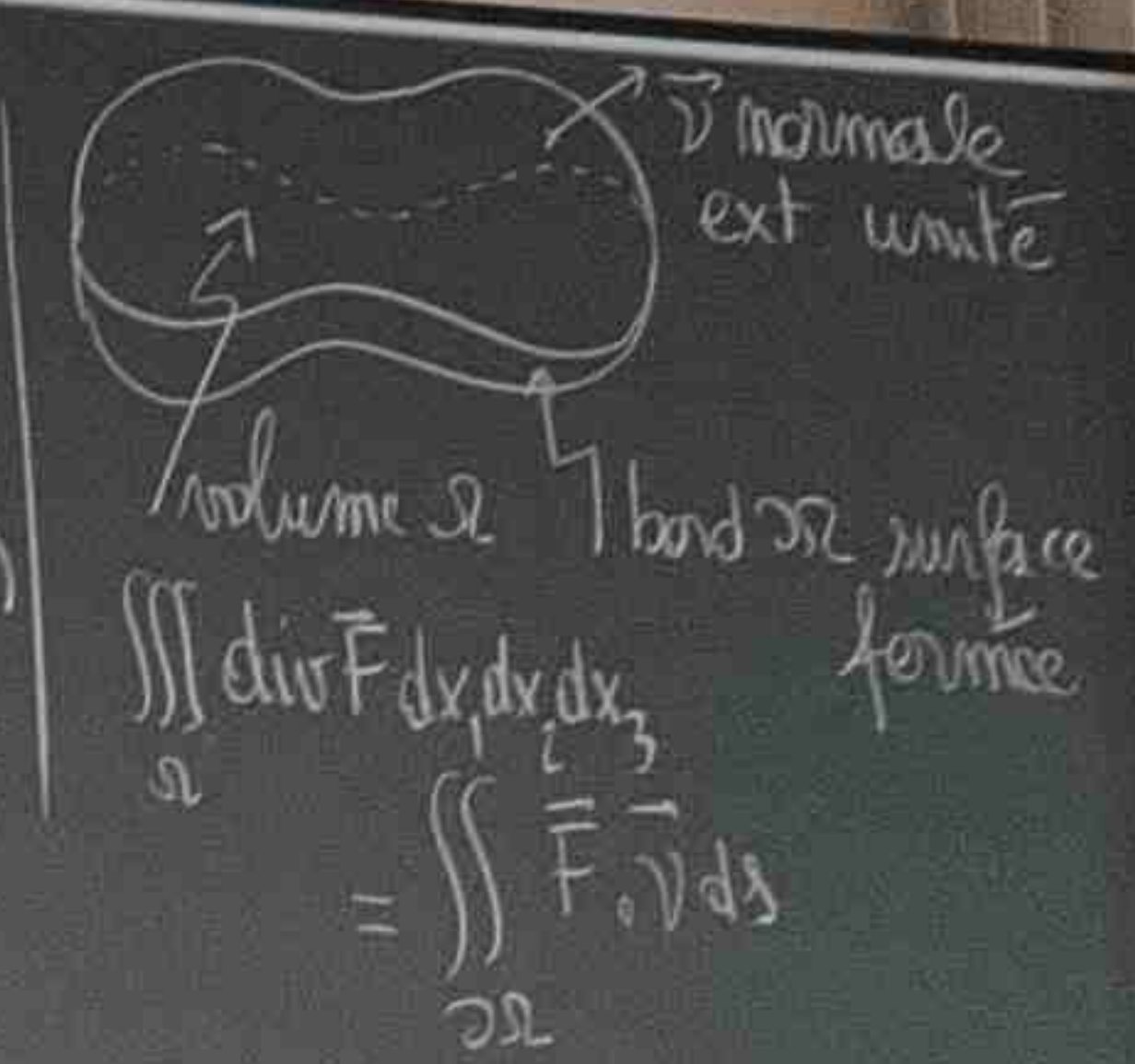
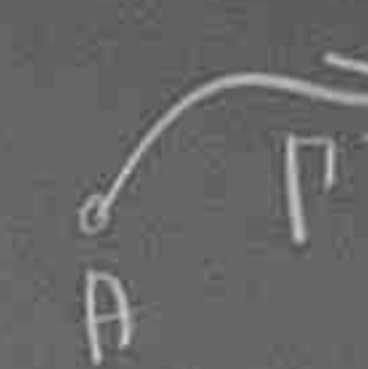
$\text{div } \vec{F} = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x_3} = \nabla \cdot \vec{F}$

$\text{rot } \vec{F} = \nabla \wedge \vec{F} = \left(\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_3}, \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_2} \right)$

But du cours:

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in \mathbb{1} \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx = f(b) - f(a)$

$(a, b) \rightarrow \text{courbe } \Gamma \quad \int_{\Gamma} \text{grad } f \cdot d\vec{l} = f(B) - f(A)$



Si $\text{div } \vec{v} = 0$ alors $0 = \iint_{\partial \Omega} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} ds$
"tout ce qui rentre sort" quel que soit Ω

Exemples:

Ex 1: diffusion et convection de la chaleur

Soit un matériau occupant $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$

$k: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $\vec{x} \rightarrow k(\vec{x}) > 0$ coeff. de diffusion

$\rho c_p: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} > 0$ chaleur spécifique

$T: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ température

$\vec{v}: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ champ de vitesse

$\vec{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$

Ces grandeurs sont telles que

$\text{div}(-k \text{grad } T) + \text{div}(\rho c_p \vec{v} T) = 0$

$\nabla \cdot (-k \nabla T) + \nabla \cdot (\rho c_p T \vec{v}) = 0$

(1)

$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left(-k(\vec{x}) \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_1} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left(-k \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left(-k \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_3} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} (\rho c_p(\vec{x}) T v_1(\vec{x})) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} (\rho c_p T v_2(\vec{x})) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} (\rho c_p T v_3(\vec{x})) = 0$

Cette eq traduit un principe de conservation de l'énergie thermique

En pratique, le pfm à résoudre est le suivant

Etant donné $k, \rho c_p, \Omega$, étant donné T sur $\partial \Omega$ (ou $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}$), étant donné \vec{v} , trouver $T: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ qui satisfait l'eq aux dérivées partielles (1) \rightarrow méth. numérique

Ex 2: champ de vitesse d'un fluide incompressible

eq. Navier-Stokes

$\rho, \mu > 0$ densité viscosité

\vec{g} : gravité $(g_1, g_2, g_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$\vec{v}: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ $(v_1(\vec{x}), v_2(\vec{x}), v_3(\vec{x}))$ vitesse

$p: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ pression

sont telles que

$\rho(\vec{v} \cdot \nabla) \vec{v} - \mu \Delta \vec{v} + \nabla p = \rho \vec{g}$

$\text{div } \vec{v} = 0$

Euler 1753 Navier Stokes 1850

$f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \vec{v} \cdot \nabla f = v_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} + v_2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} + v_3 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3}$

$(\vec{v} \cdot \nabla) \vec{v} = (v_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} v_1, v_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} v_2, v_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} v_3)$

$\Delta \vec{v} = (\Delta v_1, \Delta v_2, \Delta v_3)$

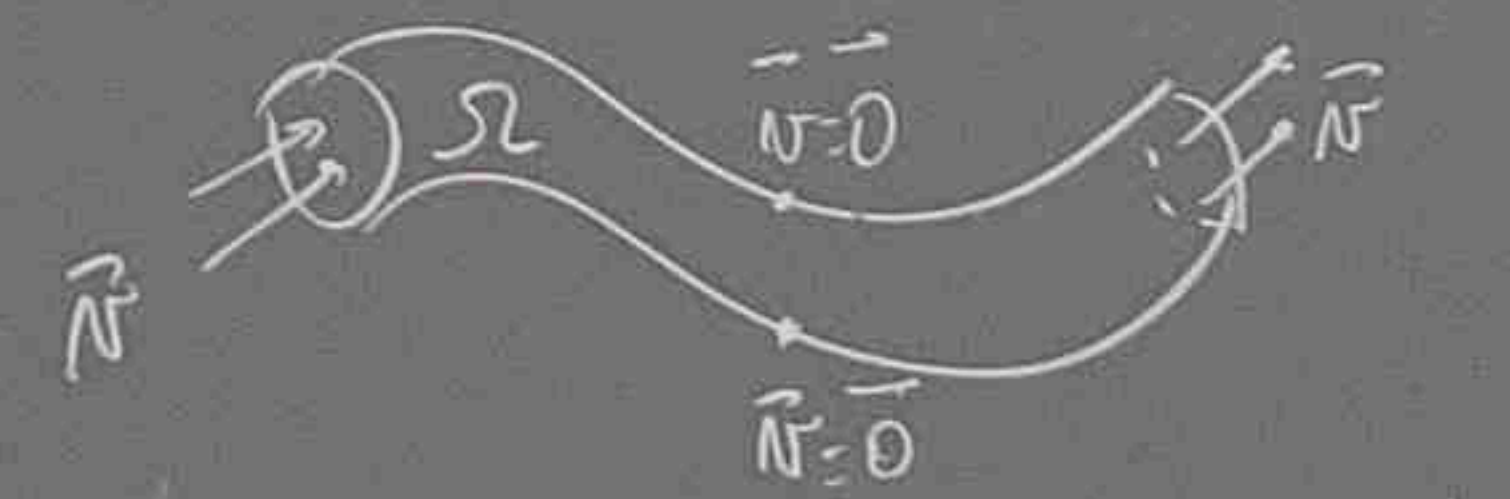
derivées partielles (1) → méth. numérique

$\vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{v}(\vec{x}) = (v_1(\vec{x}), v_2(\vec{x}), v_3(\vec{x}))$ vitesse
 $p: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ pression

$$(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla}) \vec{v} = \left(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla} v_1, \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla} v_2, \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla} v_3 \right)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \rho \left(v_1 \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_1} + v_2 \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_2} + v_3 \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_3} \right) - \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 v_1}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_1}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_1}{\partial x_3^2} \right) + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_1} &= \rho g_1 \\ \rho \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{---} v_2 \text{---} v_2 \text{---} v_2 \\ \text{---} v_2 \text{---} v_2 \text{---} v_2 \end{array} \right) - \mu \left(\begin{array}{c} -v_2 - v_2 - v_2 \\ -v_2 - v_2 - v_2 \end{array} \right) + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_2} &= \rho g_2 \\ \rho \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{---} v_3 \text{---} v_3 \text{---} v_3 \\ \text{---} v_3 \text{---} v_3 \text{---} v_3 \end{array} \right) - \mu \left(\begin{array}{c} -v_3 - v_3 - v_3 \\ -v_3 - v_3 - v_3 \end{array} \right) + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_3} &= \rho g_3 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_3} = 0$$



Etant donné $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3, \rho, \mu, \vec{g}$ donnés,
 Etant donné \vec{v} sur $\partial\Omega$, on cherche
 $\vec{v}: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ et $p: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ qui satisfont (2)

En pratique on utilise une méth. numérique

Chap 2 line: intégrales curvilignes

Def 2.1 et 8.8 line

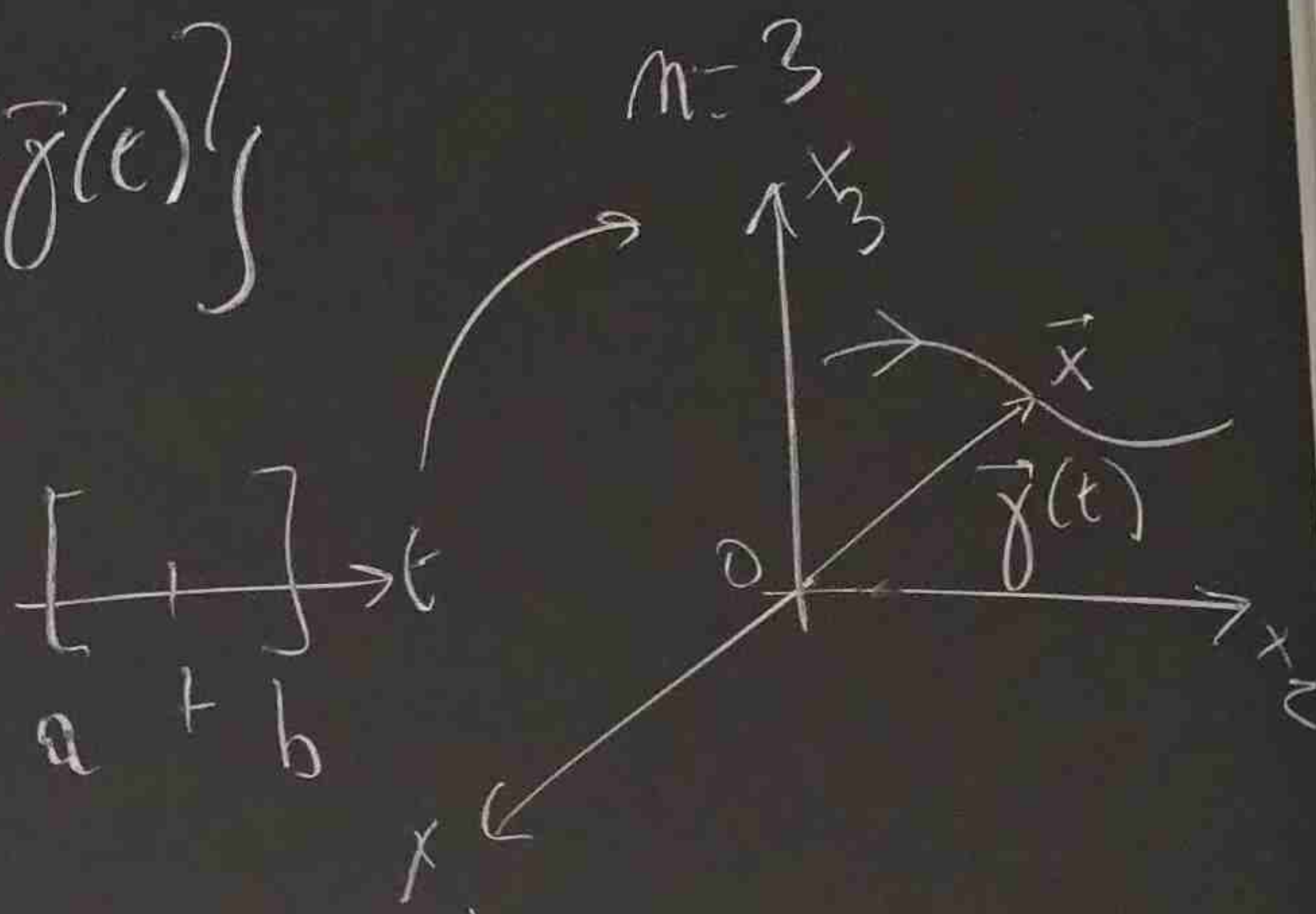
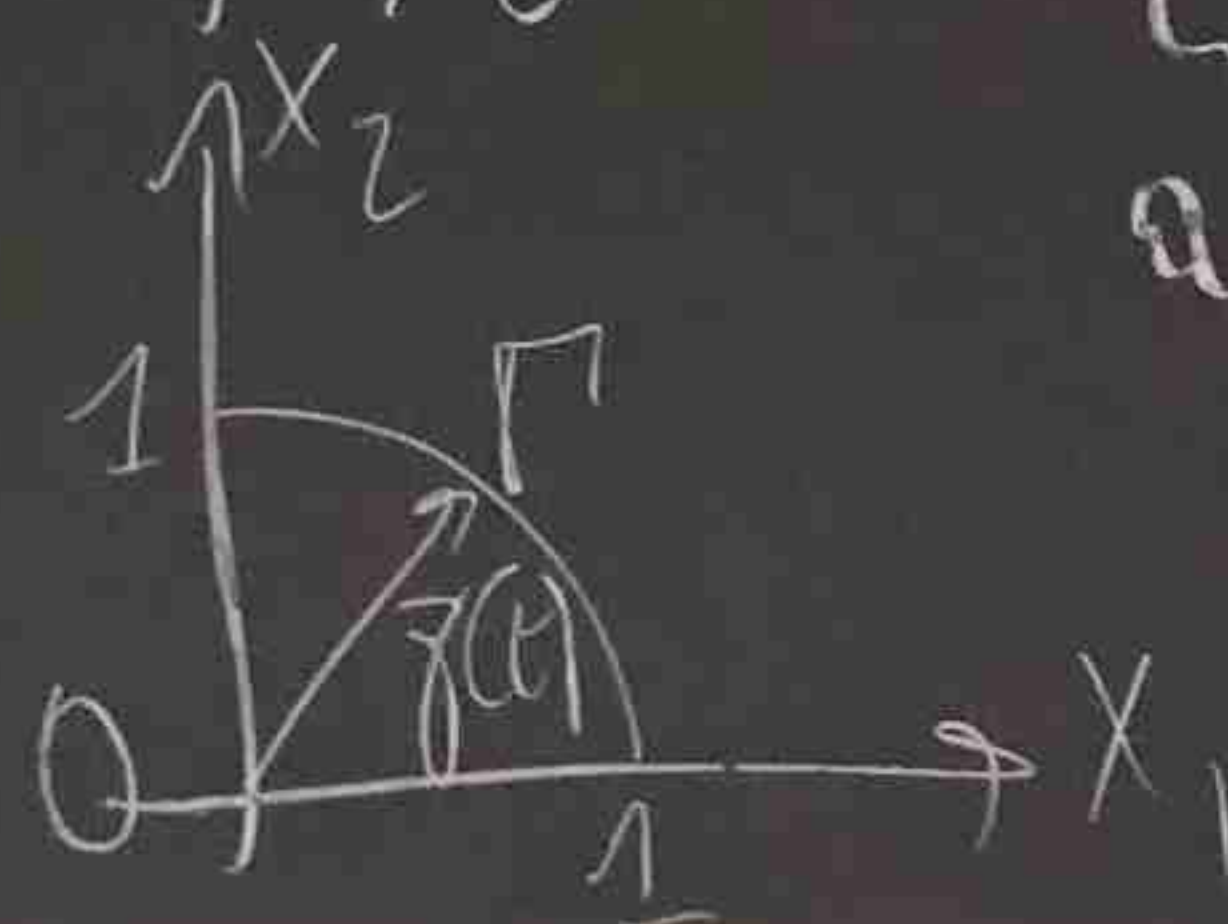
On dit que $\Gamma \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ est une courbe simple régulière si il existe un intervalle $[a, b]$ et une fonction $\vec{\gamma} : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ appelée paramétrisation telle que $t \rightarrow \vec{\gamma}(t) = (\gamma_1(t), \dots, \gamma_n(t))$

• $\Gamma = \{ \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \exists t \in [a, b], \vec{x} = \vec{\gamma}(t) \}$

• $\gamma : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ bijective $\mathcal{C}^1[a, b]$

$\|\vec{\gamma}'(t)\| = \sqrt{(\gamma_1'(t))^2 + \dots + (\gamma_n'(t))^2} \neq 0$

Ex: $n=3, \frac{1}{4}$ cercle plan Ox_1, x_2
unite



$\vec{\gamma}(t) = (\cos t, \sin t, 0) \quad 0 \leq t \leq \pi/2$

$\Gamma = \{ (x_1, x_2, 0) : x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 1, x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0 \}$

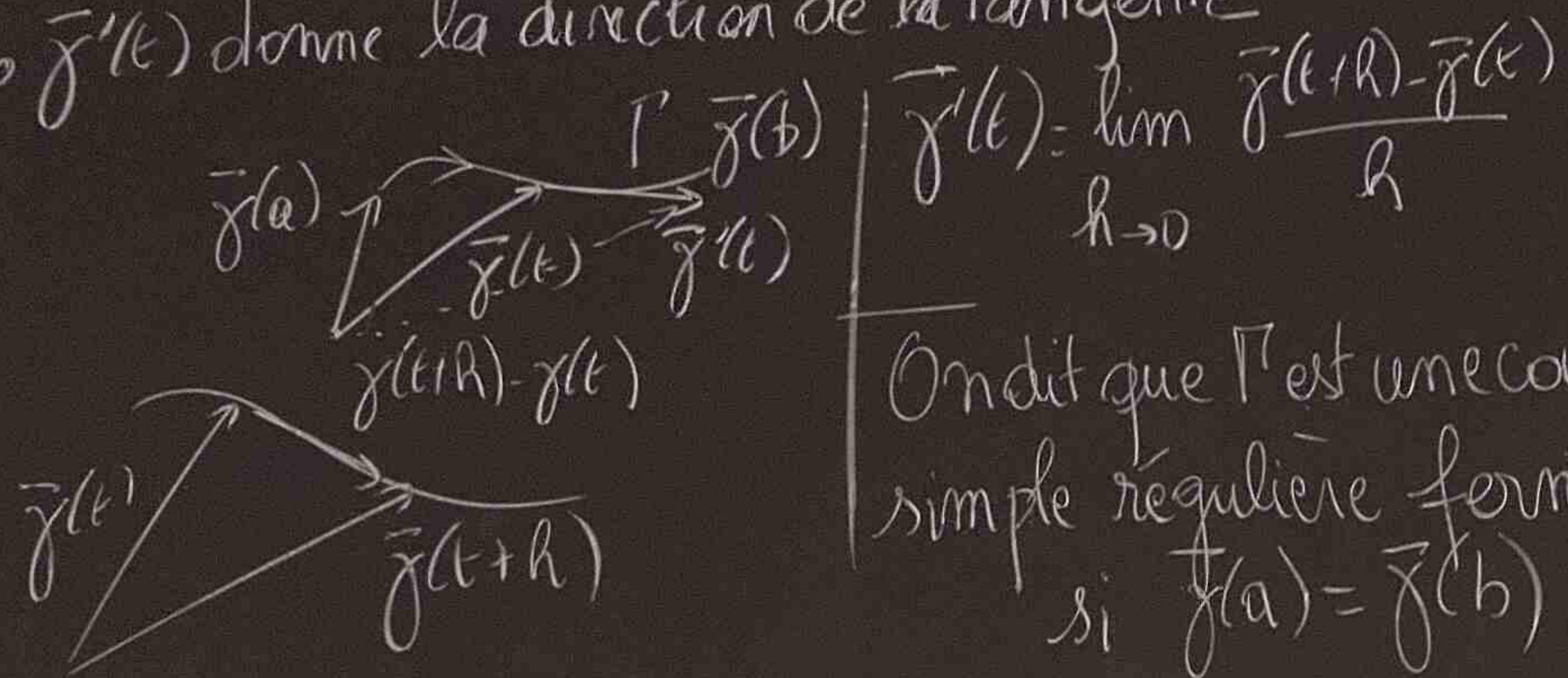
$\vec{\gamma}'(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t, 0) \quad \|\vec{\gamma}'(t)\| = 1$

Remarques:

• il existe une infinité de param

ex: $\vec{\gamma}(t) = (\cos 2t, \sin 2t, 0) \quad 0 \leq t \leq \pi/4$

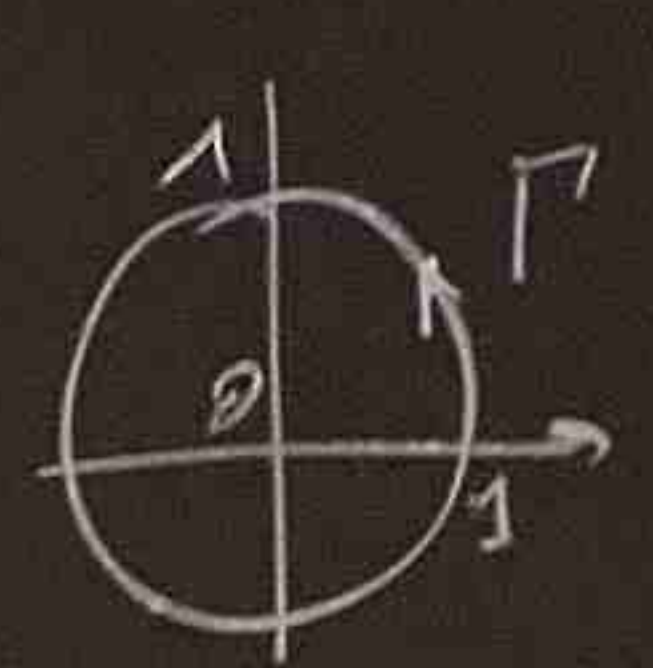
• $\vec{\gamma}'(t)$ donne la direction de la tangente



$$\vec{\gamma}'(t) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\vec{\gamma}(t+h) - \vec{\gamma}(t)}{h}$$

On dit que Γ est une courbe simple régulière fermée si $\vec{\gamma}(a) = \vec{\gamma}(b)$

Ex: $m=3$ cercle unité plan (Ox, x_2) .



$$\vec{\gamma}(t) = (\cos t, \sin t, 0) \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

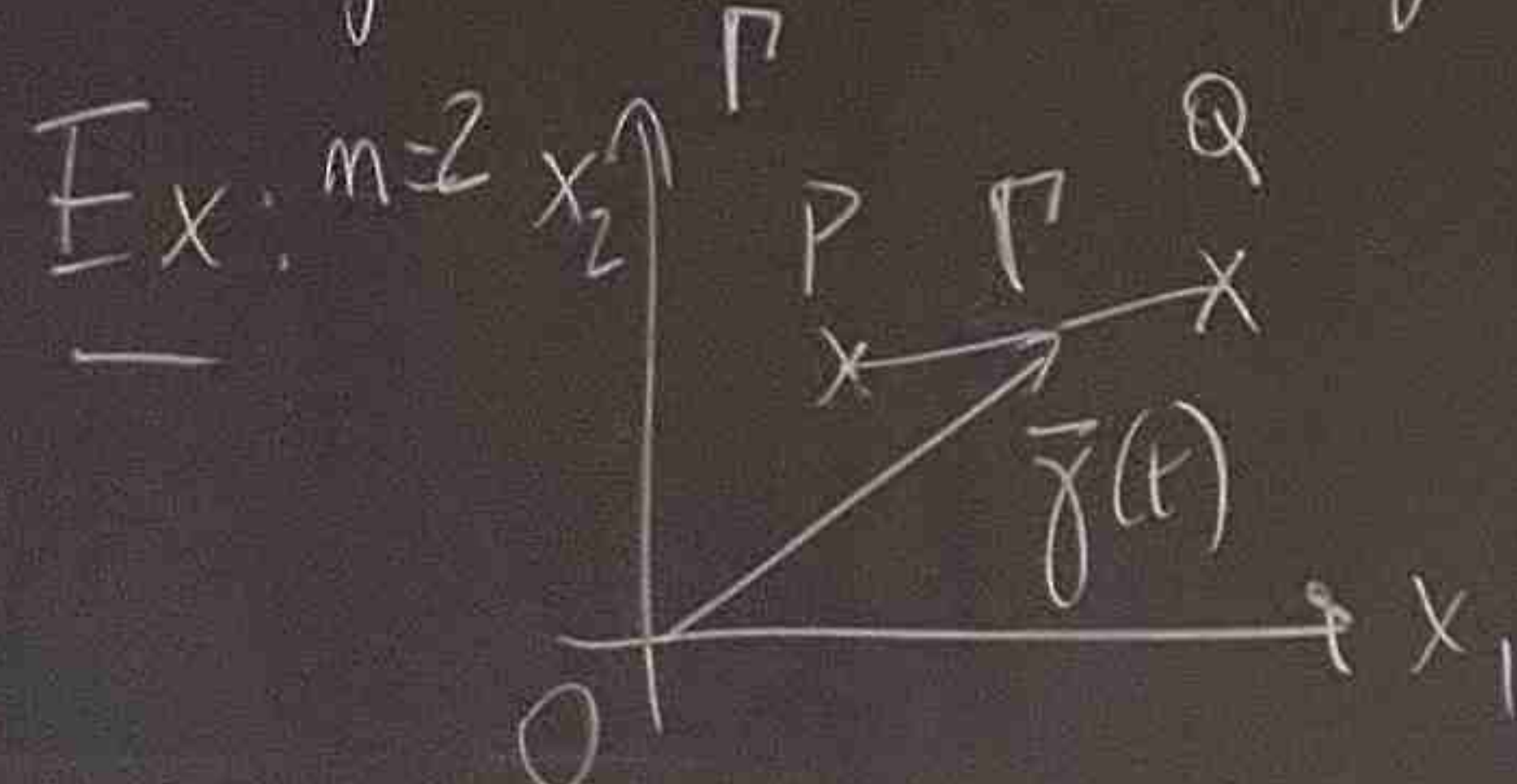
Def. intégrales curvilignes

Soit $f: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ champ scalaire
 $\vec{x} \rightarrow f(\vec{x}) = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$

et soit $\vec{\gamma}: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$
 $t \rightarrow \vec{\gamma}(t)$
 On déf. l'intégrale curviligne

$$\int_{\Gamma} f d\ell = \int_a^b f(\vec{\gamma}(t)) \|\vec{\gamma}'(t)\| dt = \int_a^b f(\gamma_1(t), \dots, \gamma_m(t)) \sqrt{(\gamma_1'(t))^2 + \dots + (\gamma_m'(t))^2} dt$$

Si $f=1$ $\int d\ell =$ longueur de Γ

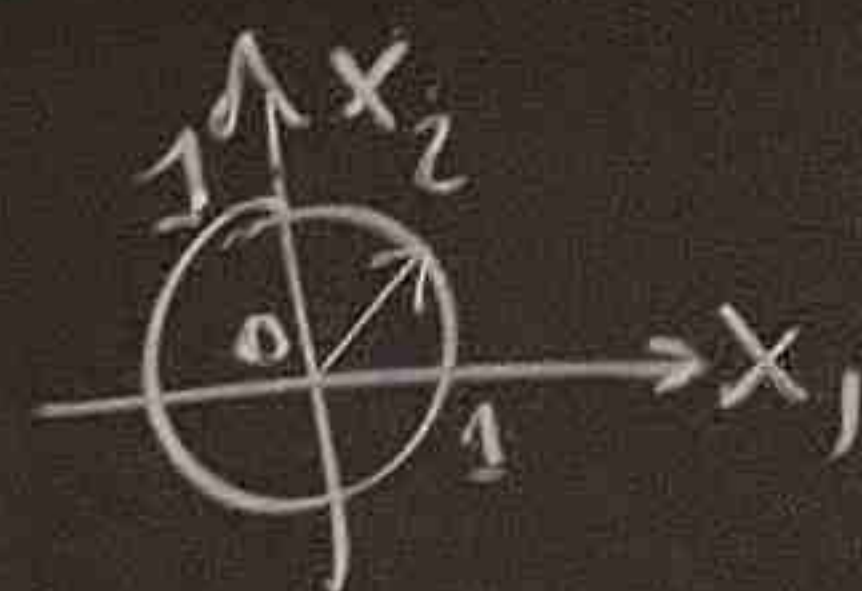


$$\vec{\gamma}(t) = \vec{OP} + t\vec{PQ} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$\vec{\gamma}'(t) = \vec{PQ} \quad (= \text{cte})$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} d\ell = \int_0^1 \|\vec{PQ}\| dt = \|\vec{PQ}\| \int_0^1 dt = \|\vec{PQ}\|$$

Ex: $m=2$ cercle unité



$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1$$

$$\vec{\gamma}(t) = (\cos t, \sin t) \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

$$f(\vec{\gamma}(t)) = \cos t$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} f d\ell = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos t \cdot 1 dt = [\sin t]_{t=0}^{t=2\pi} = 0$$

Remarques:

• $\int_{\Gamma} f d\ell$ ne dépend pas de la param.

En effet soient 2 param

$$\vec{\gamma}: [a, b] \rightarrow \Gamma \quad \vec{\tilde{\gamma}}: [\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}] \rightarrow \Gamma$$

$$t \rightarrow \vec{\gamma}(t) \quad \tilde{t} \rightarrow \vec{\tilde{\gamma}}(\tilde{t})$$

Soit $\Psi: [a, b] \rightarrow [\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}]$ une bijection \mathcal{C}^1
 $t \rightarrow \Psi(t)$

telle que $\vec{\gamma}(t) = \vec{\tilde{\gamma}}(\Psi(t))$ et $\Psi'(t) > 0$

(On effectue le chgt de var. $\tilde{t} = \Psi(t)$)

$$\int_{\Gamma} f d\ell = \int_a^b f(\vec{\gamma}(t)) \|\vec{\gamma}'(t)\| dt$$

$$d\tilde{t} = \Psi'(t) dt$$

$$\vec{\gamma}'(t) = \vec{\tilde{\gamma}}'(\Psi(t)) \Psi'(t)$$

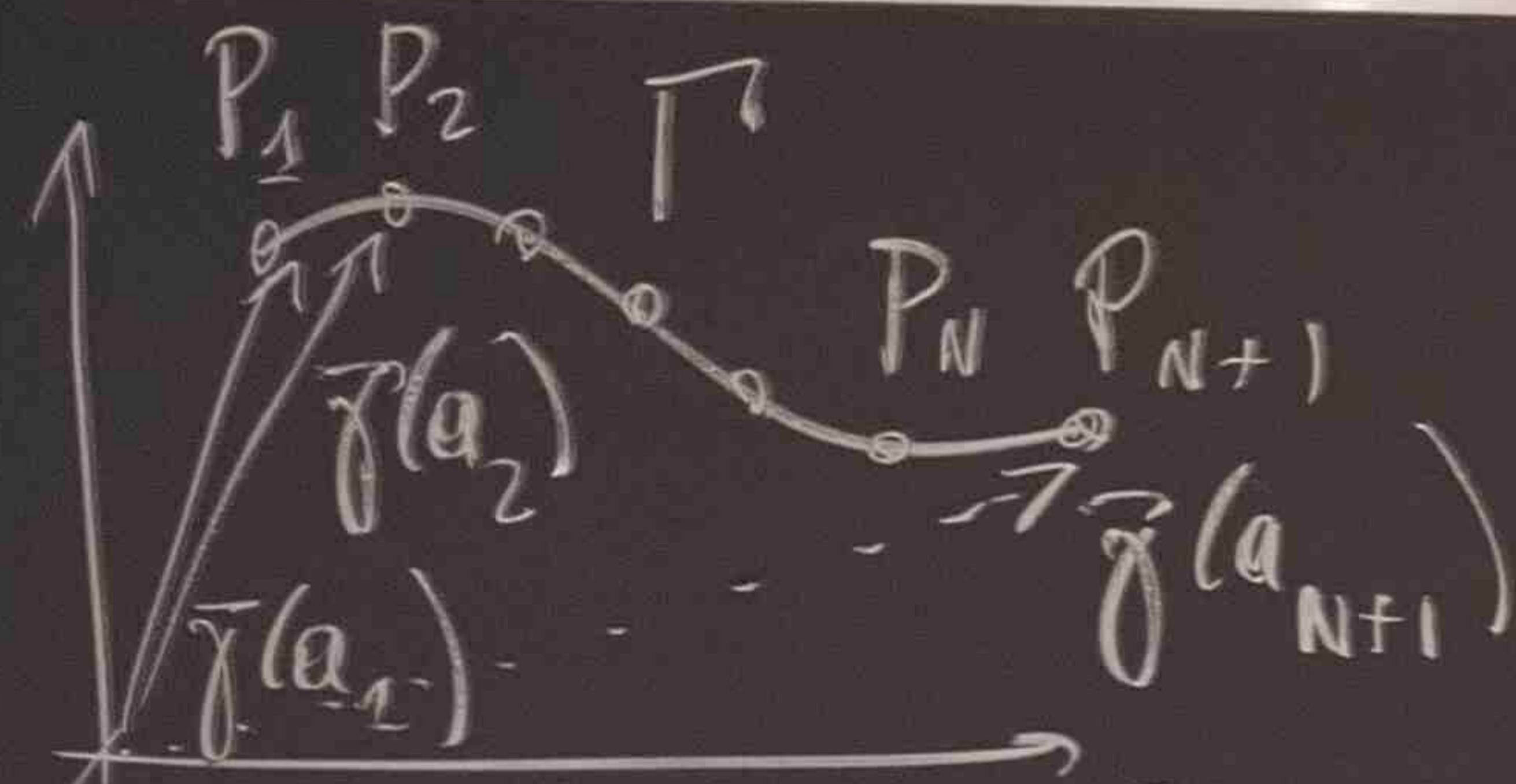
et donc $\|\vec{\gamma}'(t)\| = \|\vec{\tilde{\gamma}}'(\Psi(t))\| \Psi'(t)$

finalement

$$\int_{\Gamma} f d\ell = \int_{\tilde{a}}^{\tilde{b}} f(\vec{\tilde{\gamma}}(\tilde{t})) \|\vec{\tilde{\gamma}}'(\tilde{t})\| d\tilde{t}$$

• Intuition de la formule

$n=3$



$$\int_{\Gamma} f \, dl = \sum_{i=1}^N \int_{P_{i-1}}^{P_i} f \, dl \quad \text{qu'on approche par}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \overline{P_{i-1}P_i} f(P_i)$$

D'autre part ($P_i = \gamma(a_i)$)

$$\int_a^b f(\gamma(t)) \|\gamma'(t)\| dt = \sum_{i=1}^N \int_{a_i}^{a_{i+1}} f(\gamma(t)) \|\gamma'(t)\| dt$$

qu'on approche par a_i

$$\sum_{i=1}^N |a_{i+1} - a_i| f(\gamma(a_i)) \|\gamma'(a_i)\|$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N |a_{i+1} - a_i| f(P_i) \left\| \frac{\gamma(a_{i+1}) - \gamma(a_i)}{a_{i+1} - a_i} \right\|$$

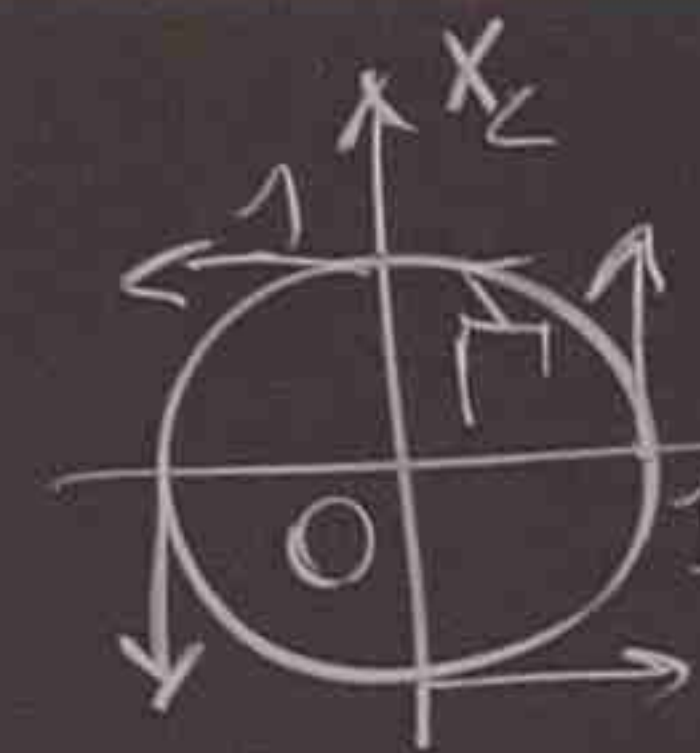
Soit $\vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ un champ vectoriel

$$\vec{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_m) \rightarrow \vec{F}(\vec{x}) = (F_1(\vec{x}), \dots, F_m(\vec{x}))$$

On définit $\int_{\Gamma} \vec{F}_0 \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \int_a^b \vec{F}(\vec{\gamma}(t)) \cdot \vec{\gamma}'(t) dt$ travail d'une force

$$= \int_a^b (F_1(\vec{\gamma}(t)) \gamma_1'(t) + \dots + F_m(\vec{\gamma}(t)) \gamma_m'(t)) dt$$

Ex: $m=2$ $\vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$
 $(x_1, x_2) \rightarrow (-x_2, x_1)$



Γ : cercle centre 0
 rayon 1 orienté
 dans le sens trig.

$$\int_{\Gamma} \vec{F}_0 \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \int_0^{2\pi} \vec{F}(\vec{\gamma}(t)) \cdot \vec{\gamma}'(t) dt$$

$$\vec{\gamma}(t) = (\cos t, \sin t) \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

$$\vec{\gamma}'(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t)$$

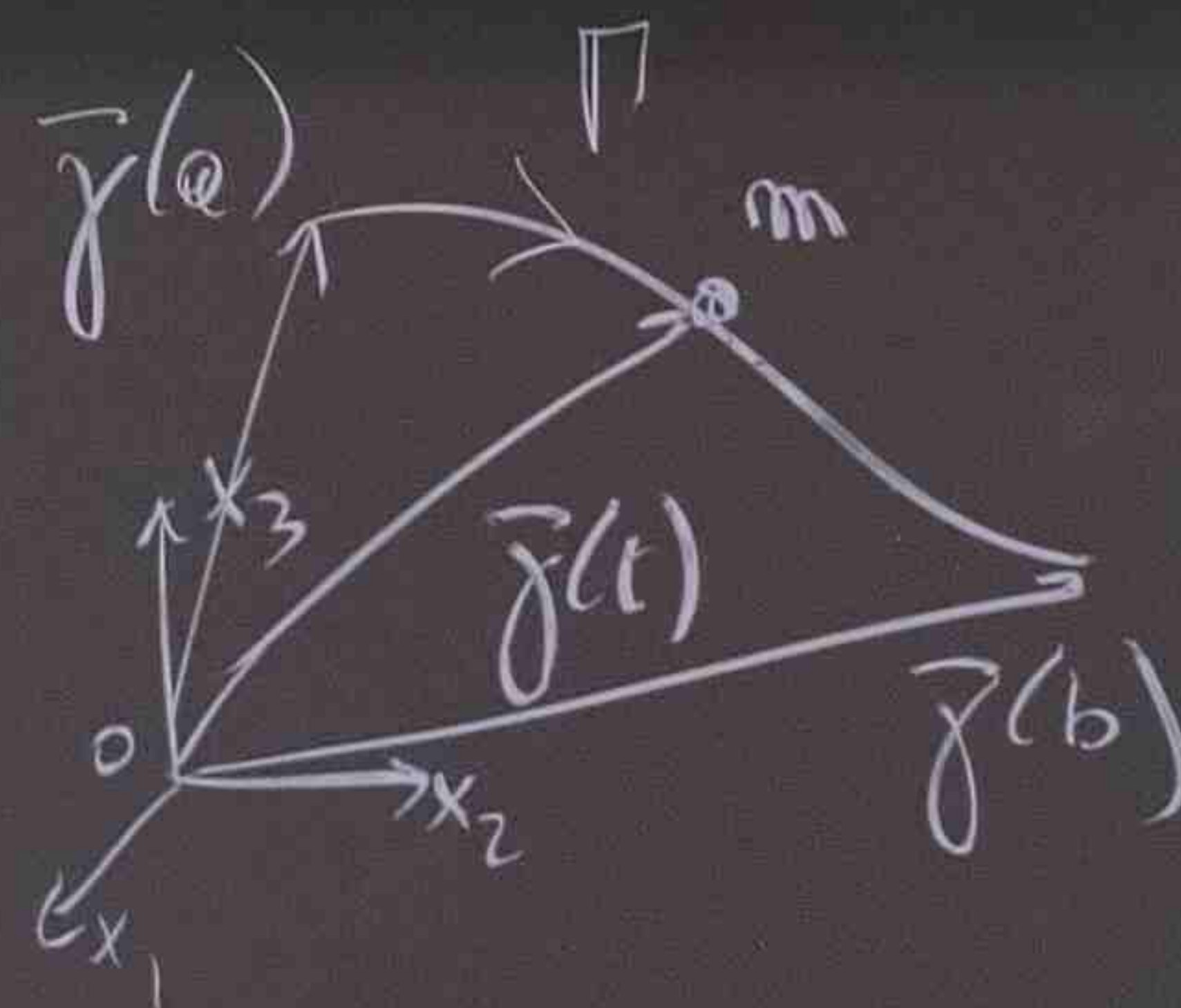
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) dt = 2\pi$$

$$\vec{F}(\vec{\gamma}(t)) = (-\sin t, \cos t)$$

Application: l'ham énergie cinétique

Soit une particule de masse m ,
 de trajectoire $\vec{\gamma}(t)$, $a \leq t \leq b$
 et soumise à une force $\vec{F}(\vec{\gamma}(t))$,
 qui satisfait les eq de Newton.

Alors on a



$\frac{1}{2} m \|\dot{\gamma}(b)\|^2 - \frac{1}{2} m \|\dot{\gamma}(a)\|^2 = \int_{(x,x)} \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{e}$
 En effet, si $\gamma \in (\mathcal{C}^2([a,b])^m)$ et $\bar{F} \in \mathcal{C}^0(\Gamma)$ eq de Newton
 $m \ddot{\gamma}(t) = \bar{F}(\gamma(t))$
 On effectue le pdt scal avec $\dot{\gamma}(t)$
 $m \dot{\gamma}(t) \cdot \ddot{\gamma}(t) = \bar{F}(\gamma(t)) \cdot \dot{\gamma}(t) \quad (*)$

Or $\frac{d}{dt} \|\dot{\gamma}(t)\|^2 = \frac{d}{dt} \dot{\gamma}(t) \cdot \dot{\gamma}(t)$
 $= 2 \dot{\gamma}(t) \cdot \ddot{\gamma}(t)$

donc (*) donne

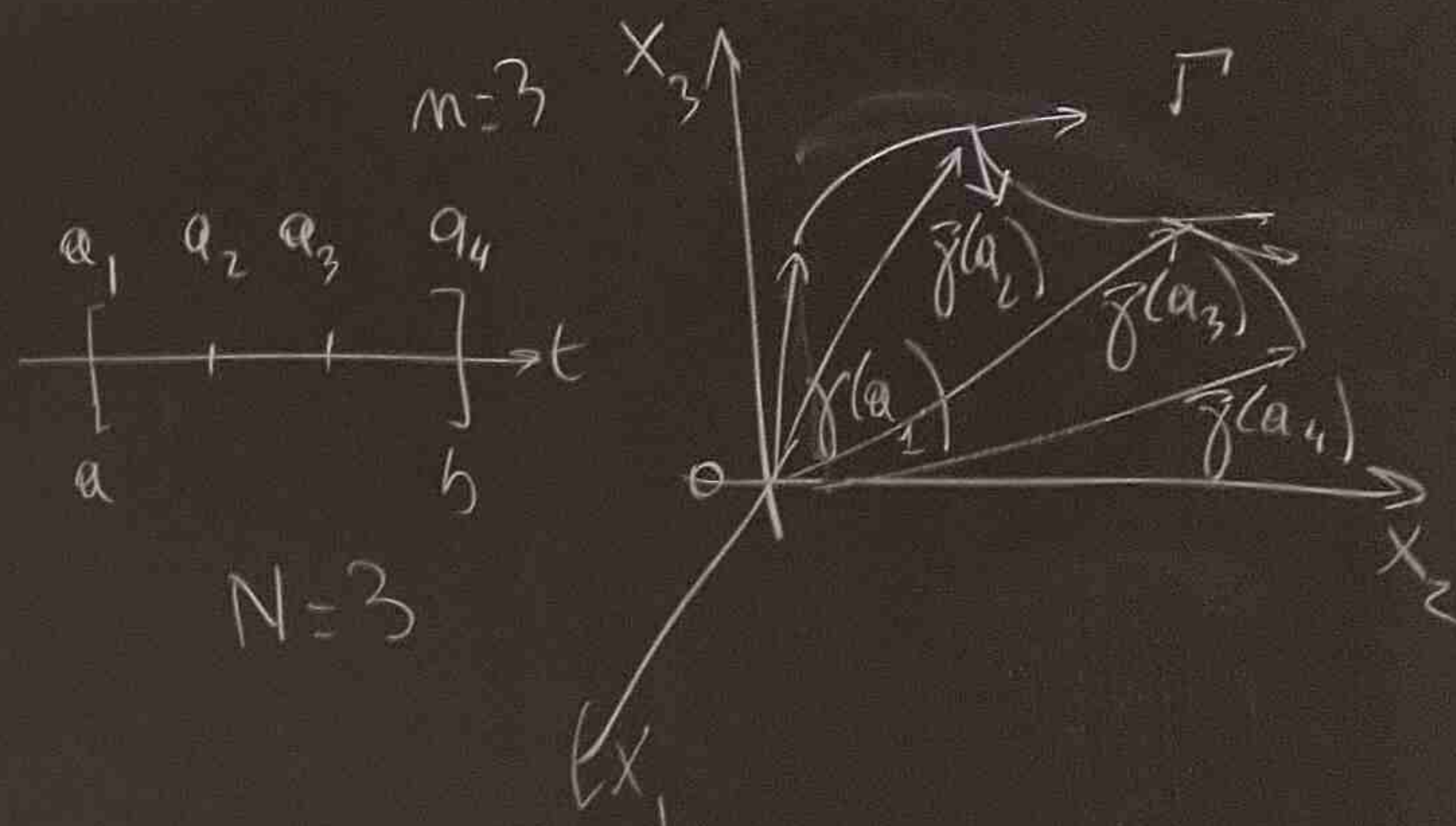
$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m \|\dot{\gamma}(t)\|^2 \right) = \bar{F}(\gamma(t)) \cdot \dot{\gamma}(t)$

On intègre entre $t=a$ et $t=b$

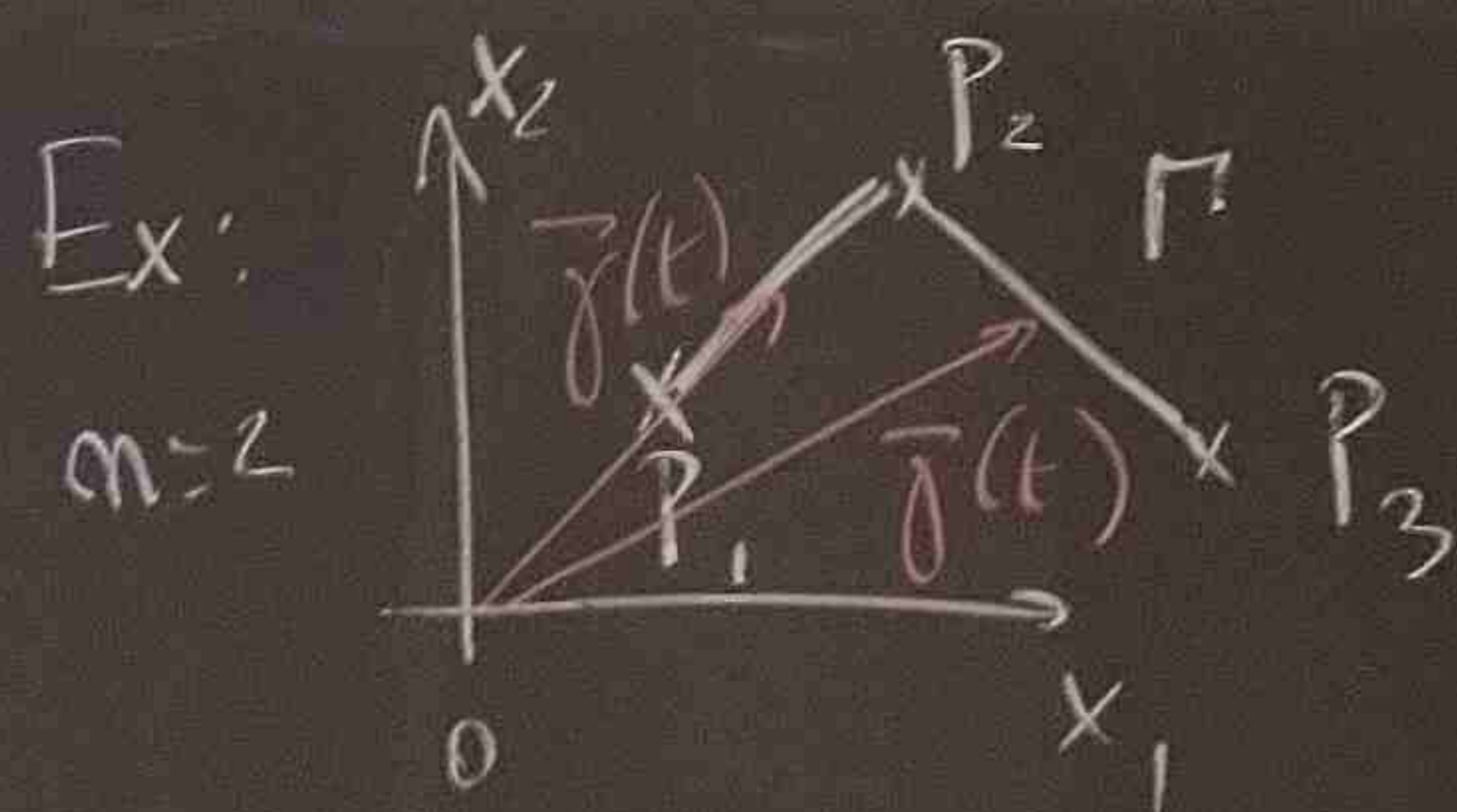
$\int_a^b \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m \|\dot{\gamma}(t)\|^2 \right) dt = \int_a^b \bar{F}(\gamma(t)) \cdot \dot{\gamma}(t) dt$
 qui est bien (***)

Extension à des courbes régulières par morceaux (def 21 (iii))

Def: On dit que $\Gamma \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ est courbe simple régulière par morceaux si
 il existe $a = a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_N < a_{N+1} = b$ et $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ telle que
 $\gamma: [a, b]$ bijective, \mathcal{C}^0 , $\mathcal{C}^1[a_i, a_{i+1}]$, $1 \leq i \leq N$ $\gamma'(t) \neq 0$



On définit $\int_{\Gamma} f d\ell = \sum_{i=1}^N \int_{a_i}^{a_{i+1}} f(\gamma(t)) \|\dot{\gamma}(t)\| dt$
 $\bar{F}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \mathcal{C}^0 \quad \int_{\Gamma} \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{e} = \sum_{i=1}^N \int_{a_i}^{a_{i+1}} \bar{F}(\gamma(t)) \cdot \dot{\gamma}(t) dt$



$\Gamma = P_1 P_2 \cup P_2 P_3$
 $P_1 P_2$: param $\gamma(t) = \overline{OP_1} + t \overline{P_1 P_2} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$
 $P_2 P_3$: ——— $= \overline{OP_2} + t \overline{P_2 P_3} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$

$$\int_{\Gamma} f dl = \int_0^1 f(\overrightarrow{OP_1} + t\overrightarrow{P_1P_2}) \|\overrightarrow{P_1P_2}\| dt + \int_0^1 f(\overrightarrow{OP_2} + t\overrightarrow{P_2P_3}) \|\overrightarrow{P_2P_3}\| dt$$

Remarque: - on n'a pas besoin d'expliciter $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$
 • Attention la param doit aller de P_1 à P_2
 puis de P_2 à P_3 si on doit calculer $\int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l}$

$\int_{P_i}^{P_{i+1}} f dl$ Connection
 $\|\overrightarrow{P_iP_{i+1}}\| f(P_i)$

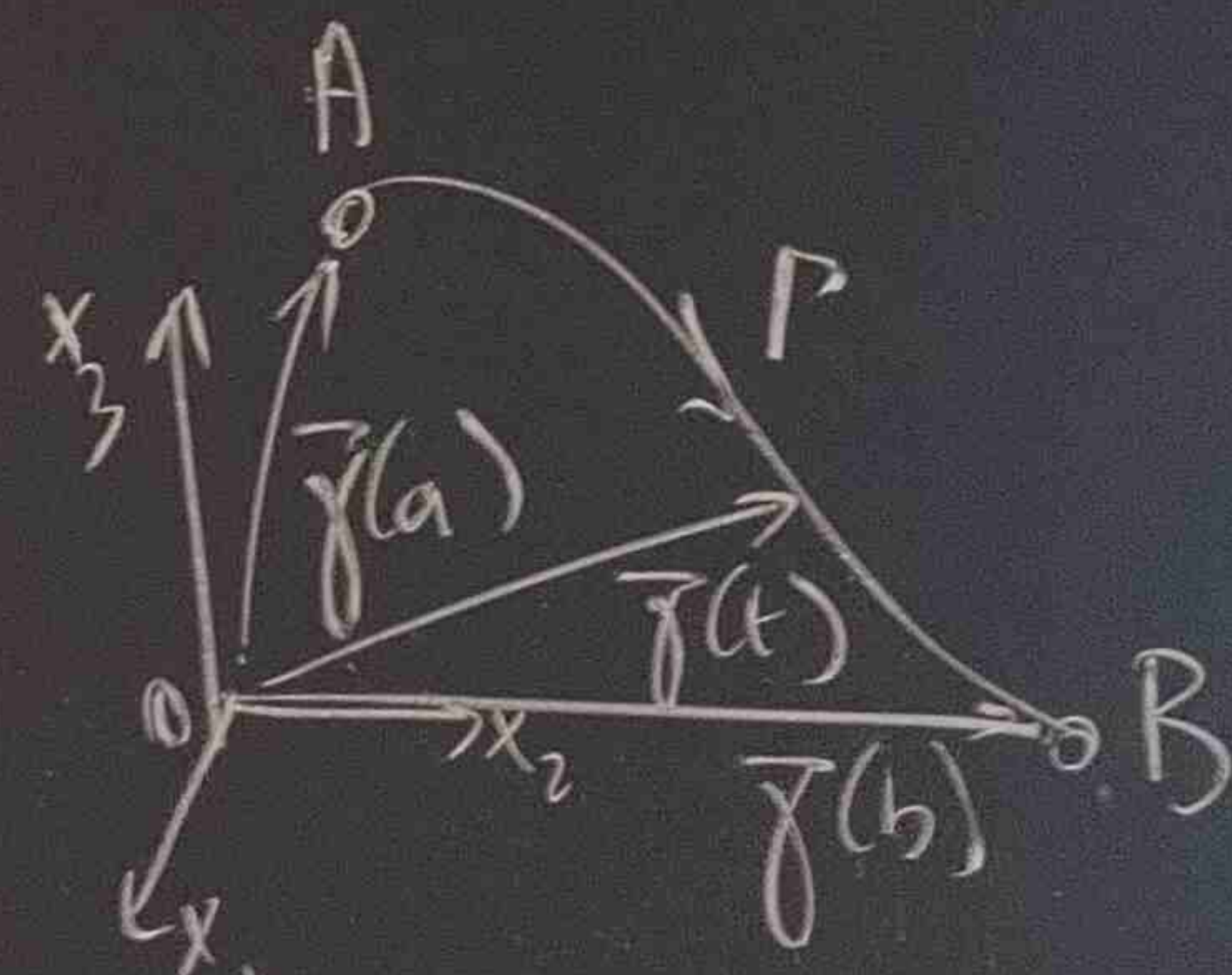
Rappel $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ et } \int_a^b f'(x) dx = f(b) - f(a)$

Analogie pour une courbe?

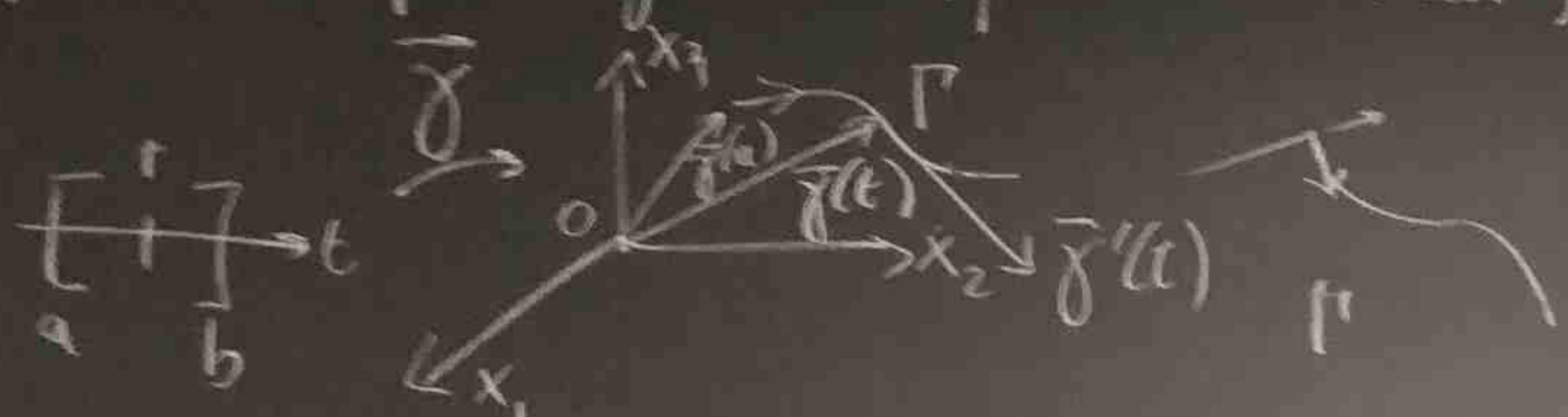
Thm 3,3 (bis) (pas dans le livre)

Soit Γ courbe simple, régulière par morceaux d'origine A extrémité B. Soit $f: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ chps calaire (1)

On a: $\int_{\Gamma} \text{grad } f \cdot d\vec{l} = f(B) - f(A) (= f(\gamma(b)) - f(\gamma(a)))$



Γ courbe simple régulière (par morceaux)
 $\subset \mathbb{R}^n$



$\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \in C^1$ (C^1 morceaux)

$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $\bar{x} \rightarrow f(\bar{x})$

$\int_{\Gamma} f d\ell = \int_a^b f(\gamma(t)) \|\dot{\gamma}(t)\| dt$

$\bar{F}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ (per force)

$\int_{\Gamma} \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{\ell} = \int_a^b \bar{F}(\gamma(t)) \cdot \dot{\gamma}(t) dt$

Thm 3.3 (bis)

Γ courbe simple rég par morceaux (A → B)
 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in C^1$

$\int_{\Gamma} \text{grad } f \cdot d\bar{\ell} = f(B) - f(A)$

Corollaire: Si $\bar{F}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \in C^0$ dérive d'un potentiel

($\exists f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in C^1$ tel que $\bar{F} = \text{grad } f$)

alors $\int_{\Gamma} \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{\ell} = \int_{\Gamma} \text{grad } f \cdot d\bar{\ell} = f(B) - f(A)$

transval de \bar{F}
 - ne dépend que de A et B (et non pas du chemin)
 - est nul si Γ est une courbe fermée (A=B)

arcenseur $\uparrow x_2 \downarrow \bar{g}$
 $\rightarrow x_1$

$\bar{F}(\bar{x}) = (0, -\text{rot } \bar{g}) = -\text{grad}(\text{rot } \bar{g} \cdot x_2)$

$\Gamma: A \rightarrow B \int_{\Gamma} \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{\ell} = -\text{rot } \bar{g} \cdot (x_2)_B - (x_2)_A < 0$

$\Gamma: A \rightarrow B \rightarrow A \int_{\Gamma} \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{\ell} = 0$ par detour nul
 manque la dissipation d'énergie

Thm 3.3: $\bar{F}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \in C^0$

($\exists f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in C^1$ tq $\bar{F} = \text{grad } f$) \Leftrightarrow ($\forall \Gamma \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ courbe simple régulière par morceaux fermée on a $\int_{\Gamma} \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{\ell} = 0$)

Dem: car où Γ est régulière

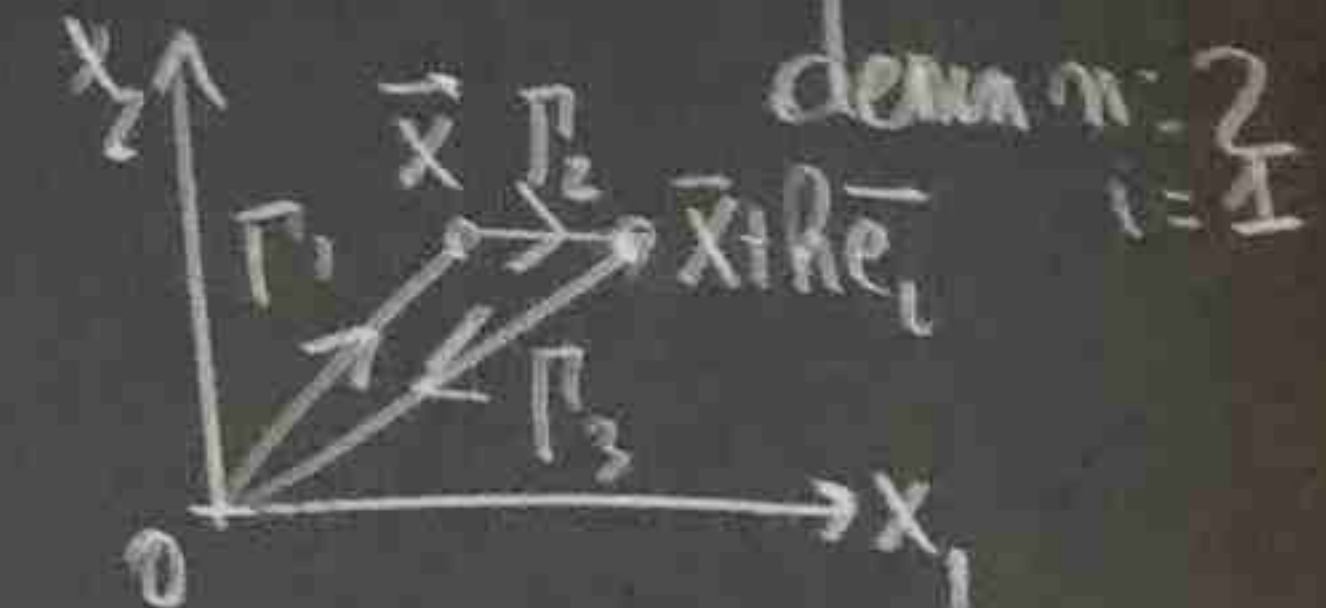
\Rightarrow : corollaire du thm 3.3 bis

\Leftarrow : Supp $\forall \Gamma$ fermée $\int_{\Gamma} \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{\ell} = 0$

et montrons $\exists f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in C^1$ tq $\bar{F} = \text{grad } f$

On va montrer $F_i = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \quad i=1, \dots, n$
 $F_i(\bar{x}) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(\bar{x}) \quad \bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

enchaînant la courbe Γ



$\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2 \cup \Gamma_3$
 $h > 0$ (destinée $a \rightarrow b$)

Par hyp $\int_{\Gamma} \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{\ell} = 0 = \int_{\Gamma_1} \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{\ell} + \int_{\Gamma_2} \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{\ell} + \int_{\Gamma_3} \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{\ell} \quad (*)$

param de Γ_1 : $\gamma(t) = t\bar{x} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1 \quad \dot{\gamma}(t) = \bar{x}$

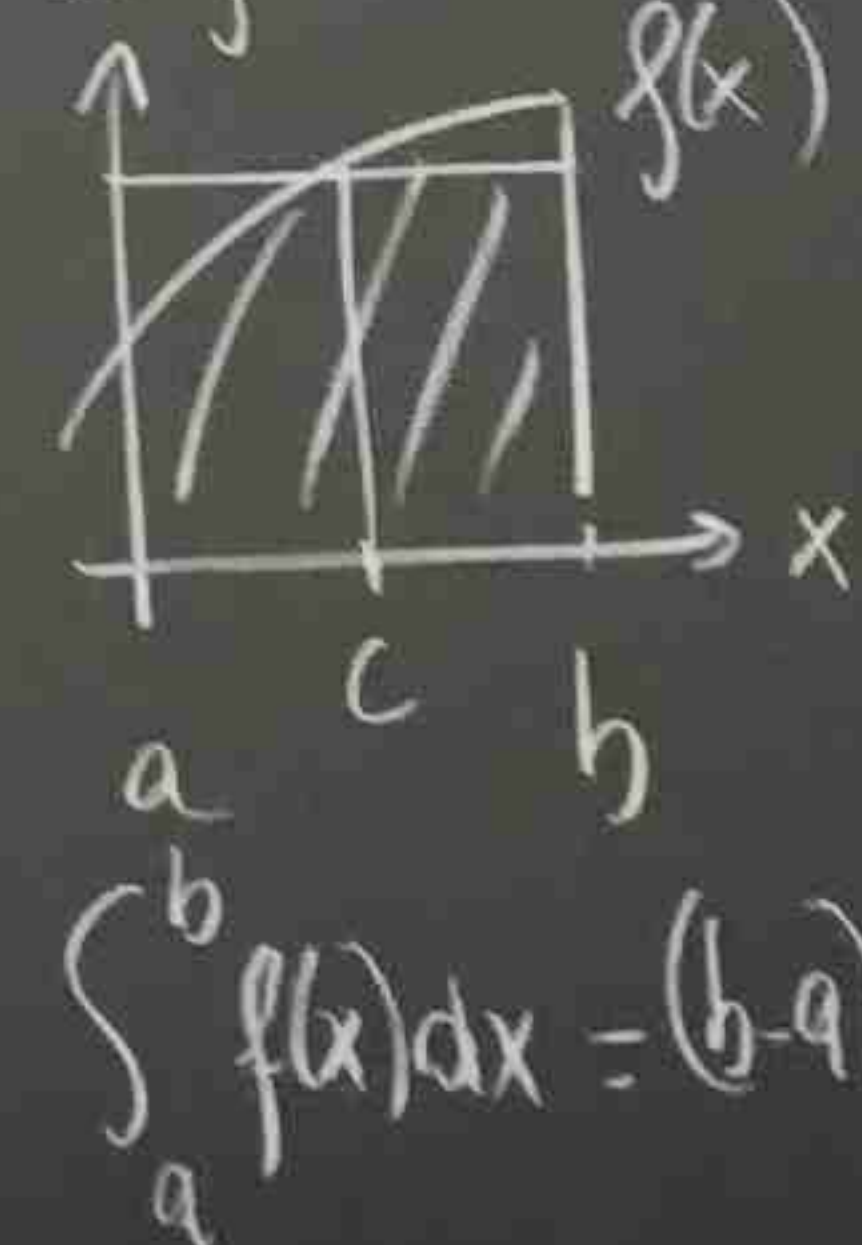
$\int_{\Gamma_1} \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{\ell} = \int_0^1 \bar{F}(t\bar{x}) \cdot \bar{x} dt \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(\bar{x})$

de même $\int_{\Gamma_3} \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{\ell} = -f(\bar{x} + h\bar{e}_i)$

finalement param Γ_2 : $\gamma(t) = \bar{x} + t h \bar{e}_i \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$
 $\dot{\gamma}(t) = h \bar{e}_i$

$\int_{\Gamma_2} \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{\ell} = h \int_0^1 \bar{F}(\bar{x} + t h \bar{e}_i) \cdot \bar{e}_i dt = h \int_0^1 F_i(\bar{x} + t h \bar{e}_i) dt$

thm moyenne



$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a)f(c)$

$\int_{\Gamma_2} \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{\ell} = h F_i(\bar{x} + \theta h \bar{e}_i)$
 où $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$

(*) donne: $f(\bar{x} + h \bar{e}_i) - f(\bar{x}) = F_i(\bar{x} + \theta h \bar{e}_i) h$

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\bar{x} + h \bar{e}_i) - f(\bar{x})}{h} = F_i(\bar{x})$

manque la dissipation d'énergie

Dem: car ou l est régulière

Dem thm 3.3 bis

Soit $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in \mathcal{C}^1$

Γ courbe simple fermée régulière param $\vec{\gamma}(t)$

Calculons $\frac{d}{dt} f(\vec{\gamma}(t)) = \frac{d}{dt} f(\gamma_1(t), \dots, \gamma_n(t))$

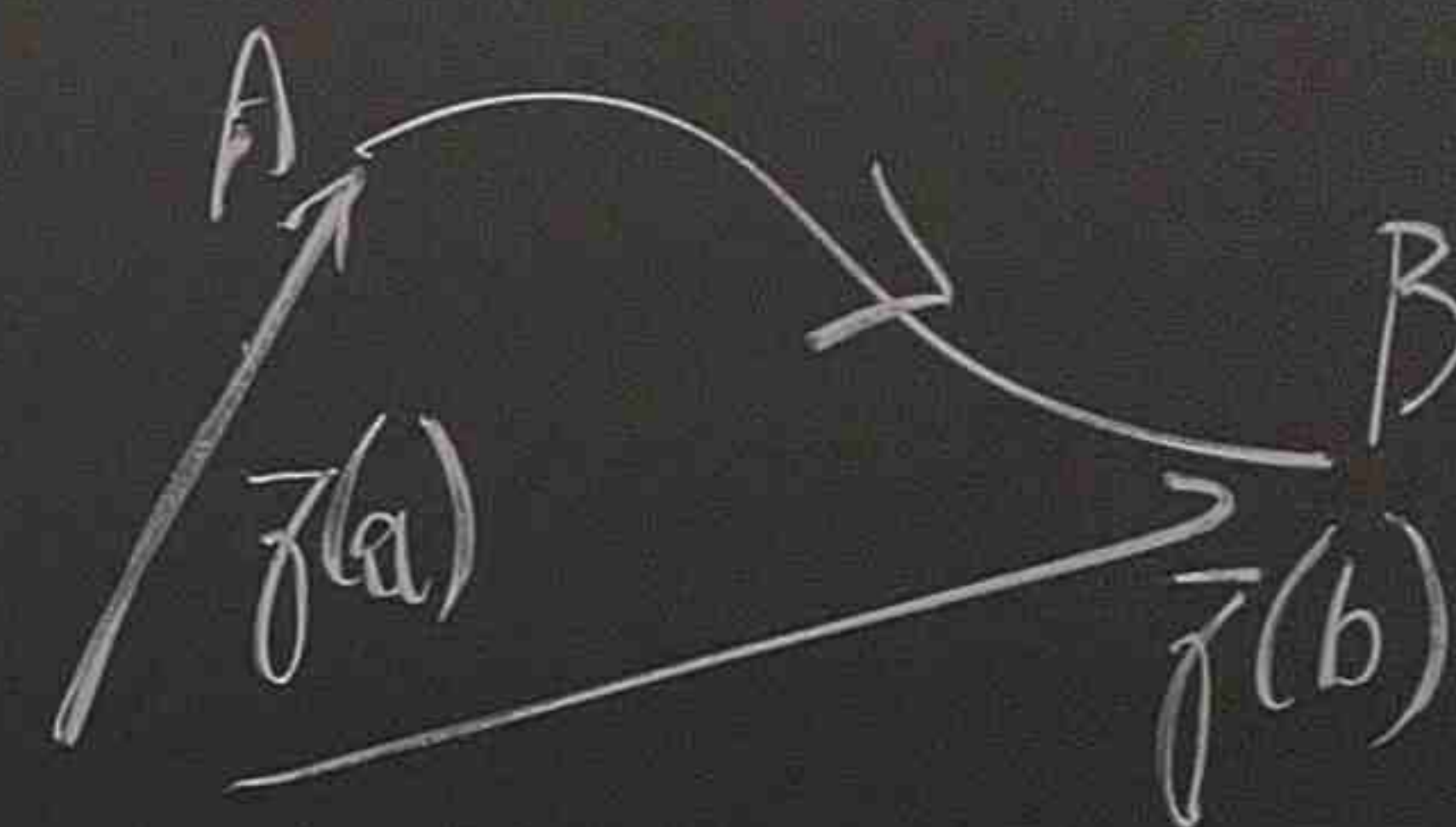
$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(\vec{\gamma}(t)) \gamma_1'(t) + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(\vec{\gamma}(t)) \gamma_n'(t)$$

$$= \text{grad } f(\vec{\gamma}(t)) \cdot \vec{\gamma}'(t)$$

$$\text{Donc } \int_{\Gamma} \text{grad } f \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_a^b \text{grad } f(\vec{\gamma}(t)) \cdot \vec{\gamma}'(t) dt$$

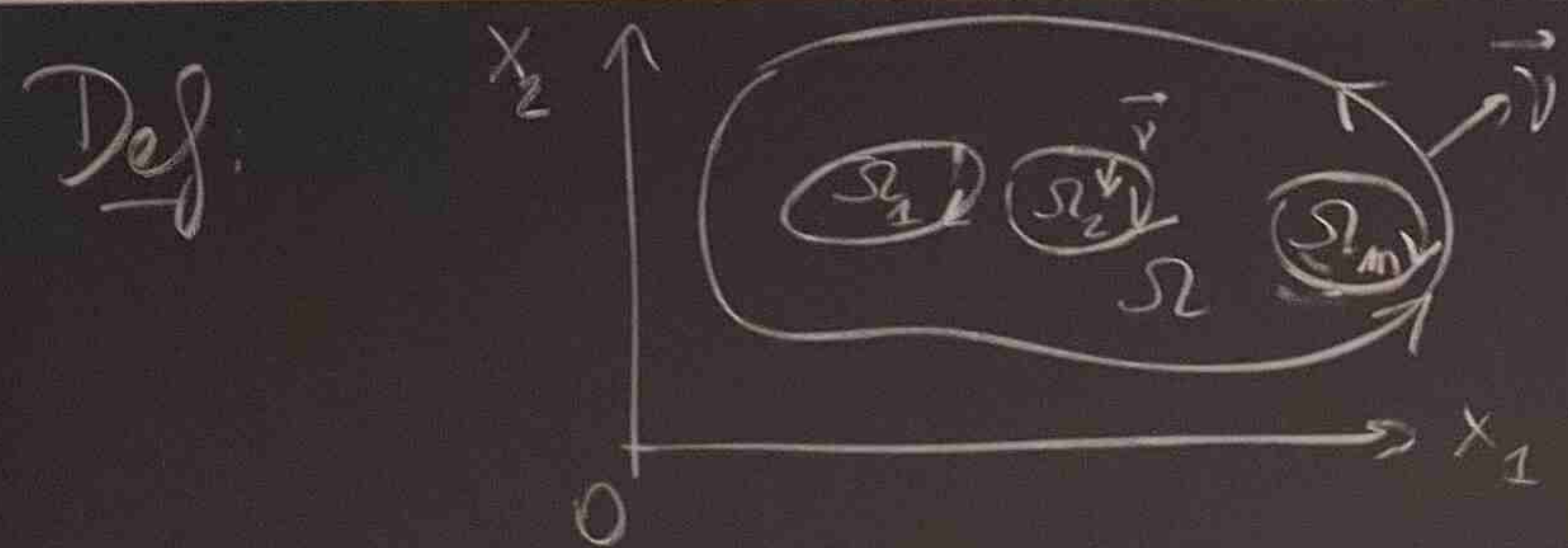
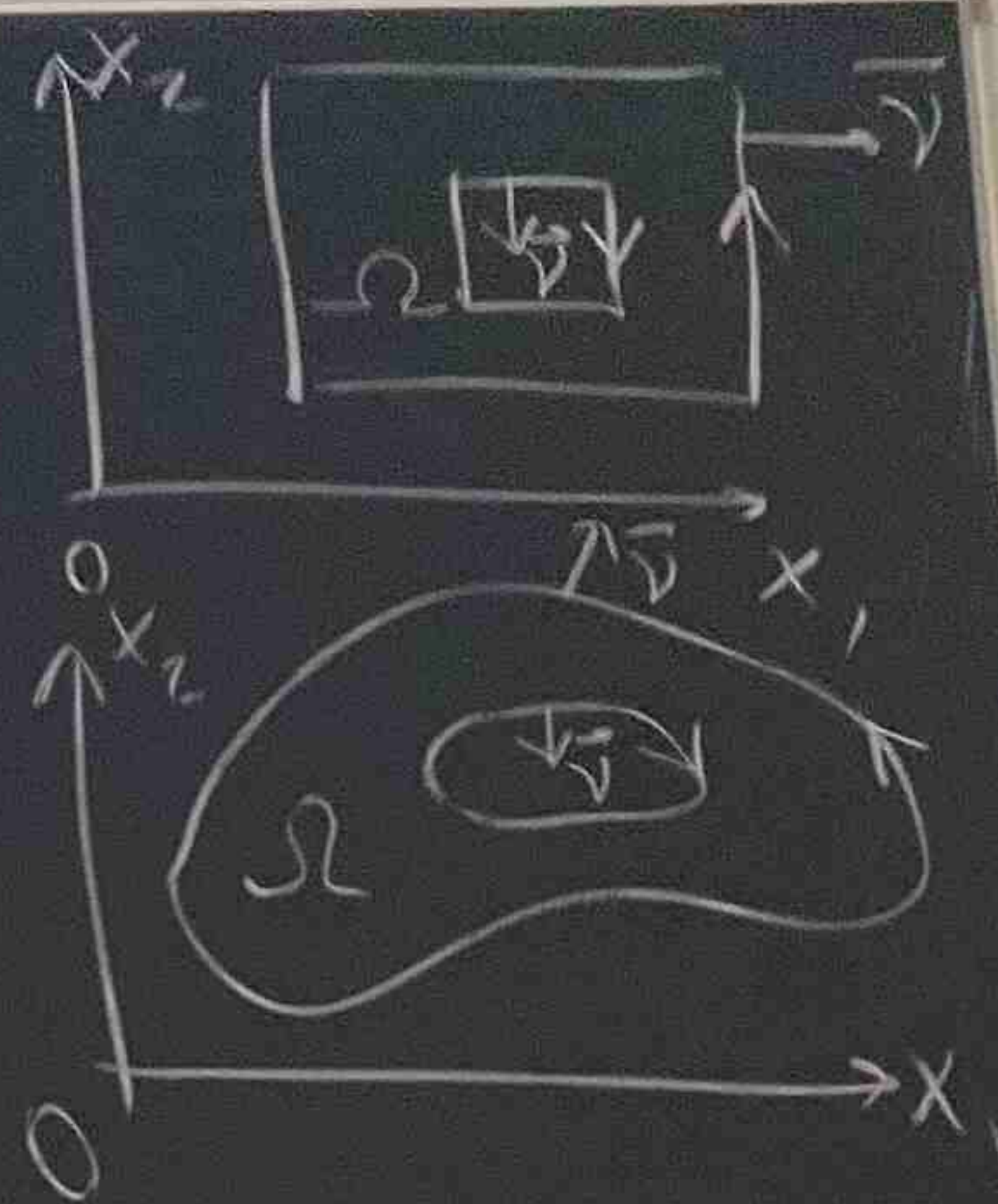
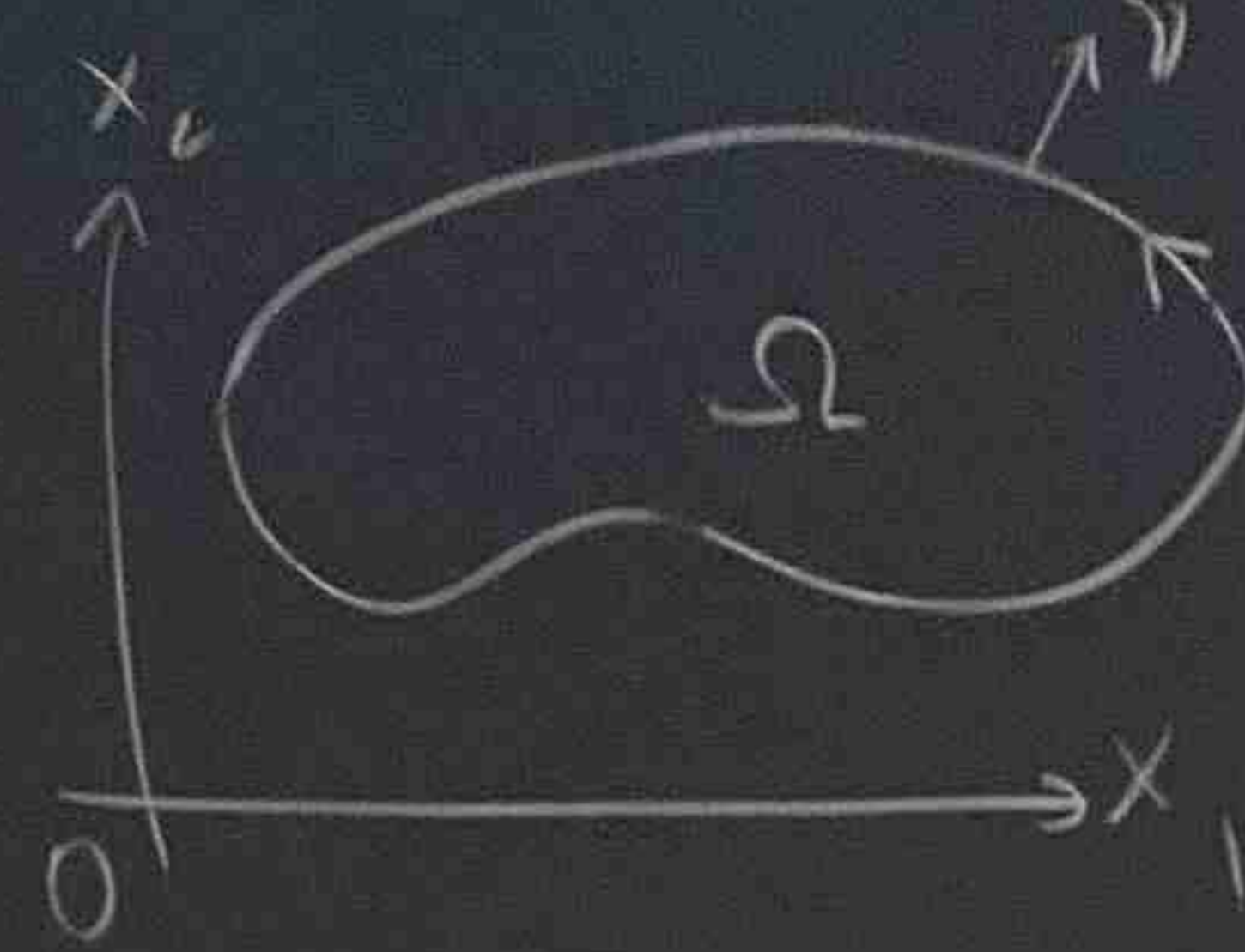
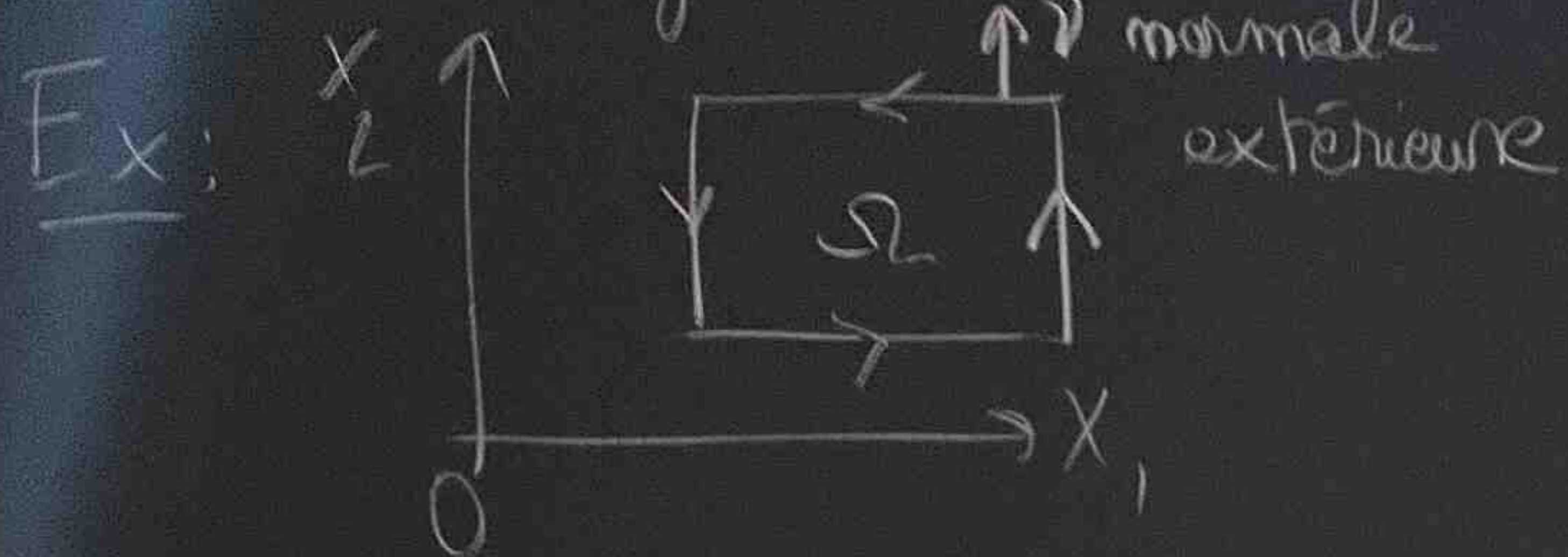
$$= \int_a^b \frac{d}{dt} f(\vec{\gamma}(t)) dt$$

$$= f(\vec{\gamma}(b)) - f(\vec{\gamma}(a))$$



Sem 3 chap 4 line: Théorème de Green

Domaine régulier $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$

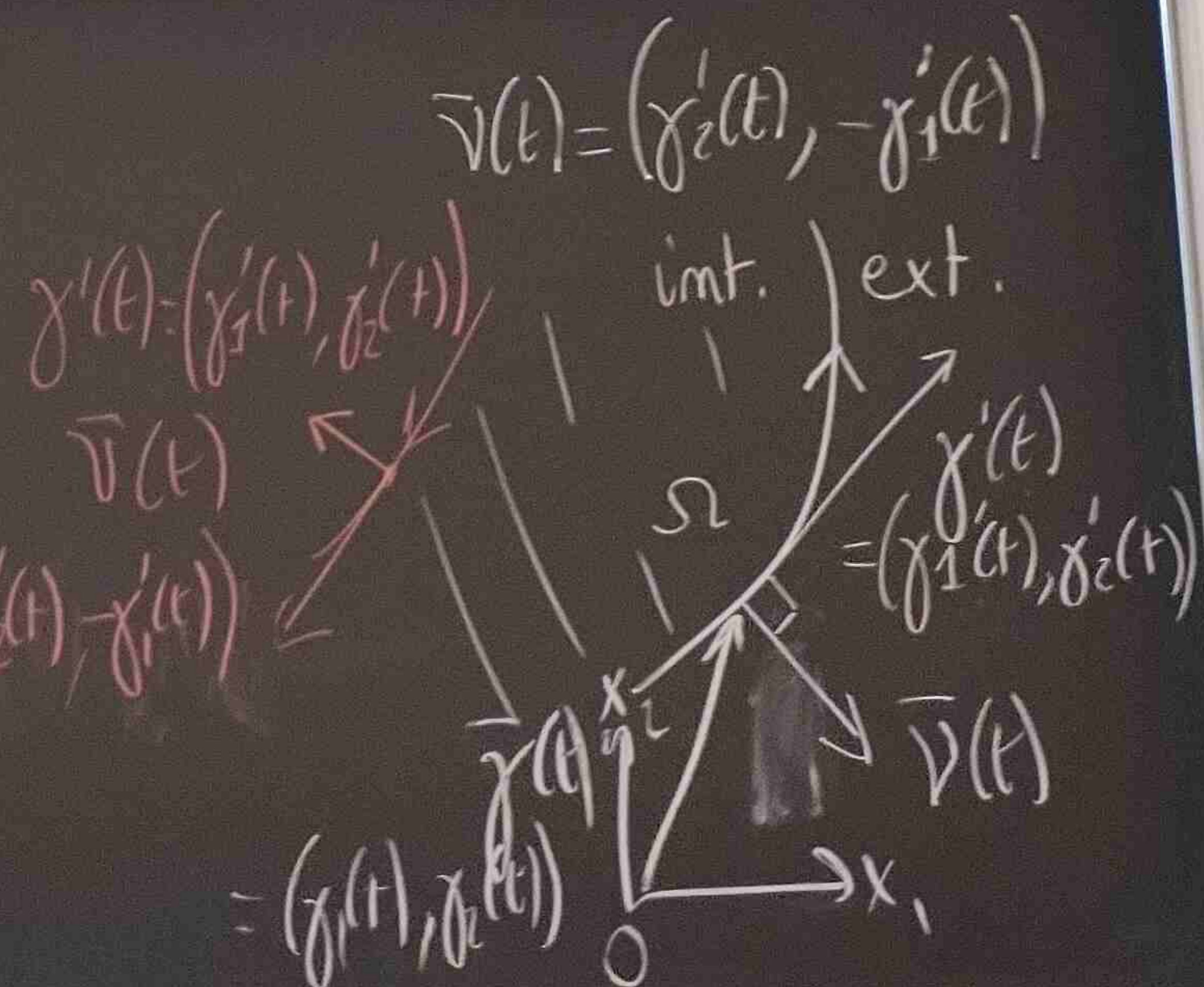


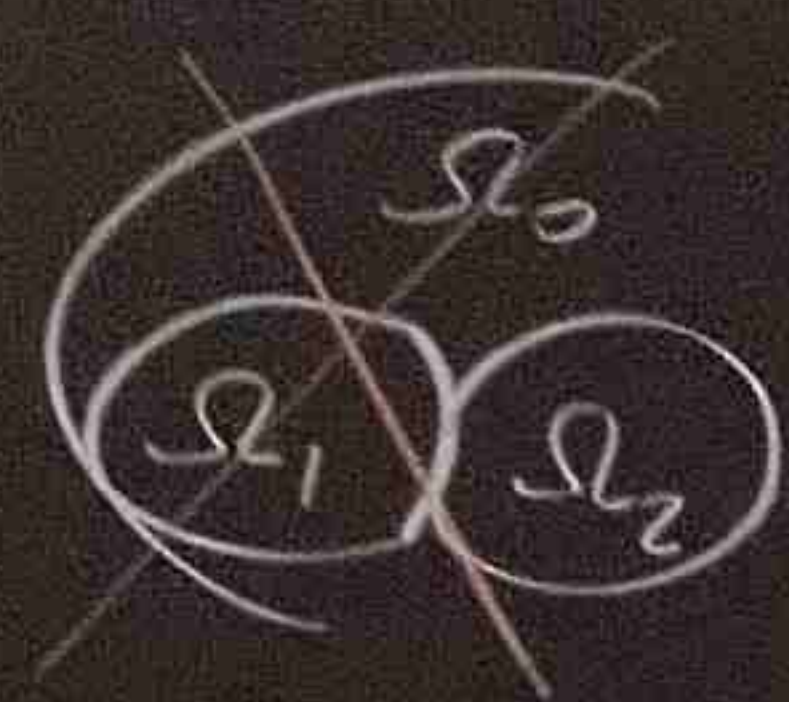
On dit que Ω est un domaine régulier de \mathbb{R}^2 s'il existe des ouverts bornés $\Omega_0, \Omega_1, \dots, \Omega_m$ tels que

- $\Omega = \Omega_0 \setminus (\Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2 \cup \dots \cup \Omega_m)$
- $\bar{\Omega}_j \subset \Omega_0$ $j=1, \dots, m$
- $\bar{\Omega}_i \cap \bar{\Omega}_j = \emptyset$ $j=1, \dots, m$
- $\partial\Omega_j = \Gamma_j$ courbe simple fermée régulière par morceaux

$\partial\Omega = \Gamma_0 \cup \Gamma_1 \cup \dots \cup \Gamma_m$ est orientée positivement: en tout point $\bar{x} \in \partial\Omega$ $\bar{x} = \gamma(t) = (\gamma_1(t), \gamma_2(t))$, la normale

$\vec{v}(t) = (\gamma_2'(t), -\gamma_1'(t))$ est orientée vers l'extérieur





Lemme (pas dans le livre):

Soit $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ domaine régulier orienté positivement, de normale extérieure unité. Soit $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ champ scalaire \mathcal{C}^1 , on a:
 $\vec{v}(t) = (v_1(t), v_2(t))$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(b) - f(a)$$

$$\iint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2 = \int_{\partial \Omega} f v_i dl \quad i=1,2$$

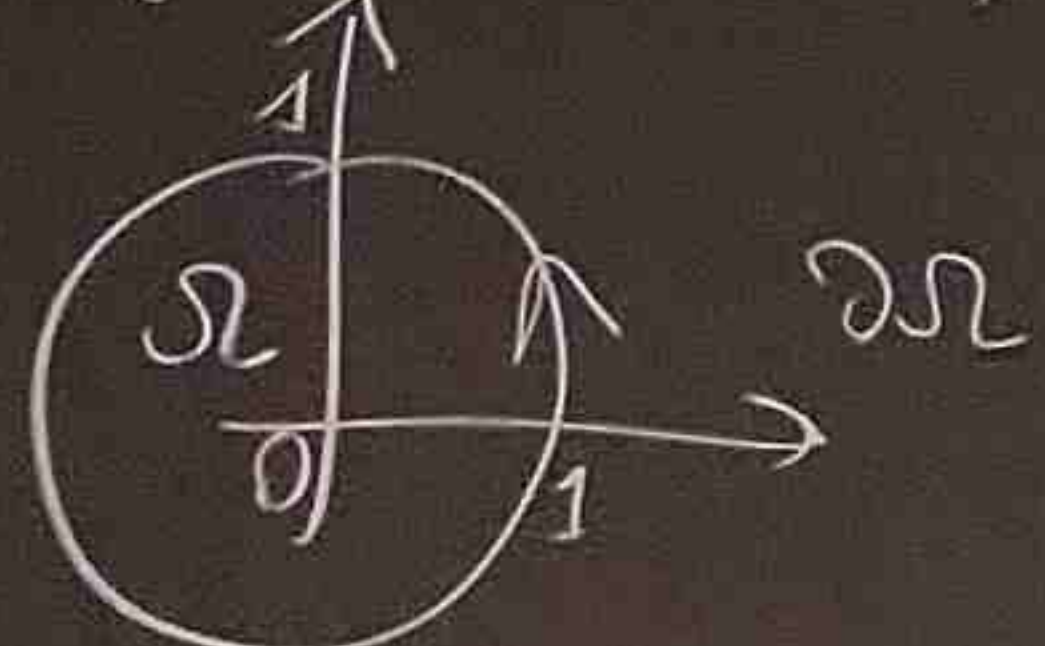
Corollaire (Thm 4.2 et Corollaire 4.3 livre)
 Ω domaine, orienté pos, normale ext unité \vec{v}
 $\vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$
 $\vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{F}(\vec{x}) = (F_1(x_1, x_2), F_2(x_1, x_2))$ on a.

$$\iint_{\Omega} \text{rot } \vec{F}(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2 = \int_{\partial \Omega} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} dl$$

$$\iint_{\Omega} \text{div } \vec{F}(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2 = \int_{\partial \Omega} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dl$$

Exemple de Calcul

Ω - disque unité = $\{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2, x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 1\}$



$$\vec{F}(x_1, x_2) = (-x_2^2, x_1)$$

Voufien $\iint_{\Omega} \text{rot } \vec{F} dx_1 dx_2 = \int_{\partial \Omega} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} dl$

$$\text{rot } \vec{F} = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_2} = 1 + 2x_2$$

$$\iint_{\Omega} (1 + 2x_2) dx_1 dx_2 = \int_0^1 dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta (1 + 2r \sin \theta) r$$

$$x_1 = r \cos \theta \quad 0 \leq r \leq 1$$

$$x_2 = r \sin \theta \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$= \int_0^1 r (\theta - 2r \cos \theta) \Big|_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} dr$$

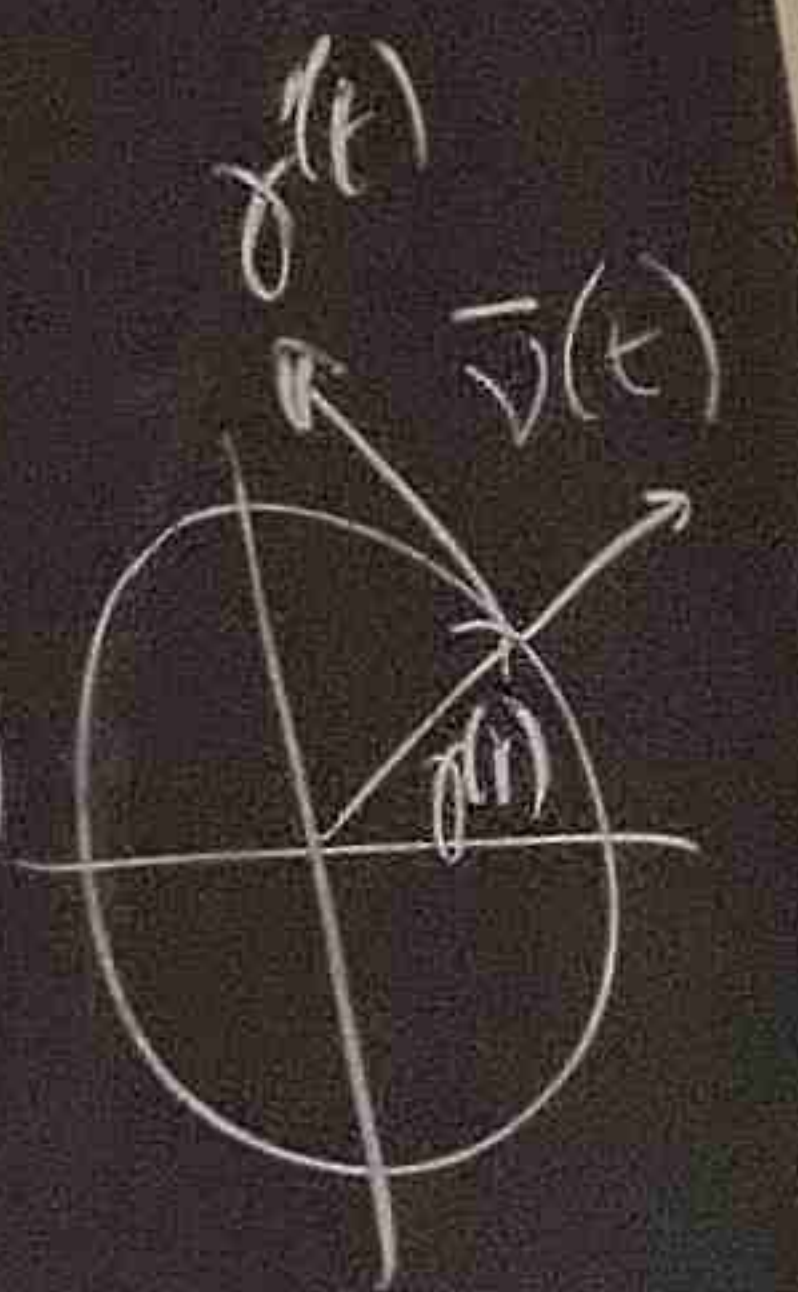
$$= \int_0^1 r dr 2\pi = \left[\frac{r^2}{2} \right]_{r=0}^{r=1} 2\pi = \pi$$

$\partial \Omega$ - cercle unité param

$$\vec{\gamma}(t) = (\cos t, \sin t)$$

$$\vec{\gamma}'(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t)$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = (\cos t, \sin t)$$

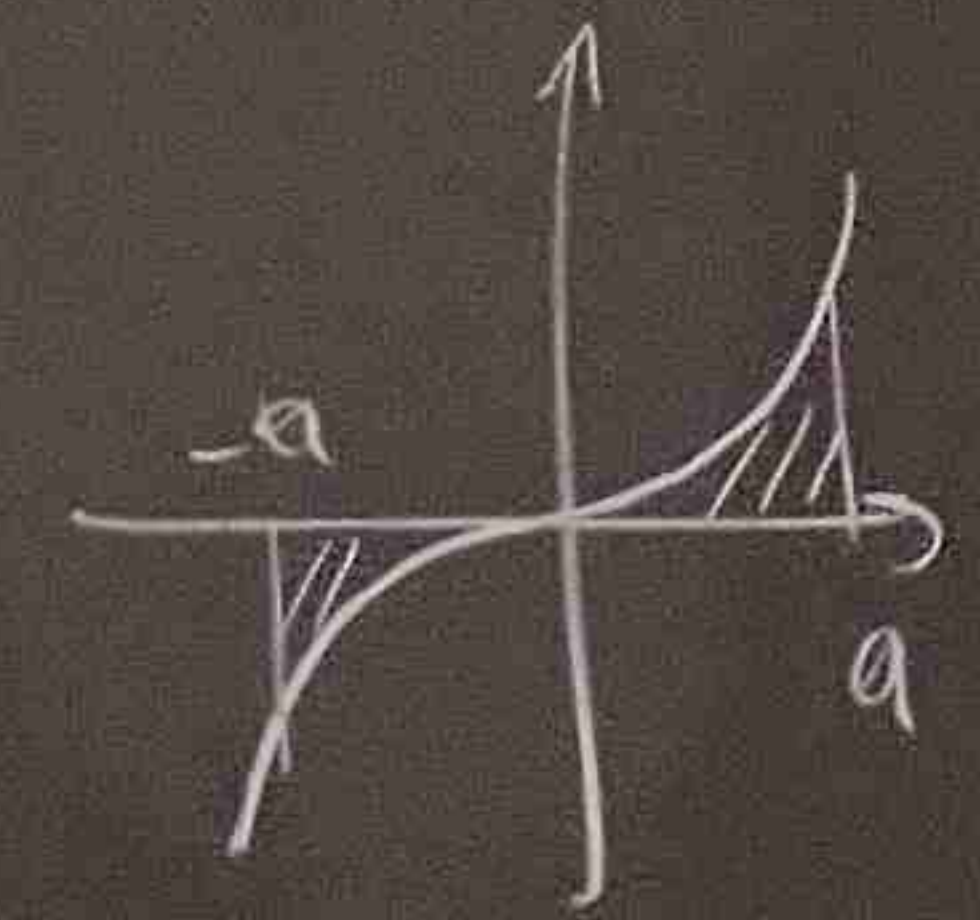


$$\int_{\partial \Omega} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} dl = \int_0^{2\pi} \vec{F}(\vec{\gamma}(t)) \cdot \vec{\gamma}'(t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (-\sin^2 t, \cos t) \cdot (-\sin t, \cos t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^3 t + \cos^2 t) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t dt$$

car $\int_{-a}^a \sin^3 t dt = \int_{-a}^a \sin^2 t dt = 0$
 ↑
 fct impaire



$$\int_{\partial \Omega} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} dl = \int_0^{2\pi} 1 + \frac{\cos 2t}{2} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} dt = \pi$$

Dem. du corollaire à partir du lemme

$$\iint_{\Omega} \text{rot } \vec{F} \, dx_1 \, dx_2 = \iint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_2} \right) dx_1 \, dx_2 = \int_a^b \frac{F_2(\vec{\gamma}(t))\gamma_2'(t) + F_1(\vec{\gamma}(t))\gamma_1'(t)}{\|\vec{\gamma}'(t)\|} dt$$

lemme

$$= \int_{\Omega} (F_2 v_1 - F_1 v_2) \, dl$$

$f = F_2 \quad l=1$
 $f = F_1 \quad l=2$

$\vec{v}(t) = \frac{(\gamma_1'(t), -\gamma_2'(t))}{\sqrt{(\gamma_1'(t))^2 + (\gamma_2'(t))^2}}$

$$= \int_a^b (F_1(\gamma(t))\gamma_1'(t) + F_2(\gamma(t))\gamma_2'(t)) \, dt$$

$$= \int_a^b \vec{F}(\gamma(t)) \circ \vec{\gamma}'(t) \, dt = \int_{\text{pr}} \vec{F} \circ d\vec{l}$$

$$\iint_{\Omega} \text{div } \vec{F} \, dx_1 \, dx_2 = \iint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_2} \right) dx_1 \, dx_2$$

lemme

$$= \int_{\partial\Omega} (F_1 v_1 + F_2 v_2) \, dl = \int_{\partial\Omega} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} \, dl$$

$f = F_1 \quad l=1$
 $f = F_2 \quad l=2$

Dem. du lemme cas particuliers

- Ω est un rectangle
- Ω :
- généralisations

• Cas où Ω est un rectangle

$$\iint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x_1, x_2) \, dx_1 \, dx_2 = \int_c^d dx_2 \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x_1, x_2) \, dx_1$$

$$= \int_c^d dx_2 (f(b, x_2) - f(a, x_2)) \quad (1)$$

D'autre part $\int_{\partial\Omega} f v_1 \, dl = \int_{\Gamma_1} f v_1 \, dl + \int_{\Gamma_2} f v_1 \, dl + \int_{\Gamma_3} f v_1 \, dl + \int_{\Gamma_4} f v_1 \, dl = \int_{\Gamma_1} f v_1 \, dl + \int_{\Gamma_3} f v_1 \, dl$

$l=1: \iint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \, dx_1 \, dx_2 = \int_{\partial\Omega} f v_1 \, dl$

Periodensystem der Elemente
Tableau périodique des éléments

1 H
 2 He
 3 Li 4 Be
 5 B 6 C 7 N 8 O 9 F 10 Ne
 11 Na 12 Mg 13 Al 14 Si 15 P 16 S 17 Cl 18 Ar
 19 K 20 Ca 21 Sc 22 Ti 23 V 24 Cr 25 Mn 26 Fe 27 Co 28 Ni 29 Cu 30 Zn 31 Ga 32 Ge 33 As 34 Se 35 Br 36 Kr
 37 Rb 38 Sr 39 Y 40 Zr 41 Nb 42 Mo 43 Tc 44 Ru 45 Rh 46 Pd 47 Ag 48 Cd 49 In 50 Sn 51 Sb 52 Te 53 I 54 Xe
 55 Cs 56 Ba 57-71 Lanthanides
 72 Hf 73 Ta 74 W 75 Re 76 Os 77 Ir 78 Pt 79 Au 80 Hg 81 Tl 82 Pb 83 Bi 84 Po 85 At 86 Rn
 87 Fr 88 Ra 89-103 Actinides

Rh
 45
 107
 108
 109
 110
 111
 112
 113
 114
 115
 116
 117
 118

du mettre
 des déchets
 à l'EcoPoint
 le plus proche

Lanthanides
 Actinides

Γ_2 : param $\vec{\gamma}(t) = (b, t)$ $c \leq t \leq d$

$\vec{\gamma}'(t) = (0, 1)$ $\|\vec{\gamma}'(t)\| = 1$

$\vec{v}(t) = (-1, 0)$

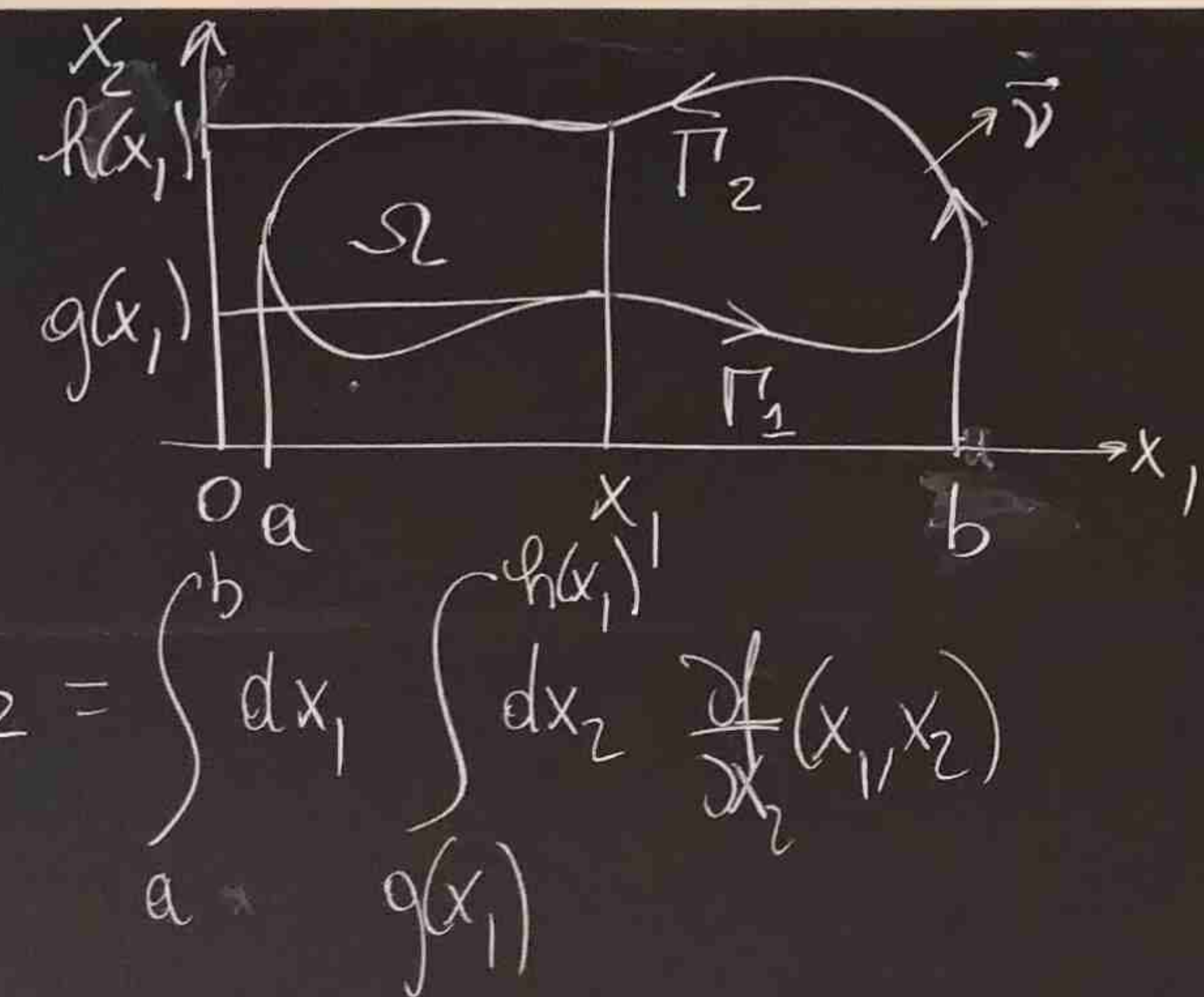
$\int_{\Gamma_2} f v_1 dl = \int_c^d f(b, t) \cdot (-1) dt$

Par mimétisme

$\int_{\Gamma_2} f v_1 dl = - \int_c^d f(a, t) dt$

donc $\int_{\Gamma_2} f v_1 dl = \int_c^d (f(b, t) - f(a, t)) dt$
 qui est bien (1)

Cas où Ω est:



lemme i=2

$\iint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} dx_1 dx_2 = \int_a^b dx_1 \int_{g(x_1)}^{h(x_1)} dx_2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(x_1, x_2)$

$= \int_a^b dx_1 (f(x_1, h(x_1)) - f(x_1, g(x_1)))$ (2)

$\int_{\Omega} f v_2 dl = \int_{\Gamma_1} f v_2 dl + \int_{\Gamma_2} f v_2 dl$

Γ_1 : paramétrisation $\vec{\gamma}(t) = (t, g(t))$ $a \leq t \leq b$

$\vec{\gamma}'(t) = (1, g'(t))$ $\|\vec{\gamma}'(t)\| = \sqrt{1+(g'(t))^2}$

$\vec{v}(t) = \frac{(g'(t), -1)}{\sqrt{1+(g'(t))^2}}$

Par mimétisme (substitution)

$\int_{\Gamma_1} f v_2 dl = \int_a^b f(t, g(t)) dt$

$\int_{\Gamma_1} f v_2 dl = \int_a^b f(t, g(t)) \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1+(g'(t))^2}} \sqrt{1+(g'(t))^2} dt = - \int_a^b f(t, g(t)) dt$

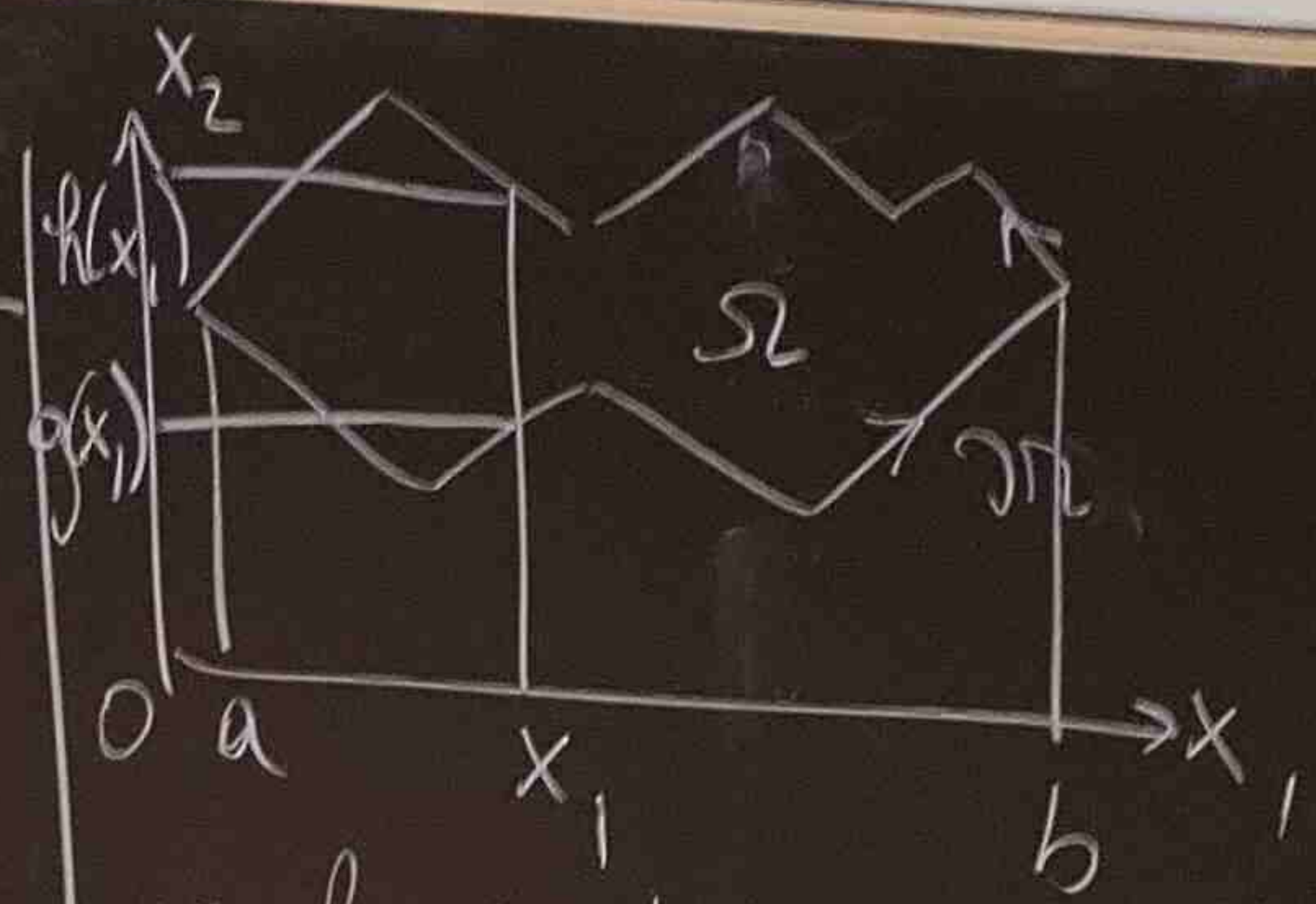
Finaleme

qui come
o gène

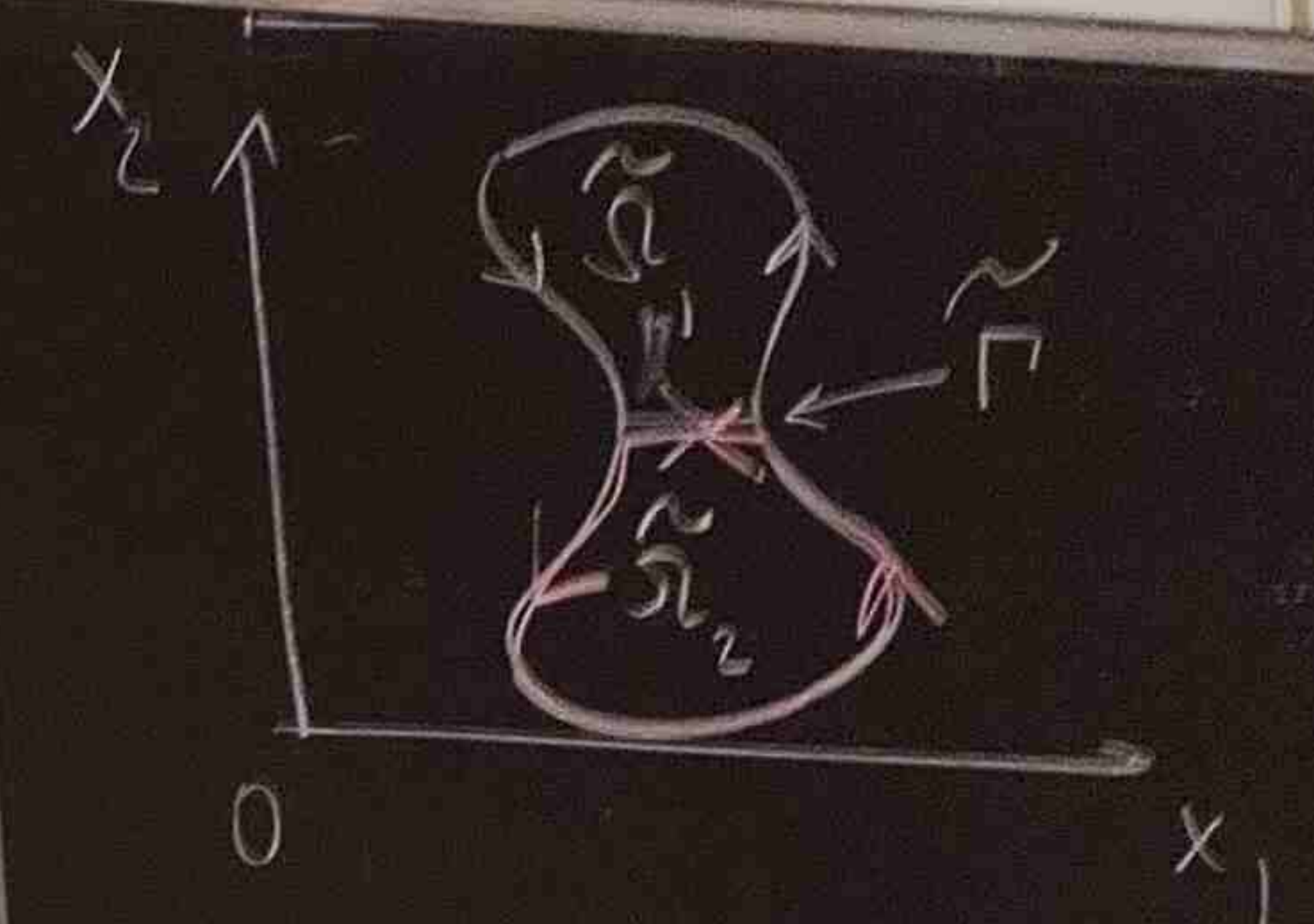
Finalemment $\int_{\Omega} f v_2 dl = \int_a^b (f(t, h(t)) - f(t, g(t))) dt$

qui correspond bien à (2)

• généralisations :



g, h sont régulières par morceaux

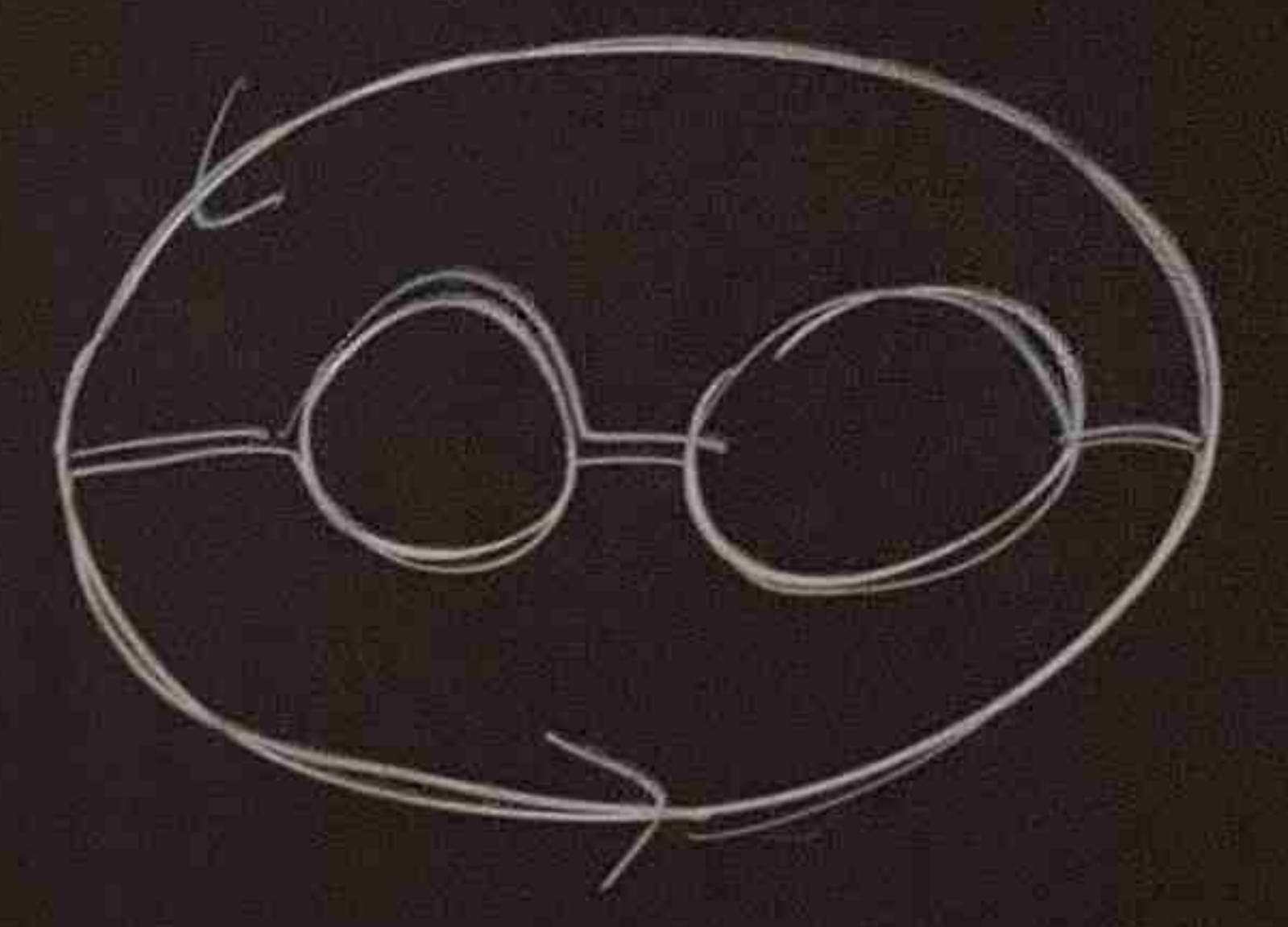
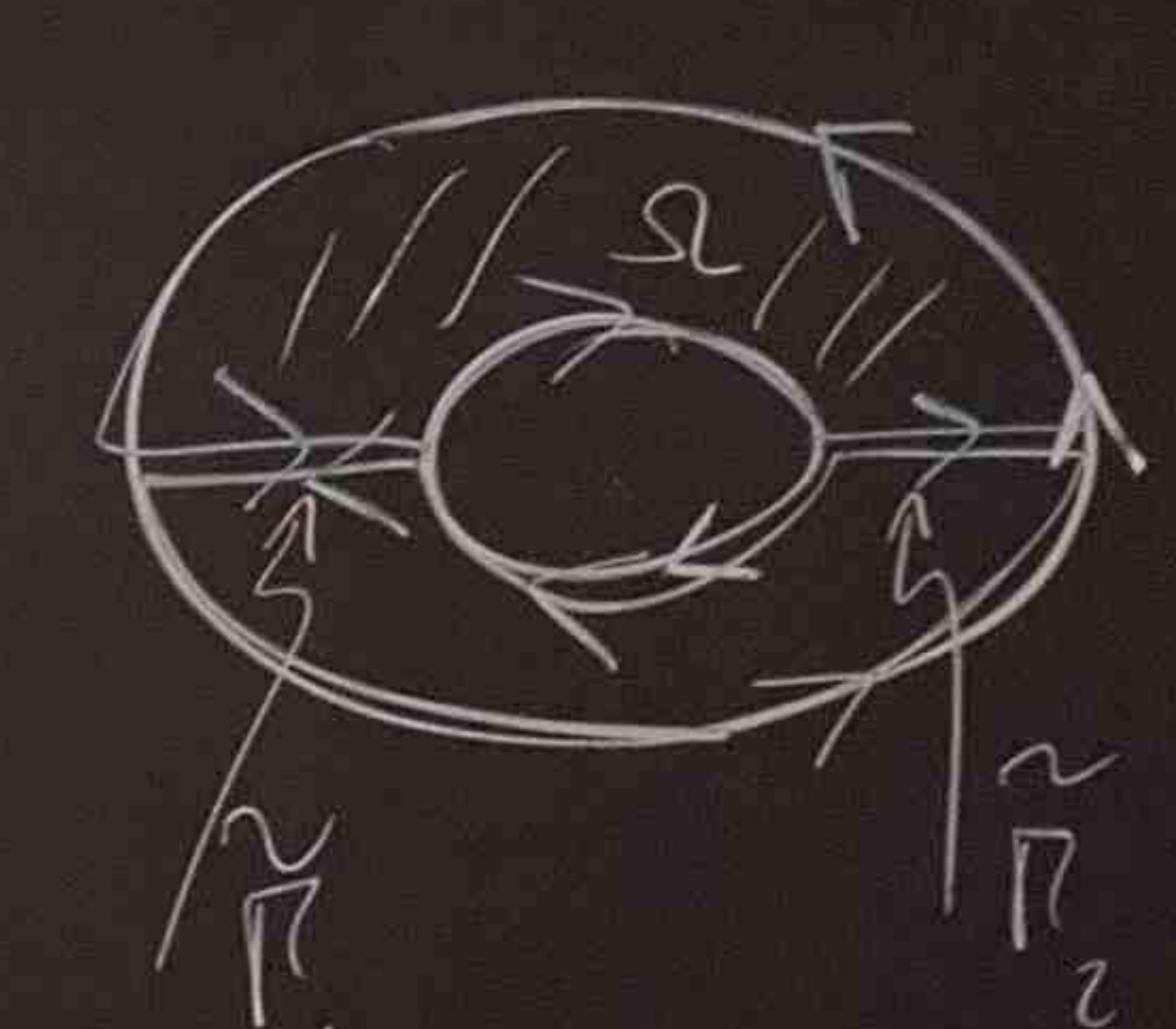


$$\iint_{\tilde{\Omega}_1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} dx_1 dx_2 = \int_{\tilde{\Omega}_1} f v_2 dl \quad \Omega = \tilde{\Omega}_1 \cup \tilde{\Omega}_2$$

$$\iint_{\tilde{\Omega}_2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} dx_1 dx_2 = \int_{\tilde{\Omega}_2} f v_2 dl$$

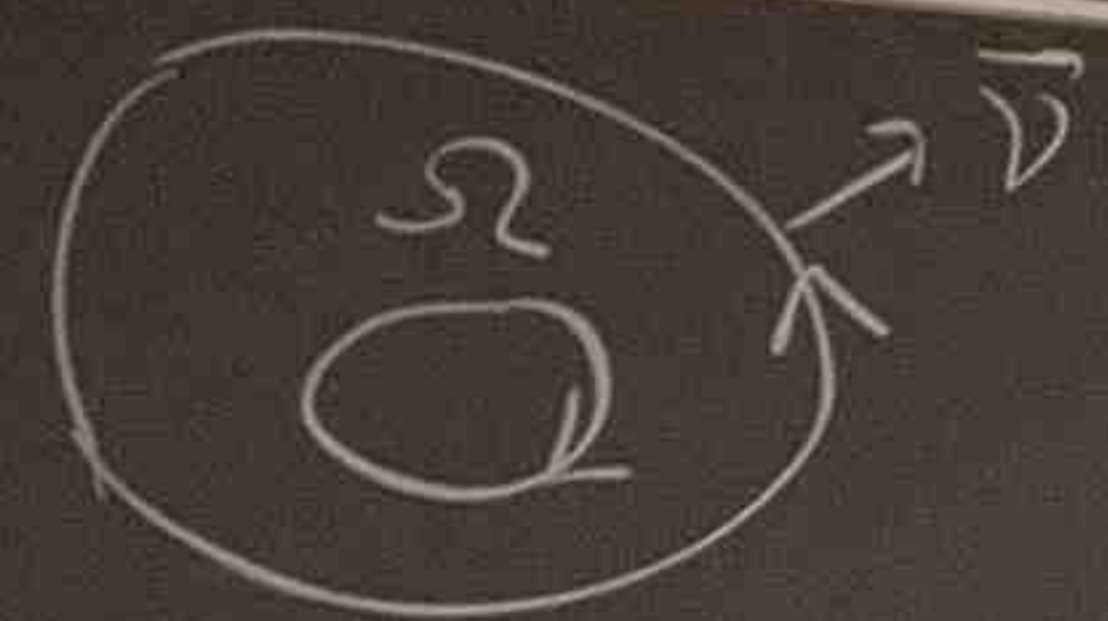
les intégrales sur $\tilde{\Gamma}$ s'annulent

$$\iint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} dx_1 dx_2 = \int_{\Omega} f v_2 dl$$



les intégrales sur $\tilde{\Gamma}_1$ et $\tilde{\Gamma}_2$ s'annulent

on obtient aussi $\iint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} dx_1 dx_2 = \int_{\Omega} f v_2 dl$

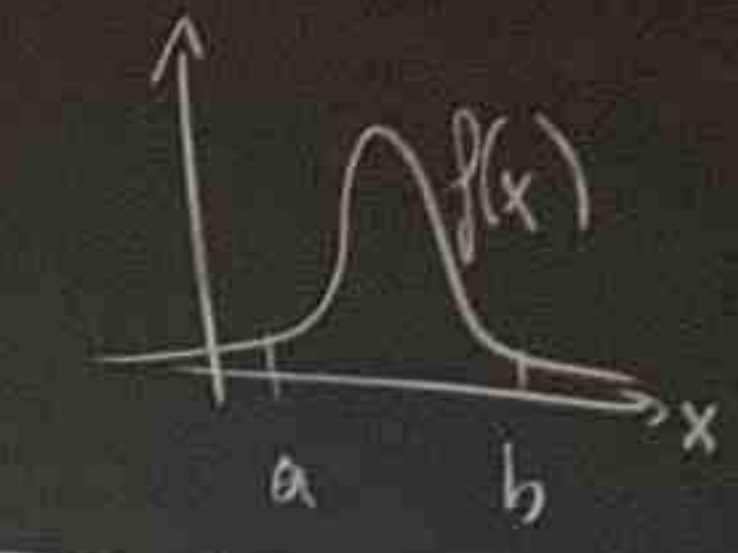
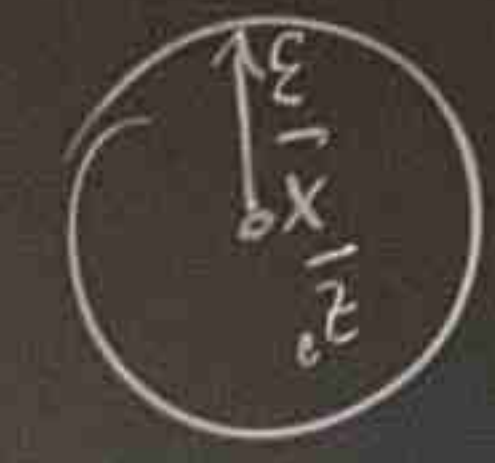


$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in C^1 \quad \iint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_i} dx_1 dx_2 = \int_{\partial \Omega} f v_i dl, i=1,2$$

$$\vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \in C^1 \quad \iint_{\Omega} \text{div } \vec{F} dx_1 dx_2 = \int_{\partial \Omega} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{\nu} dl$$

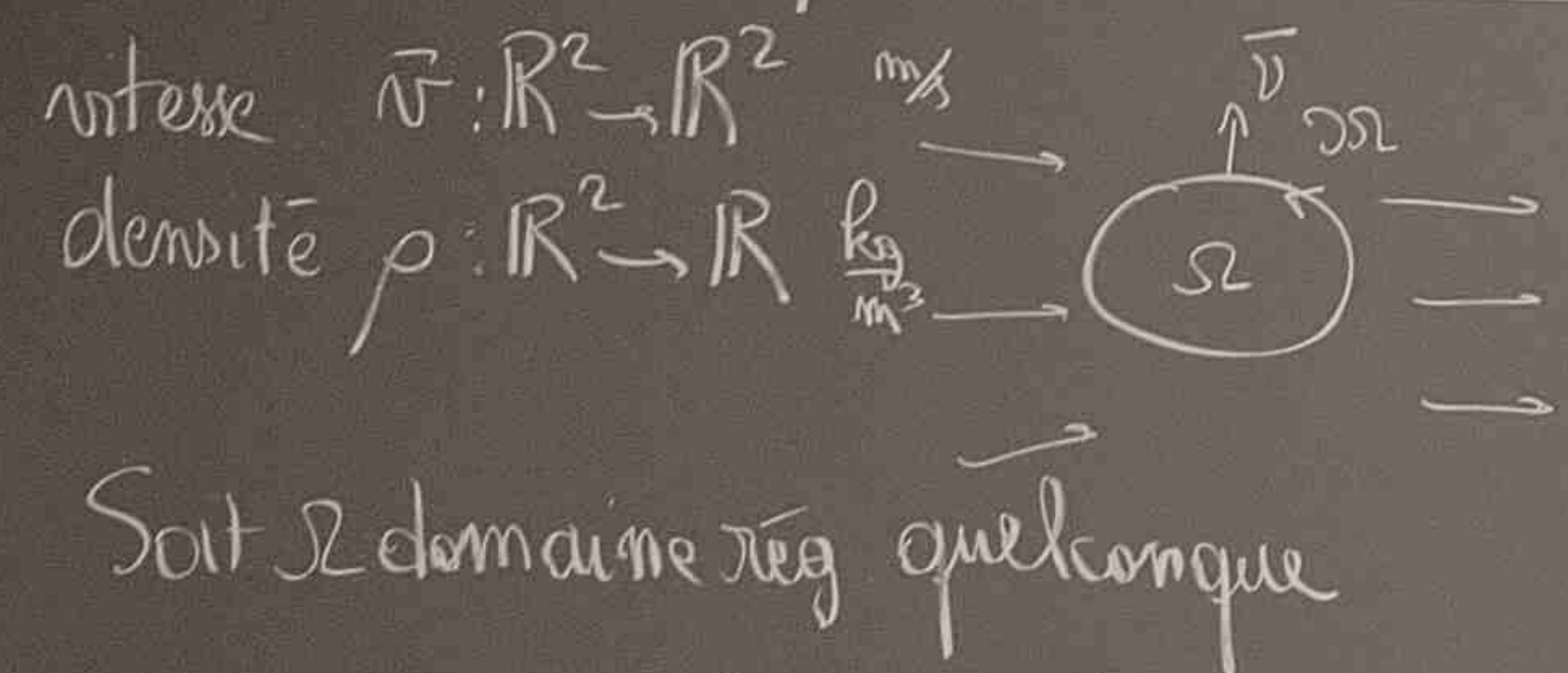
Lemme: Soit $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in C^0$
 Si $\iint_{\Omega} f dx_1 dx_2 = 0$ pour tout domaine rég. Ω
 Alors $f(x_1, x_2) = 0 \quad \forall (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

Dem: Théorème de la moyenne
 $\forall \bar{x} = (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ on choisit
 $\Omega = B(\bar{x}, \epsilon) \quad \epsilon > 0$ donné
 hyp $\iint_{B(\bar{x}, \epsilon)} f(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2 = 0$ $\xrightarrow{\text{Thm. moyenne}} f(\bar{x}, \bar{x}) \cdot \text{mes}(B) = 0$
 $\xrightarrow{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} f(x_1, x_2) = 0$
 ou $(z_1, z_2) \in B(\bar{x}, \epsilon)$



et donc $f(x_1, x_2) = 0 \quad \forall (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

Application: eq. conservation de la masse



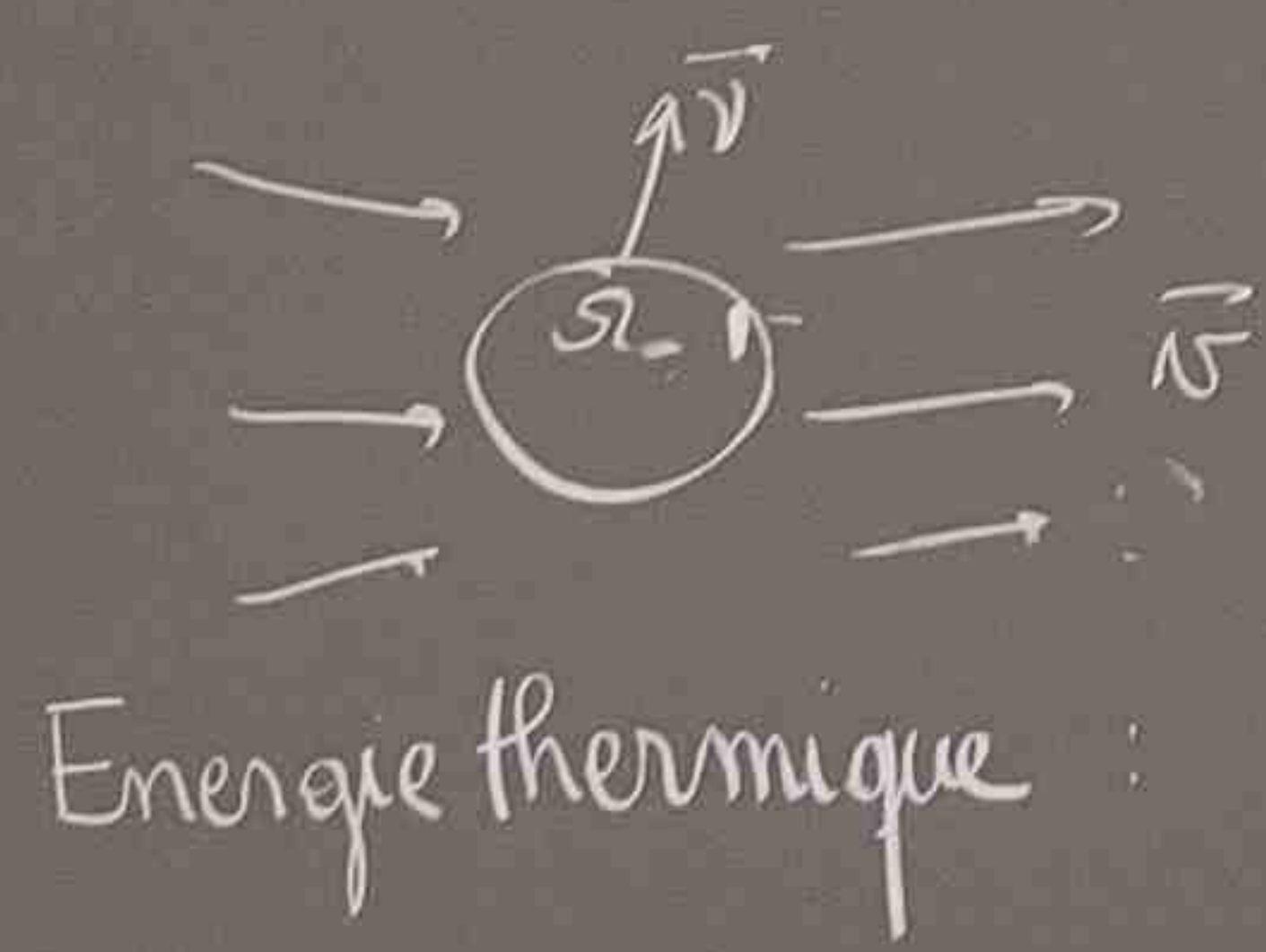
On a: $\int_{\partial \Omega} \rho \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nu} dl = 0 \quad \frac{m \cdot \frac{kg}{m^3} \cdot m}{m^2 \cdot s} = \frac{kg}{m \cdot s}$
 (masse entrante = masse sortante)
 Thm divergence ($\vec{F} = \rho \vec{v}$)
 $\iint_{\Omega} \text{div}(\rho \vec{v}) dx_1 dx_2 = 0$ pour tout Ω

D'après le lemme ($f = \text{div}(\rho \vec{v})$) on a:
 $\text{div}(\rho \vec{v}) = 0$
 (si $\rho = \text{cte}$ $\text{div } \vec{v} = 0$, liquides)
 Si $\rho(x_1, x_2, t)$ et $\vec{v}(x_1, x_2, t)$, on a:
 $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\iint_{\Omega} \rho(x_1, x_2, t) dx_1 dx_2 \right) + \int_{\partial \Omega} \rho \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nu} dl = 0$

La variation au cours du temps de la masse + masse entrante et sortante = 0
 $\iint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}(x_1, x_2, t) + \text{div}(\rho \vec{v}(x_1, x_2, t)) \right) dx_1 dx_2 = 0$
 Lemme $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \text{div}(\rho \vec{v}) = 0$

Conservation de la chaleur

$T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ température
 $\vec{v}: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ vitese
 $k: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ coefficient de diffusion (> 0)
 $\rho c_p: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ chaleur spécifique (> 0) par unité de volume



$\int_{\partial \Omega} -k \text{grad } T \cdot \vec{\nu} dl + \int_{\partial \Omega} \rho c_p T \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nu} dl = 0$
 énergie thermique (entr. ou sortante) due à la diffusion de la chaleur
 on. th. due au transport
 Ceci est vrai pour tout domaine Ω

Thm divergence
 $\iint_{\Omega} -\text{div}(k \text{grad } T) dx_1 dx_2 + \iint_{\Omega} \text{div}(\rho c_p T \vec{v}) dx_1 dx_2 = 0$
 lemme: $-\text{div}(k \text{grad } T) + \text{div}(\rho c_p T \vec{v}) = 0$
 Si $k = \text{cte} > 0$ $\rho c_p = \text{cte} > 0$ $\text{div } \vec{v} = 0$ $-k \Delta T + \rho c_p \vec{v} \cdot \text{grad } T = 0$
 $(x_1, x_2) = 0 \quad \forall (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$k: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ coefficient de diffusion (> 0)
 $\rho c_p: \mathbb{R}^c \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Chaleur spécifique (> 0)
 par unité de volume

Energie thermique

(Entr. ou sortante)
 due à la diffusion
 de la chaleur

due au transport
 Ceci est vrai partout
 domaine Ω

lemme: $-\text{div}(k \nabla T)$
 Si $k = \text{cte} > 0$ $\rho c_p =$

Si $T(x_1, x_2, t)$
 \vec{v} —
 k —
 ρc_p —

principe de conservation

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\iint_{\Omega} \rho c_p T dx_1 dx_2 \right) + \int_{\partial \Omega} -k \nabla T \cdot \vec{v} dl + \iint_{\Omega} \rho c_p T \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} dl = 0$$

Var. en th. dans Ω

temp

$$\iint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho c_p T) + \text{div}(-k \nabla T) + \text{div}(\rho c_p T \vec{v}) \right) dx_1 dx_2 = 0$$

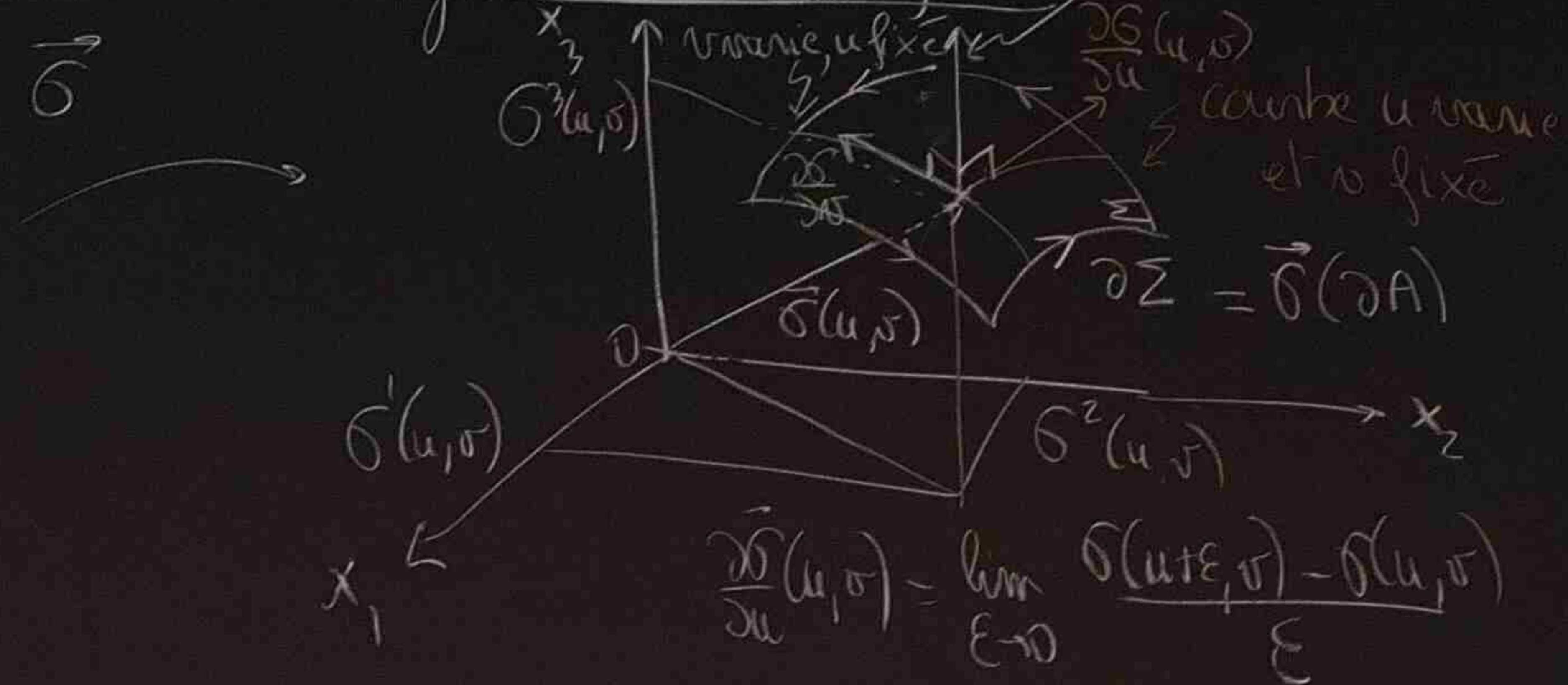
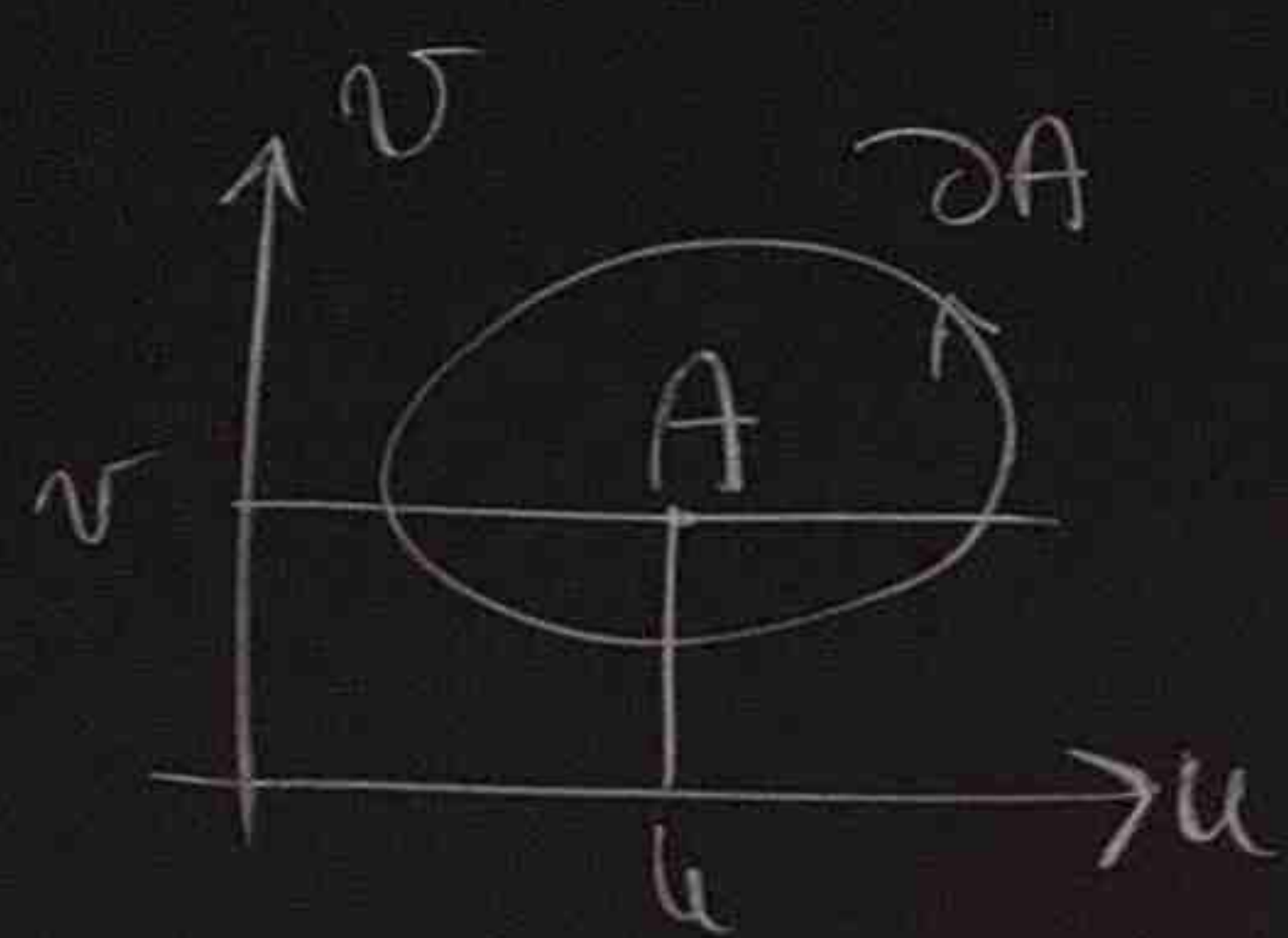
vrai partout Ω

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho c_p T) - \text{div}(k \nabla T) + \text{div}(\rho c_p T \vec{v}) = 0$$

Si $\rho c_p = \text{cte}$, $k = \text{cte}$, $\text{div} \vec{v} = 0$, on a:

$$\underbrace{\rho c_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}}_{\text{évolution}} - \underbrace{k \Delta T}_{\text{diffusion}} + \underbrace{\rho c_p \vec{v} \cdot \nabla T}_{\text{transport}} = 0$$

Semaine 4 Chap 5 line : intégrales de surface $\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial v}$ normale



Def (8 12 line) :

(i) On dit que \$\Sigma\$ est une surface régulière, s'il existe un domaine \$A \subset \mathbb{R}^2\$ tel que \$\partial A\$ soit une courbe simple fermée régulière par morceaux et une paramétrisation \$\vec{\sigma} : A \to \Sigma\$ telle que

$$u, v \rightarrow \vec{\sigma}(u, v) = (\sigma^1(u, v), \sigma^2(u, v), \sigma^3(u, v))$$

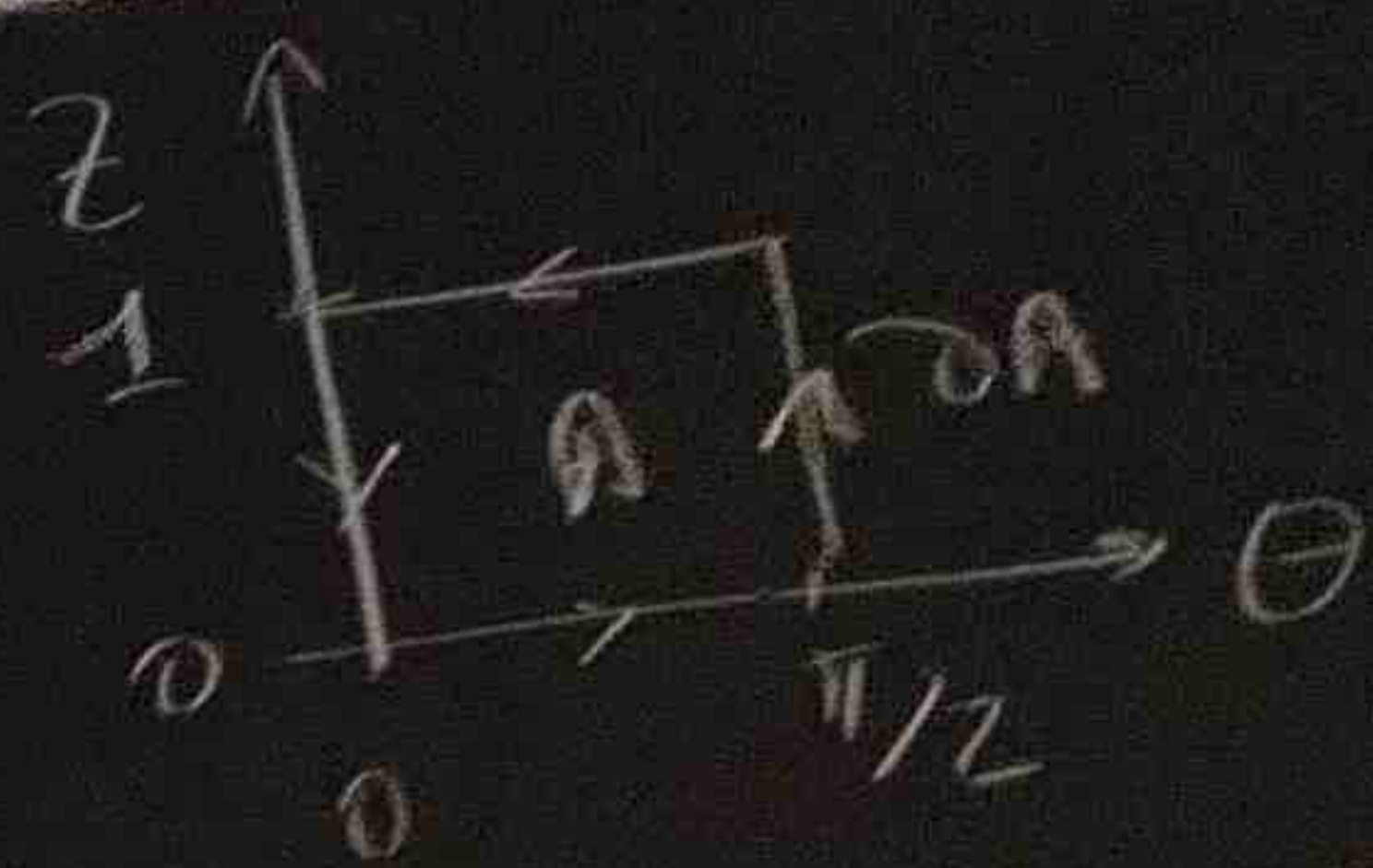
\$\vec{\sigma} : A \to \Sigma\$ est bijective, \$\frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial v}(u, v) \neq 0\$

Le vecteur \$\vec{\nu}(u, v) = \frac{\frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial v}}{\|\frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial v}\|}\$ est appelé normale unitaire

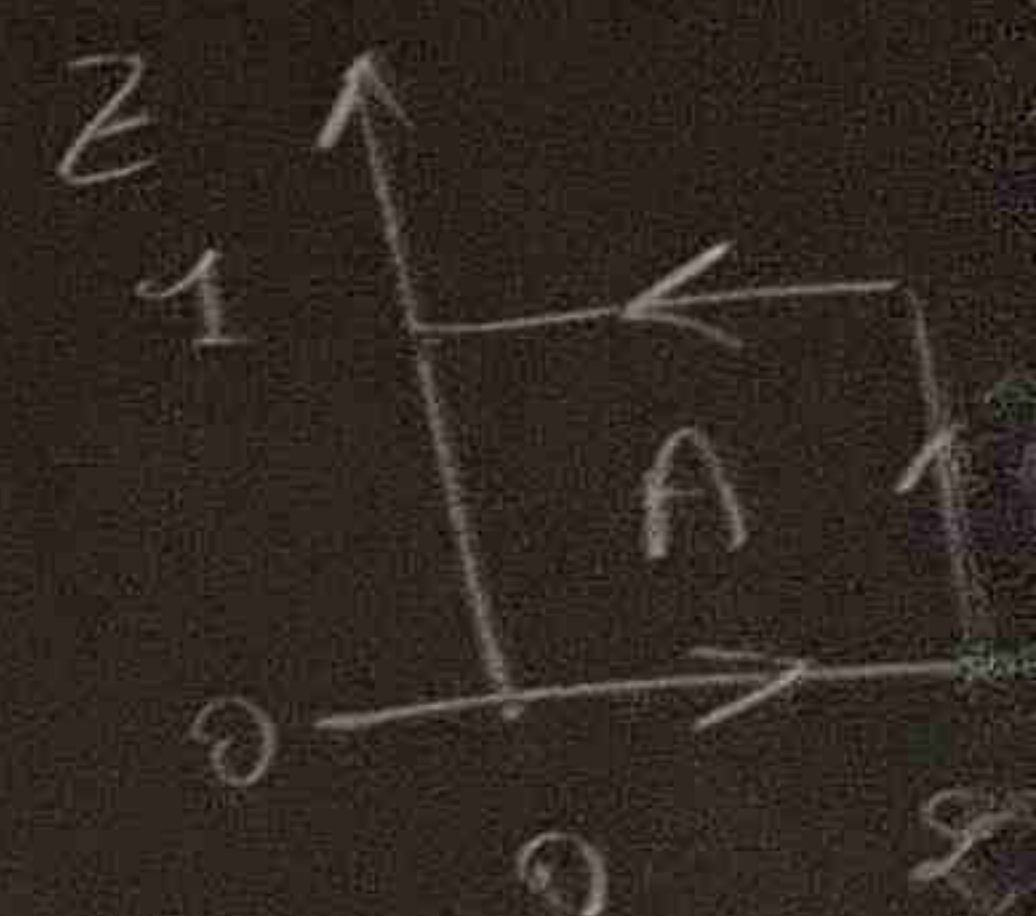
(ii) le bord de \$\Sigma\$, noté \$\partial \Sigma = \vec{\sigma}(\partial A)\$
Le sens de parcours de \$\partial \Sigma\$ est obtenu en parcourant \$\partial A\$ dans le sens positif

Ex: 1/4 de cylindre

$$\Sigma = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3; x_1^2 + x_2^2 = R^2; x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, 0 \leq x_3 \leq 1\}$$

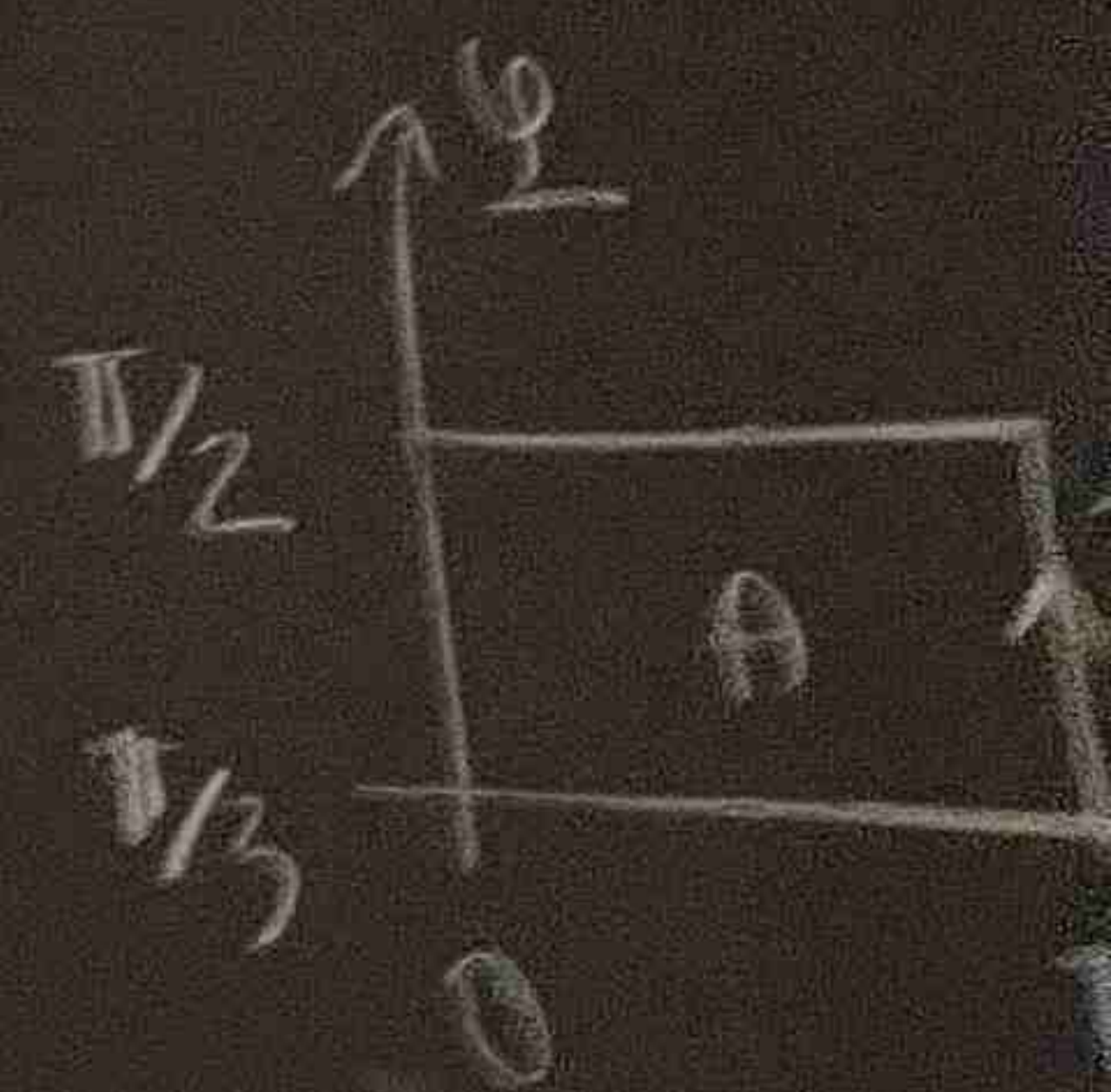


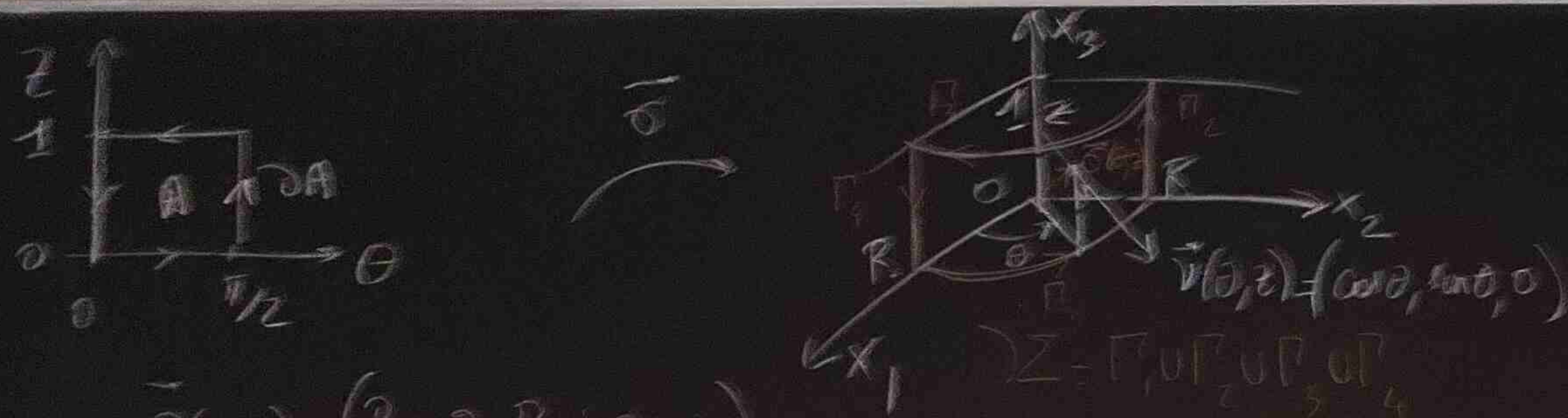
$$\frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial x} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial y} = \begin{pmatrix} R \cos \theta \\ R \sin \theta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\Sigma = f(\dots)$$

Ex: morceaux





$$\vec{\sigma}(\theta, z) = (R \cos \theta, R \sin \theta, z)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial \theta} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial z} = \begin{pmatrix} -R \sin \theta \\ R \cos \theta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (R \cos \theta, R \sin \theta, 0)$$

Remarque: non défini

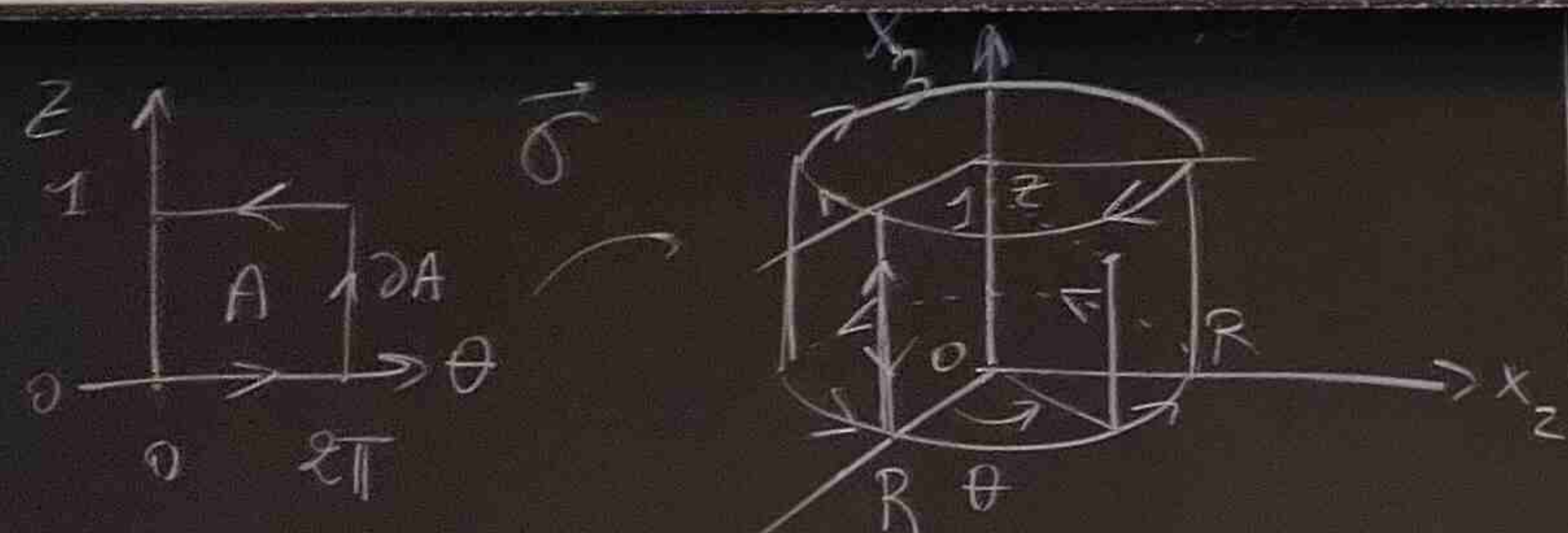
$$\vec{\sigma}(z, \theta) = (R \cos \theta, R \sin \theta, z)$$

puisque $\vec{a} \wedge \vec{b} = -\vec{b} \wedge \vec{a}$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial z} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial \theta} = (-R \cos \theta, -R \sin \theta, 0)$$

la direction de la normale a change

Attention le cylindre n'est pas une surface régulière.



$$\Sigma = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3, x_1^2 + x_2^2 = R^2, 0 \leq x_3 \leq 1\}$$

$$\vec{\sigma}(\theta, z) = (R \cos \theta, R \sin \theta, z)$$

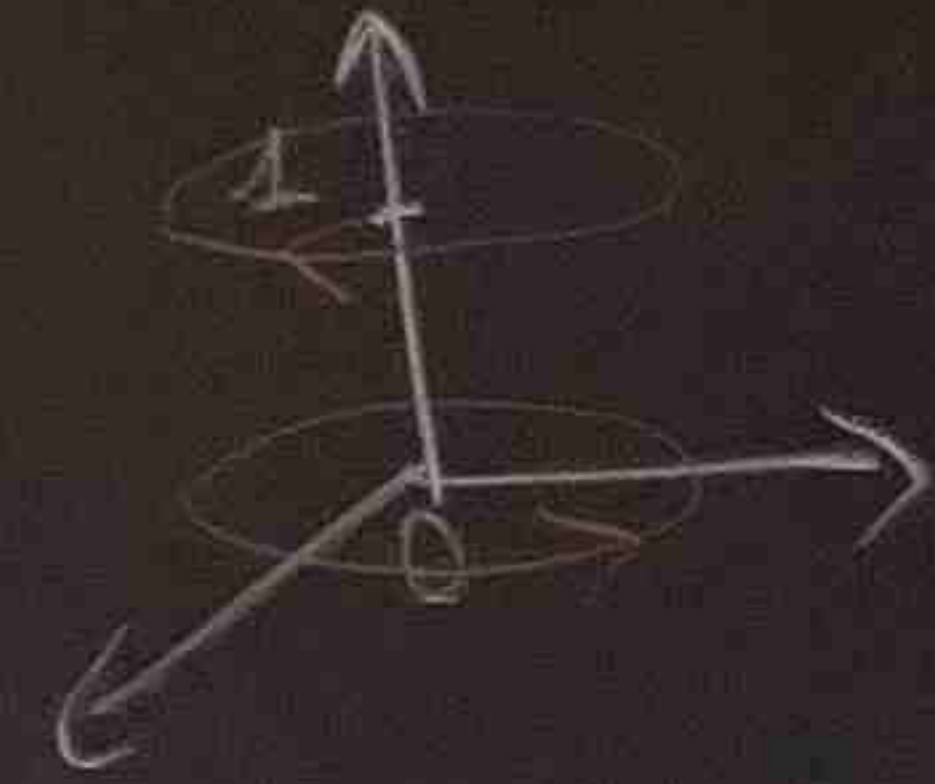
pas une bijection: $\vec{A} \rightarrow \vec{z}$

$$\vec{\sigma}(0, z) = \vec{\sigma}(2\pi, z)$$

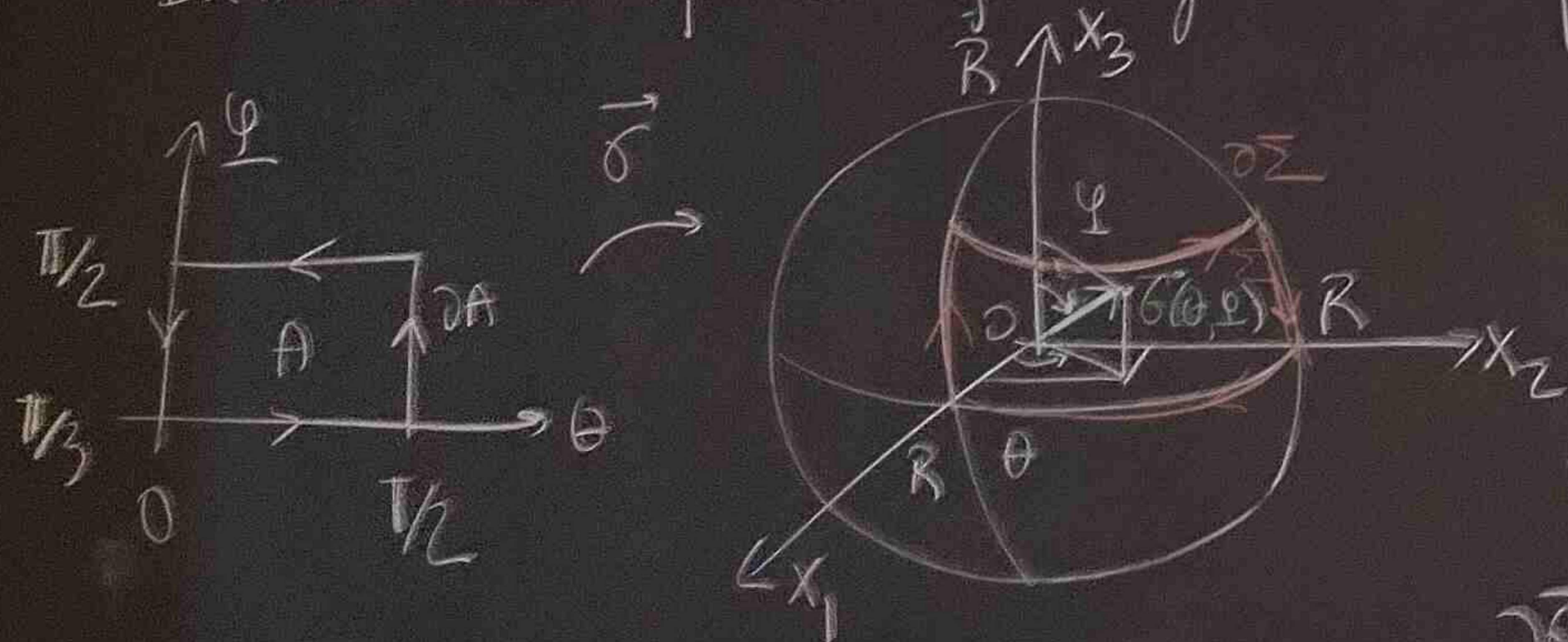
mais ceci n'a pas d'importance pour le calcul d'intégrales

Pour contre, il faut savoir définir $\partial \Sigma$

On prend $\vec{\sigma}(\partial A)$ et on supprime les points et les arêtes parcourues 2 fois en sens inverse



Ex: morceau de sphère: surface régulière $\Sigma = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3, x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = R^2, x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, 0 \leq x_3 \leq R/2\}$



$$\vec{\sigma}(\theta, \phi) = (R \cos \theta \sin \phi, R \sin \theta \sin \phi, R \cos \phi)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial \theta} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial \phi} = (-R \cos \theta \sin^2 \phi, -R \sin \theta \sin^2 \phi, -R \sin \phi \cos \phi)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial \theta} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial \phi} = -R \sin \phi \vec{\sigma}(\theta, \phi)$$

dirigé vers 0

$$\vec{\sigma}(\phi, \theta) = \text{même chose} = (R \cos \theta \sin \phi, \dots)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial \phi} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial \theta} = R \sin \phi \vec{\sigma}(\theta, \phi)$$

dirigé vers l'extérieur

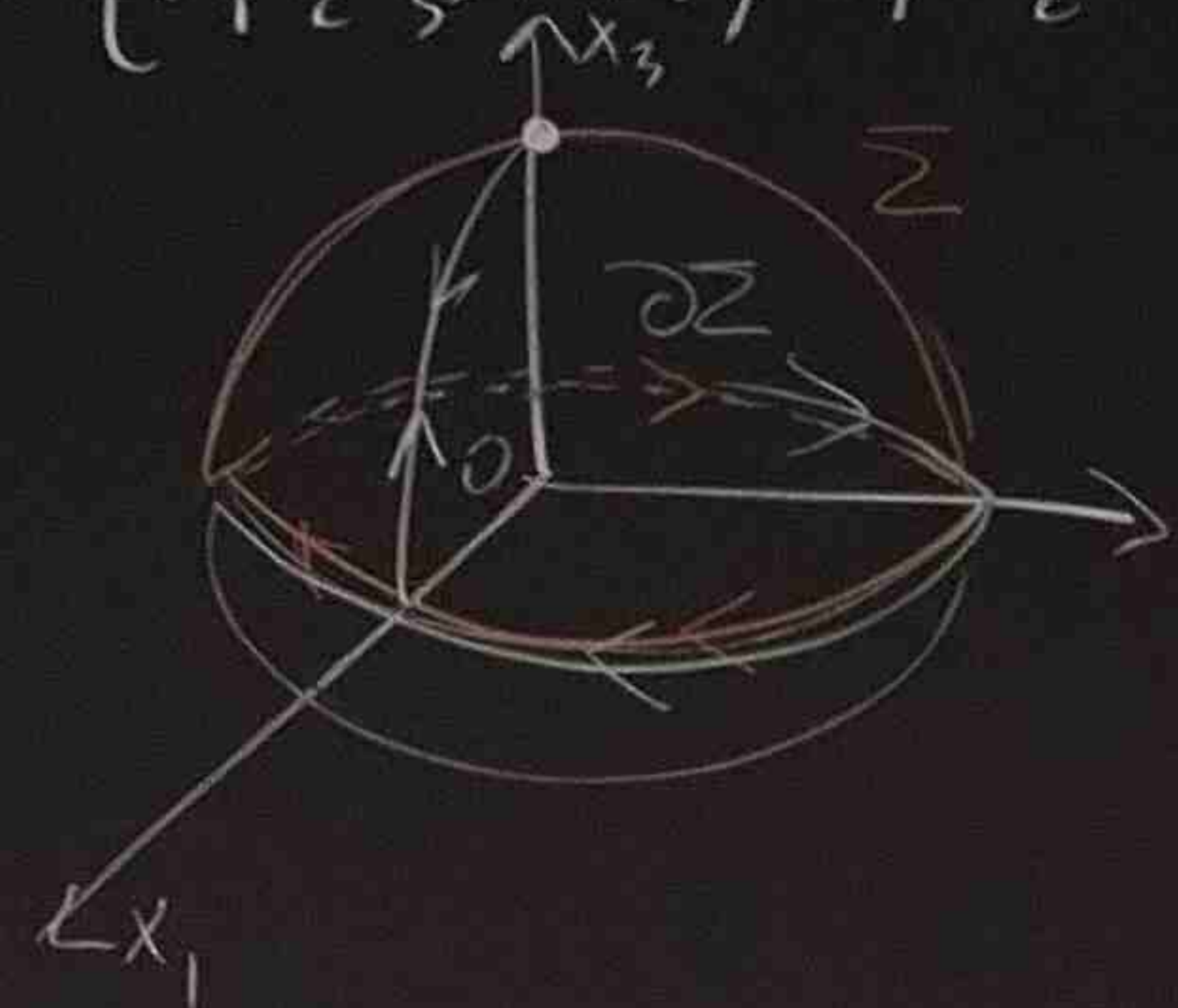
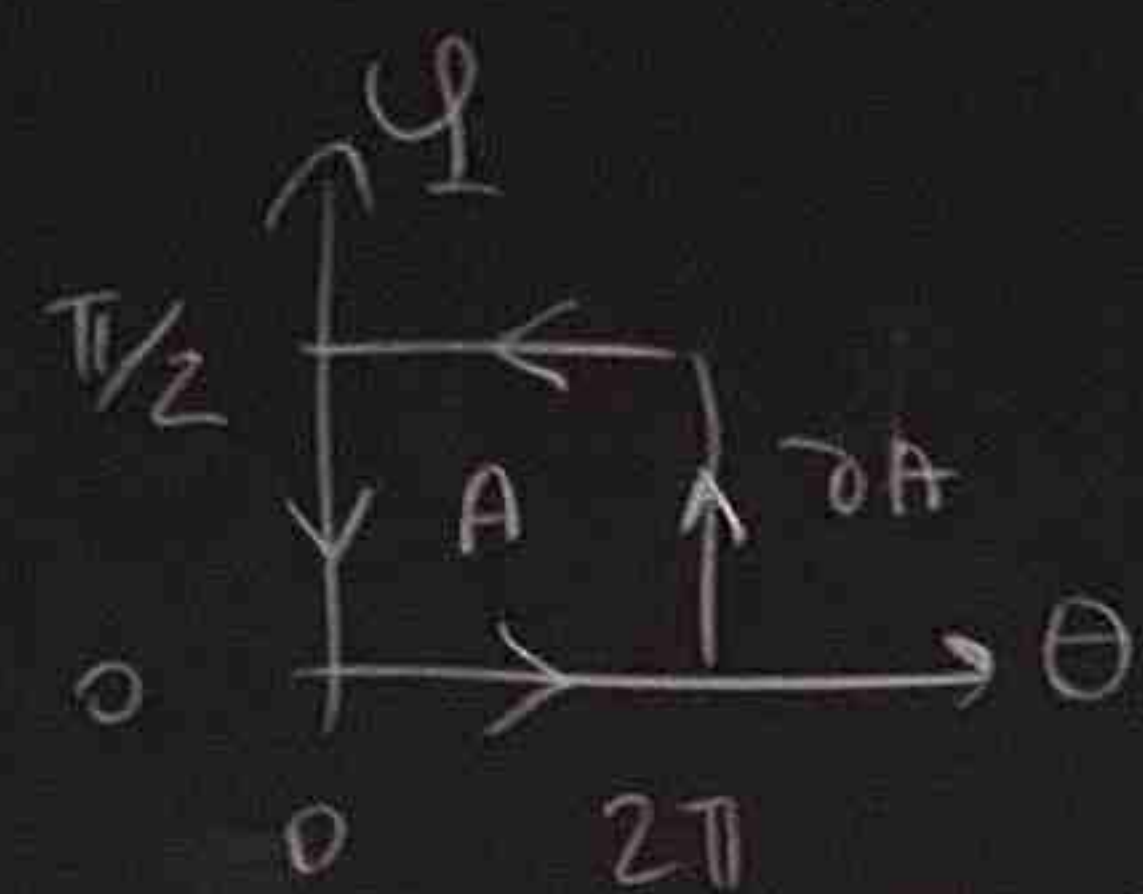
Attention le cylindre n'est pas une surface régulière.

on définit $\partial \Sigma$ (supprime parcourue)

in \mathbb{R}^3 $\vec{\sigma}(\theta, \varphi)$

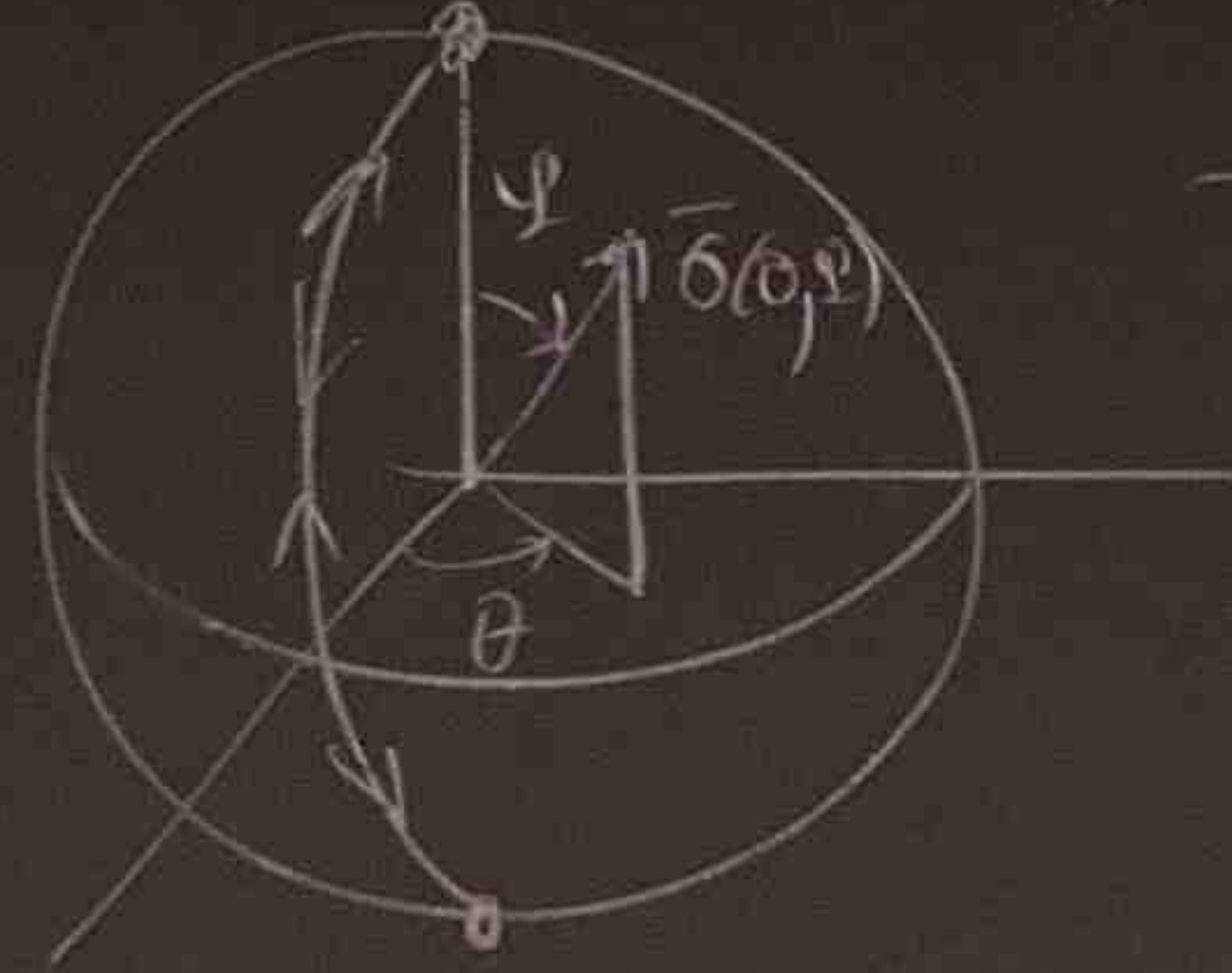
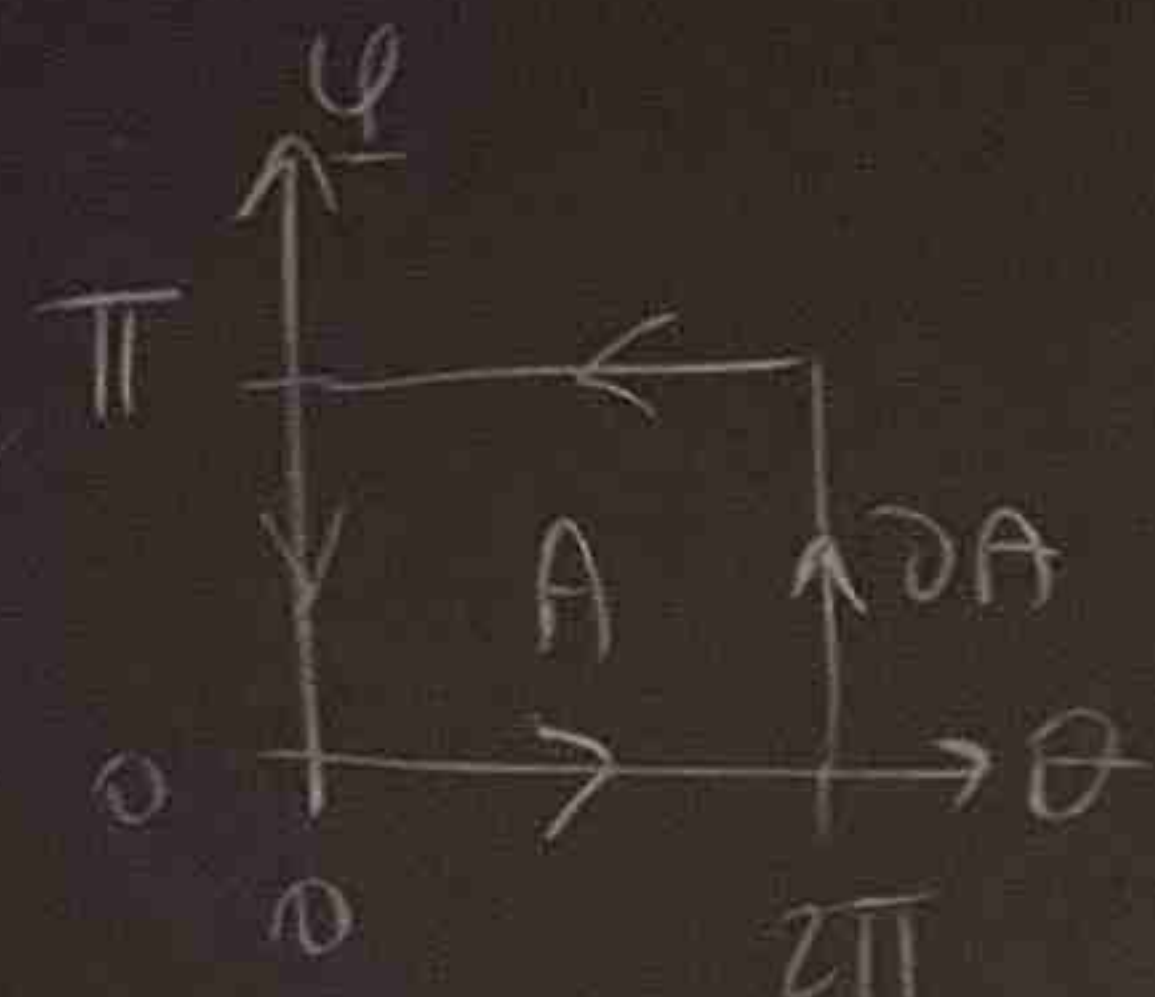
chose (φ, \dots) \mathbb{R}^3 $\vec{\sigma}(\theta, \varphi)$ l'extérieur

Ex: 1/2 sphère $\Sigma = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3; x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = R^2, x_3 \geq 0\}$



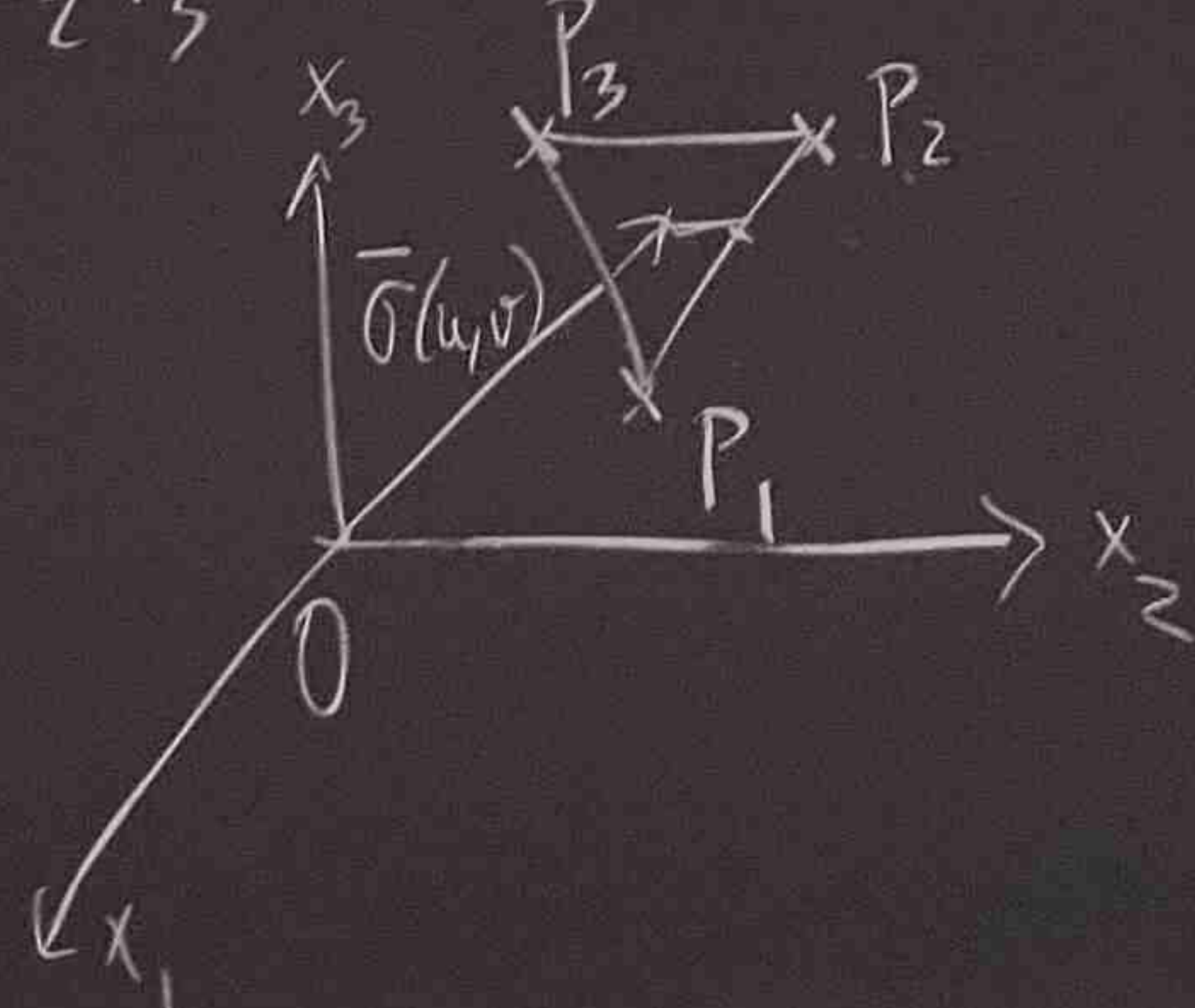
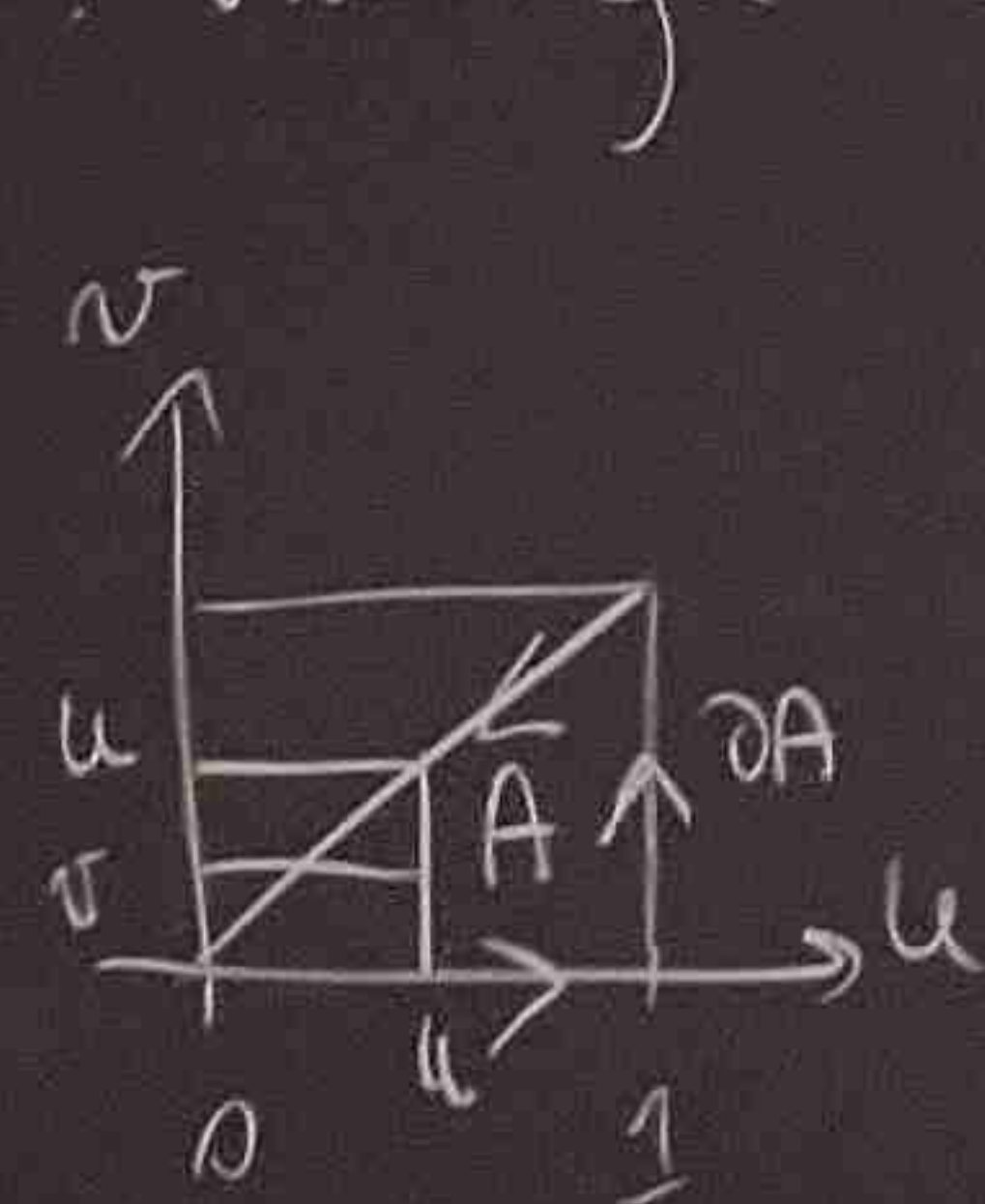
On supprime le pôle nord et le méridien de Greenwich
 $\partial \Sigma =$ cercle sur l'équateur

Ex: sphère $\Sigma = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3; x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = R^2\}$



$\partial \Sigma = \emptyset!$

Ex: triangle $P_1 P_2 P_3$ dans \mathbb{R}^3



$$\vec{\sigma}(u, v) = \vec{OP}_1 + u \vec{P_1 P_2} + v \vec{P_1 P_3}$$

$$0 \leq u \leq 1 \quad 0 \leq v \leq u$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial v} = \vec{P_1 P_2} \wedge \vec{P_1 P_3}$$

Periodensystem der Elemente
 Tableau périodique des éléments

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

mettre les déchets EPFL? À l'EcoPoint le plus proche

Lanthaniden
 Lanthanides
 Lanthanide
 Lantánidos
 Actiniden
 Actinides
 Actinides
 Actinidos



Def 5253 line

Soit $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ une surface régulière de param. $\vec{\sigma} : A \rightarrow \Sigma$

Soit $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ champ scalaire ϵ_0

Soit $\vec{F} : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ — vectoriel ϵ_0

On définit

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f ds = \iint_A f(\vec{\sigma}(u,v)) \left\| \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}(u,v)}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}(u,v)}{\partial v} \right\| du dv \quad \left(\text{Si } f=1 \iint_{\Sigma} ds = \text{aire}(\Sigma) \right)$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \vec{F}_0 \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_A \vec{F}(\vec{\sigma}(u,v)) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}(u,v)}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}(u,v)}{\partial v} \right) du dv = \iint_{\Sigma} \vec{F}_0 \cdot \vec{\nu} ds$$

En effet

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \vec{F}_0 \cdot \vec{\nu} ds = \iint_A \vec{F}(\vec{\sigma}(u,v)) \cdot \underbrace{\vec{\nu}(u,v)}_{\frac{\frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}(u,v)}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}(u,v)}{\partial v}}{\left\| \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}(u,v)}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}(u,v)}{\partial v} \right\|}} \left\| \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}(u,v)}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}(u,v)}{\partial v} \right\| du dv$$
$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \vec{F}_0 \cdot d\vec{s}$$

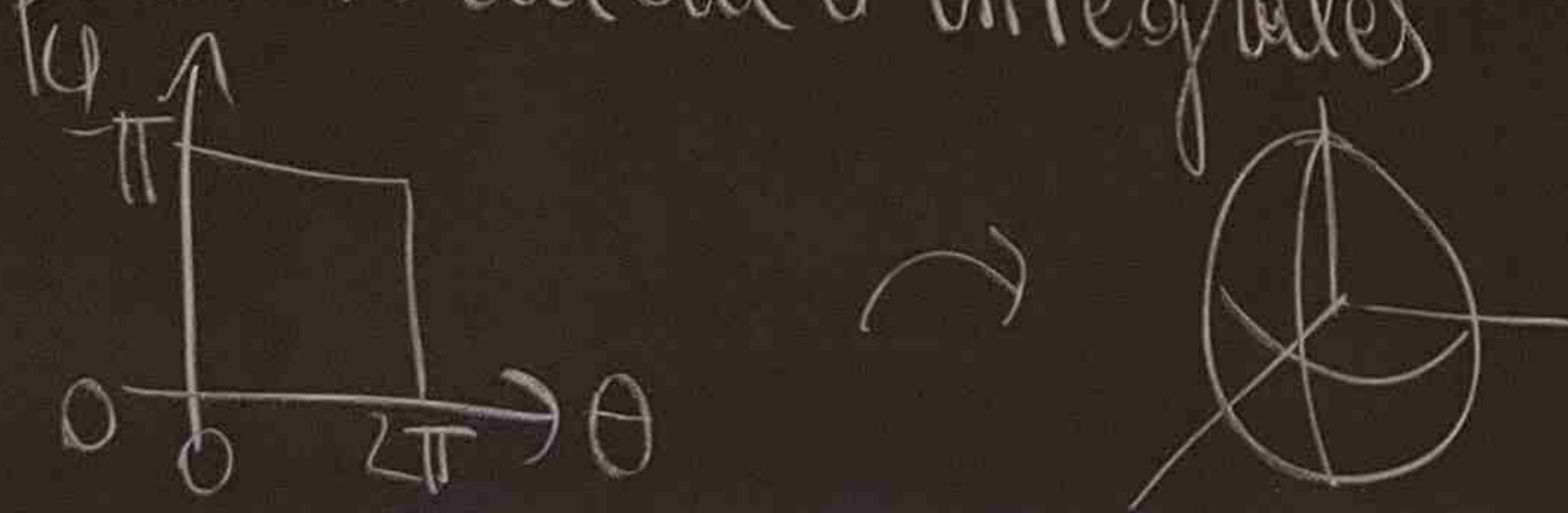
$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (R\cos\theta, R\sin\theta, 0)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial z} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial \theta} = (-R\cos\theta, -R\sin\theta, 0)$$

la direction de la normale a change

pas une surface régulière.

Ex: Σ sphère centre O rayon R
(pas une surface régulière)
mais ce n'est pas important
pour le calcul d'intégrales



$$\sigma(\varphi, \theta) = (R\cos\theta\sin\varphi, R\sin\theta\sin\varphi, R\cos\varphi)$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial \varphi} \wedge \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial \theta} = R \sin\varphi \vec{\sigma}(\varphi, \theta) \text{ normale vers l'ext}$$

$$\| \text{---} \| = R^2 \sin\varphi \text{ (à vérifier)}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2$$

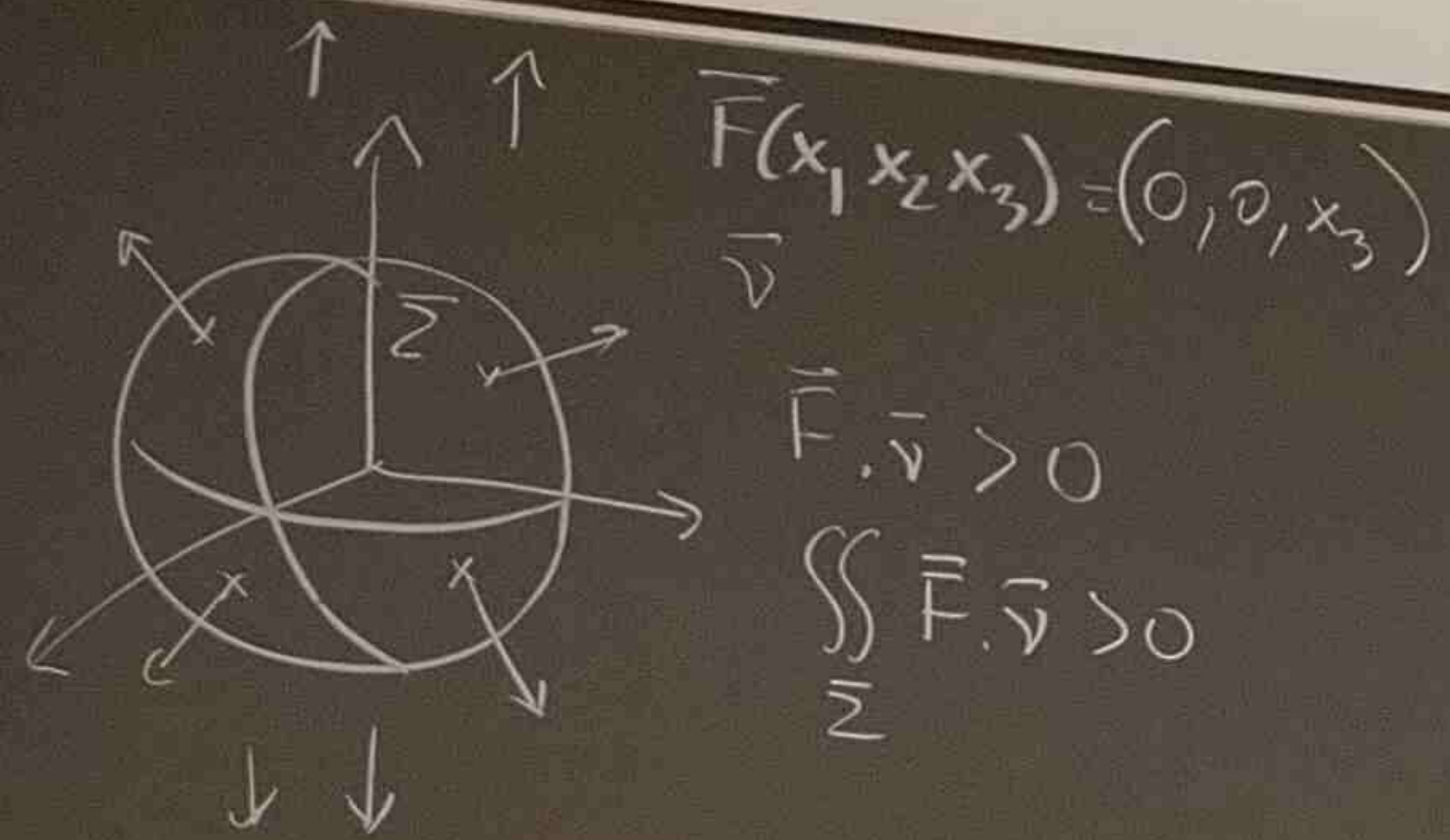
$$\iint_{\Sigma} f ds = \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta R^2 \sin\varphi$$

$$= R^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin\varphi d\varphi = 2\pi R^2 \cdot 2 = 4\pi R^2$$

$$\vec{F}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (0, 0, x_3)$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{ds} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \underbrace{(0, 0, R\cos\varphi)}_{R\cos\varphi} \cdot \underbrace{R\sin\varphi \vec{\sigma}(\varphi, \theta)}_{R^2 \sin\varphi \cos\varphi}$$

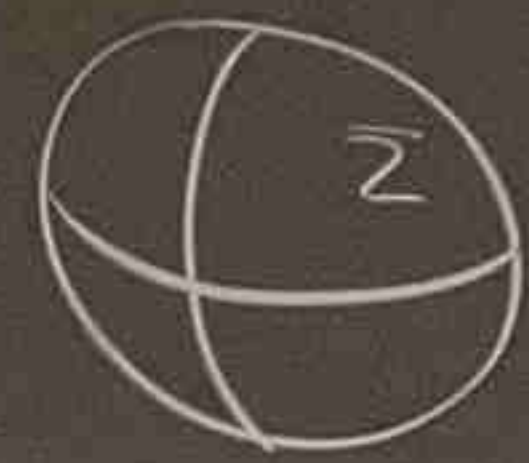
$$= \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$$



$$\vec{F}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (0, 0, x_3)$$

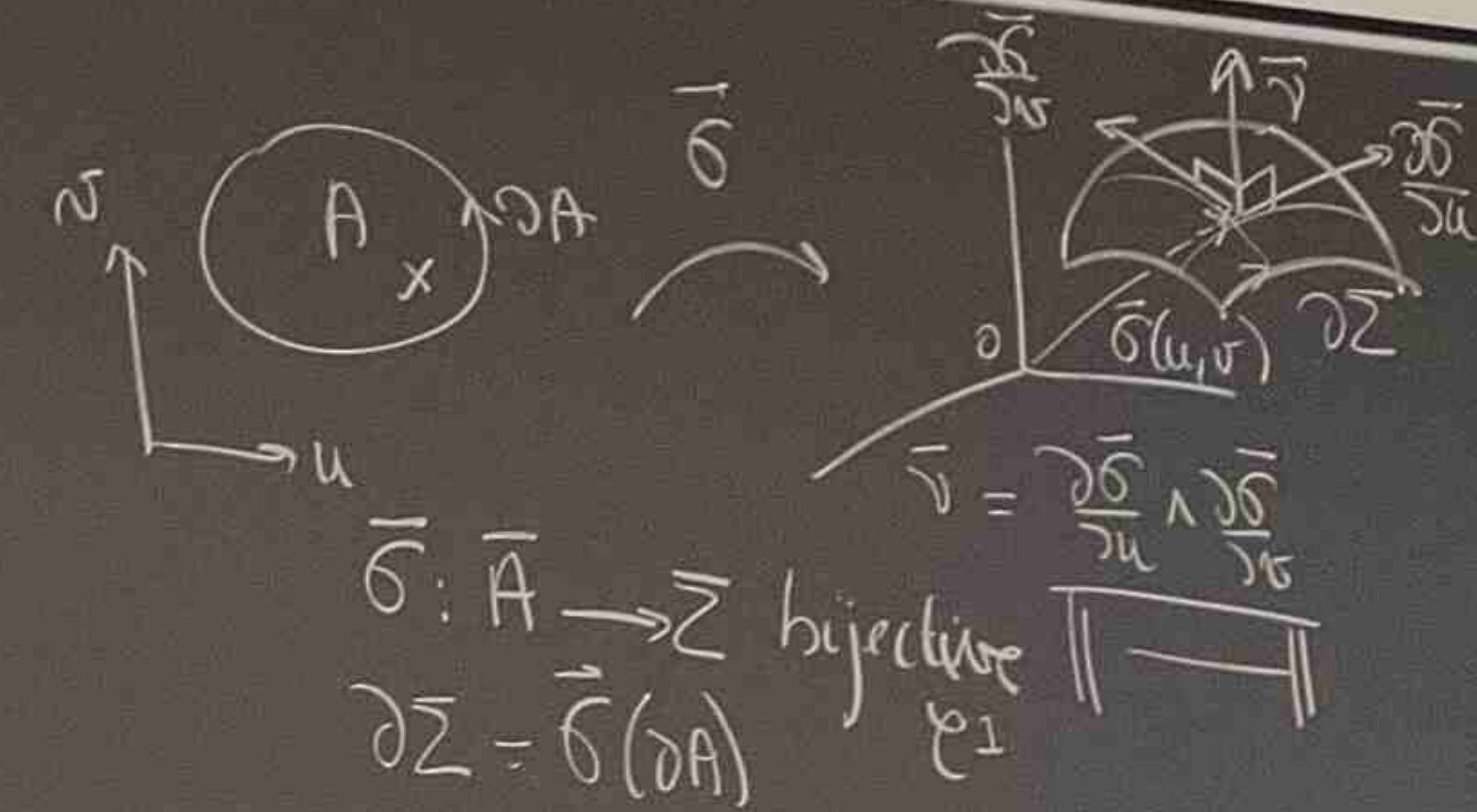
$$\vec{F} \cdot \vec{\nu} > 0$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{\nu} > 0$$



Boule $\{x_1, x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{R}^3; x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 < R^2\}$

volume
 $\partial V =$ surface sphère Σ
 $\partial \Sigma = \emptyset$

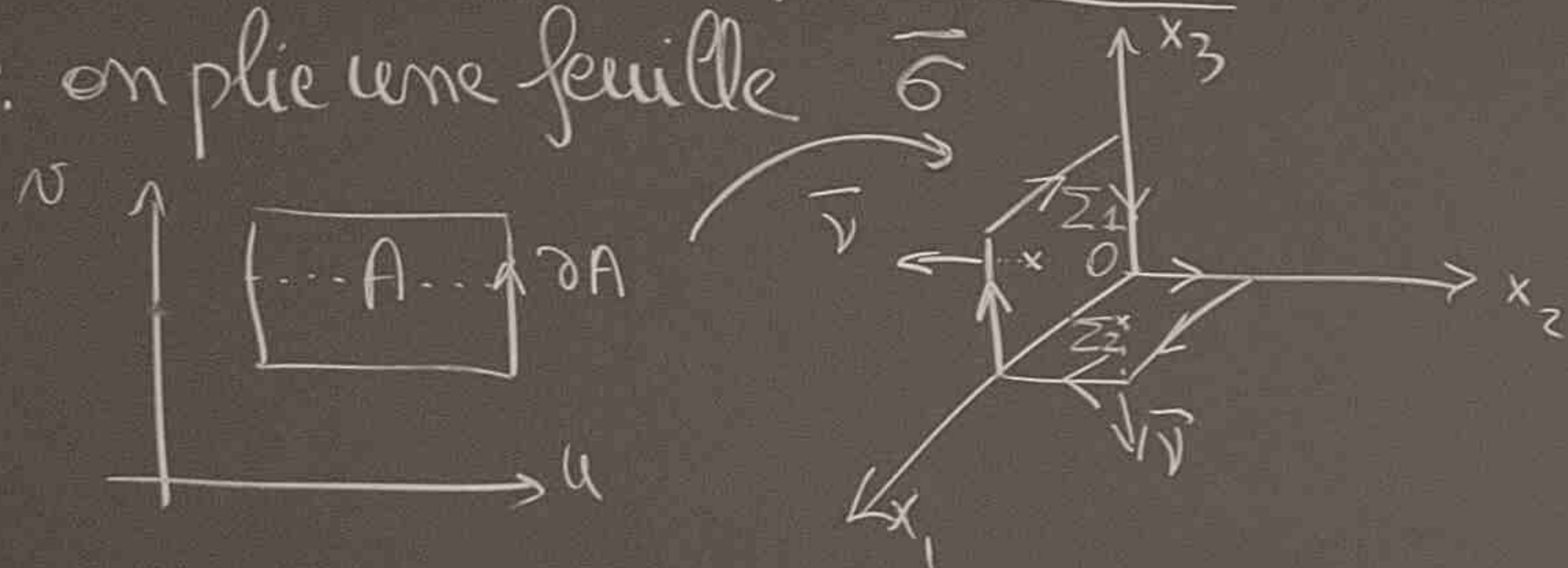


$$\int_{\Sigma} f ds = \iint_A f(\sigma(u, v)) \left\| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial v} \right\| du dv$$

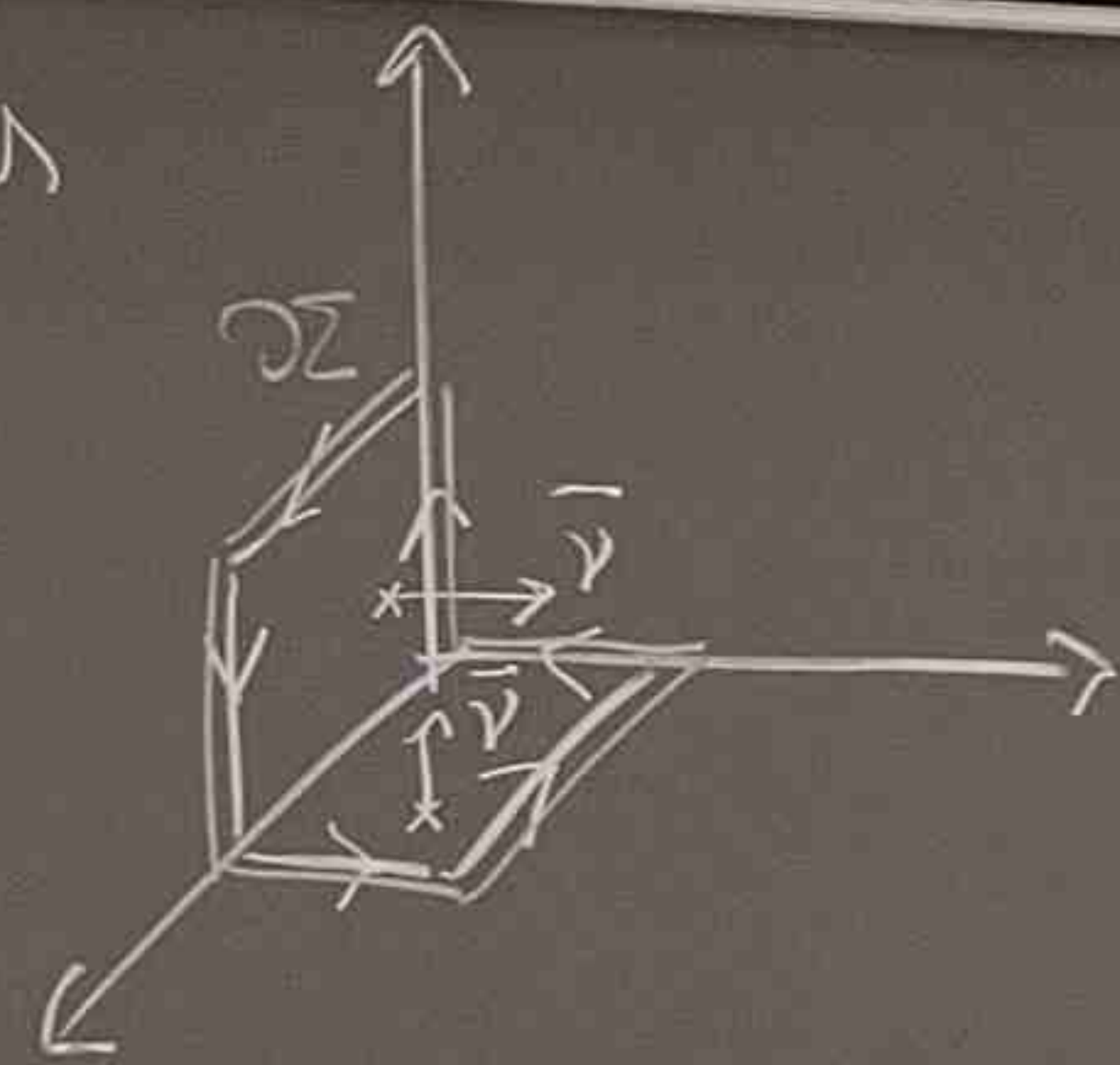
$$\vec{F} \cdot \vec{\nu} ds = \iint_A \vec{F} \cdot \vec{\nu} ds = \iint_A \vec{F}(\sigma(u, v)) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial v} \right) du dv$$

Surfaces régulières par morceaux

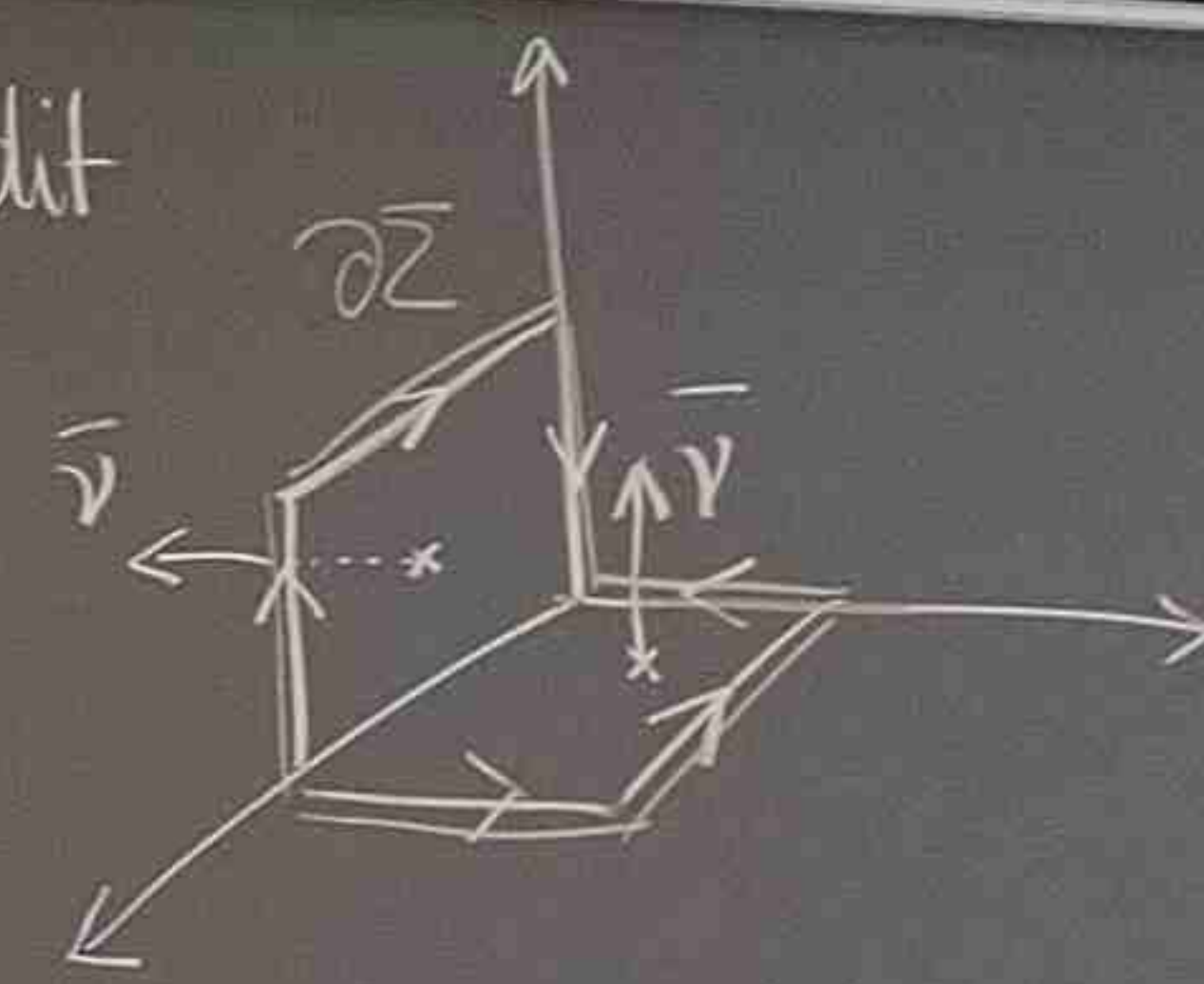
Ex: on plie une feuille



ou alors



interdit



$$\Sigma = \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$$

$$\vec{\sigma}: A \rightarrow \Sigma \text{ bijective}$$

$$\text{continue, } \mathcal{C}^1 \text{ par morceaux}$$

$$\vec{\nu} \text{ discontinue}$$

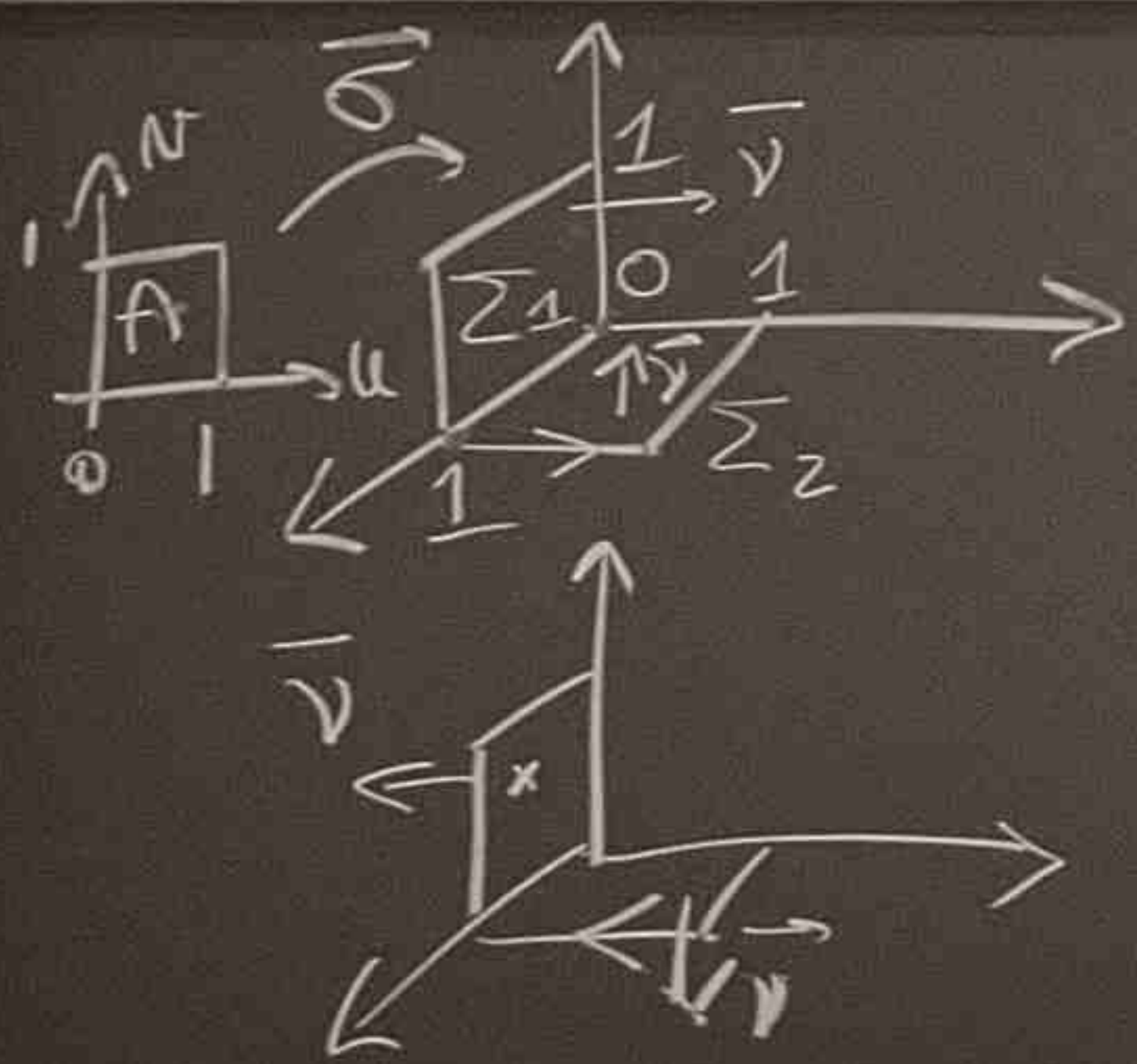
$$\partial \Sigma = \vec{\sigma}(\partial A)$$

Si $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2 \cup \dots \cup \Sigma_m$ (Σ_i surfaces régulières)

orientée

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f ds = \sum_{i=1}^m \iint_{\Sigma_i} f ds$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{\nu} ds = \sum_{i=1}^m \iint_{\Sigma_i} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{\nu} ds$$



param. de Σ_1 : $\vec{\sigma}(u, v) = (u, 0, v)$ $0 \leq u, v \leq 1$

ou alors $\vec{\sigma}(u, v) = (v, 0, u)$

param. de Σ_2 : $\vec{\sigma}(u, v) = (u, v, 0)$

ou alors $\vec{\sigma}(u, v) = (v, u, 0)$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (0, -1, 0) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial v} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (0, 1, 0) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (0, 0, 1) \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial v} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (0, 0, -1) \quad (4)$$

$$\vec{F}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (1, 1, 1)$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{\nu} ds = \iint_{\Sigma_1} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{\nu} ds + \iint_{\Sigma_2} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{\nu} ds$$

param (1) et (4): $\iint_{\Sigma} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{\nu} ds = -1 - 1 = -2$

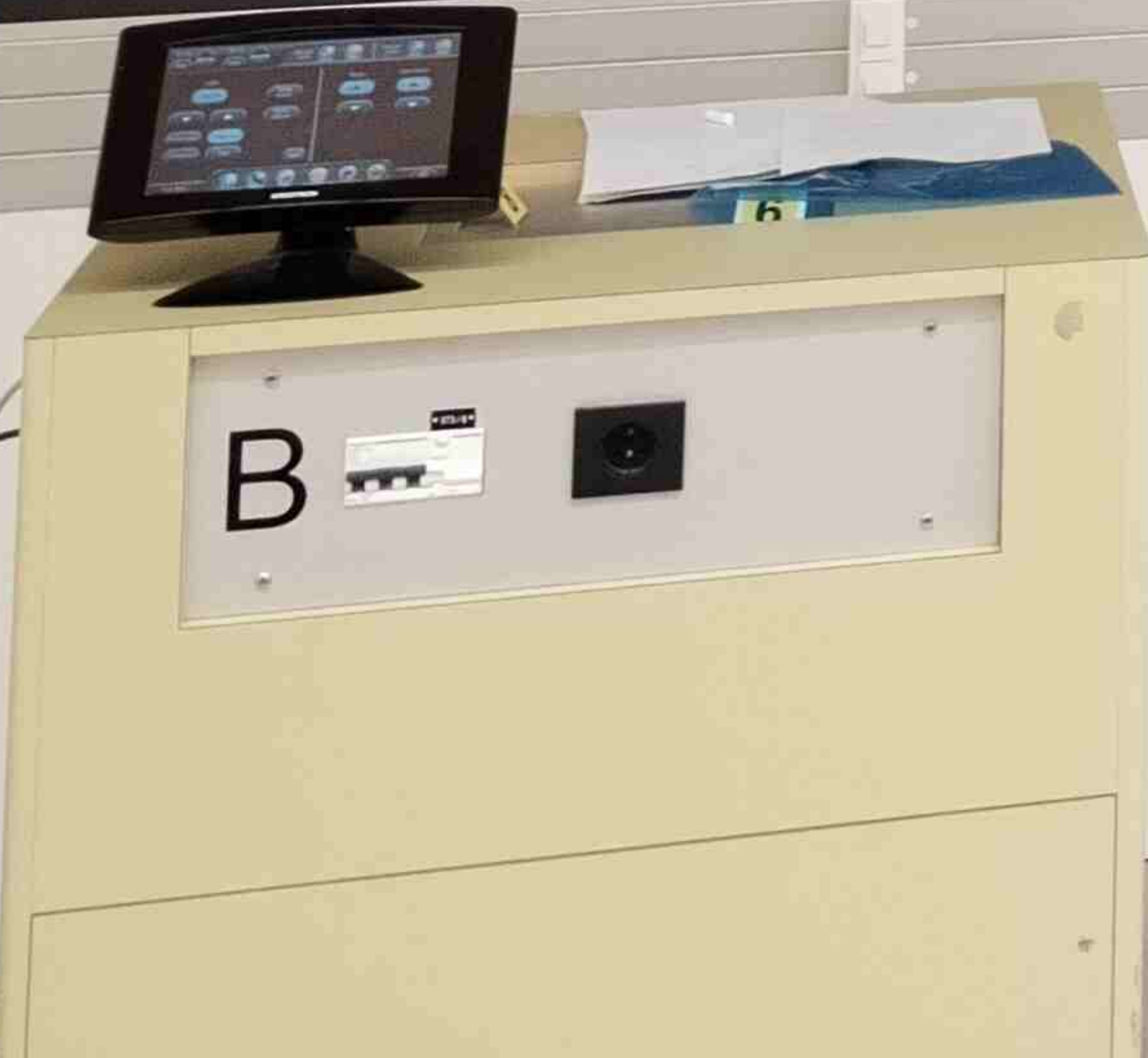
(2) et (3): $\iint_{\Sigma} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{\nu} ds = 1 + 1 = 2$

Autres ex:

Ex n'est pas une surface régulière par morceaux

cf def 8.3 ligne

car $\Sigma_1 \cap \Sigma_2 \cap \Sigma_3$ est une courbe

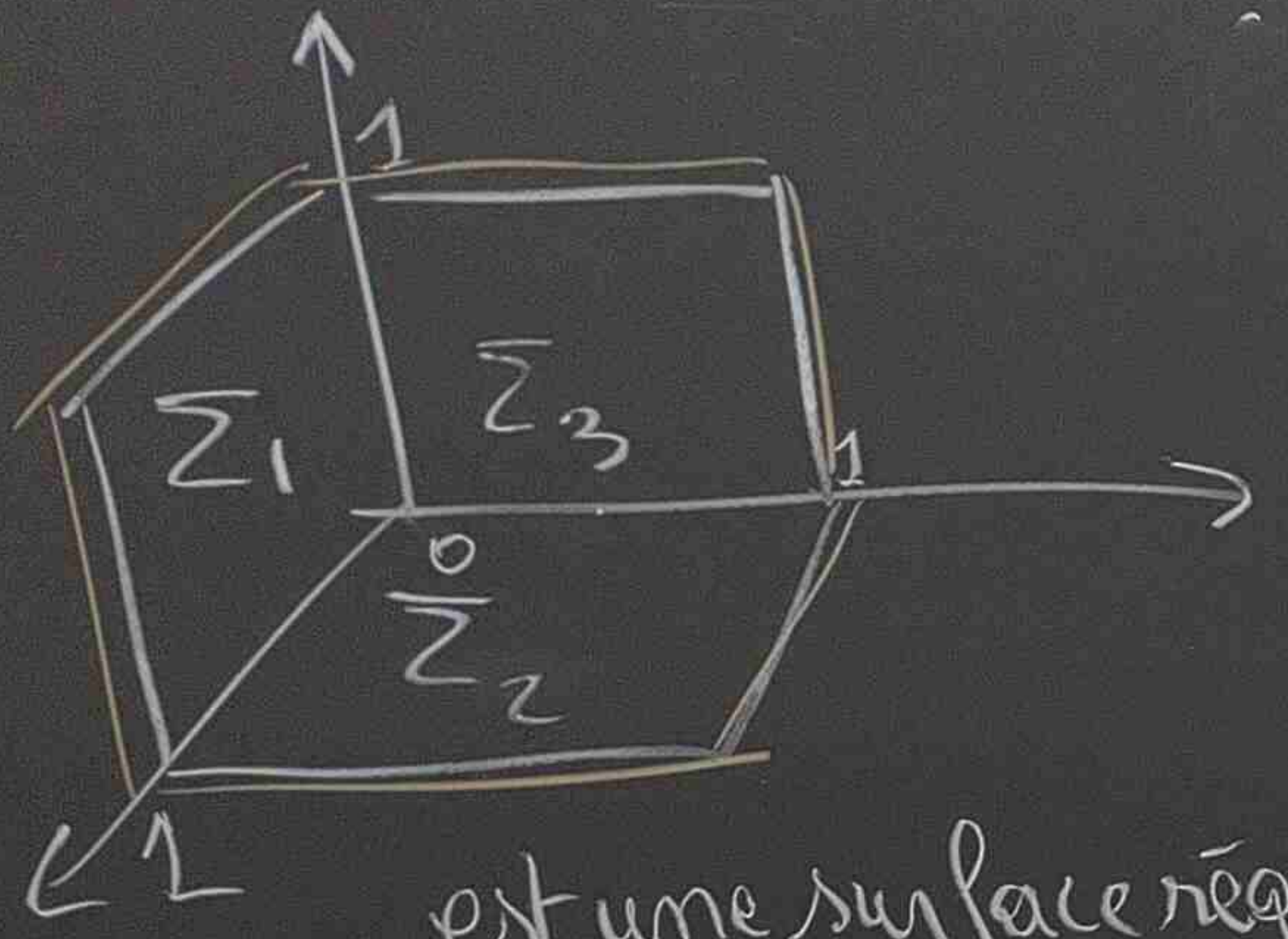


alors $\sigma(u,v) = (v, u, 0)$

soit $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (0, 0, 1)$ (3)
 $(0, 0, -1)$ (4)

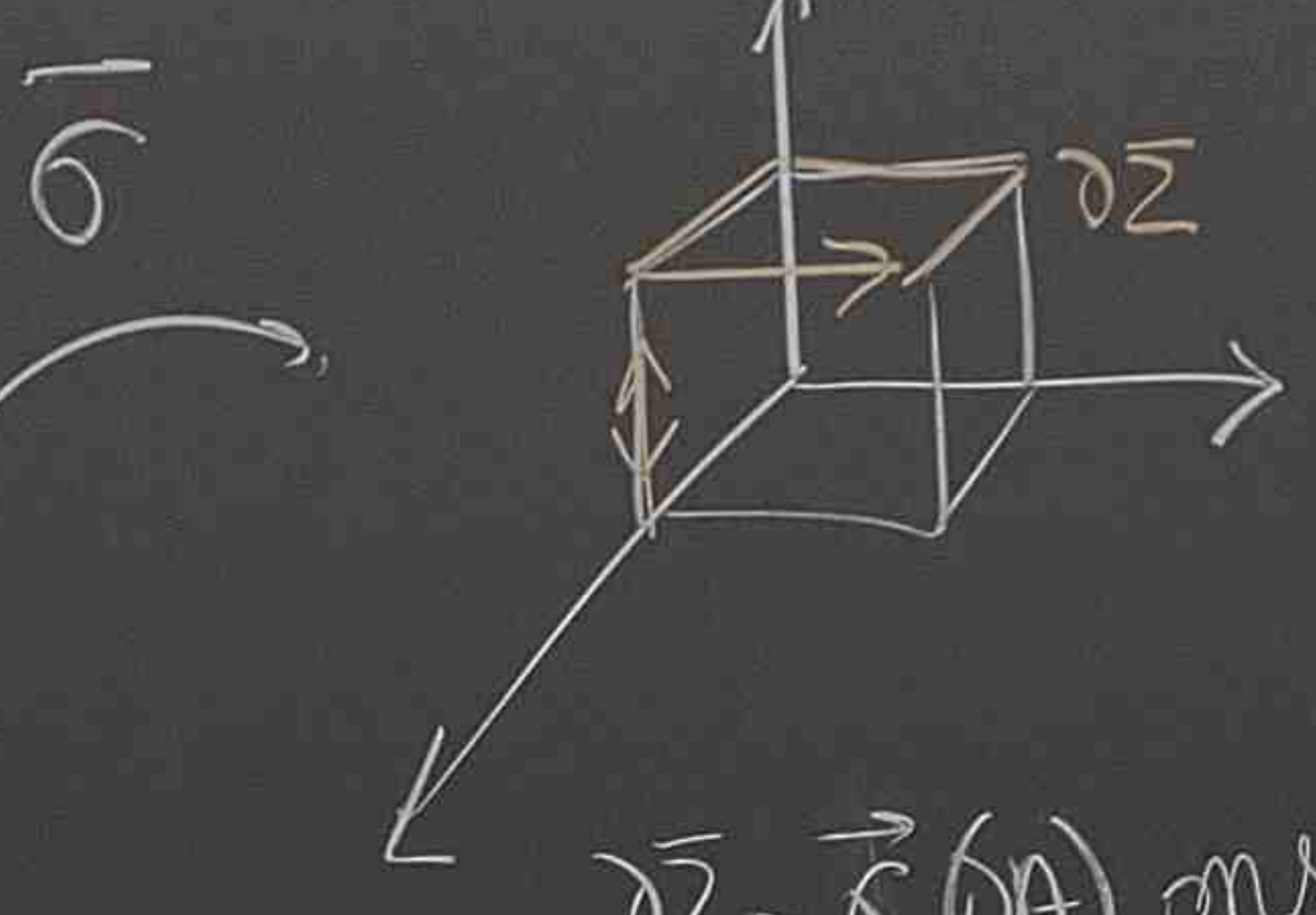
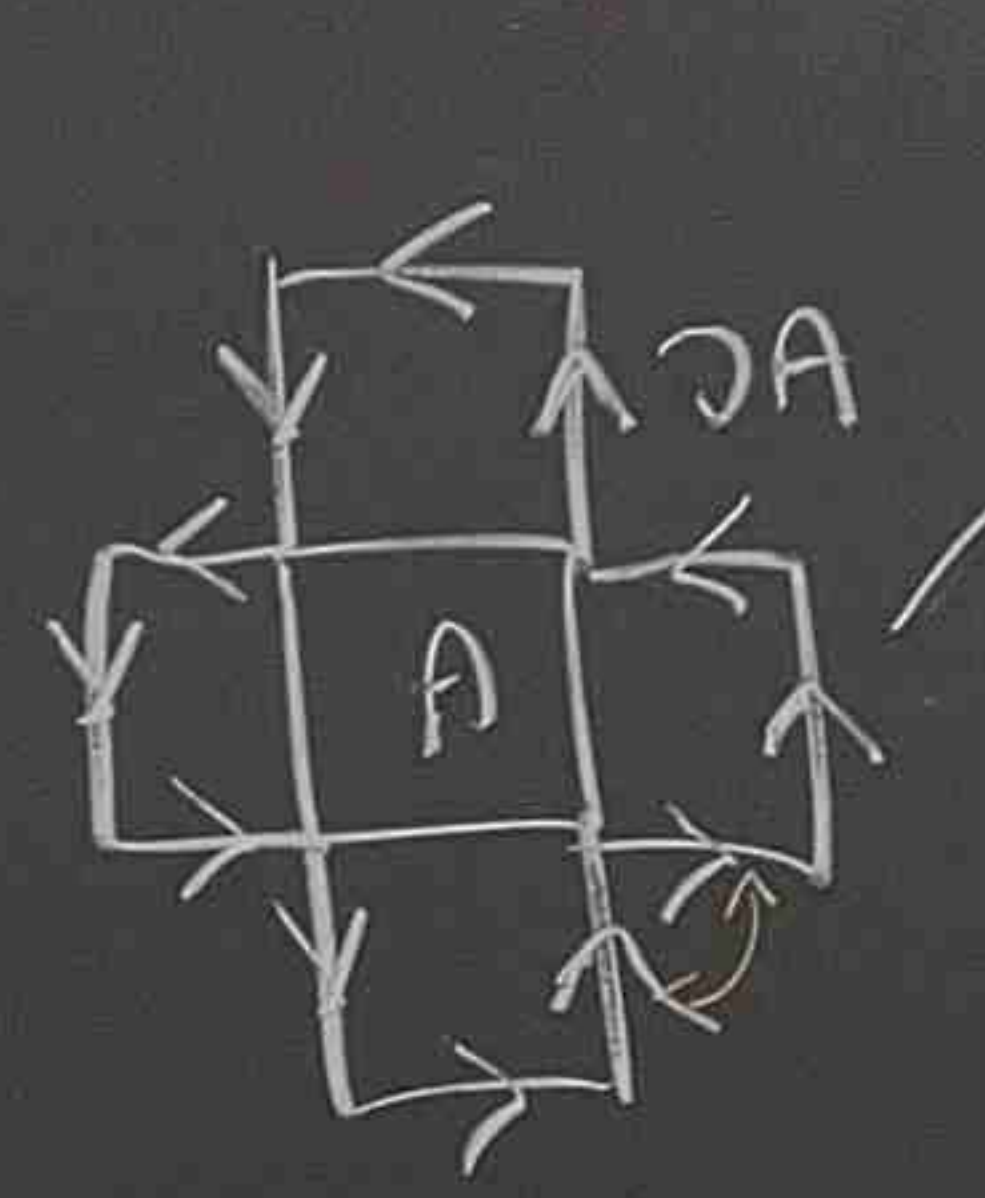
param (1) et (4): $\iint_{\Sigma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = -1 - 1 = -2$
 (2) et (3): $\iint_{\Sigma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = 1 + 1 = 2$

cf def 8.3 ligne
 $\text{can } \Sigma_1 \wedge \Sigma_2 \wedge \Sigma_3 \text{ est une courbe}$



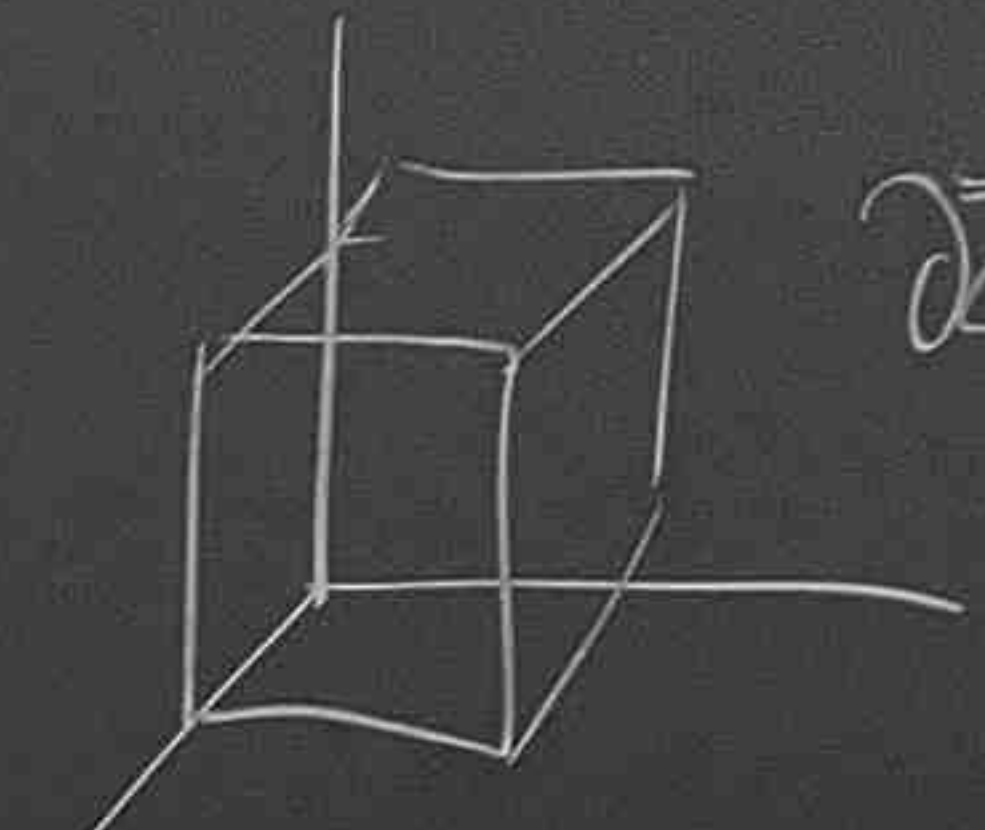
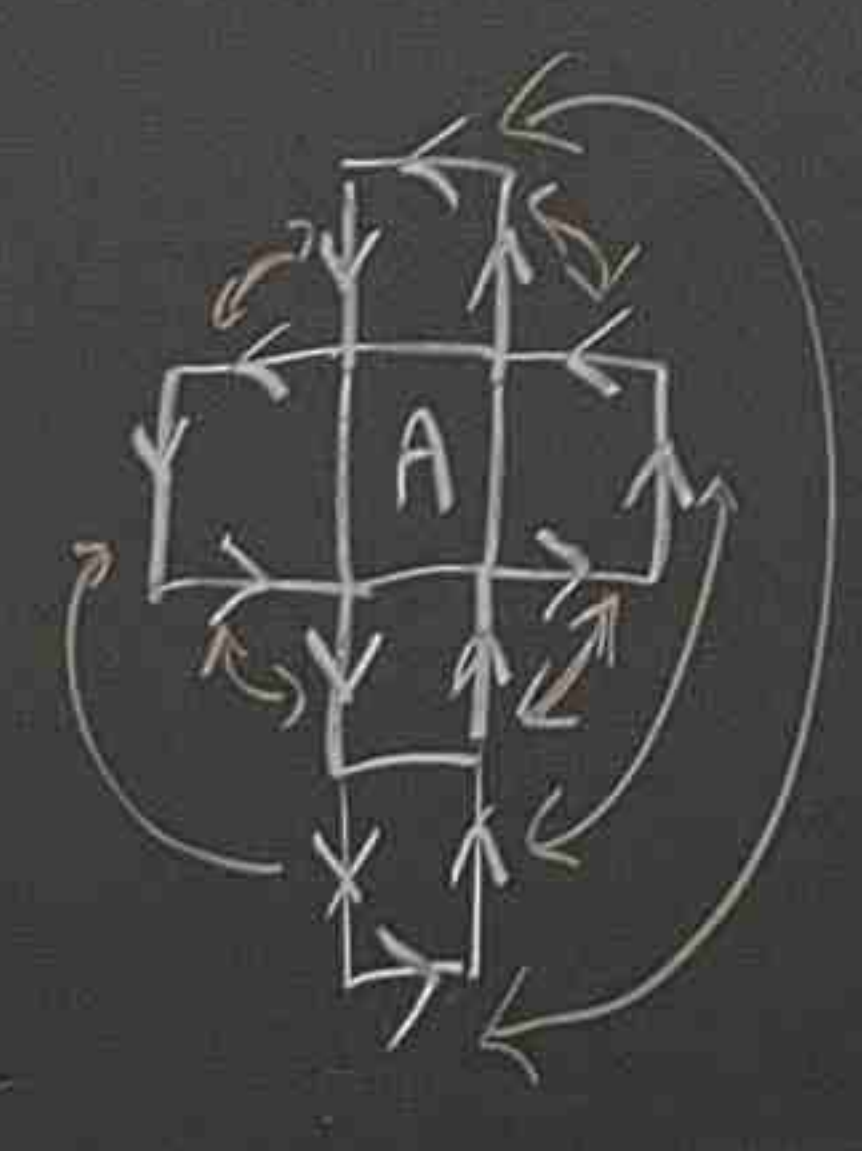
est une surface régulière par morceaux
 $\Sigma_1 \wedge \Sigma_2 \wedge \Sigma_3 = 0$ un point

Ex: boîte à chaussures sans couvercle



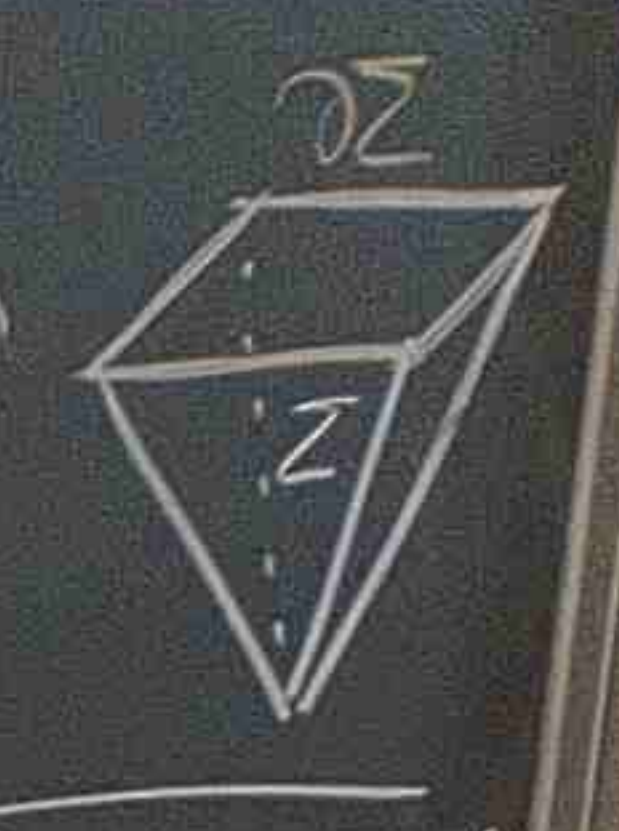
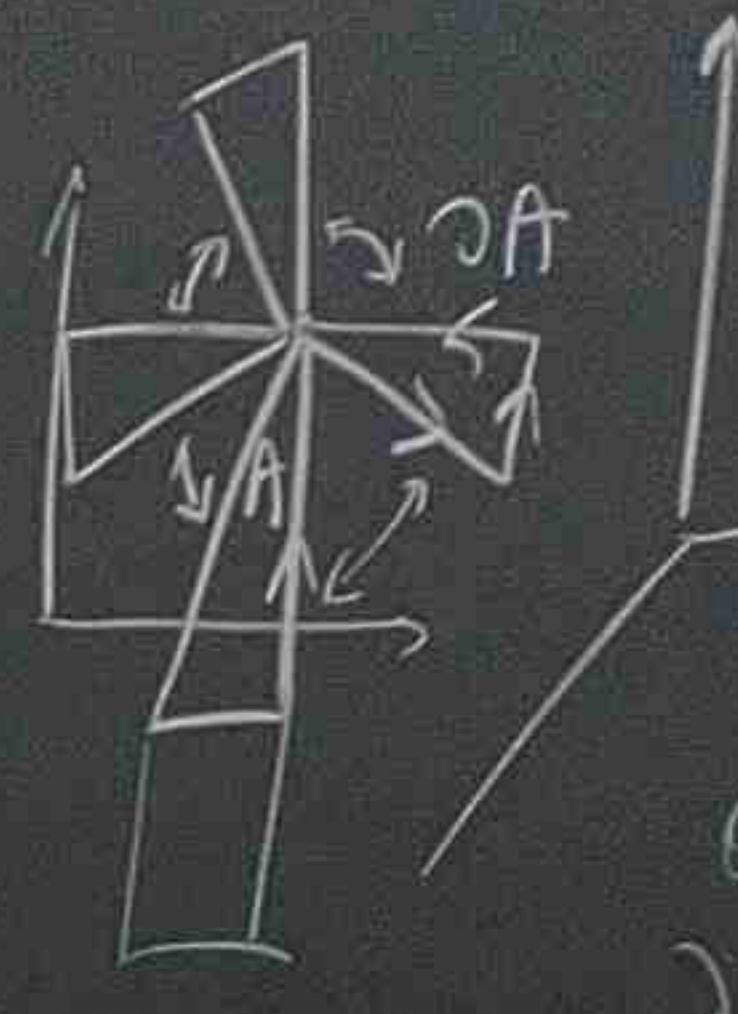
$d\vec{Z} = \vec{\sigma}(dA)$ on supprime les arêtes parcourues 2x dans un sens

Ex: boîte à chaussures avec couvercle



toutes les arêtes de $d\vec{Z} = \vec{\sigma}(dA)$ sont parcourues 2x en bon sens

Ex: cône



sans couvercle avec couvercle
 $d\vec{Z} = \vec{\sigma}$

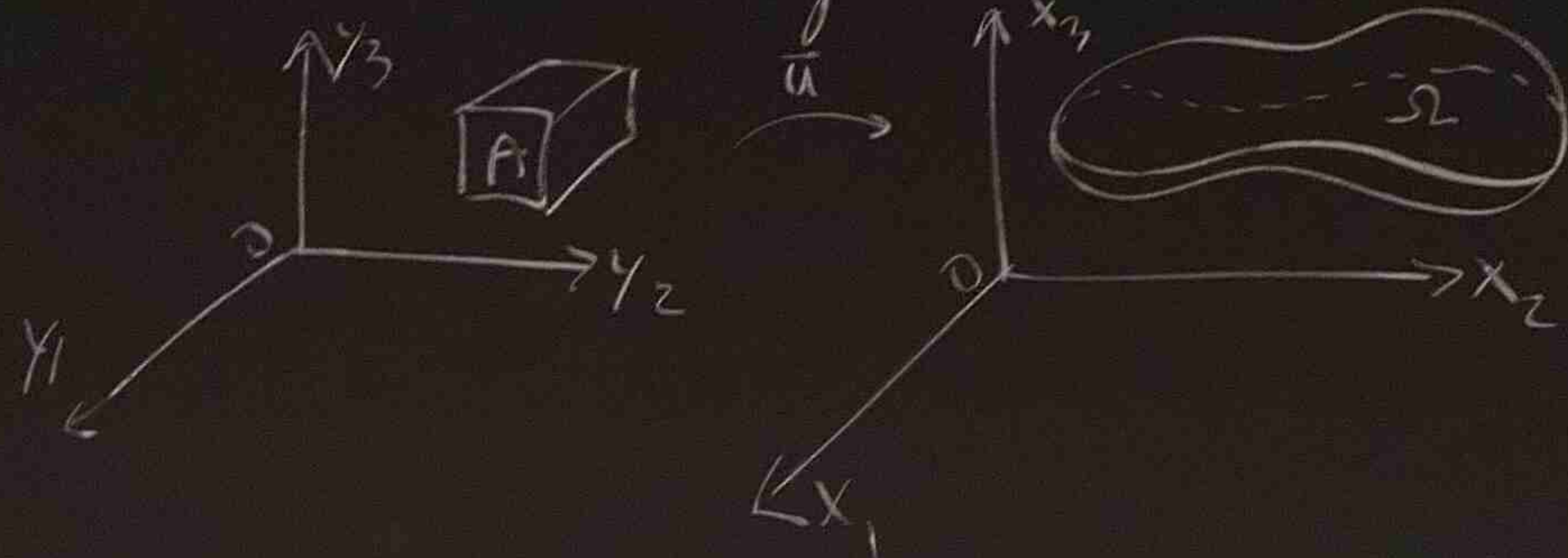


B



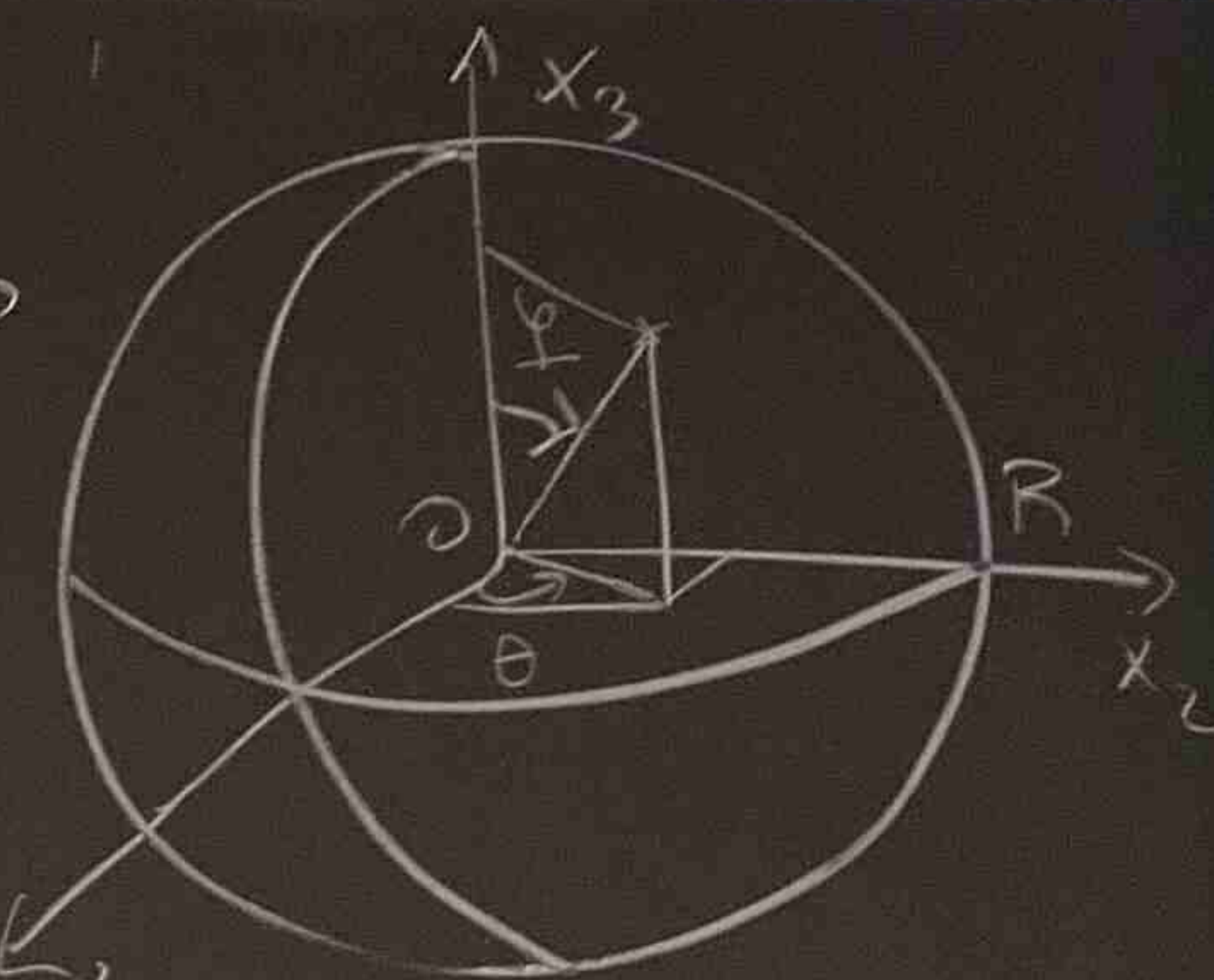
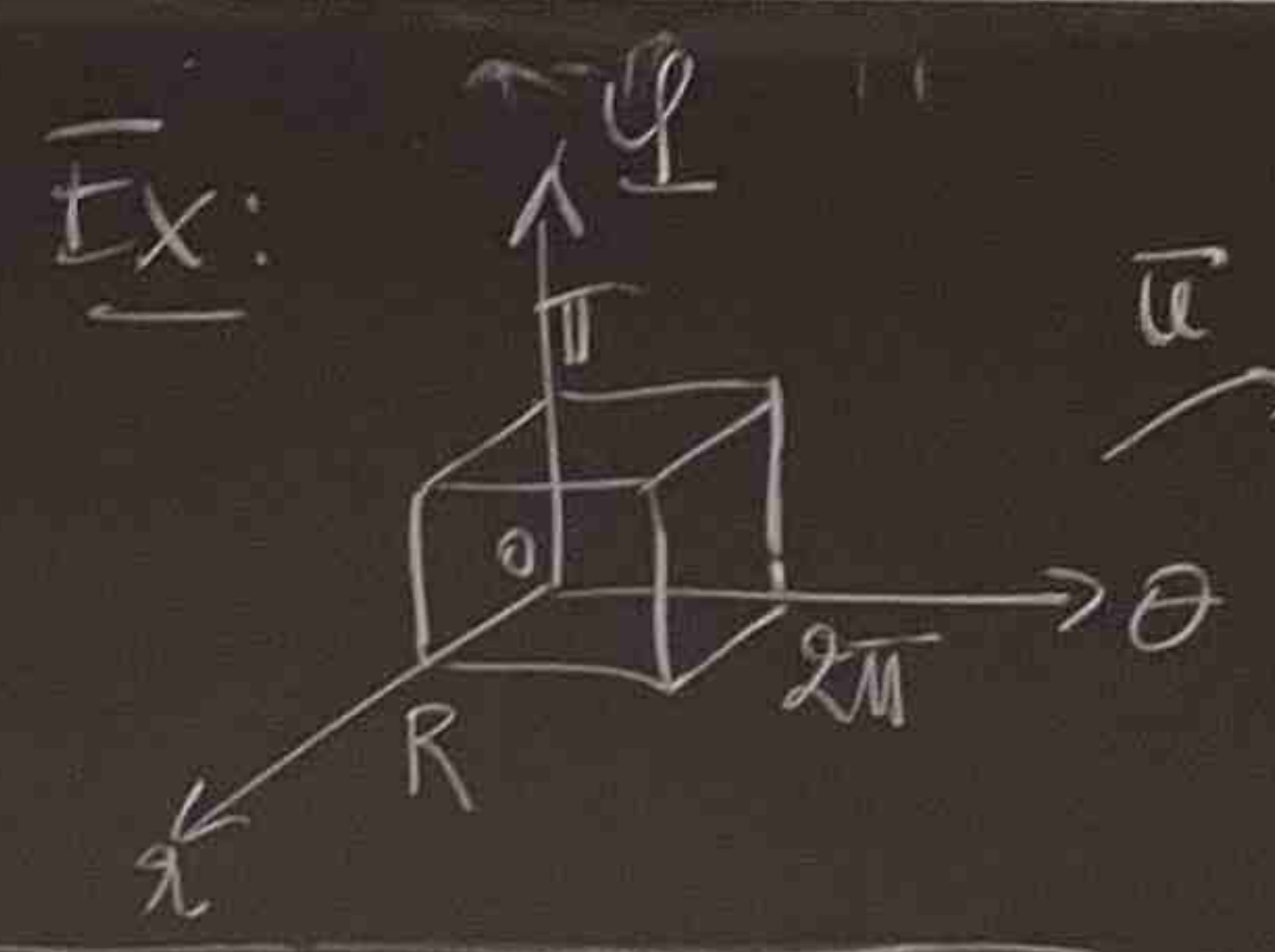
Chap 6: thm divergence

Rappel (8.5 line): calcul d'intégrales dans \mathbb{R}^3



$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}: A \rightarrow \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \\ \bar{y} \rightarrow \bar{x} = \bar{u}(\bar{y}) \\ (y_1, y_2, y_3) \rightarrow (x_1, x_2, x_3) \\ x_1 = u_1(y_1, y_2, y_3) \\ x_2 = u_2(y_1, y_2, y_3) \\ x_3 = u_3(y_1, y_2, y_3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla_{\bar{u}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y_2} & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y_3} \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y_1} & \times & \times \\ \times & \times & \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial y_3} \end{pmatrix}$$



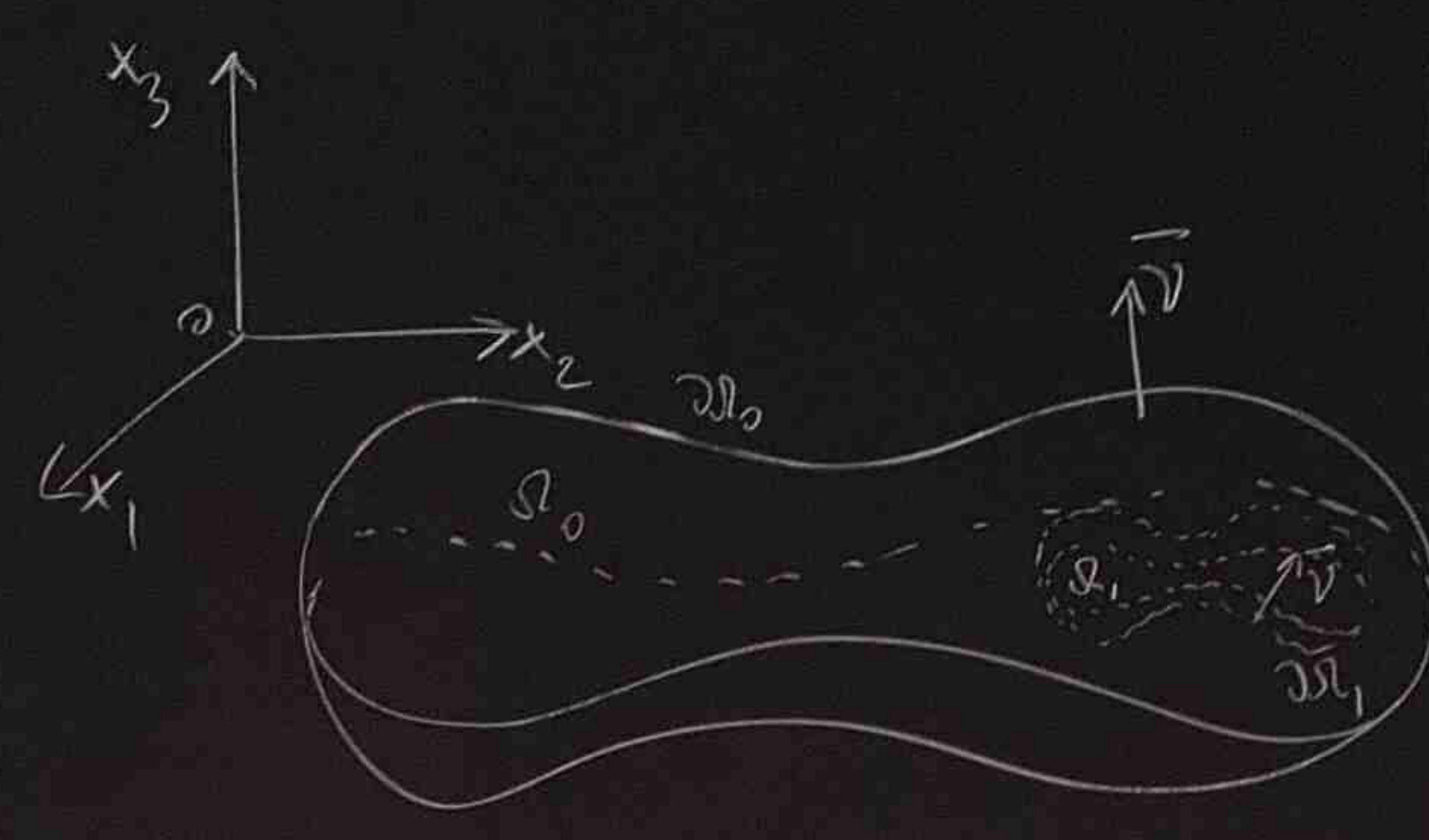
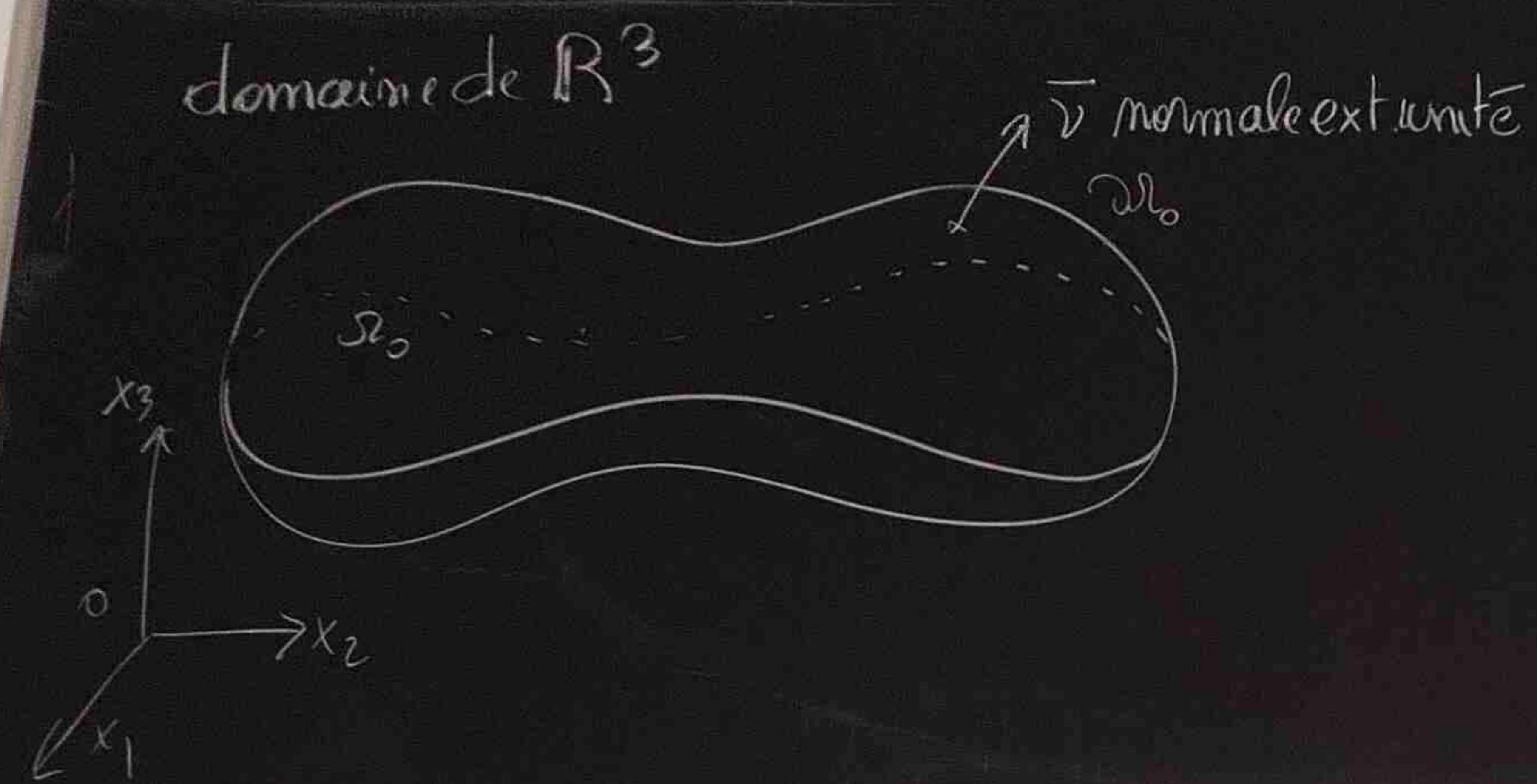
$$\iiint_{\Omega} \underbrace{f(x_1, x_2, x_3)}_{f(\bar{x})} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \iiint_A f(\bar{u}(\bar{y})) |\det \nabla \bar{u}(\bar{y})| dy_1 dy_2 dy_3$$

Ω : boule centre 0 rayon R
 $= \{x_1, x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{R}^3, x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 < R^2\}$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= r \cos \theta \sin \varphi = u_1(r, \theta, \varphi) \\ x_2 &= r \sin \theta \sin \varphi = u_2 \\ x_3 &= r \cos \varphi = u_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla u &= \begin{pmatrix} \\ \\ \end{pmatrix} \\ |\det \nabla u(r, \theta, \varphi)| &= r^2 \sin \varphi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 &= \int_0^R dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi r^2 \sin \varphi \\ &= \left[\frac{r^3}{3} \right]_0^R \left[\theta \right]_0^{2\pi} \left[-\cos \varphi \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \end{aligned}$$



Def 6.1 line: On dit que $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ est un domaine régulier, s'il existe des ouverts bornés $\Omega_0, \Omega_1, \dots, \Omega_m$ tels que

- $\Omega = \Omega_0 \cup (\bar{\Omega}_1 \cup \bar{\Omega}_2 \cup \dots \cup \bar{\Omega}_m)$
- $\bar{\Omega}_j \subset \Omega_0 \quad j=1, \dots, m$
- $\bar{\Omega}_i \cap \bar{\Omega}_j = \emptyset \quad i, j=1, \dots, m \quad (i \neq j)$
- $\partial \Omega_j$ sont des surfaces régulières par morceaux telles que $\partial \Omega_j = \emptyset$ (surfaces fermées) $j=1, \dots, m$
- $\partial \Omega = \partial \Omega_0 \cup \partial \Omega_1 \cup \dots \cup \partial \Omega_m$ et il existe un champ

de normales extérieures continues par morceaux

lemme: $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ domaine régulier
 $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in C^1$, on a

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x_1, x_2, x_3) dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \iint_{\partial \Omega} f v_i ds$$

Corollaire (Thm 6.2 line)

thm de la divergence
 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ domaine régulier.
 $\vec{F}: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \in C^1$, on a

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \text{div } \vec{F} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \iint_{\partial \Omega} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} ds$$

$$= \iint_{\partial \Omega} \sum_{i=1}^3 F_i v_i ds$$

Dém du corollaire à partir du lemme:

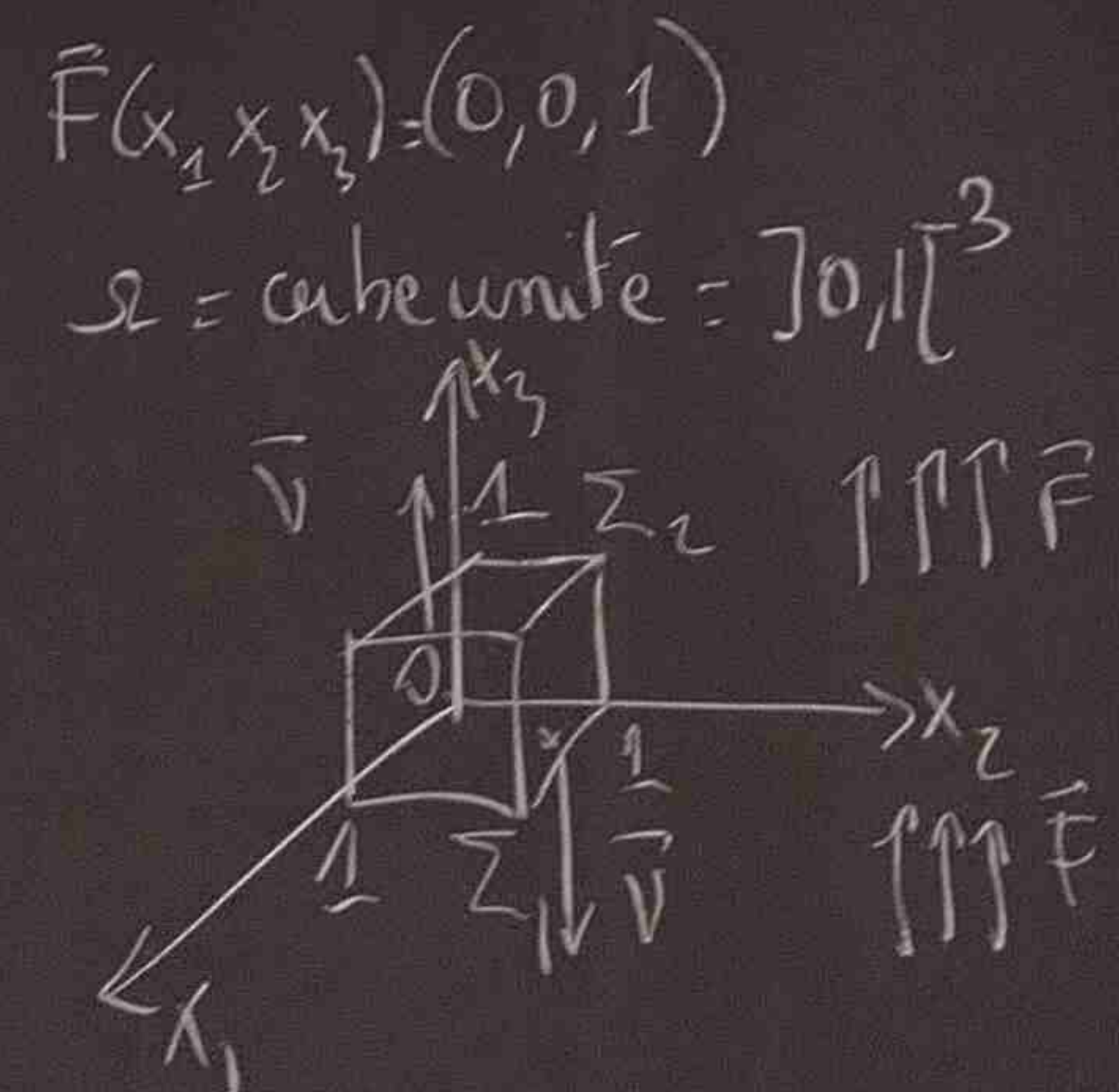
$$\iiint_{\Omega} \text{div } \vec{F} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x_3} \right) dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$$

lemme

$$= \iint_{\partial \Omega} (F_1 v_1 + F_2 v_2 + F_3 v_3) ds$$

$$= \iint_{\partial \Omega} (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}) ds$$

Ex sans calculs:

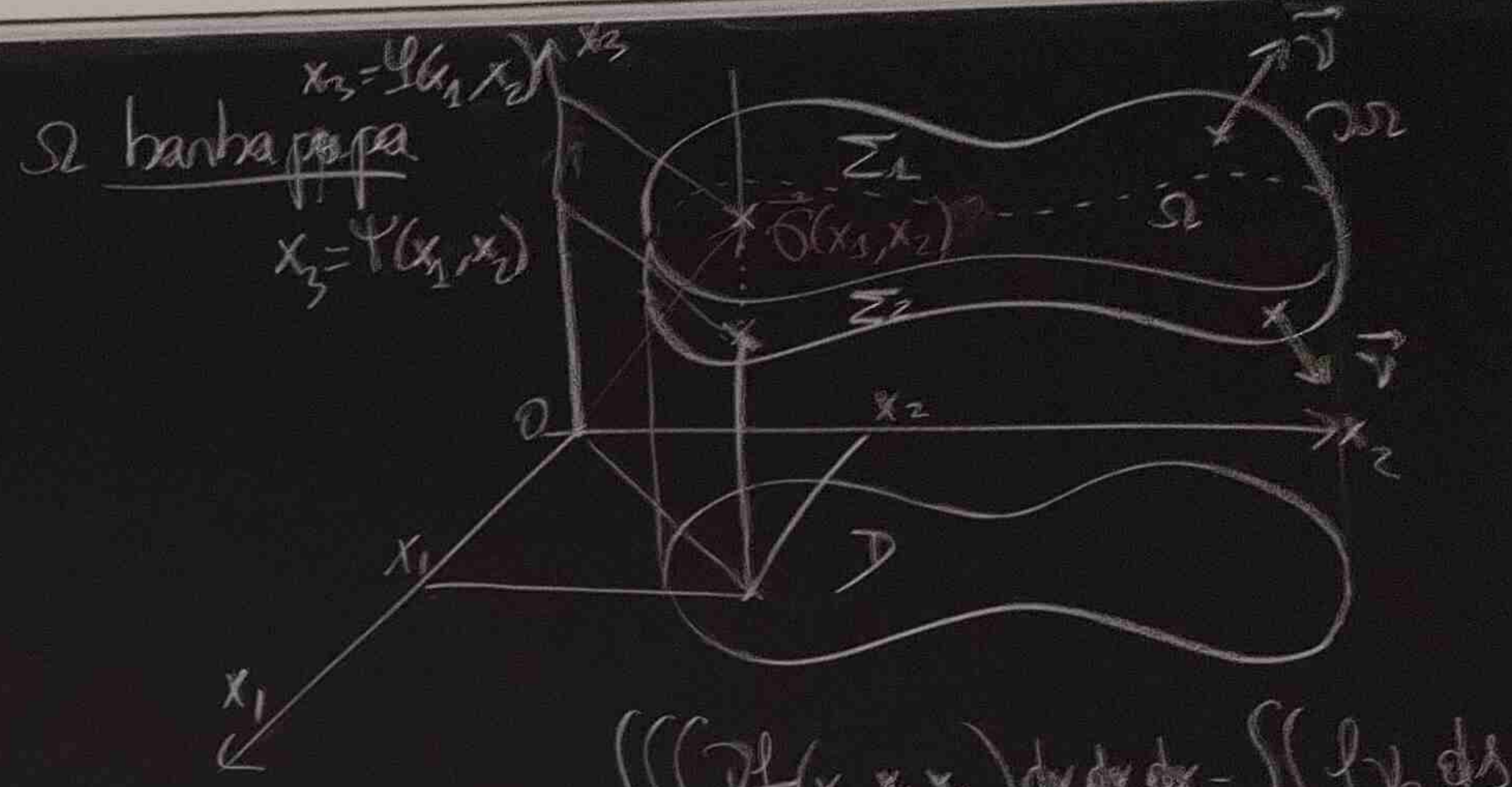
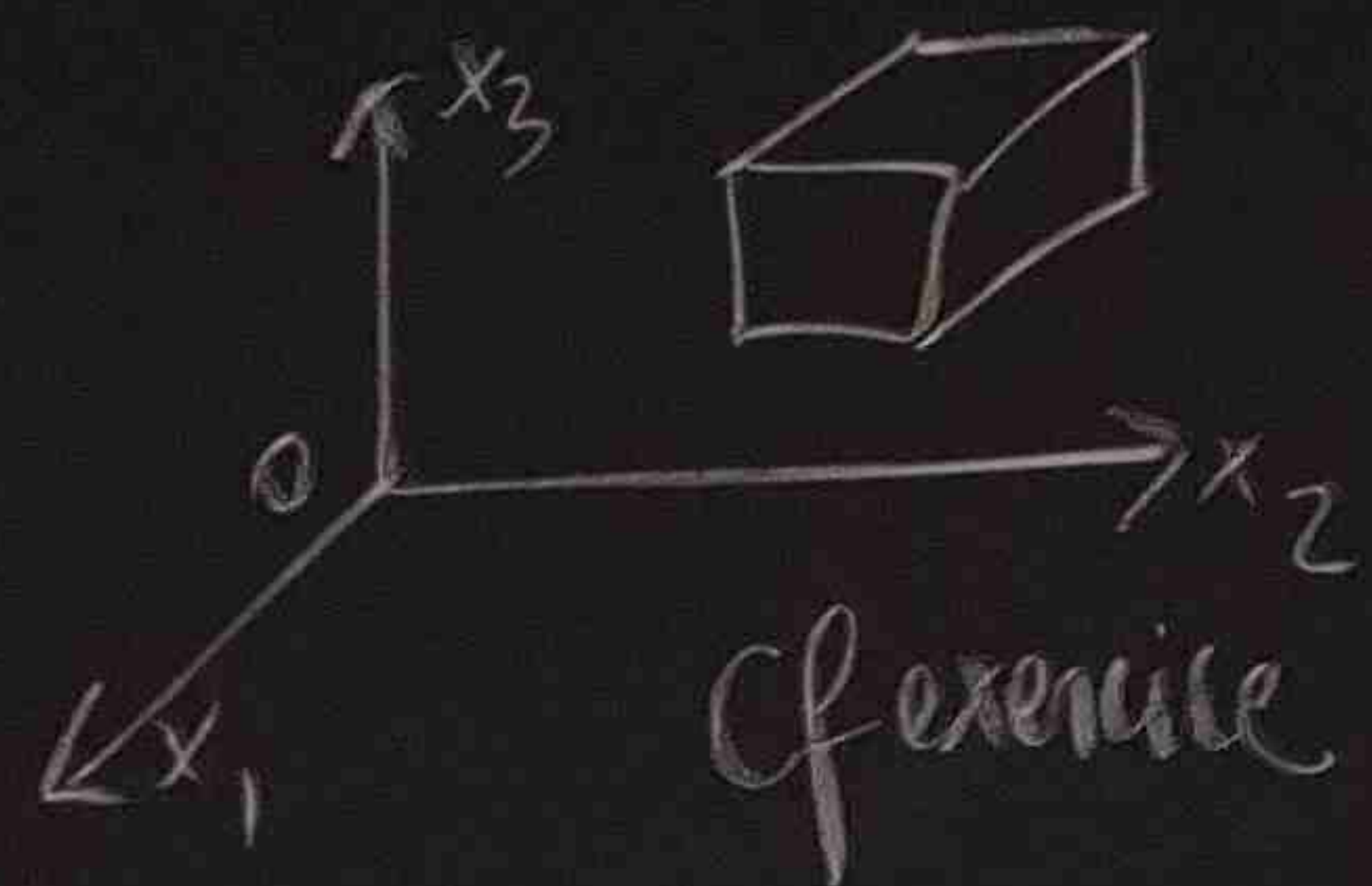


$\text{div } \vec{F} = 0 \quad \iiint_{\Omega} \text{div } \vec{F} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = 0$

$$\iint_{\partial \Omega} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} ds = \iint_{\Sigma_3} v_3 ds$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma_3} v_3 ds + \iint_{\Sigma_4} v_3 ds = -1 + 1 = 0$$

Dem lemme: cosparticulier
 et parallépipède rectangle



On va montrer que $\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3}(x_1, x_2, x_3) dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \iint_{\Sigma} f v_3 ds$

En effet $\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3}(x_1, x_2, x_3) dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \iint_D dx_1 dx_2 \int_{\psi(x_1, x_2)}^{\phi(x_1, x_2)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3}(x_1, x_2, x_3) dx_3$
 $= \iint_D dx_1 dx_2 (f(x_1, x_2, \phi(x_1, x_2)) - f(x_1, x_2, \psi(x_1, x_2)))$
 D'autre part $\partial\Omega = \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$

paramétrisation de Σ_1

$\vec{\sigma}(x_1, x_2) = (x_1, x_2, \psi(x_1, x_2)) \quad (x_1, x_2) \in D$

$\frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial x_1} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial x_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_1} \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_1} \\ -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ normale vers le haut

$\vec{\nu}(x_1, x_2) = \frac{(-\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_1}, -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_2}, 1)}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_1})^2 + (\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_2})^2}}$ OK

$\iint_{\Sigma_1} f v_3 ds = \iint_D dx_1 dx_2$
 $= \iint_D dx_1 dx_2 \frac{f(x_1, x_2, \psi(x_1, x_2))}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_1})^2 + (\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_2})^2}}$
 $= \iint_D f(x_1, x_2, \psi(x_1, x_2)) dx_1 dx_2$

param de Z_2 : $\vec{\sigma}(x_1, x_2) = (x_1, x_2, \Psi(x_1, x_2))$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial x_1} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial x_2} = \left(-\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x_1}, -\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x_2}, 1 \right)$$

normale vers le haut! on veut $v_3 < 0$ il faudrait permuter l'ordre des paramètres, ou alors changer le signe de l'intégrale

$\iint_{Z_2} f v_3 ds$ à la fin du calcul.

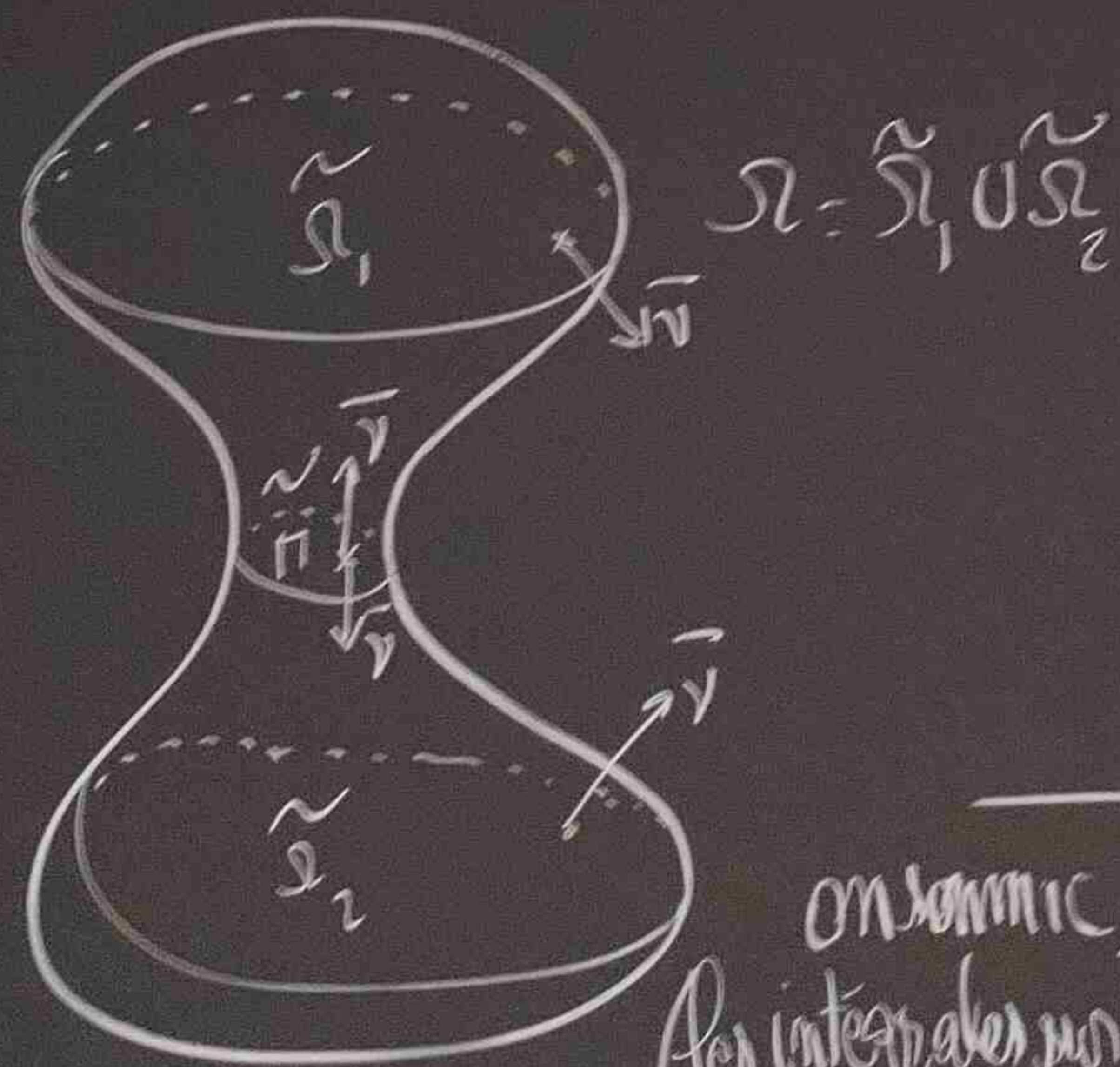
On trouve $\iint_{Z_2} f v_3 ds =$

$$= - \iint_D f(x_1, x_2, \Psi(x_1, x_2)) dx_1 dx_2$$

Conclusion: on a bien

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \iint_{\partial \Omega} f v_3 ds = \iint_D f(x_1, x_2, \Psi(x_1, x_2)) dx_1 dx_2 - \iint_D f(x_1, x_2, \Psi(x_1, x_2)) dx_1 dx_2$$

Que se passe-t-il avec d'autres Ω ?



$$\iiint_{\tilde{\Omega}_1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \iint_{\tilde{\Omega}_1} f v_3 ds$$

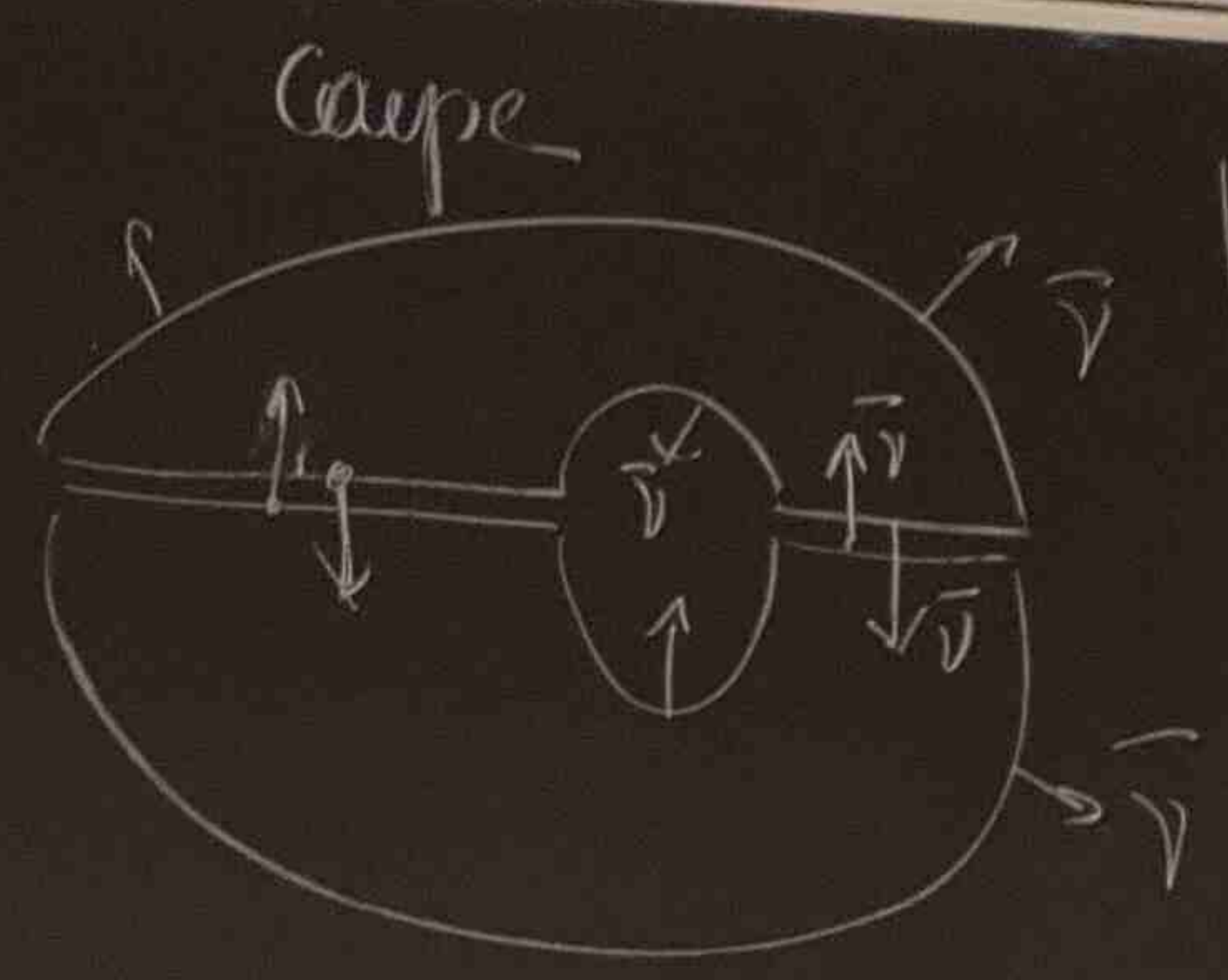
$$\iiint_{\tilde{\Omega}_2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \iint_{\tilde{\Omega}_2} f v_3 ds$$

on somme (les intégrales sur $\tilde{\Omega}$ s'annulent)

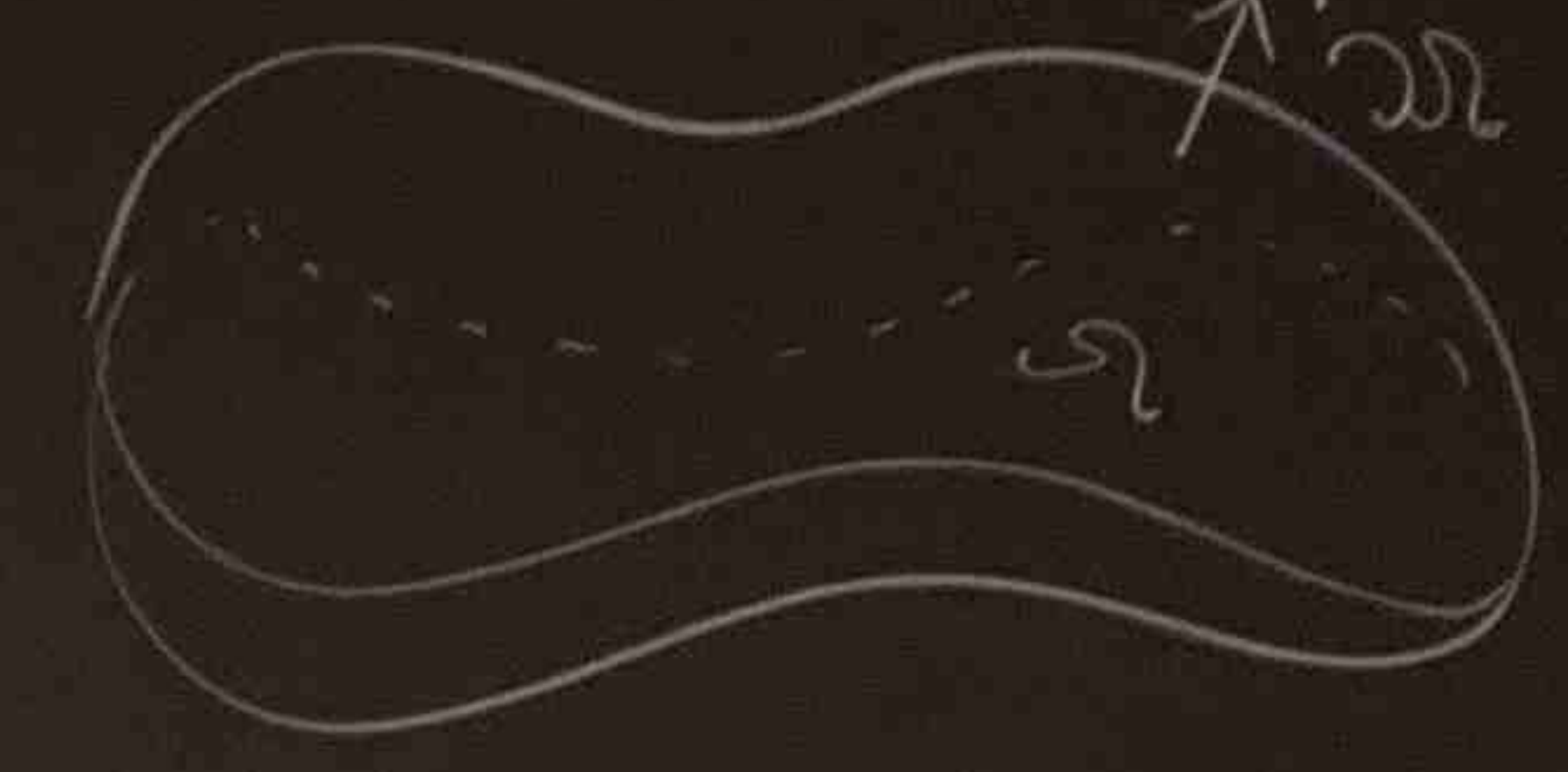
$$\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \iint_{\partial \Omega} f v_3 ds$$



on coupe par un plan horizontal
 on obtient 2 volumes sans trous
 on somme sur les 2 volumes
 certaines intégrales de surface s'annulent et on obtient le résultat



Application: équation de la chaleur



$k: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $k(\vec{x}) > 0$ coeff de diffusion $\in C^1$
 $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ température $\in C^2$
 $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ source ou puit de chaleur

conservation énergie (thermique)

$$\iint_{\partial \Omega} \underbrace{-k \vec{\text{grad}} T \cdot \vec{\nu}}_{\text{flux chaleur}} ds = \iiint_{\Omega} f dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$$

Thm divergence $\iiint_{\Omega} \text{div}(-k \vec{\text{grad}} T) dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \iiint_{\Omega} f dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$

Puisque Ω est arbitraire (quelconque) on en déduit

$$\text{div}(k \vec{\text{grad}} T) = f \text{ dans } \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot (k \vec{\nabla} T) = f$$

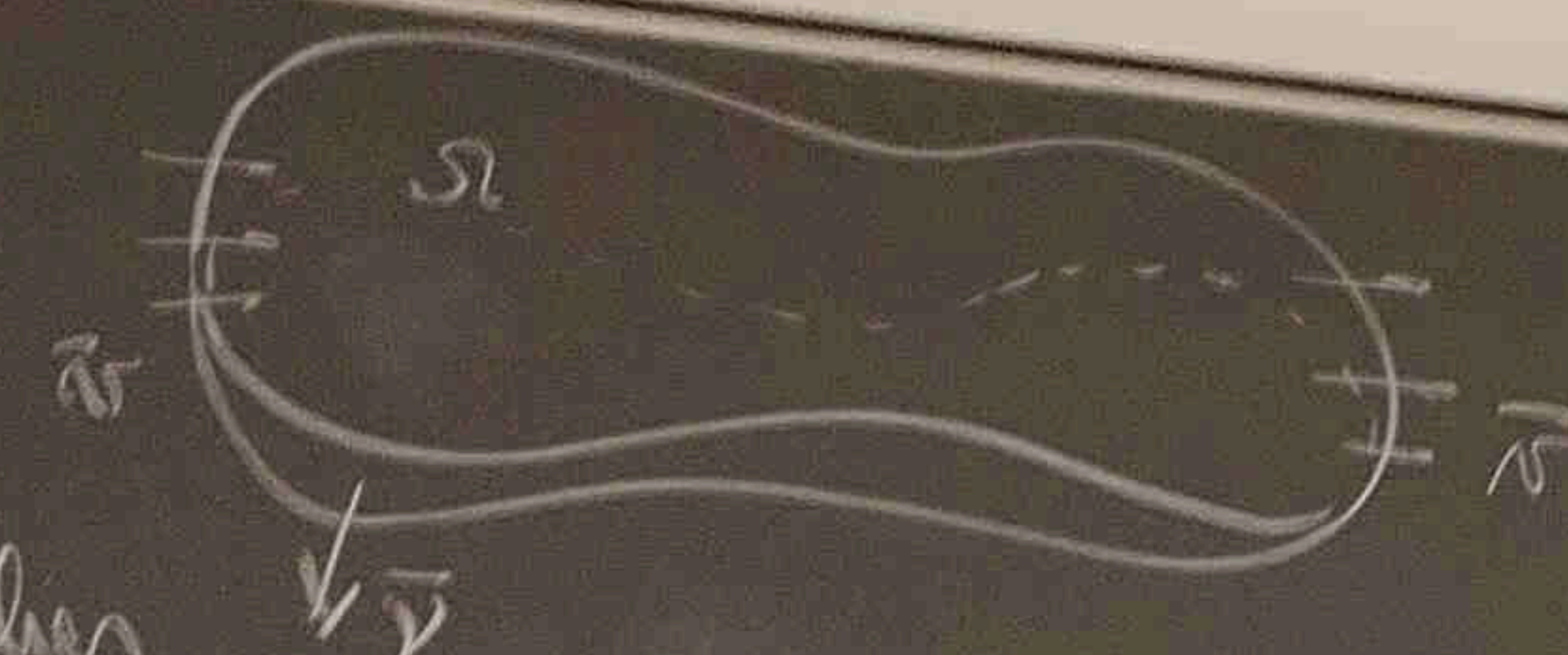
Problème mathématique:
 Etant donné le domaine $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$
 _____ $k(\vec{x})$
 _____ $f(\vec{x})$

Etant donné T sur Ω ,
 on cherche $T: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 tel que

$$\text{div}(k \vec{\text{grad}} T) = f \text{ dans } \Omega$$

Soit $\vec{v} : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ \mathcal{C}^1
 $p : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ \mathcal{C}^1
 $\vec{g} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ $\rho > 0$

Soit $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ domaine régulier quelconque, en principe suivant



$$\iint_{\partial\Omega} (\rho \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} + p \vec{n}) d\sigma = \iiint_{\Omega} \rho \vec{g} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$$

$$\iint_{\partial\Omega} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma = 0$$

On veut montrer (grâce au thm divergence) que

$$\begin{cases} \rho(\vec{v} \cdot \nabla) \vec{v} + \nabla p = \rho \vec{g} & (1) \\ \operatorname{div} \vec{v} = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

Euler 1753

(1) s'écrit $\rho(\vec{v} \cdot \nabla) v_i + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} = \rho g_i$

i.e. $\rho \left(v_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + v_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + v_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \right) v_i + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} = \rho g_i$
 4 inconnues v_1, v_2, v_3, p
 En effet, appliquons le thm de la divergence à $\iiint_{\Omega} \rho v_i (\vec{v} \cdot \nabla) v_i$

$$\iint_{\partial\Omega} \rho v_i (\vec{v} \cdot \nabla) v_i d\sigma = \iint_{\partial\Omega} \underbrace{(\rho v_i \vec{v})}_{\vec{F}} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div}(\rho v_i \vec{v}) dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\rho v_i \operatorname{div} \vec{v} + (\vec{v} \cdot \nabla)(\rho v_i) \right) dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \rho (\vec{v} \cdot \nabla) v_i dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$$

D'autre part

$$\iint_{\partial\Omega} p \vec{n} d\sigma = \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$$

Donc $\iiint_{\Omega} \left(\rho(\vec{v} \cdot \nabla) v_i + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} \right) dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \iiint_{\Omega} \rho g_i dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$

$$0 = \iint_{\partial\Omega} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma = \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} \vec{v} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$$

mais $\forall \Omega, \operatorname{div} \vec{v} = 0$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \iint_{\partial\Omega} v_i d\sigma$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} \vec{F} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \iint_{\partial\Omega} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma$$

$$\operatorname{div}(f \vec{v}) = f \operatorname{div} \vec{v} + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla f$$

Puisque Ω est quelconque

$$\rho(\vec{v} \cdot \nabla) v_i + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} = \rho g_i \quad i=1,2,3$$

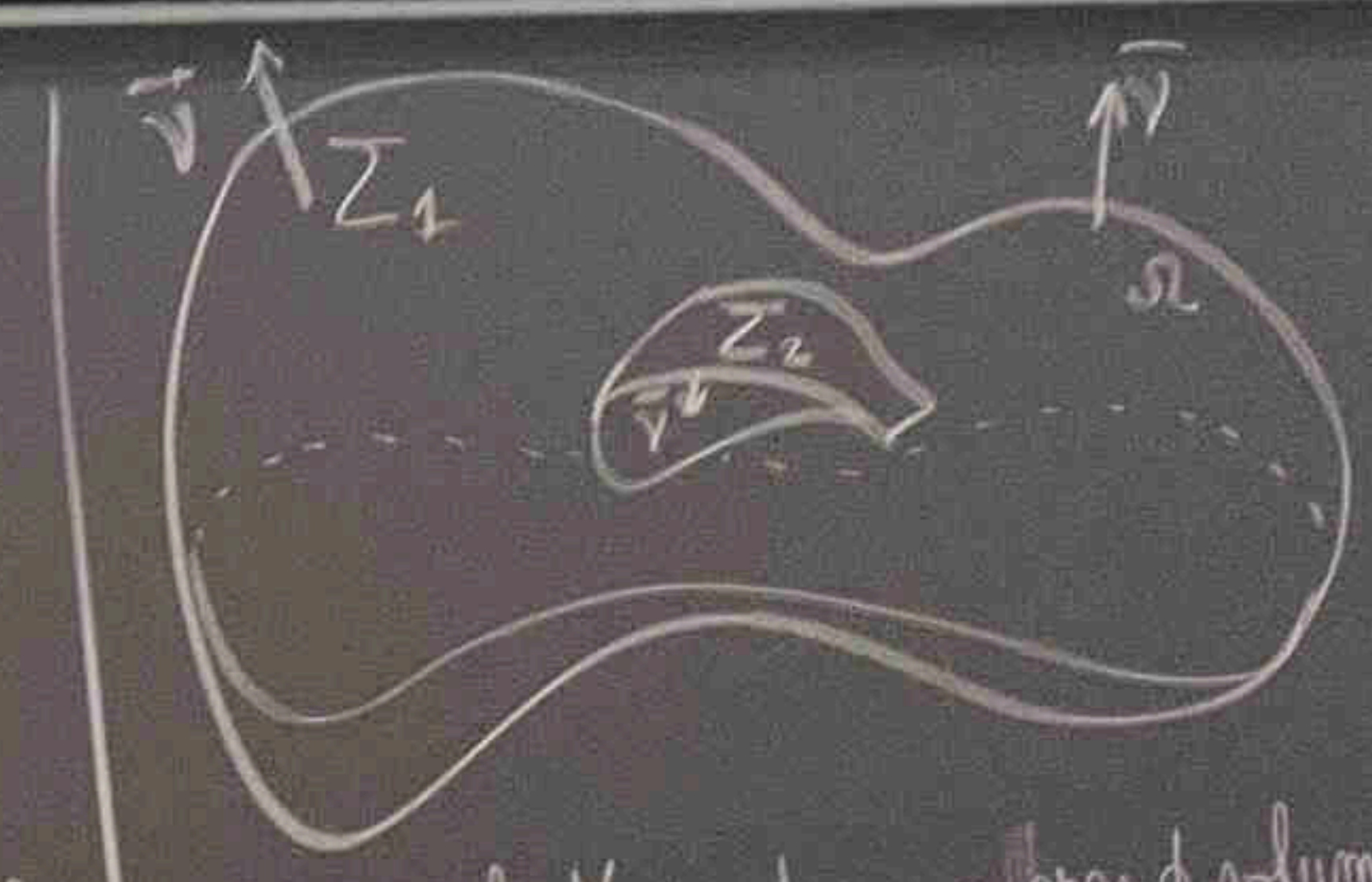
i.e. $\rho(\vec{v} \cdot \nabla) \vec{v} + \nabla p = \rho \vec{g}$
 $\operatorname{div} \vec{v} = 0$

eq cons. qte mvt
 eq cons. masse

Conséquence : paradoxe de D'Alembert ~ 1750

"Une aile d'avion ne porte pas" (si le champ de vitesse satisfait les eq. d'Euler)

Donc le modèle est incomplet, il manque la viscosité : $\rho(\vec{v} \cdot \nabla) \vec{v} + \nabla p = \mu \Delta \vec{v} + \rho \vec{g}$ (Navier Stokes, 1850)



aile d'avion dans un grand volume de \mathbb{R}^3 , Ω fait autour de l'aile

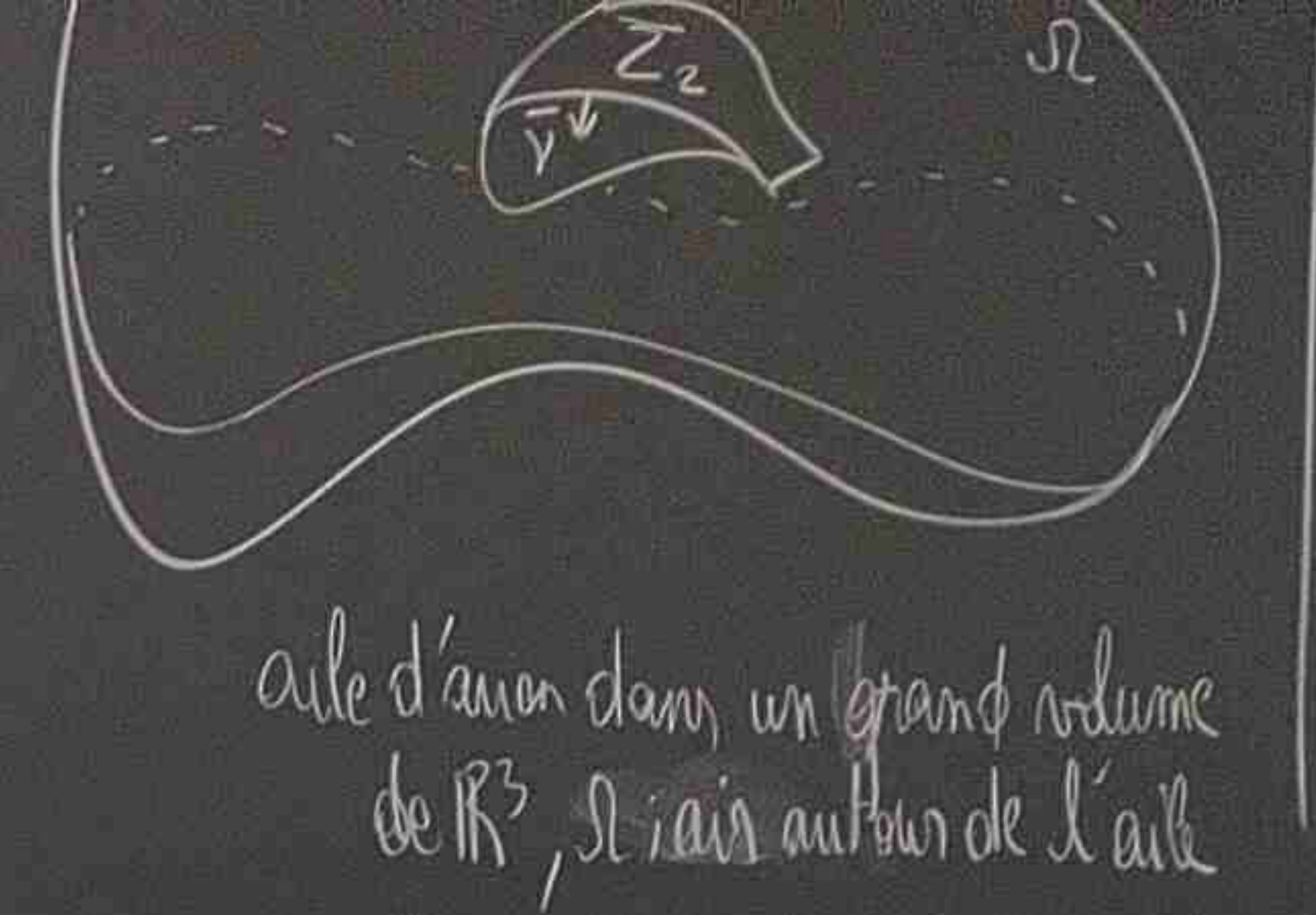
$$\partial\Omega = \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$$

On sait $\iint_{\Sigma_1} (\rho \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} + p \vec{n}) d\sigma = 0$ (paradoxe)

Donc $\iint_{\Sigma_2} (\rho \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} + p \vec{n}) d\sigma = 0$

$\rho(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}) + \nabla p = \rho \vec{g}$ eq cons. qte mvt
 $\text{div } \vec{v} = 0$ eq cons. masse

champ de vitesse satisfait les eq. d'Euler
 Donc le modèle est incomplet, il manque la viscosité : $\rho(\vec{v} \cdot \nabla) \vec{v} + \nabla p = \mu \Delta \vec{v} + \rho \vec{g}$ (Navier Stokes 1850)

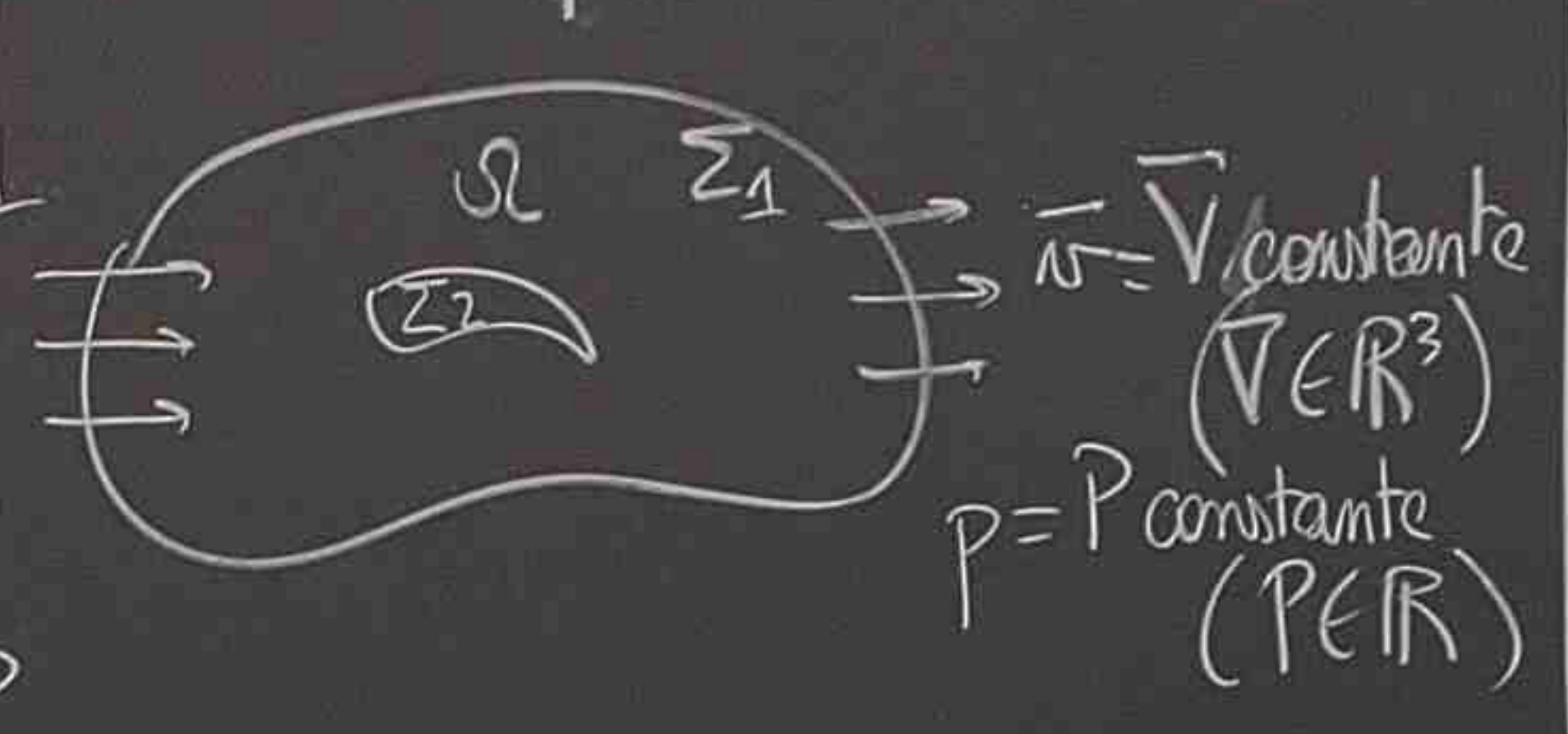


On sait $\iint_{\Sigma_1} (\rho \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} + p \vec{n}) ds = 0$ (par de gravité)
 Donc $\iint_{\Sigma_1} + \iint_{\Sigma_2} (\rho \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} + p \vec{n}) ds = 0$

aile d'avion dans un grand volume de \mathbb{R}^3 , l'air autour de l'aile

Si on peut montrer que $\iint_{\Sigma_1} (\rho \vec{v} (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}) + p \vec{n}) ds = \vec{0}$
 alors $\iint_{\Sigma_2} (\rho \vec{v} (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}) + p \vec{n}) ds = \vec{0}$
 Si de plus $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$ sur Σ_2 (les particules d'air glissent sur l'aile) alors $\iint_{\Sigma_2} p \vec{n} ds = \vec{0} = \text{force}$

Montrons $\iint_{\Sigma_1} (\rho \vec{v} (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}) + p \vec{n}) ds = \vec{0}$
 Supposons $\vec{v} = \vec{V}$
 $p = P$



Or on a : $\iint_{\Sigma_1} \rho \vec{v} (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}) ds = \iint_{\Sigma_1} \rho \vec{V} (\vec{V} \cdot \vec{n}) ds$
 $= \rho \vec{V} \iint_{\Sigma_1} \vec{V} \cdot \vec{n} ds = \rho \vec{V} \iint_{\Sigma_1} \text{div } \vec{V} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$
 $= \vec{0}$

De même $\iint_{\Sigma_1} p \vec{n} ds = P \iint_{\Sigma_1} \vec{n} ds = \vec{0}$





$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in \mathcal{C}^1$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \text{grad } f \cdot d\vec{\ell} = f(B) - f(A)$$



$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in \mathcal{C}^1$$

$$(x_1, x_2) \rightarrow f(x_1, x_2)$$

$$\iint_A \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2 = \int_{\partial A} f v_i d\ell \quad i=1,2$$

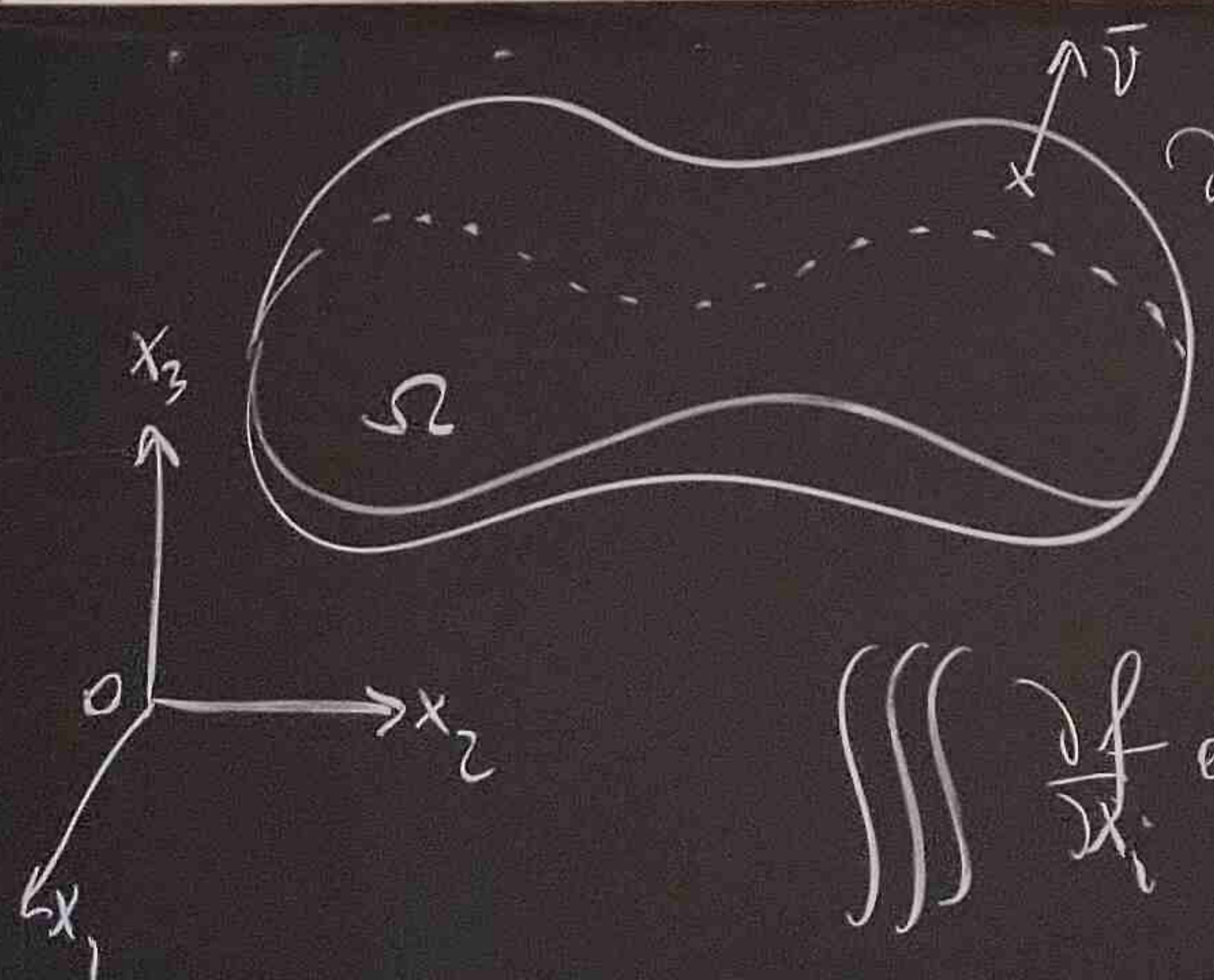
$$\vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$(x_1, x_2) \rightarrow (F_1(x_1, x_2), F_2(x_1, x_2))$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\iint_A \text{div } \vec{F} dx_1 dx_2 = \iint_A \left(\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_2} \right) dx_1 dx_2 = \int_{\partial A} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{\nu} d\ell$$

$$\iint_A \text{rot } \vec{F} dx_1 dx_2 = \iint_A \left(\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_2} \right) dx_1 dx_2 = \int_{\partial A} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$$



$\partial\Omega$ surface fermée

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) \rightarrow f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

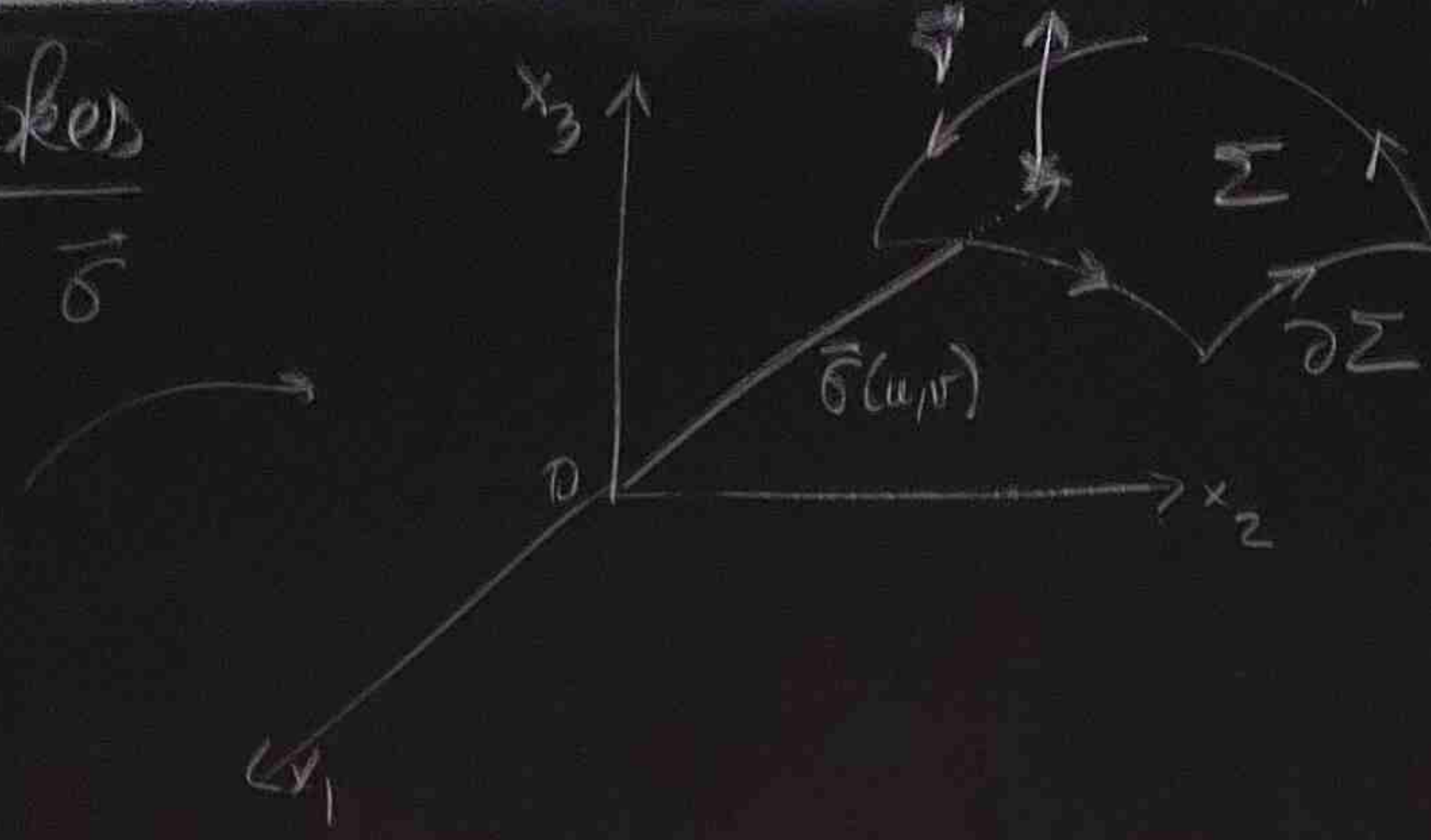
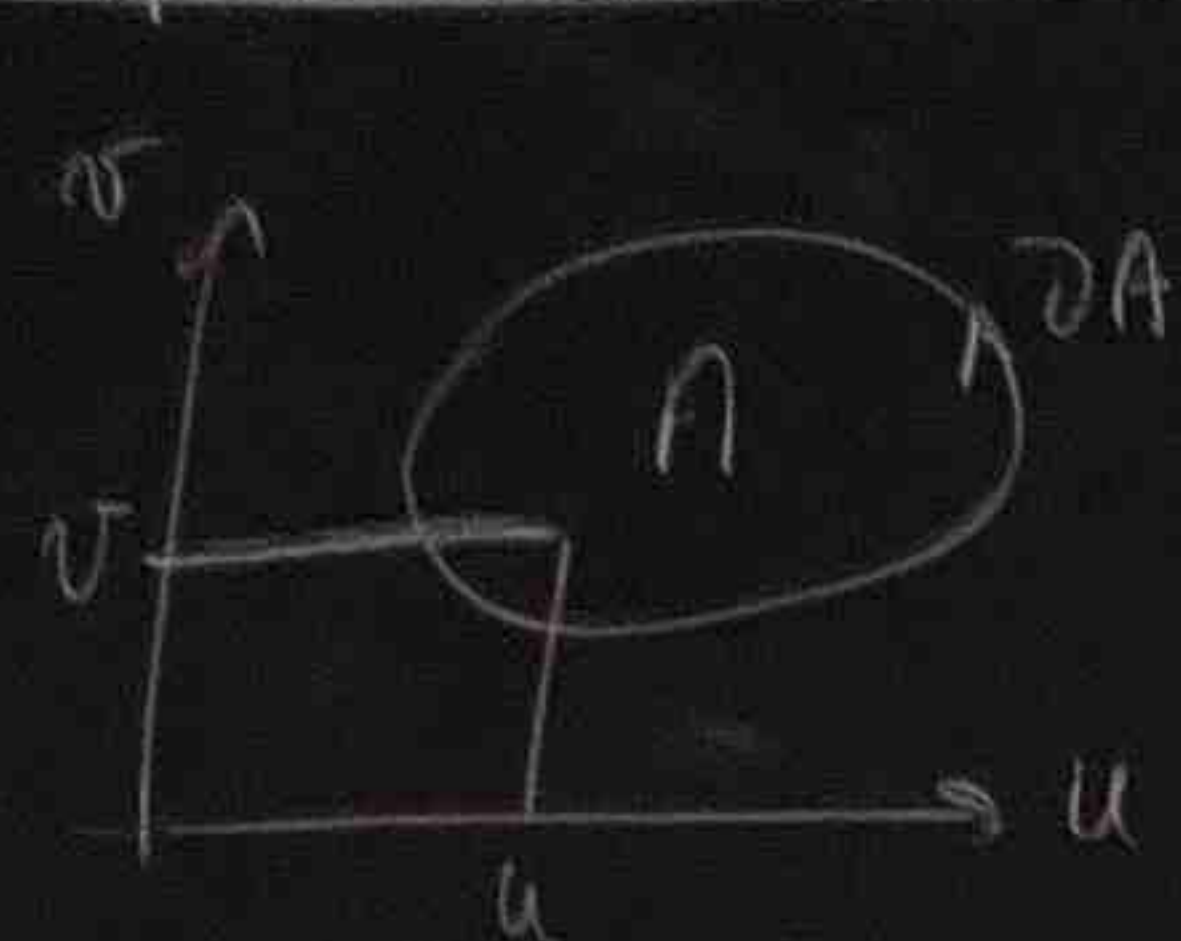
$$\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \iint_{\partial\Omega} f v_i dS \quad i=1,2,3$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \text{div } \vec{F} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \iint_{\partial\Omega} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{\nu} dS$$

$$\vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

il manque le thm de Stokes

Chap 7 line: thm de Stokes



Thm 7.1 line (Stokes)

\$\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^3\$ surface régulière par morceaux orientable de bord \$\partial \Sigma\$ orienté en parcourant \$\partial A\$ positivement. Soit \$\vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3 \in \mathcal{C}^1\$, on a

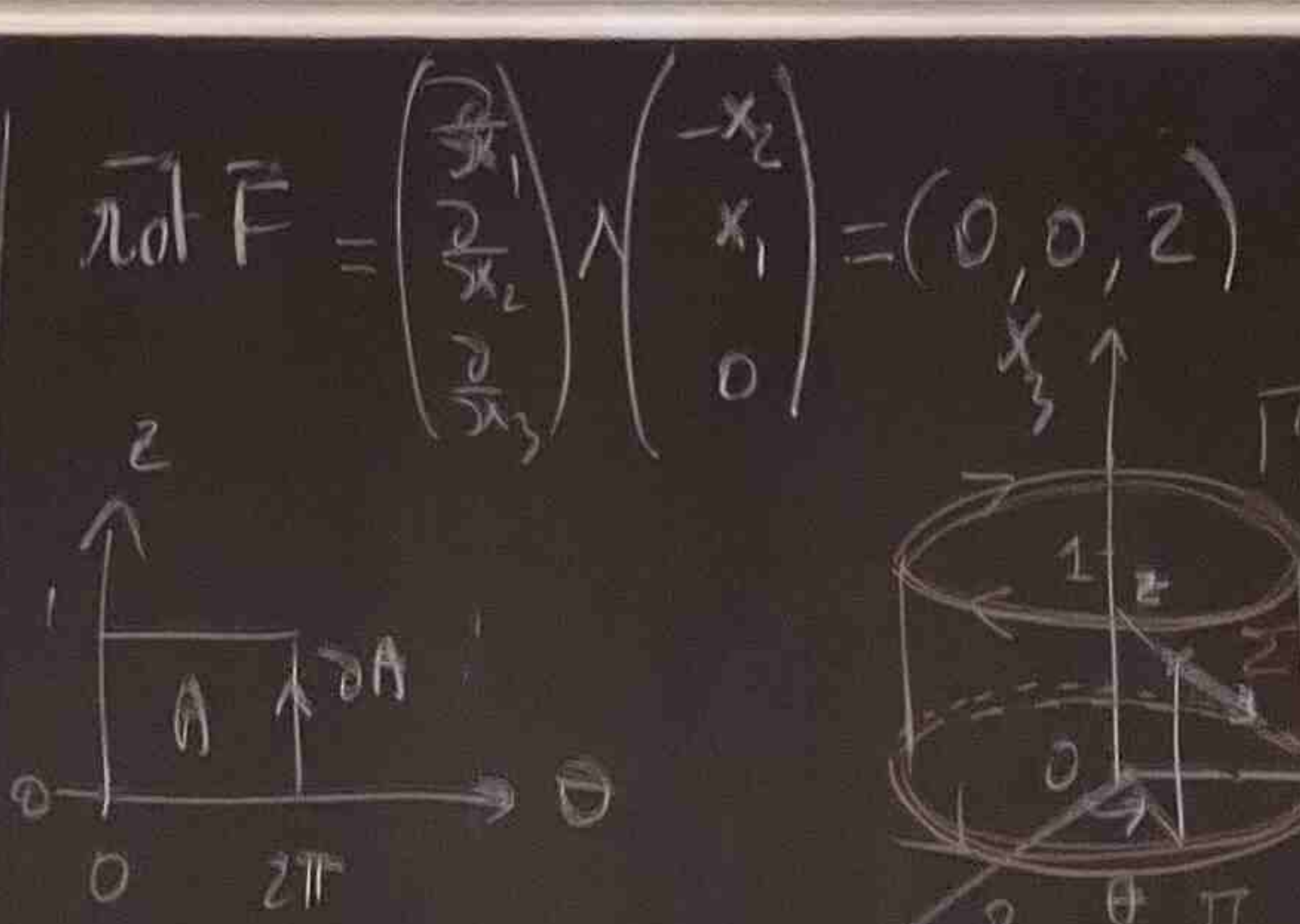
$$\iint_{\Sigma} \text{rot } \vec{F} \cdot \vec{ds} = \int_{\partial \Sigma} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{dl}$$

Corollaire: si \$\Sigma\$ est une surface fermée

\$\partial \Sigma = \emptyset\$ alors on a $\iint_{\Sigma} \text{rot } \vec{F} \cdot \vec{ds} = 0$

Ex. de calcul:

\$\Sigma = \{(x, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3, x_1^2 + x_2^2 = R^2, 0 \le x_3 \le 1\}\$
 $\vec{F}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (-x_2, x_1, 0)$



\$\vec{\sigma}(\theta, z) = (R \cos \theta, R \sin \theta, z)\$

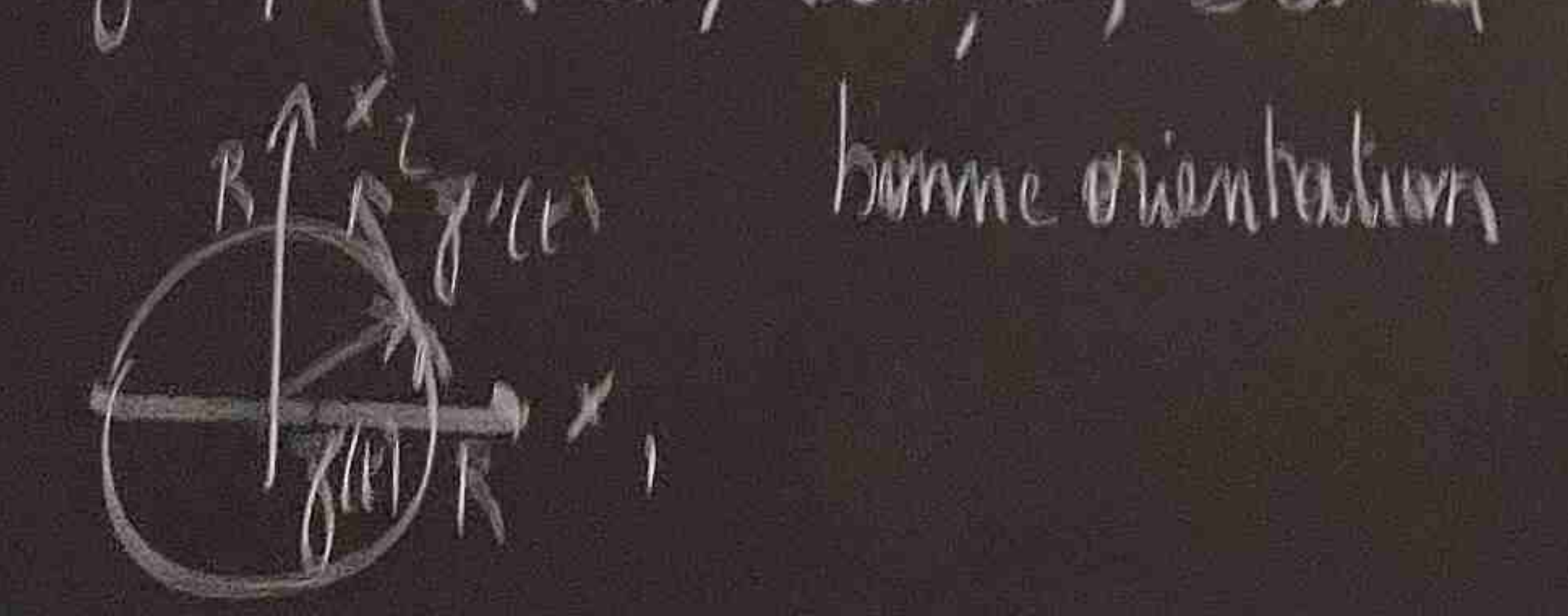
\$\frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial \theta} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial z} = \begin{pmatrix} -R \sin \theta \\ R \cos \theta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\$

\$= (R \cos \theta, R \sin \theta, 0)\$

\$\iint_{\Sigma} \text{rot } \vec{F} \cdot \vec{ds} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \underbrace{(0, 0, z)}_{=0} \cdot \underbrace{(R \cos \theta, R \sin \theta, 0)}_0\$

\$\partial \Sigma = \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2\$

param \$\Gamma_1\$: \$\vec{\gamma}(t) = (R \cos t, R \sin t, 0)\$ \$0 \le t \le 2\pi\$
 $\vec{\gamma}'(t) = (-R \sin t, R \cos t, 0)$ c'est la



\$\int_{\Gamma_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{p} = \int_0^{2\pi} dt (-R \sin t, R \cos t, 0) \cdot (-R \sin t, R \cos t, 0)\$
 \$= \int_0^{2\pi} dt R^2 = 2\pi R^2\$

param \$\Gamma_2\$: si on prend \$\vec{\gamma}(t) = (R \cos t, R \sin t, 0)\$ on a la mauvaise orientation. On garde cette param et on change le signe de l'intégrale à la fin du calcul. Ou alors on intègre \$\int_{2\pi}^0 dt\$

nceaux
courant
 e_1, on

param de Γ_2 (Γ_2 dans le mauvais sens)

$$\vec{\gamma}(t) = (R \cos t, R \sin t, 1)$$

$$\vec{\gamma}'(t) = (-R \sin t, R \cos t, 0)$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} dt (-R \sin t, R \cos t, 0) \cdot (R \sin t, R \cos t, 0)$$

$$= 2\pi R^2 \text{ donc } \int_{\Gamma_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = -2\pi R^2$$

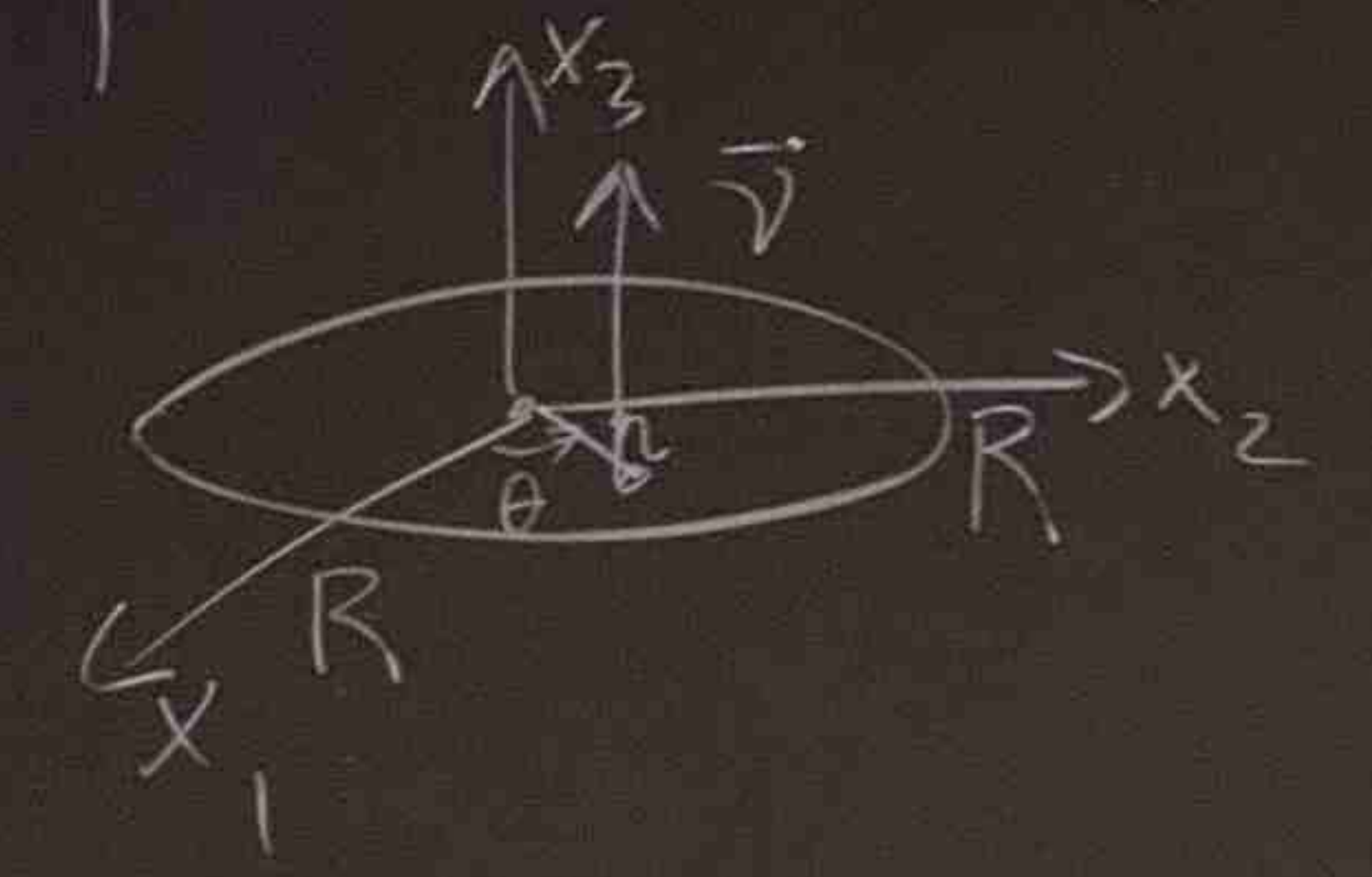
Finalement on a bien $\int_{\partial \tilde{\Sigma}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0 = \int_{\tilde{\Sigma}} \text{rot} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{ds}$

On ajoute le fond du cylindre à $\tilde{\Sigma}$

$$\tilde{\Sigma} = \tilde{\Sigma} \cup \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3; x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq R^2, x_3 = 0\}$$

Appliquons le thm de Stokes.

param de $\tilde{\Sigma}$: $\vec{\sigma}(r, \theta) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, 0) \quad 0 \leq r \leq R \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$

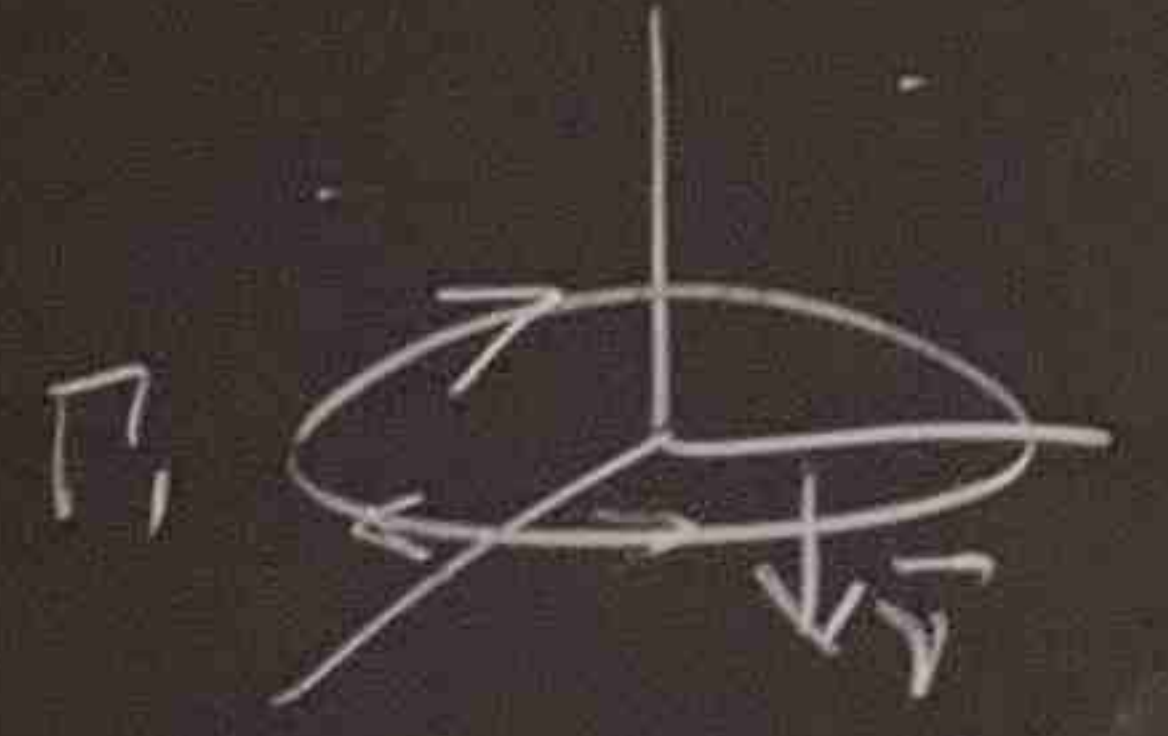


$$\frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial r} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial \theta} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} -r \sin \theta \\ r \cos \theta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (0, 0, r) \text{ mauvaise direction!}$$

On change le signe de $\iint_{\tilde{\Sigma}}$ à la fin du calcul

$$\iint_{\tilde{\Sigma}} \text{rot} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{ds} = \int_0^R dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \quad 2r = 2\pi R^2 \text{ change le signe } \iint_{\tilde{\Sigma}} \text{rot} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{ds} = -2\pi R^2$$

bord de $\tilde{\Sigma}$? Γ_2 (Γ_1 ne fait pas partie du bord de $\tilde{\Sigma}$ car il est parcouru 2x en sens inverse)



$$\int_{\partial \tilde{\Sigma}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{\Gamma_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = -2\pi R^2 \quad \text{On a bien } \iint_{\tilde{\Sigma}} \text{rot} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{ds} = \int_{\tilde{\Sigma}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

Periodensystem de
Tableau périodique

1	H	2	He
3	Li	4	Be
11	Na	12	Mg
19	K	20	Ca
37	Rb	38	Sr
55	Cs	56	Ba
87	Fr	88	Ra

mettre
déchets
EPFL?
À l'EcoPoint
le plus proche



Dém. thm Stokes cas part

$v(t) = \begin{pmatrix} v_1(t) \\ v_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1'(t) \\ \gamma_2'(t) \end{pmatrix}$
 $\vec{\sigma}(x_1, x_2) = (x_1, x_2, \varphi(x_1, x_2))$
 Cas où $\vec{F}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (F_1(x_1, x_2), F_2(x_1, x_2), 0)$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial x_1} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial x_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_1} \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rot } \vec{F} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

normale vers le haut \rightarrow orientation de $\partial \Sigma$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \text{rot } \vec{F} \cdot \vec{ds} = \iint_A \left(\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_2} \right) dx_1 dx_2 = \int_{\partial A} (F_2 v_1 - F_1 v_2) dl$$

Thm Green Chap 4

param de $\partial \Sigma$: $\vec{\gamma}(t) = (\gamma_1(t), \gamma_2(t), \varphi(\gamma_1(t), \gamma_2(t)))$

$$\vec{\gamma}'(t) = \left(\gamma_1'(t), \gamma_2'(t), \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_1}(\gamma_1(t), \gamma_2(t)) \gamma_1'(t) + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_2}(\gamma_1(t), \gamma_2(t)) \gamma_2'(t) \right)$$

$$\int_{\partial \Sigma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \int_a^b \vec{F}(\vec{\gamma}(t)) \cdot \vec{\gamma}'(t) dt = \int_a^b \left(F_1(\gamma_1(t), \gamma_2(t)) \gamma_1'(t) + F_2(\gamma_1(t), \gamma_2(t)) \gamma_2'(t) \right) dt$$

$$\text{or } \int_{\partial A} (F_2 v_1 - F_1 v_2) dl =$$

$$F(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_2, x_1, 0)$$

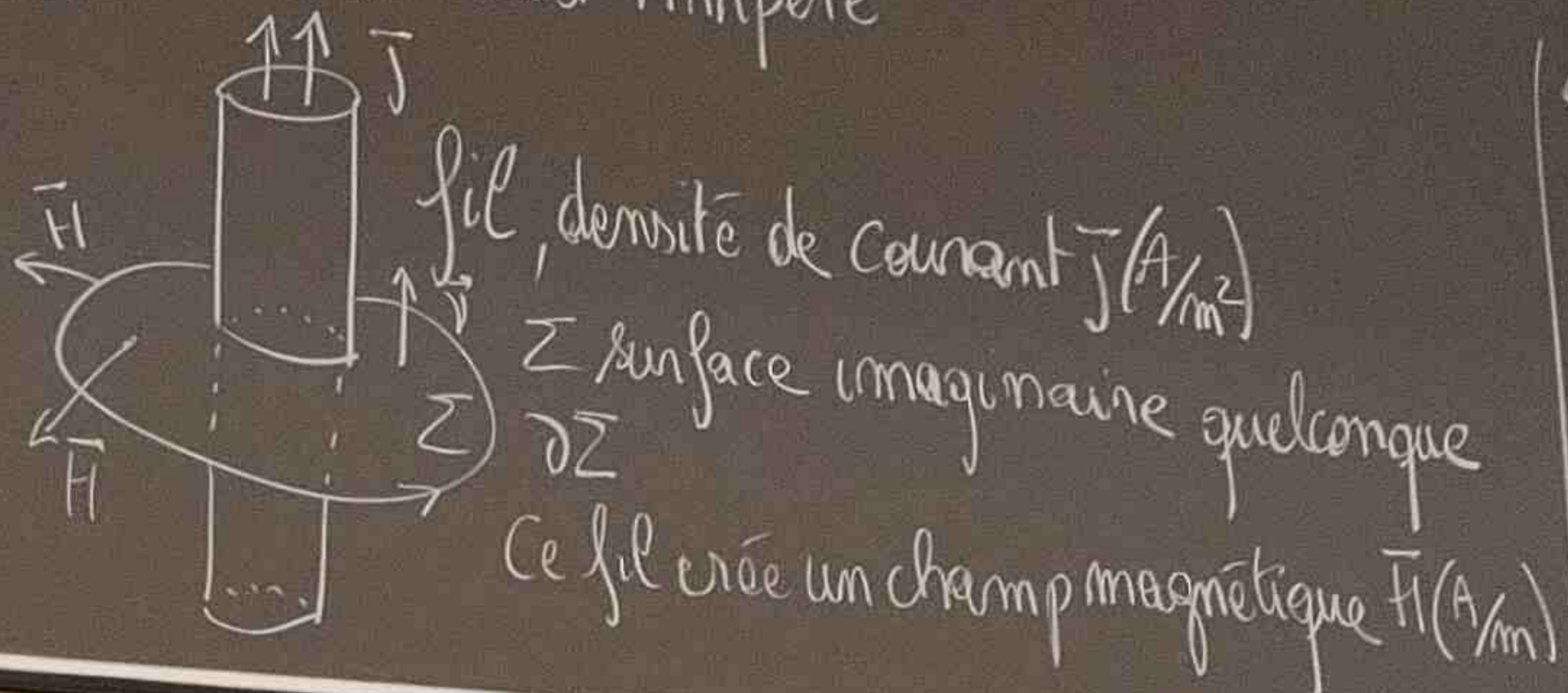
$$\int_{\partial A} (F_2 v_1 - F_1 v_2) dl = \int_a^b \left(\frac{F_2(x_1(t), x_2(t)) x_2'(t)}{\sqrt{(x_1')^2 + (x_2')^2}} - F_1(x_1(t), x_2(t)) \frac{(-x_1'(t))}{\sqrt{(x_1')^2 + (x_2')^2}} \right) \sqrt{(x_1')^2 + (x_2')^2} dt$$
$$= \int_{\partial \Sigma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

On a bien $\iint_{\Sigma} \text{rot } \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{\partial \Sigma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l}$

Thm Stokes

$\iint_{\Sigma} \text{rot } \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{\partial \Sigma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l}$
 $\vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \in \mathbb{1}$
 $\partial \Sigma = \vec{\sigma}(\partial A)$
 orienté lorsque ∂A est parcouru dans le sens positif

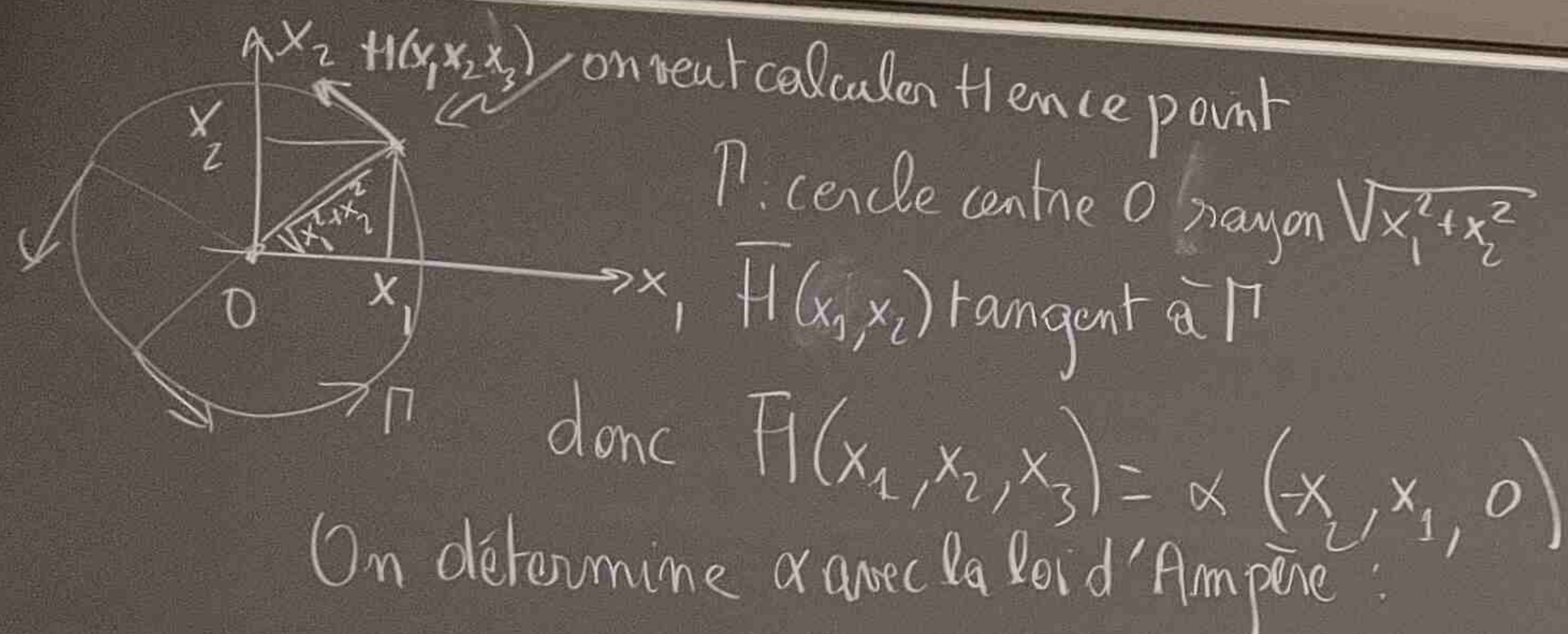
Application: loi d'Ampère



et on a la loi d'Ampère

$\int_{\Sigma} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{\Sigma} \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{s} \quad (A)$
 Thm Stokes
 $\iint_{\Sigma} \text{rot } \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{\Sigma} \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{s}$ puisque Σ est quelconque

$\text{rot } \vec{H} = \vec{j}$
 Cas particulier: fil infiniment long selon Ox_3 , courant total J (A).
 $\vec{H}(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ ne dépend pas de x_3 .
 Invariance selon x_3 .

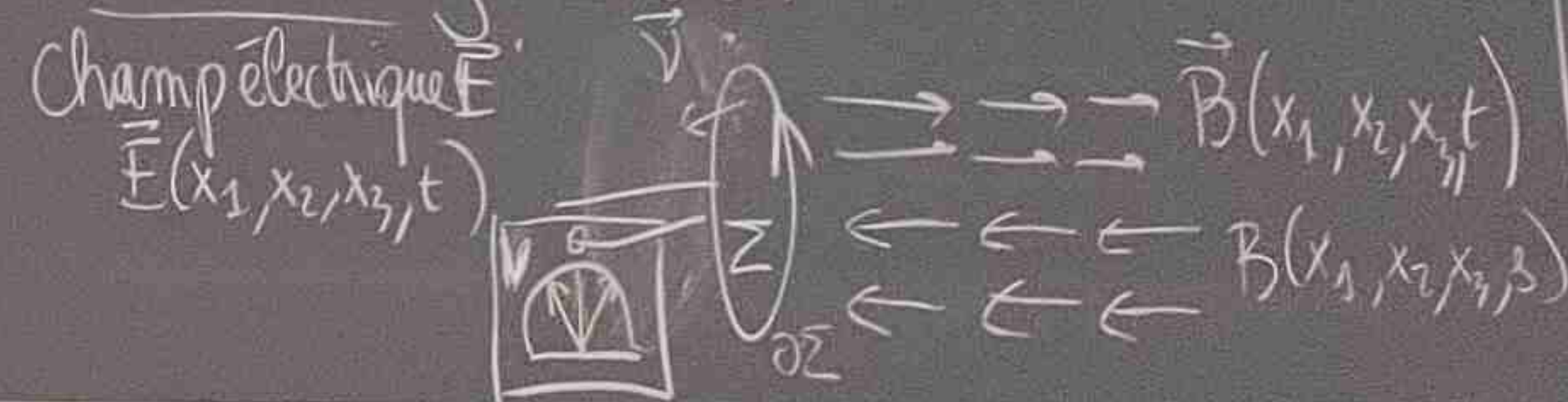


$\int_{\Pi} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = J$ courant total

param de Π : $\vec{\gamma}(t) = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2} (\cos t, \sin t, 0)$ $0 \leq t < 2\pi$
 $\vec{\gamma}'(t) = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2} (-\sin t, \cos t, 0)$
 $\vec{H}(\vec{\gamma}(t)) = \alpha (-\sin t, \cos t, 0) \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}$
 donc $\int_{\Pi} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = (x_1^2 + x_2^2) \alpha 2\pi = J \rightarrow \alpha$

Finalement $\vec{H}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \frac{J}{2\pi(x_1^2 + x_2^2)} (-x_2, x_1, 0)$

loi de Faraday induction



Pour toute boucle ($\partial \Sigma$) surface Σ on a

$\int_{\partial \Sigma} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Sigma} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$

$\iint_{\Sigma} \text{rot } \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = - \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{s}$

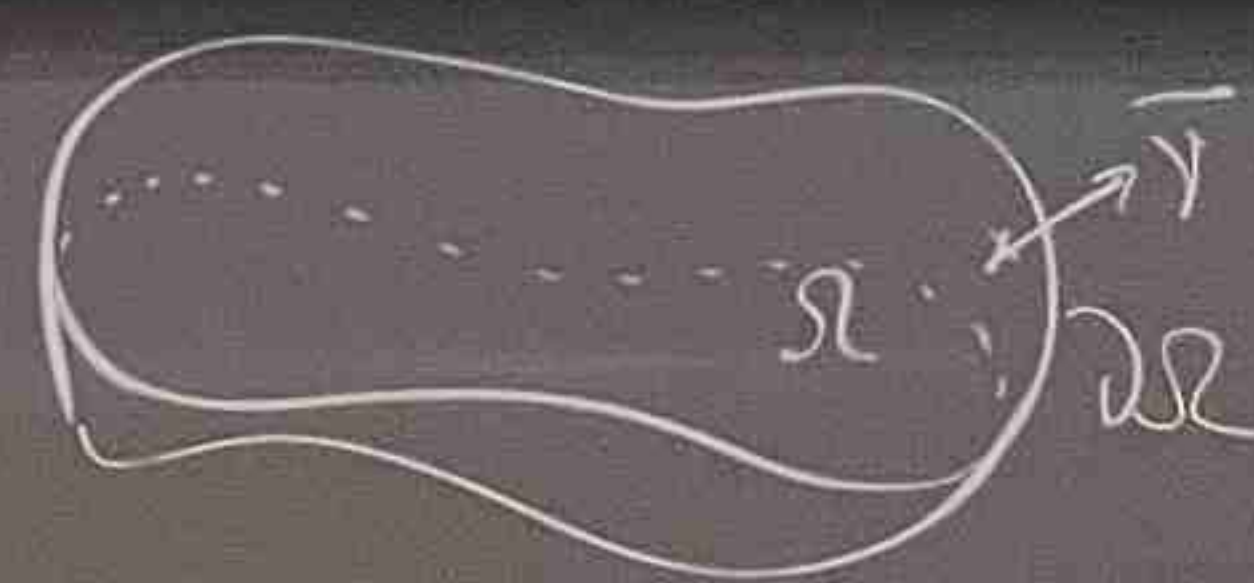
Puis que Σ est quelconque:

$\text{rot } \vec{E} = - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$

Remarques sur le thm div et Stokes:

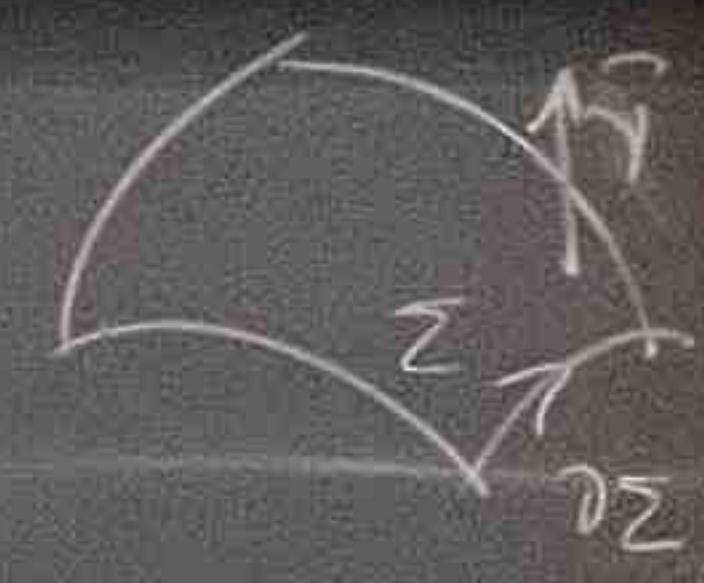
Soit $\vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \in \mathbb{2}$, on sait que $\text{div rot } \vec{F} = 0$
 d'autre part on a, pour tout domaine $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$:

$\iiint_{\Omega} \text{div rot } \vec{F} \, dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \iint_{\partial \Omega} \text{rot } \vec{F} \cdot \vec{\nu} \, d\sigma = \int_{\partial \Omega} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$
thm div thm Stokes



Soit $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in \mathbb{2}$, on sait que $\text{rot grad } f = 0$
 d'autre part, pour toute surface Σ de \mathbb{R}^3 :

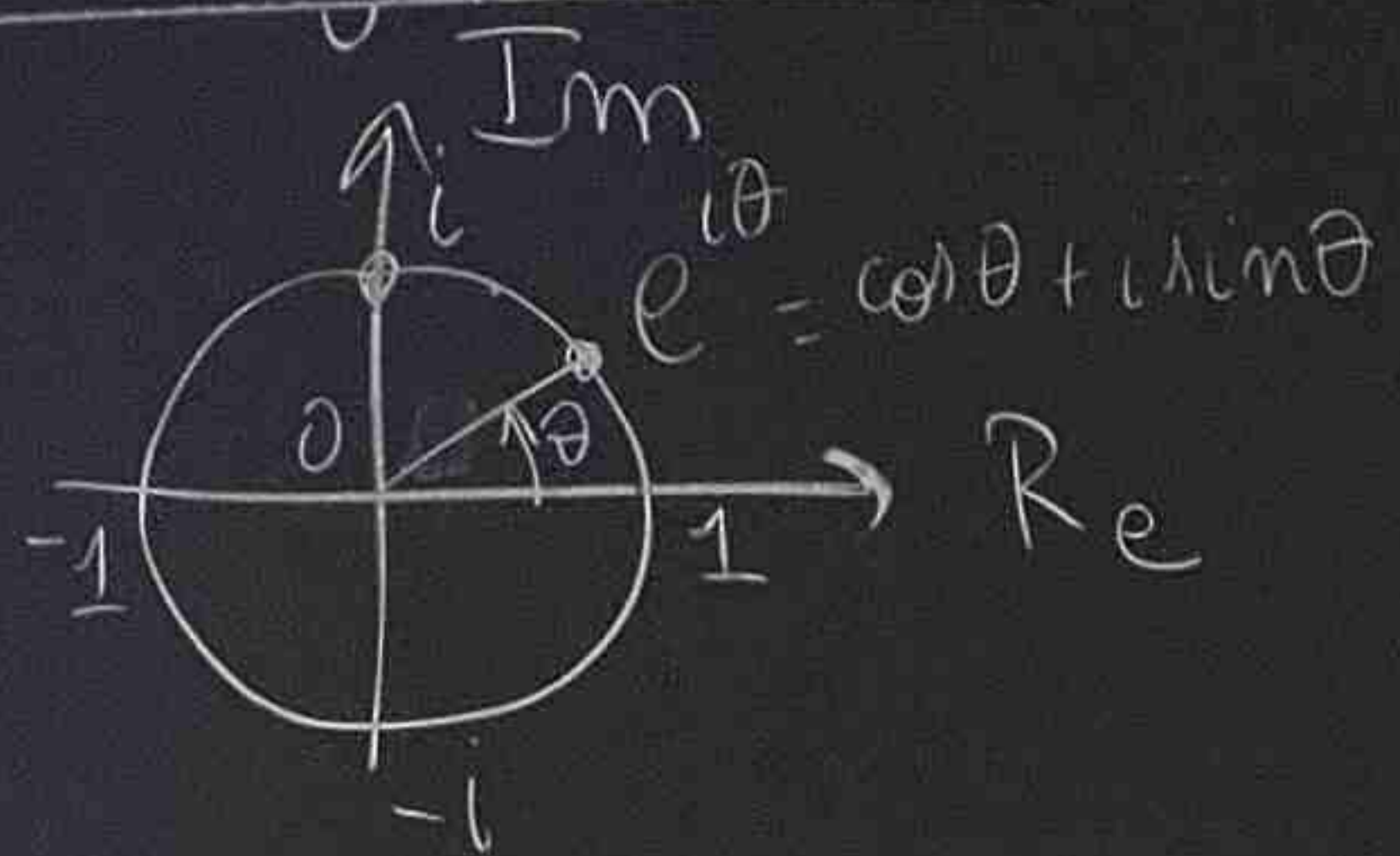
$\iint_{\Sigma} \text{rot grad } f \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{\partial \Sigma} \text{grad } f \cdot d\vec{l} = f(B) - f(A) = 0$ car $A=B$, $\partial \Sigma$ est une courbe fermée.
thm Stokes thm gradient



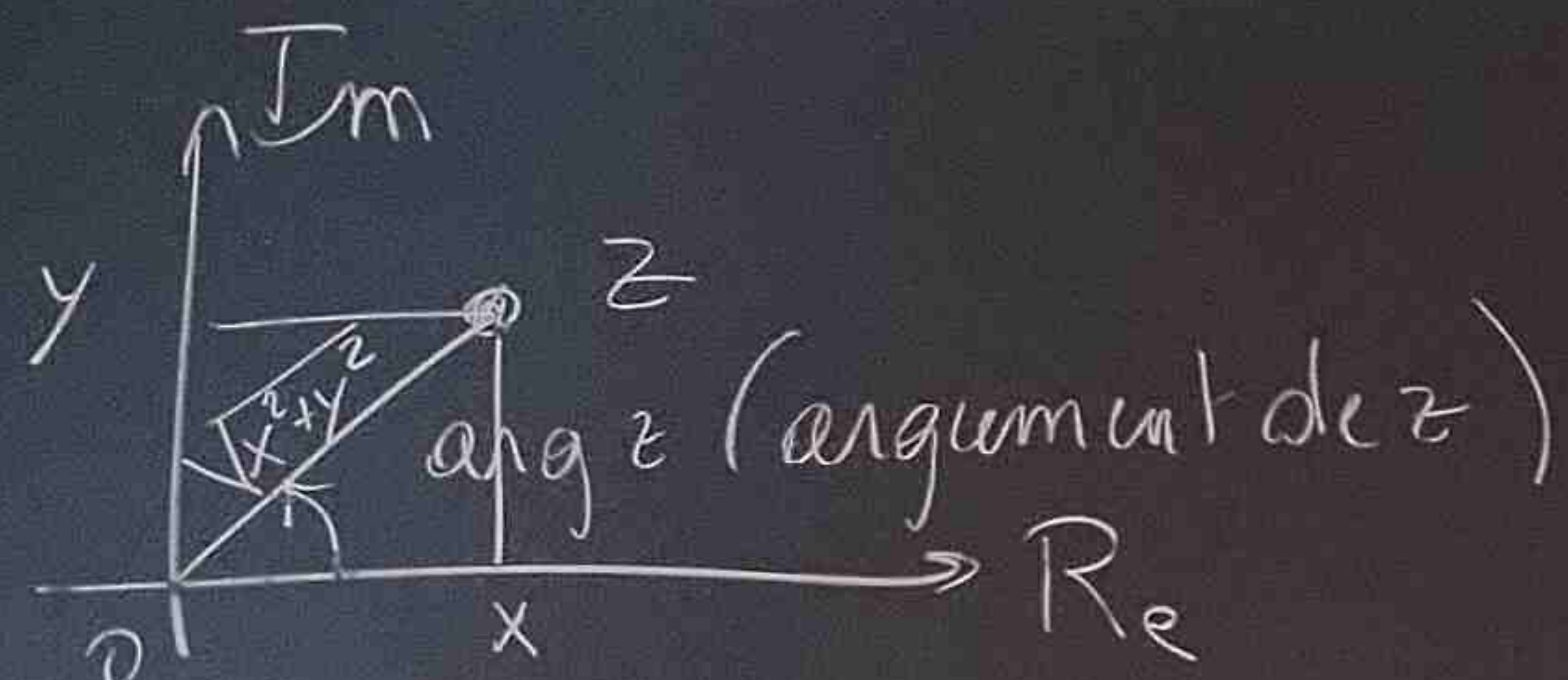
B

2^e partie - Analyse complexe
 Chap 9 : fonctions holomorphe
 cond. Cauchy-Riemann

Rappels dans \mathbb{C}
 i tel que $i^2 = -1$



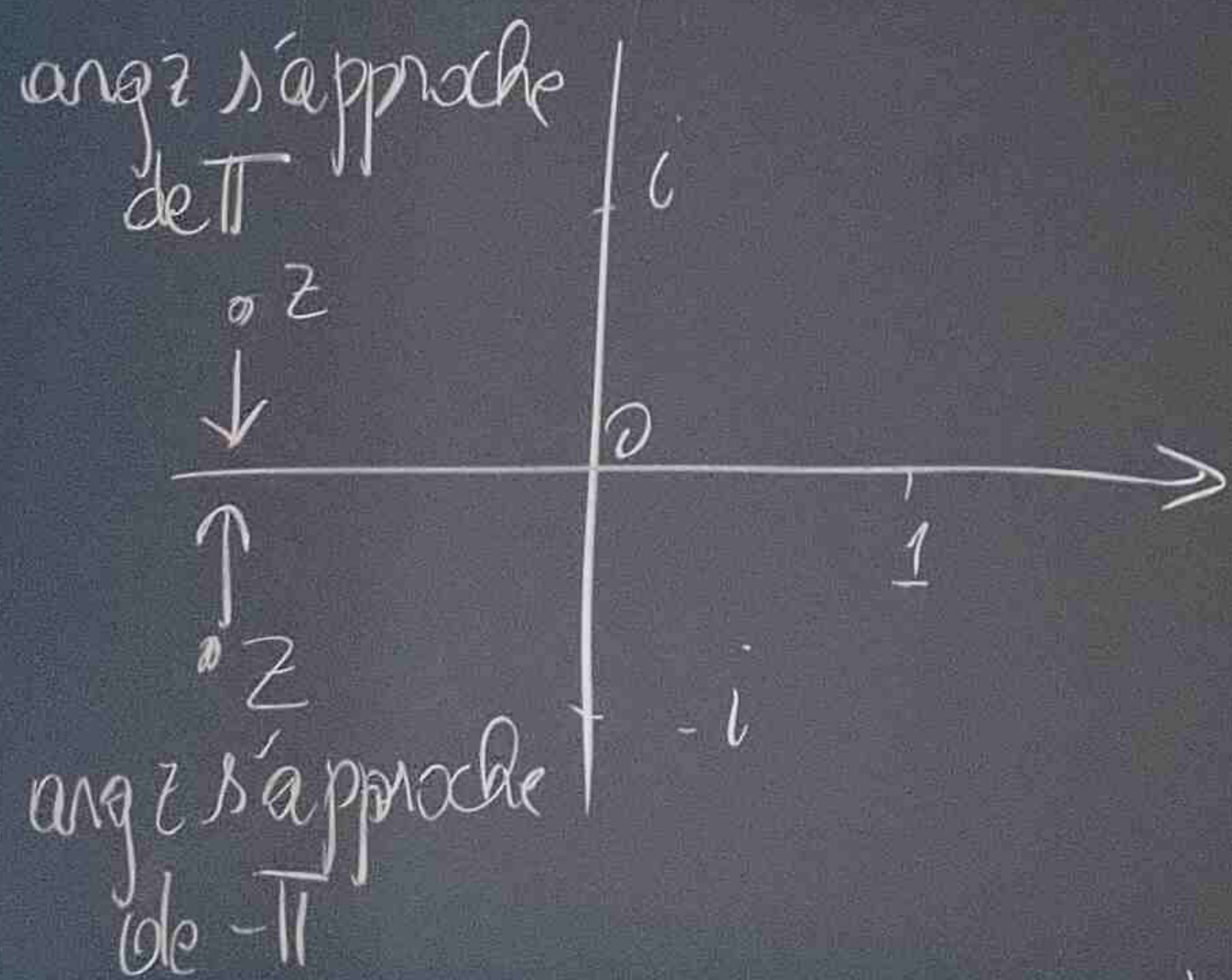
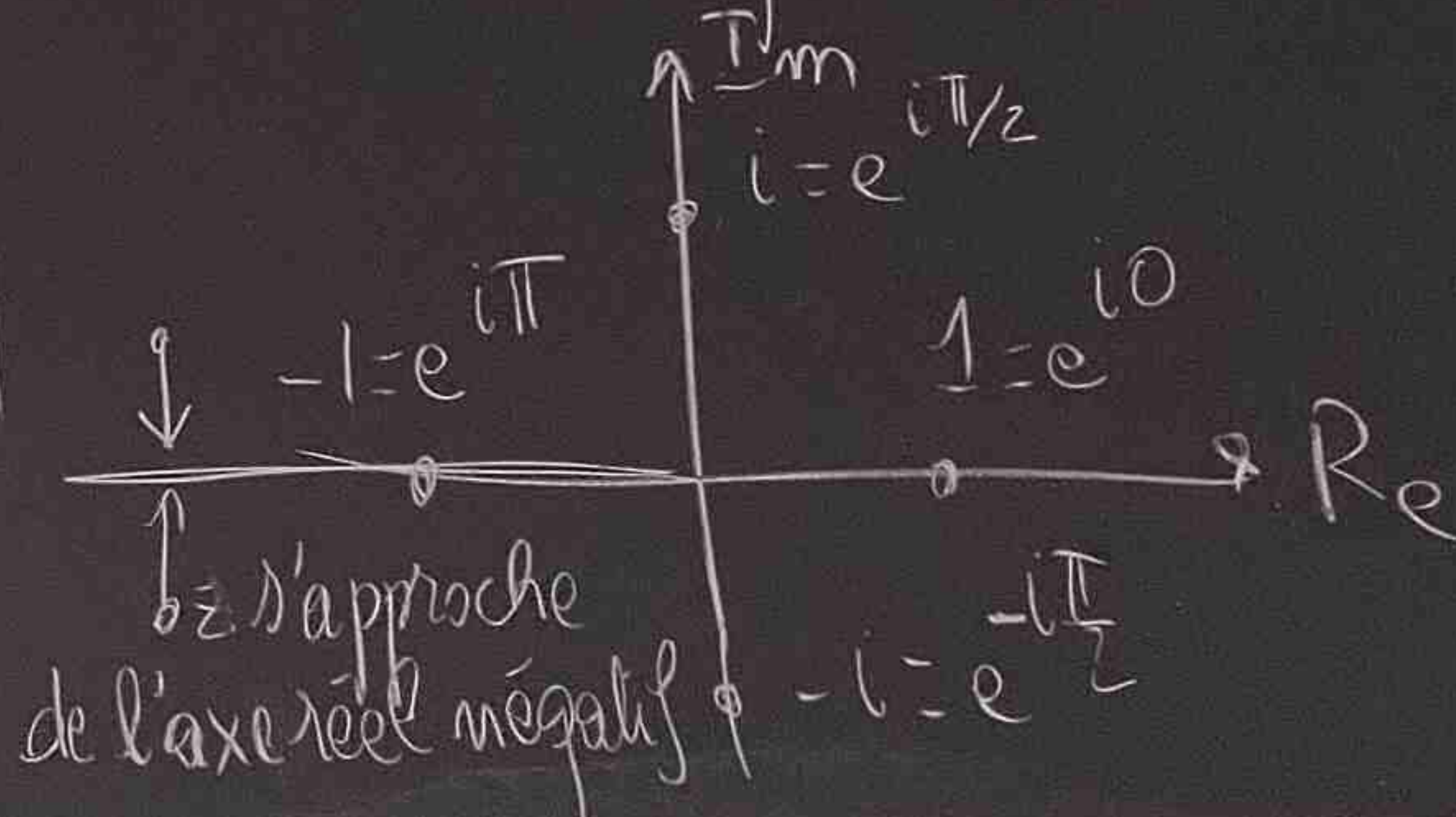
$1 = e^{i0} = e^{i2k\pi}$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ partie
 $z \in \mathbb{C}$ $z = x + iy$ y \leftarrow imaginaire
 x \leftarrow partie réelle
 $\bar{z} = x - iy$
 Conjugué complexe $\bar{z} = x - iy$



$|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ module de z
 $z = x + iy = |z| e^{i \arg z} = |z| e^{i(\arg z + 2k\pi)}$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$
 l'argument de z est défini à $2k\pi$ près

la valeur principale de
 l'argument de z est telle que

$$-\pi < \arg z \leq \pi$$



On voit que $\arg z$ est discontinu
 à travers l'axe réel négatif

Exemples de calculs

$$z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C} \quad z_1 = x_1 + iy_1 \quad z_2 = x_2 + iy_2$$

$$z_1 + z_2 = x_1 + x_2 + i(y_1 + y_2)$$

$$z_1 z_2 = (x_1 + iy_1)(x_2 + iy_2) = x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2 + i(y_1 x_2 + y_2 x_1)$$

$$z \in \mathbb{C} \quad z = x + iy \quad z\bar{z} = (x+iy)(x-iy) \\ = x^2 + y^2 = |z|^2$$

$$\text{Si } z = |z|e^{i\theta} \text{ avec } \theta = \arg z \\ z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C} \quad z_1 = |z_1|e^{i\theta_1} \quad z_2 = |z_2|e^{i\theta_2}$$

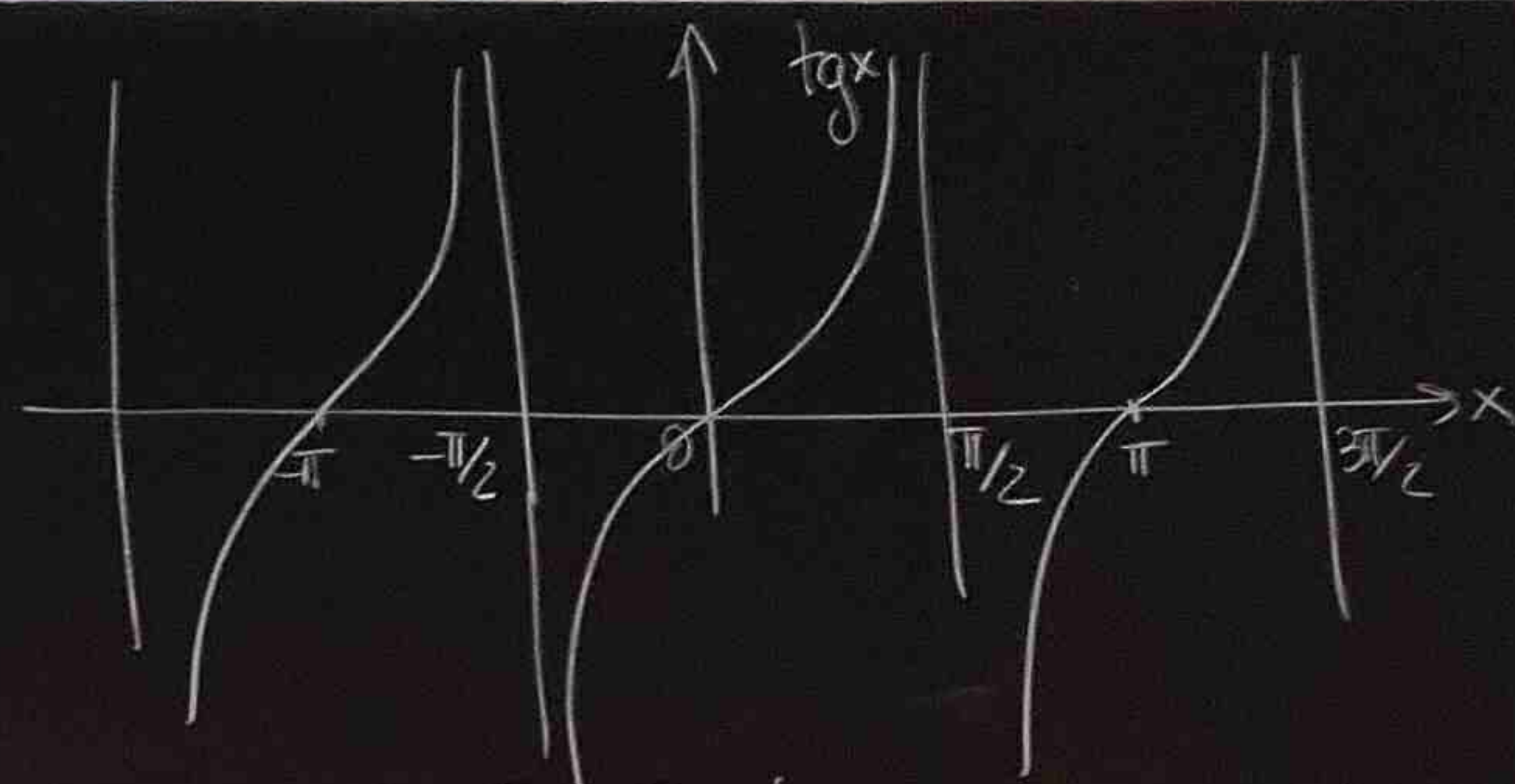
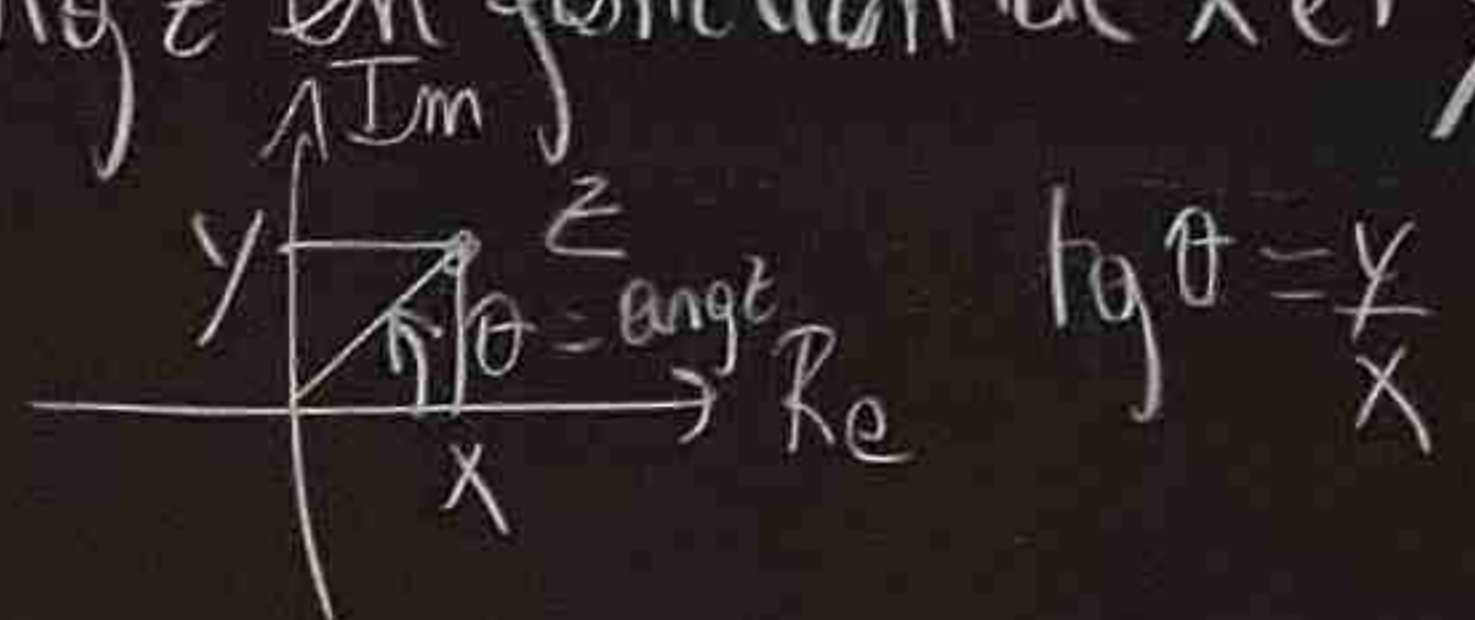
$$z_1 z_2 = |z_1|e^{i\theta_1} |z_2|e^{i\theta_2} \\ = |z_1| |z_2| e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}$$

$$\text{et donc } |z_1 z_2| = |z_1| \cdot |z_2|$$

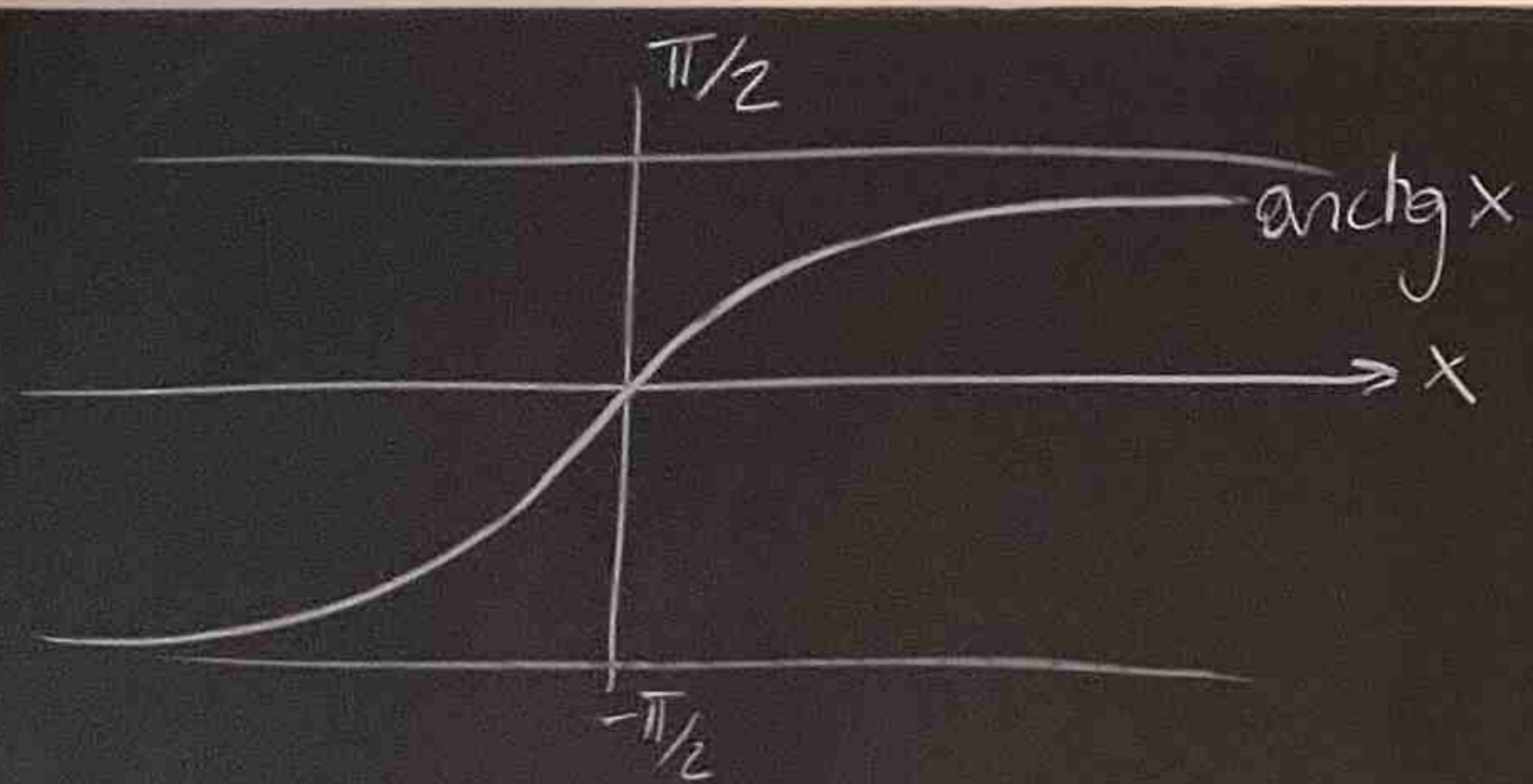
$$\arg(z_1 z_2) = \theta_1 + \theta_2 = \arg z_1 + \arg z_2$$

$$z = x + iy = |z|e^{i \arg z}$$

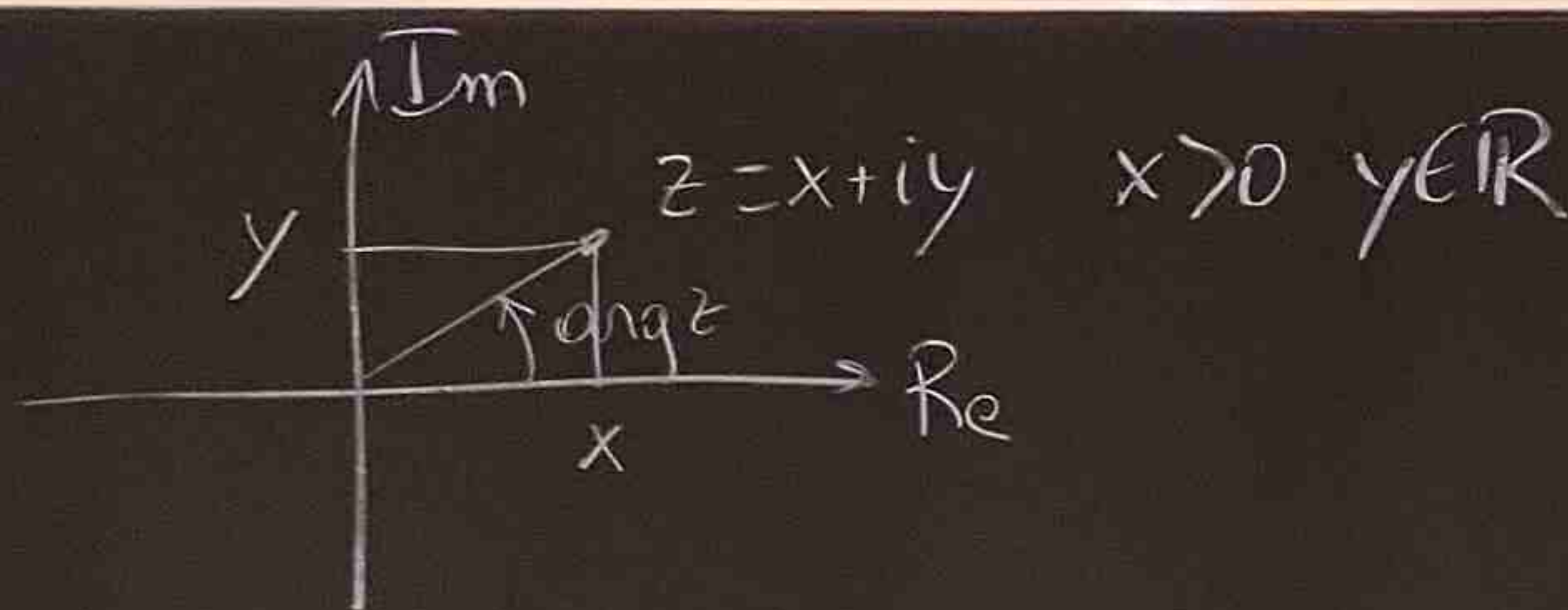
exprimer $\arg z$ en fonction de x et y



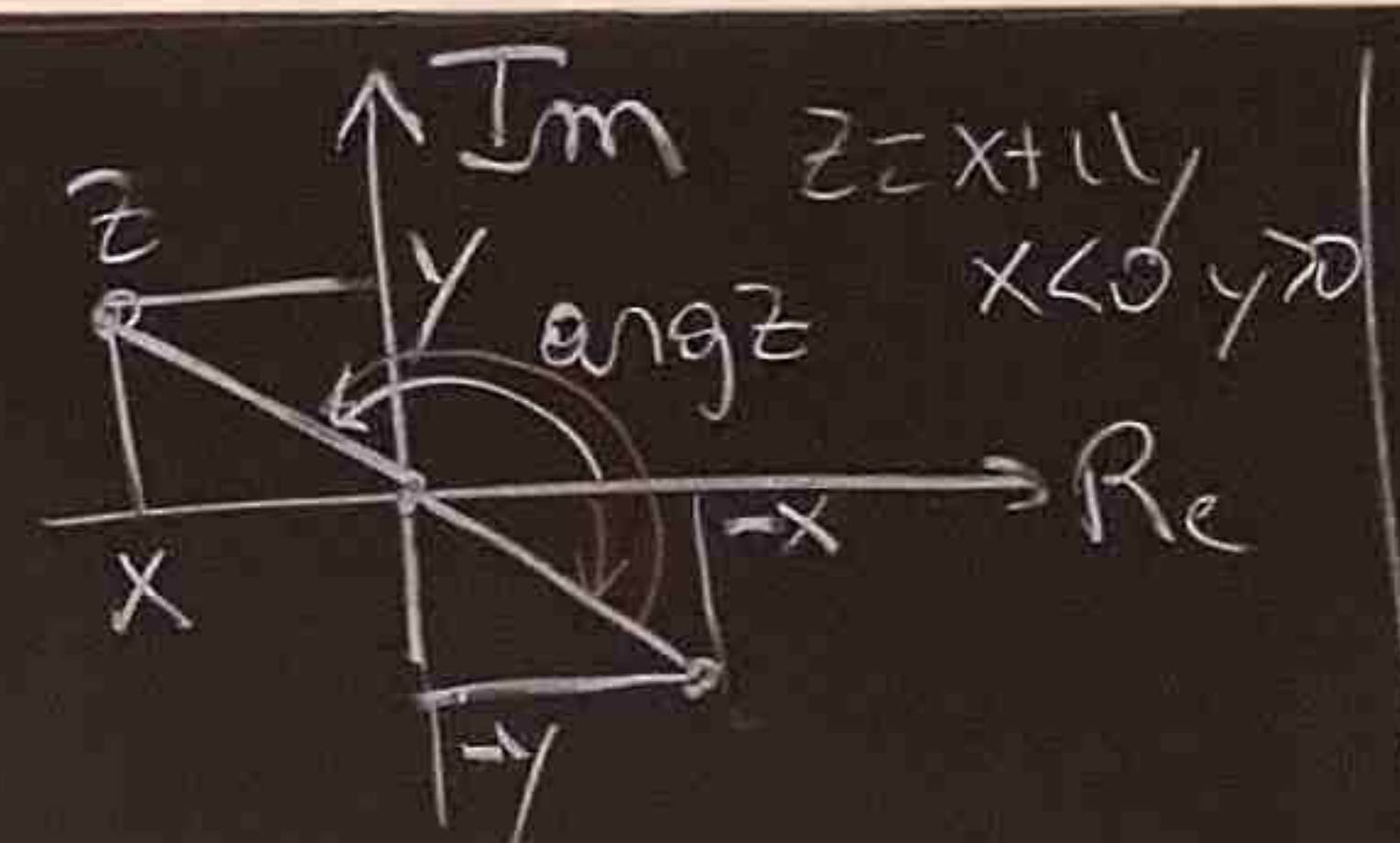
$\text{tg}:]-\pi/2, \pi/2[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ bijective, on peut définir la réciproque $\text{arctg } x$



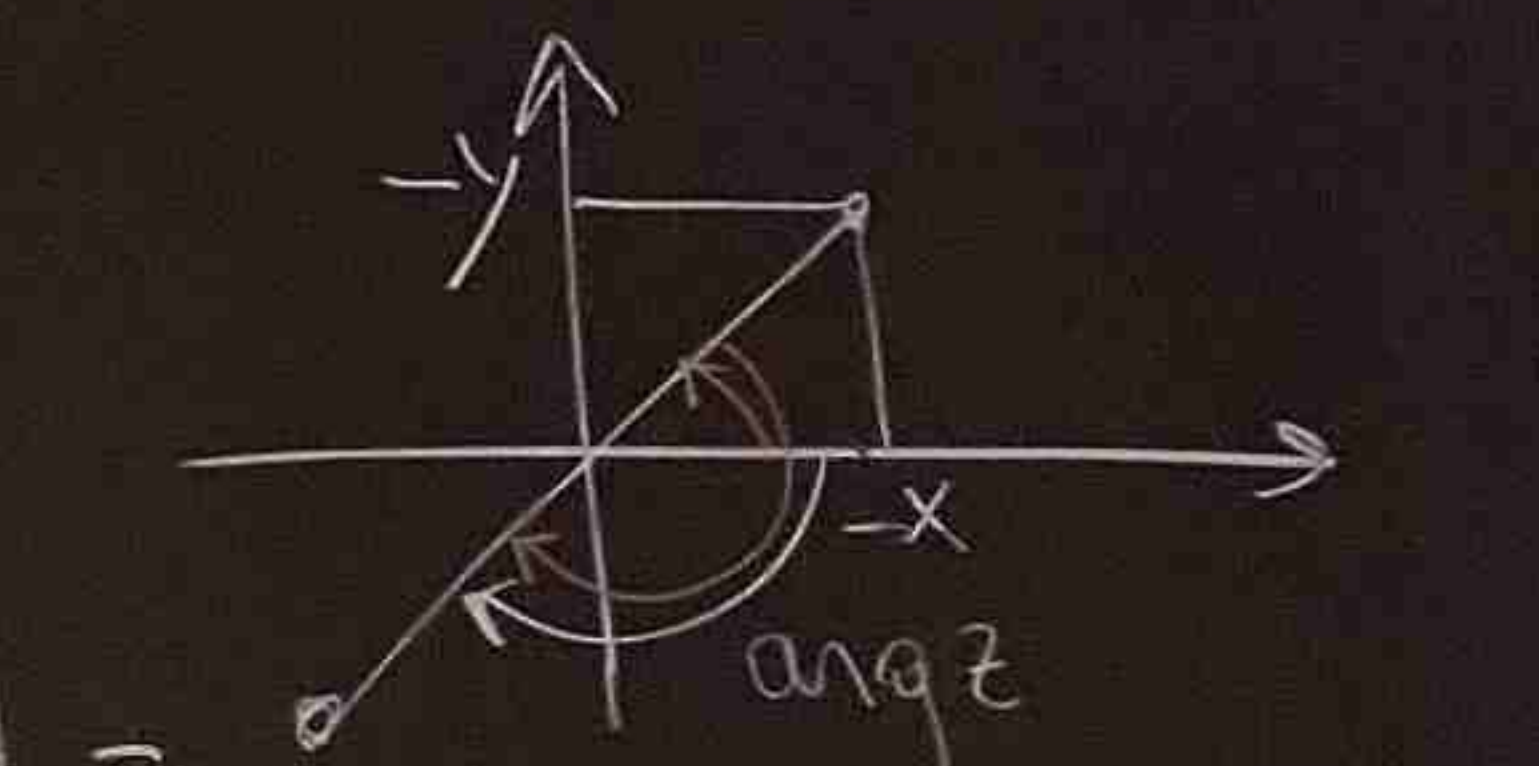
Retour à $\arg z$ en fct de x et y :



$$-\pi/2 < \arg z = \text{arctg } \frac{y}{x} < \pi/2$$



$$\arg z = \text{arctg } \frac{y}{-x} + \pi \\ = \text{arctg } \frac{y}{x} + \pi$$



$$z = x + iy \quad x < 0 \quad y < 0 \\ \arg z = \text{arctg } \frac{y}{-x} - \pi \\ = \text{arctg } \frac{y}{x} - \pi$$

Calcul des racines n^o de 1

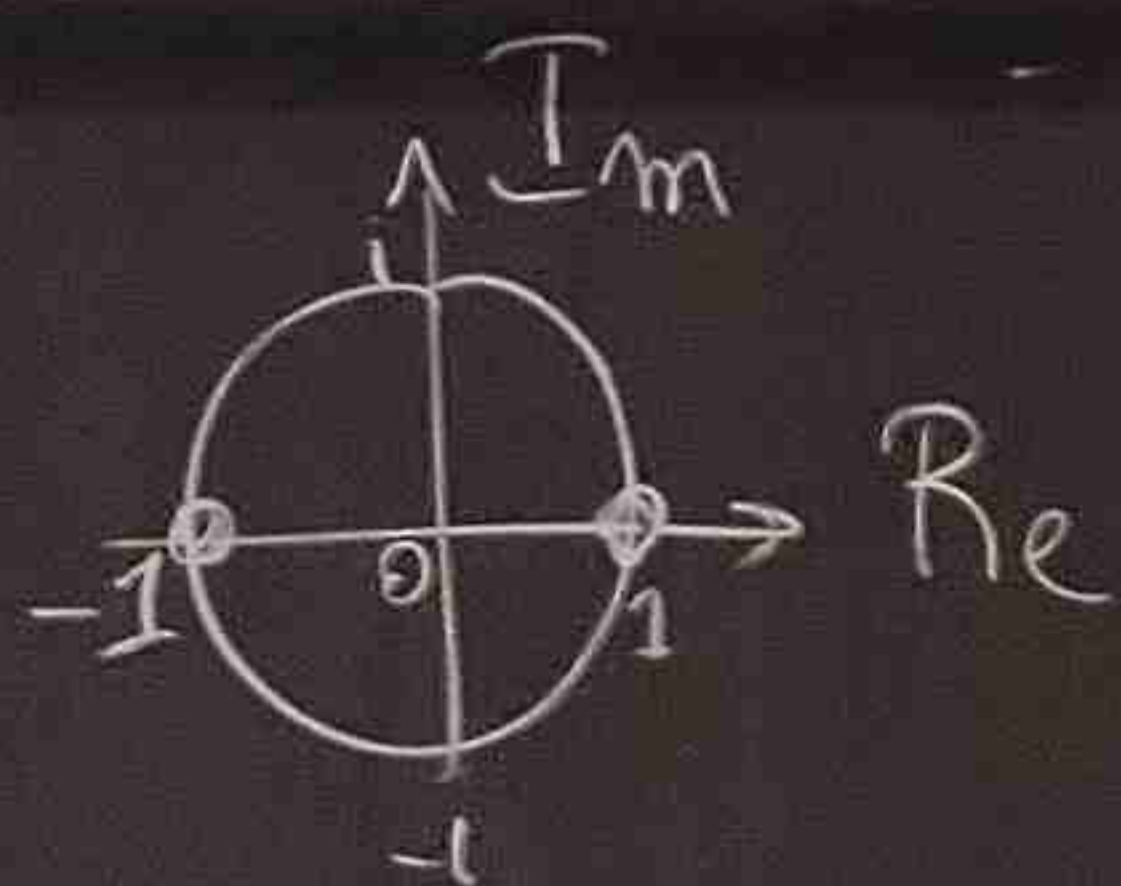
On cherche $z \in \mathbb{C}$ tq $z^2 = 1$

On note $z = |z|e^{i\theta}$ $-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$

$$z^2 = |z|^2 e^{i2\theta} = 1 = e^{i2k\pi} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

et donc $|z| = 1$ $\theta = k\pi$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ (et $-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$)

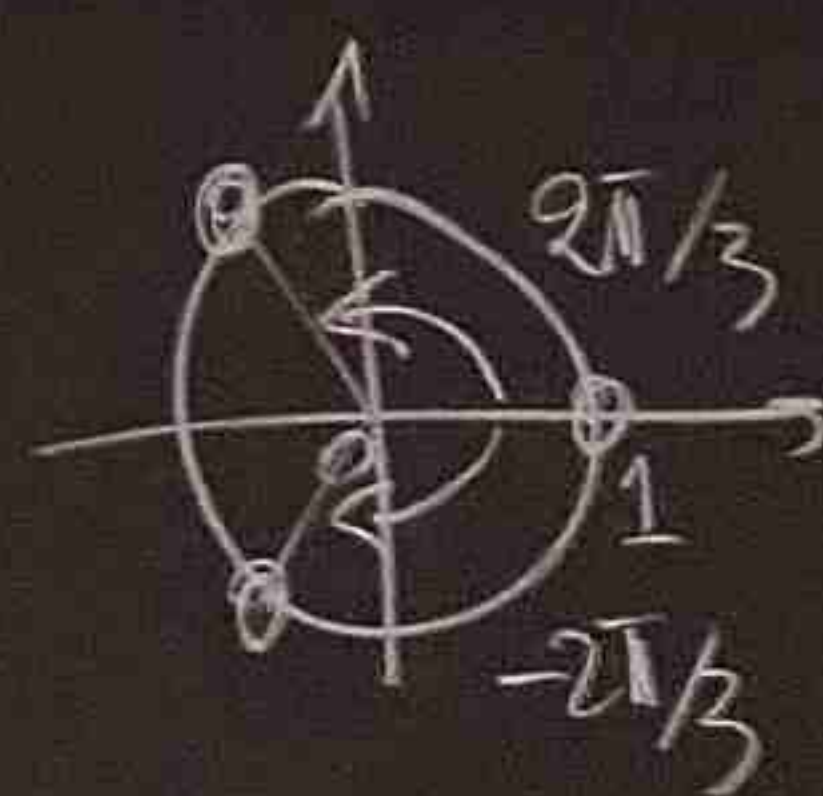
$$k=0 \text{ et } k=1$$



On cherche $z \in \mathbb{C}$ tq $z^3 = 1$

$$z^3 = |z|^3 e^{i3\theta} = 1 = e^{i2k\pi} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ (\text{et } -\pi < \theta \leq \pi)$$

$$\theta = 0, \frac{2\pi}{3}, -\frac{2\pi}{3}$$



Fonctions complexes

$$f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$z \rightarrow f(z) = \underbrace{\operatorname{Re} f(z)}_{u(x,y)} + i \underbrace{\operatorname{Im} f(z)}_{v(x,y)}$$

$$x+iy \rightarrow$$

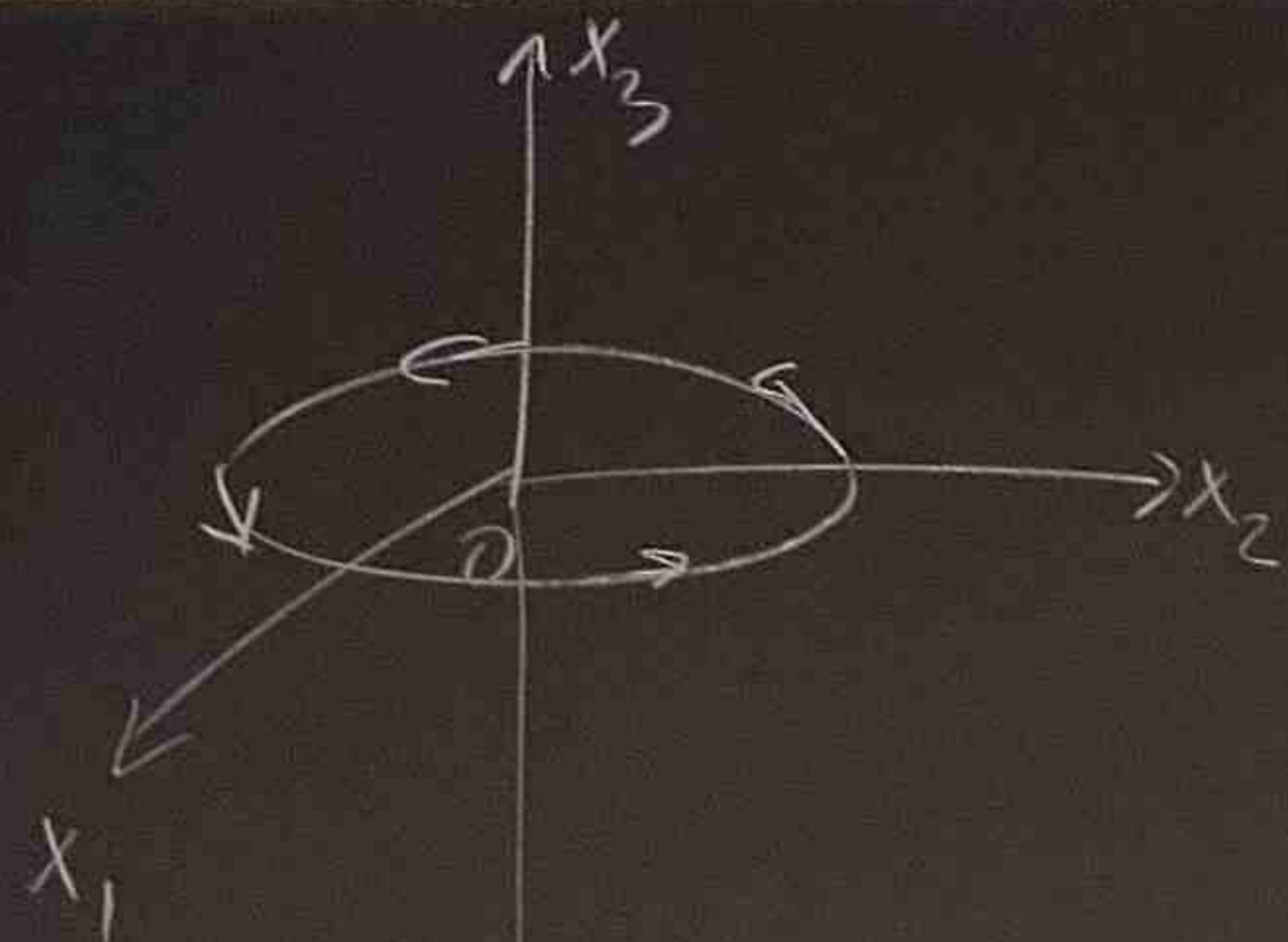
où $u: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ et $v: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $(x,y) \rightarrow u(x,y)$ $(x,y) \rightarrow v(x,y)$

Exemples:

• $f(z) = \bar{z} = x - iy$ $u(x,y) = x$ $v(x,y) = -y$
 $z = x + iy$ $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$

• $f(z) = z^2 = (x+iy)^2 = x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy$ $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$
 $u(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$ $v(x,y) = 2xy$

• $f(z) = \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{x+iy} = \frac{x-iy}{(x+iy)(x-iy)} = \frac{x-iy}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} + i \frac{-y}{x^2+y^2}$
 $u(x,y) = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$ $v(x,y) = \frac{-y}{x^2+y^2}$ $\forall z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$



Champ magn. crée fil vertical

• $f(z) = e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x e^{iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$
 $z = x + iy$
 $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$
 $= \underbrace{e^x}_{u(x,y)} + i \underbrace{e^x \sin y}_{v(x,y)}$

• $f(z) = \log z$
 $z = |z| e^{i \arg z}$ $-\pi < \arg z \leq \pi$
 (on se souvient $a, b > 0$ $\log(ab) = \log a + \log b$)

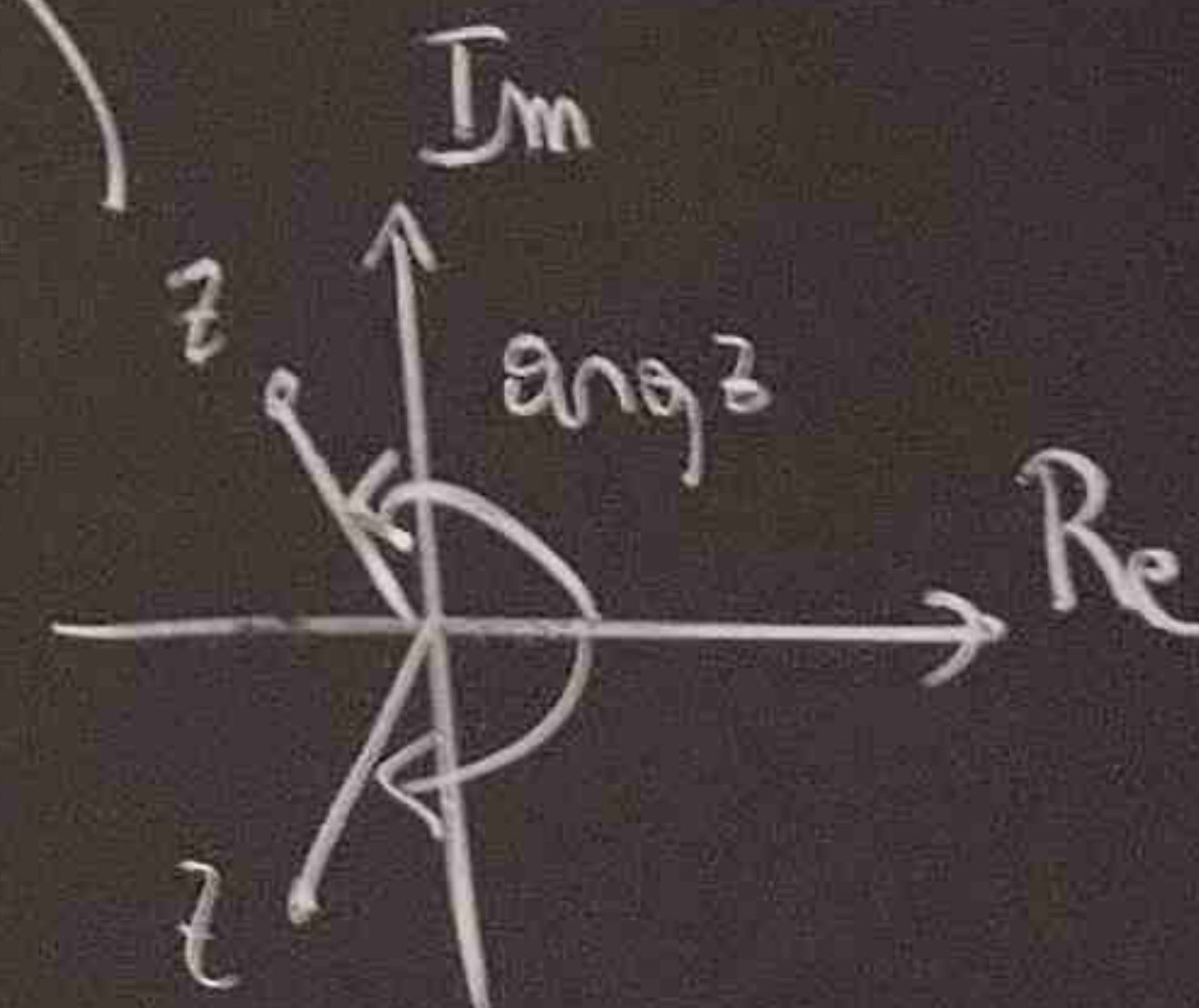
On pose $\log z = \log |z| + i \arg z$ $\forall z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$

On a bien $e^{\log z} = e^{\log |z| + i \arg z} = e^{\log |z|} e^{i \arg z} = |z| e^{i \arg z} = z$

On a aussi (ex. B. l'ime $\log e^z = z$ si $z = x + iy$ et $-\pi < y \leq \pi$)

On n'a pas toujours $\log(z_1 z_2) = \log z_1 + \log z_2$

Puisque $\arg z$ est discont à travers l'axe réel négatif, le \log le sera aussi



Periodensy
Tableau p

1	H	1.0079	1.008
2	Li	6.941	6.941
3	Na	22.990	22.990
4	K	39.098	39.098
5	Rb	85.468	85.468
6	Cs	132.905	132.905
7	F	188.906	188.906

mettre
déchets
EPFL?
À l'EcoPoint
le plus proche

$$\begin{aligned} \circ \gamma \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(z) &= z^\gamma = e^{\gamma \log z} \quad z \neq 0 \\ &= e^{\gamma(\log|z| + i \arg z)} \quad -\pi < \arg z \leq \pi \\ &= e^{\gamma \log|z|} e^{i \gamma \arg z} \\ &= |z|^\gamma e^{i \gamma \arg z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{On a } \forall z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} \quad \forall \gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad z^{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2} &= z^{\gamma_1} z^{\gamma_2} \\ \forall z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} \quad z_1^\gamma z_2^\gamma &= (z_1 z_2)^\gamma \end{aligned}$$

Puisque $\arg z$ est discont.
à travers l'axe réel négatif,
 z^γ l'est aussi.

o fonctions trigonométriques

$$\begin{aligned} \cos z &= e^{iz} + e^{-iz} \\ \sin z &= \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} \cosh z &= \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2} \\ \sinh z &= \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Continuité

$f: D \subset \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ continue en $z_0 \in D$ si

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \text{ si } |z - z_0| < \delta \text{ alors } |f(z) - f(z_0)| < \epsilon$$

(idem \mathbb{R} ou \mathbb{R}^n $|\cdot|$ désigne le module)

Si f est continue $\forall z_0 \in D$ alors f est continue dans D

Ex: \bar{z}, z^2, e^z continues dans \mathbb{C}

$\arg z, \log z, z^\gamma \quad \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$

sont continues dans

$$\mathbb{C} \setminus \{z \in \mathbb{C}, \operatorname{Im} z = 0, \operatorname{Re} z \leq 0\}$$

Remarques:

- o $(f \text{ continue en } z_0 = x_0 + iy_0) \Leftrightarrow (u, v \text{ continus en } (x_0, y_0))$
- o Si f, g sont cont. en z_0 alors

$f+g$	est continue en z_0
$f \cdot g$	_____
$f \circ g$	_____

Dém: $f+g$

On va montrer $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ tq si $|z - z_0| < \delta$ alors $|(f+g)(z) - (f+g)(z_0)| < \epsilon$

Soit $\epsilon > 0$ par hyp on a:

$$\exists S_1 > 0 \text{ tq si } |z - z_0| < S_1 \text{ alors } |f(z) - f(z_0)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$\exists S_2 > 0 \text{ tq si } |z - z_0| < S_2 \text{ alors } |g(z) - g(z_0)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

Soit $S = \min(S_1, S_2)$ on a si $|z - z_0| < S$:

$$|(f+g)(z) - (f+g)(z_0)| = |f(z) - f(z_0) + g(z) - g(z_0)| \leq |f(z) - f(z_0)| + |g(z) - g(z_0)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$$

Dérivée

Def 9.1 line: $0 < \epsilon$ un ouvert $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ dérivable en $z_0 \in D$ si

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} \text{ existe et est finie (la même } \forall z \rightarrow z_0)$$

on la note $f'(z_0)$

Si f est dérivable $\forall z_0 \in D$ on dit que f est holomorphe dans D (analytique complexe)

Remarques:

- o Si f est holomorphe dans D , alors f est continue dans D
- o les formules usuelles sont valables $\forall z_0 \in D$

$$(f+g)'(z_0) = f'(z_0) + g'(z_0)$$

$$(fg)'(z_0) = f'(z_0)g(z_0) + f(z_0)g'(z_0)$$

$$(f/g)'(z_0) = \frac{f'(z_0)g(z_0) - f(z_0)g'(z_0)}{(g(z_0))^2}$$

$$(f \circ g)'(z_0) = f'(g(z_0))g'(z_0)$$

Dém: $f+g$

On va montrer $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ tq si $|z - z_0| < \delta$ alors $|(f+g)(z) - (f+g)(z_0) - (f'(z_0) + g'(z_0))(z - z_0)| < \epsilon$

Soit $\epsilon > 0$, par hyp

$$\exists S_1 > 0 \text{ tq si } |z - z_0| < S_1 \text{ alors } \left| \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} - f'(z_0) \right| < \frac{\epsilon}{3}$$

$$\exists S_2 > 0 \text{ tq si } |z - z_0| < S_2 \text{ alors } \left| \frac{g(z) - g(z_0)}{z - z_0} - g'(z_0) \right| < \frac{\epsilon}{3}$$

$S = \min(S_1, S_2)$ pour $|z - z_0| < S$ on a

$$I = \left| \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} - (f'(z_0) + g'(z_0)) + \frac{g(z) - g(z_0)}{z - z_0} - g'(z_0) \right| < \epsilon$$

$$I = \left| \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} - f'(z_0) + \frac{g(z) - g(z_0)}{z - z_0} - g'(z_0) \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} - f'(z_0) \right| + \left| \frac{g(z) - g(z_0)}{z - z_0} - g'(z_0) \right|$$

$$< \frac{\epsilon}{3} + \frac{\epsilon}{3} = \frac{2\epsilon}{3} < \epsilon$$

Dans la suite on aimerait

$$\begin{array}{ll} f(z) = z^2 & f'(z) = 2z \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C} \\ f(z) = e^z & f'(z) = e^z \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{array}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \quad f'(z) = -\frac{1}{z^2} \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$$

le thm 9.2 confirme que c'est bien le cas

Def 9.1: $f: D \subset \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
 $z \rightarrow f(z)$
 $x+iy \rightarrow u(x,y) + i v(x,y)$

f holomorphe dans D si $\forall z_0 \in D$ $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0}$ existe
 la même $\forall z \rightarrow z_0$ on note $f'(z_0)$

Thm 9.2

(f holomorphe dans D) $\Leftrightarrow (u, v \in C^1$ dans D et $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ et $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$)

De plus, si f est holomorphe alors $f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x,y) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x,y)$
 $\forall z = x+iy \in D$

Remarque surprenante!

On verra que si f est holomorphe alors, $u, v \in C^\infty$!

Ex: $f(z) = z^2 = (x+iy)^2 = x^2 - y^2 + i 2xy$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x,y) = 2x$ $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x,y) = 2y$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x,y) = -2y$ $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(x,y) = 2x$ donc f est holomorphe dans \mathbb{C}

De plus, $f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x,y) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x,y)$
 $= 2x + i 2y = 2z$

$f(z) = \bar{z} = x - iy$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x,y) = 1$ $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(x,y) = -1$
 f n'est pas holomorphe

$f(z) = e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x \cos y + i e^x \sin y$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y$ $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -e^x \sin y$ $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = e^x \sin y$
 est holomorphe dans \mathbb{C} , de plus

$f'(z) = e^x \cos y + i e^x \sin y = e^z$

$f(z) = \log z = \log \sqrt{x^2+y^2} + i \arg z$
 $\forall z \neq 0$ $-\pi < \arg z \leq \pi$
 par si $x > 0$ $y \in \mathbb{R}$ $f(z) = \log \sqrt{x^2+y^2} + i \arctan \frac{y}{x}$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} 2x = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$

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

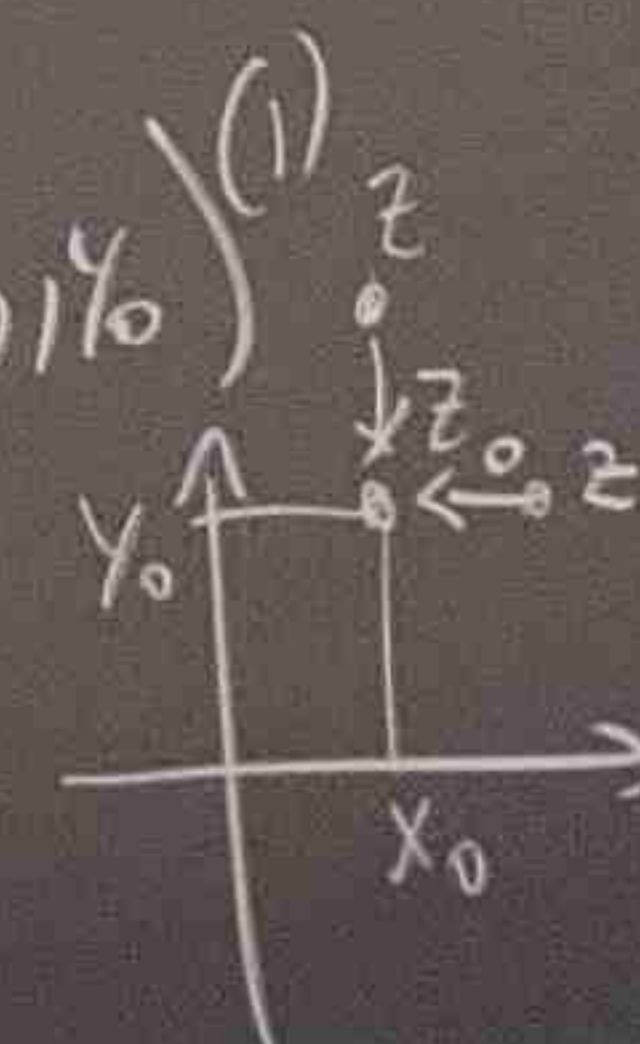
on a aussi $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$
 \log est holomorphe dans $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{z \in \mathbb{C}, \text{Im} z = 0, \text{Re} z \leq 0\}$
 et $f'(z) = \frac{1}{z}$

$f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$ $z \neq 0$
 f holomorphe dans $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$
 et $f'(z) = -\frac{1}{z^2}$

Dem thm 9.2: et $u, v \in C^1$
 \Rightarrow : supposons f holomorphe et montrons
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ et $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$
 (on ne va pas montrer que $u, v \in C^1$)
 $\frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} = \frac{u(x_0+h, y_0) + i v(x_0+h, y_0) - u(x_0, y_0) - i v(x_0, y_0)}{z - z_0}$
 $z_0 = x_0 + i y_0$
 $z = x_0 + h + i y_0$ où $h > 0$

$$\frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} = \frac{u(x_0+h, y_0) + i v(x_0+h, y_0) - u(x_0, y_0) - i v(x_0, y_0)}{h}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$$



$$\frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} = \frac{u(x_0, y_0+h) + i v(x_0, y_0+h) - u(x_0, y_0) - i v(x_0, y_0)}{h}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$$

On identifie (1) et (2):
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ et $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$

$$\frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} \quad z_0 = x_0 + iy_0 \quad z = x_0 + h + iy_0 \quad \text{ou } h > 0$$

$$z_0 = x_0 + iy_0 \quad z = x_0 + i(y_0 + h)$$



On identifie u et v :
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ et $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$

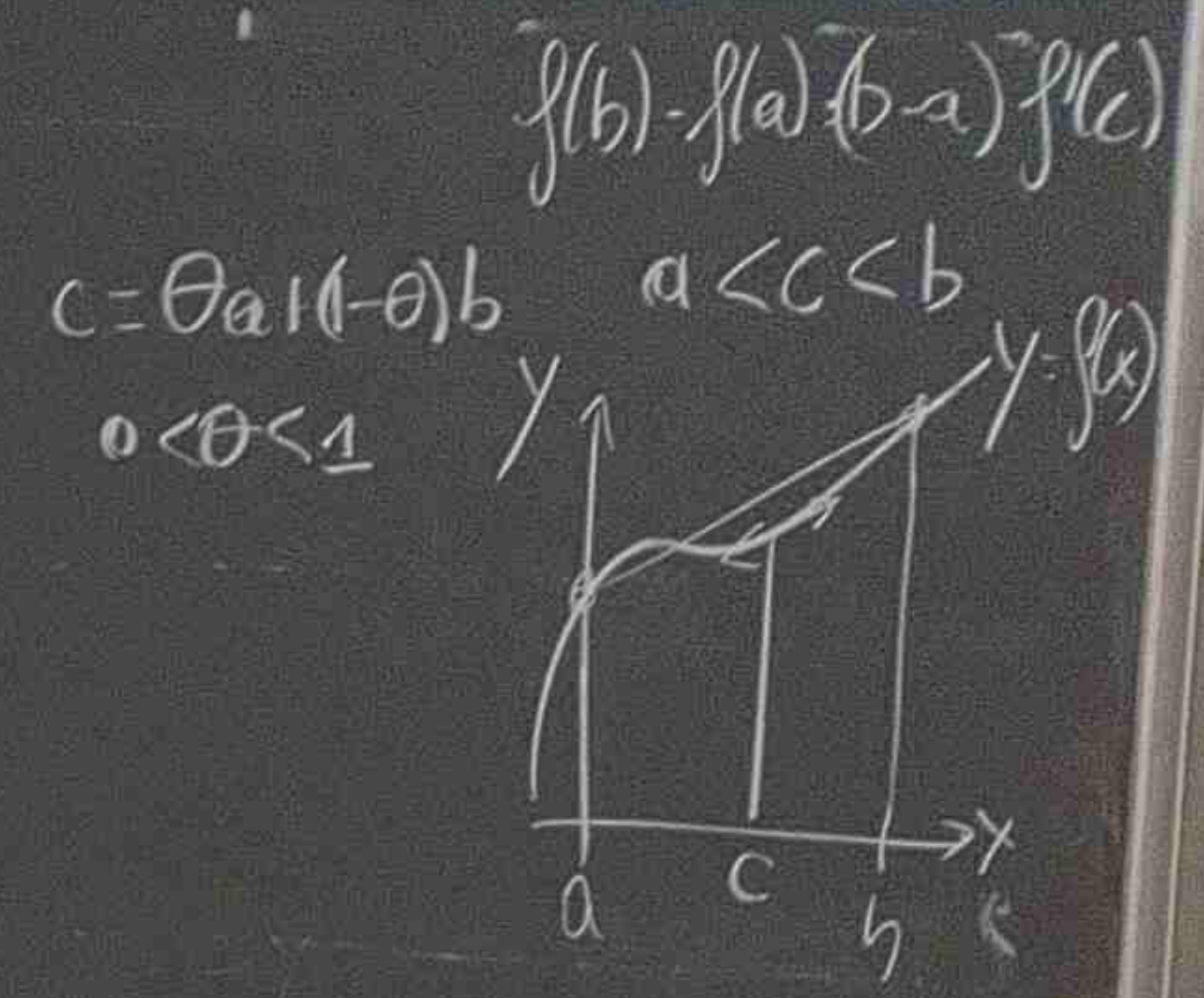
← : Supp u, v et $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ et $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$
 et montrons que
 $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0}$ existe

$$z = x + iy$$

$$\frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} = \frac{u(x, y) + iv(x, y) - u(x_0, y_0) - iv(x_0, y_0)}{(x - x_0) + i(y - y_0)}$$

$$= \frac{(x - x_0) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x_1, y_1) + (y - y_0) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x_1, y_1) + i \left[(x - x_0) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x_2, y_2) + (y - y_0) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(x_2, y_2) \right]}{(x - x_0) + i(y - y_0)}$$

où $(x_1, y_1) = \theta_1(x_0, y_0) + (1 - \theta_1)(x, y)$ $0 < \theta_1 < 1$
 et $(x_2, y_2) = \theta_2(x_0, y_0) + (1 - \theta_2)(x, y)$ $0 < \theta_2 < 1$
 on remplace $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ par $-\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ et $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ par $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$



On obtient :

$$\frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} = \frac{(x - x_0) + i(y - y_0) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x_1, y_1) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x_1, y_1) \right) + i(x - x_0) \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x_2, y_2) - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x_1, y_1) \right) + i(y - y_0) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x_2, y_2) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x_1, y_1) \right)}{(x - x_0) + i(y - y_0)}$$

$$= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x_1, y_1) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x_1, y_1) + \frac{i(x - x_0)}{(x - x_0) + i(y - y_0)} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x_2, y_2) - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x_1, y_1) \right) + \frac{i(y - y_0)}{(x - x_0) + i(y - y_0)} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x_2, y_2) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x_1, y_1) \right)$$

On prend la limite quand $z \rightarrow z_0$

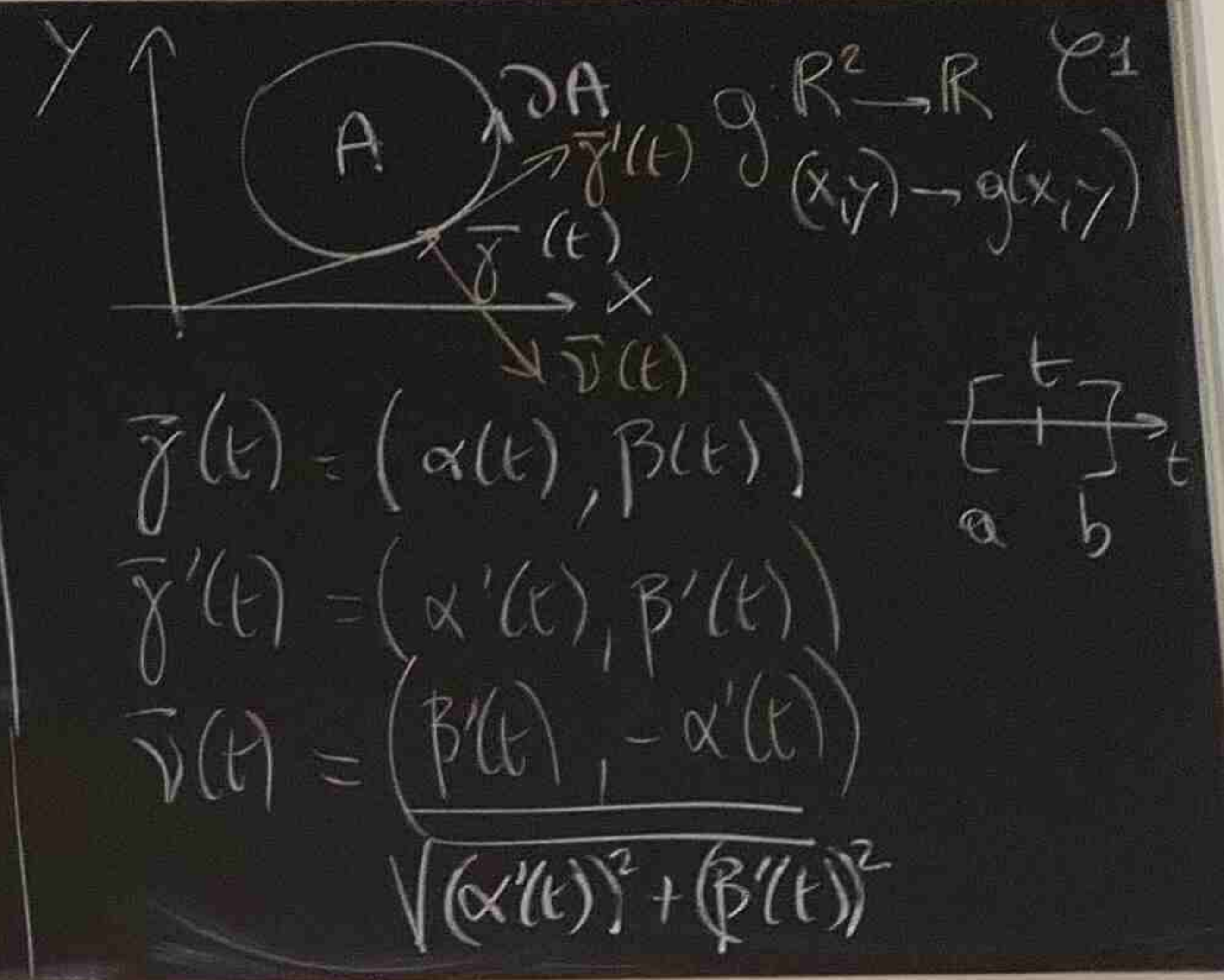
$$f'(z_0) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$$

Chap 10 Intégration complexe

Thm de Cauchy - Formule intégrale de Cauchy

Rappel: Chap 4. Formules de Green

$$f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ z \rightarrow f(z) = u(x,y) + w(x,y) \\ x+iy$$



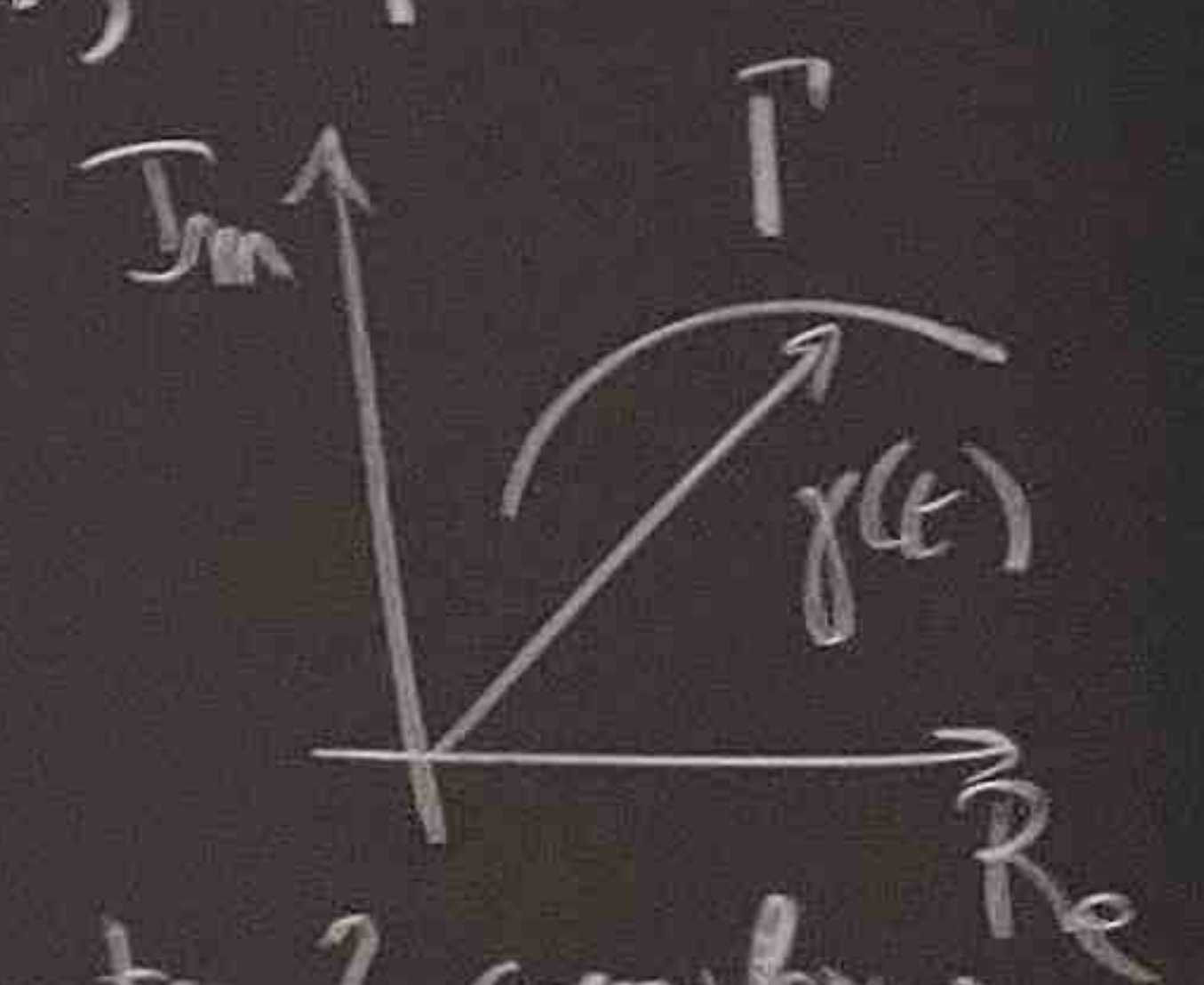
$$\iint_A \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x,y) dx dy = \int_{\partial A} g \frac{\beta' dt}{\sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2}} = \int_a^b g(x(t), y(t)) \beta'(t) dt$$

$$\iint_A \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(x,y) dx dy = - \int_{\partial A} g \frac{\alpha' dt}{\sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2}} = - \int_a^b g(x(t), y(t)) \alpha'(t) dt$$

Def 10.1: Soit $\Gamma \subset \mathbb{C}$ une courbe régulière param $\gamma: [a,b] \rightarrow \Gamma$

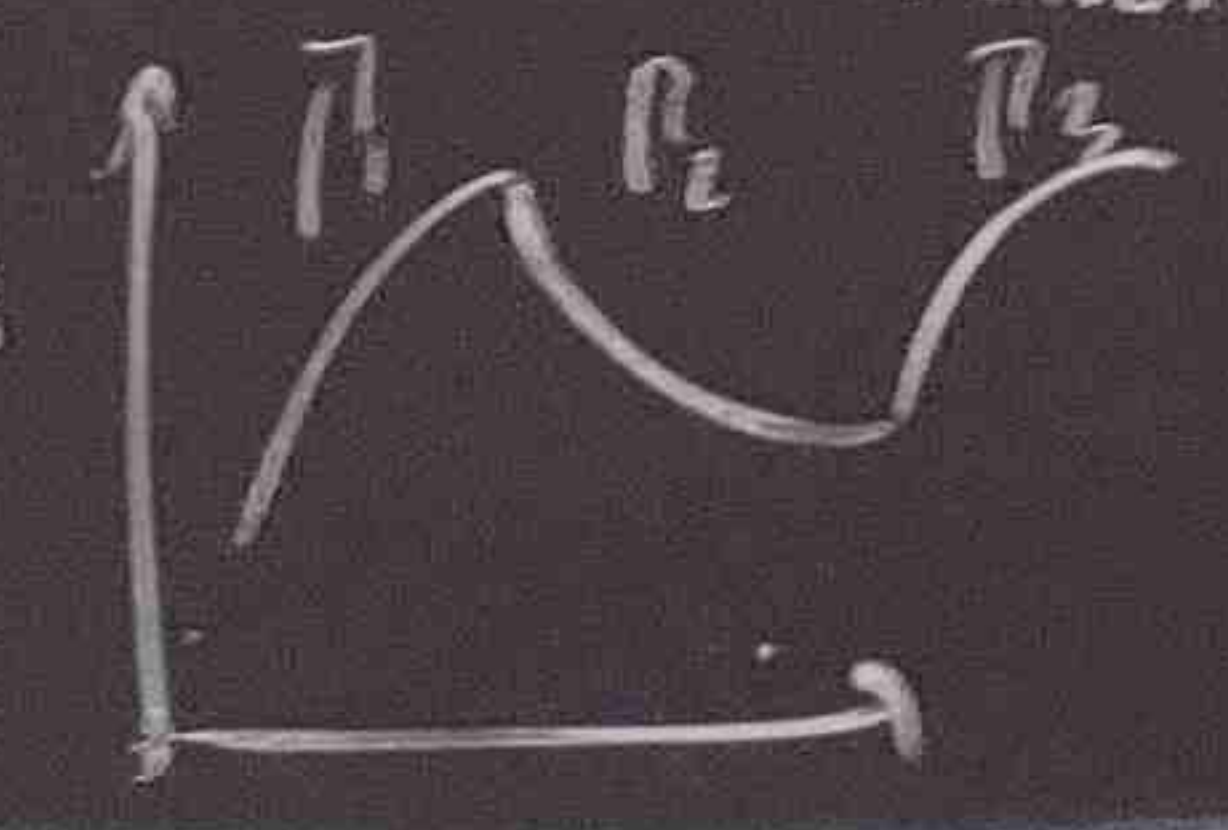
Soit $f: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ continue, on note

$$\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \int_a^b f(\gamma(t)) \gamma'(t) dt$$



Si Γ est régulière par morceaux $\Gamma = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \Gamma_i$

$$\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\Gamma_i} f(z) dz$$



attention: produit entre 2 complexes
C'est pas le petit scalaire

Exemples:
• $f(z) = z^2$

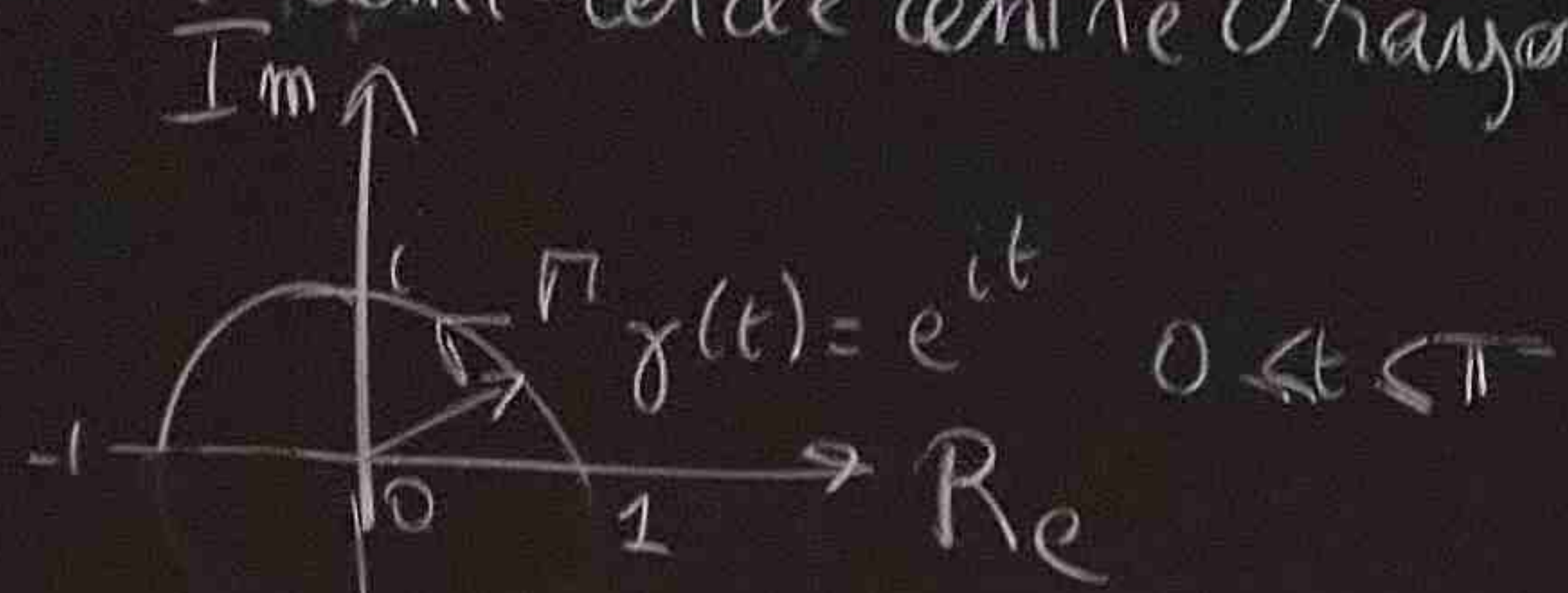
Thm 10



• f

Exemples:

o $f(z) = z^2$ Γ : demi-cercle centre 0 rayon 1



$$\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = \int_0^{\pi} (e^{it})^2 i e^{it} dt = i \int_0^{\pi} e^{i3t} dt$$

$$= \frac{i}{3} [e^{i3t}]_{t=0}^{t=\pi} = \frac{i}{3} (-1 - 1) = -\frac{2i}{3}$$

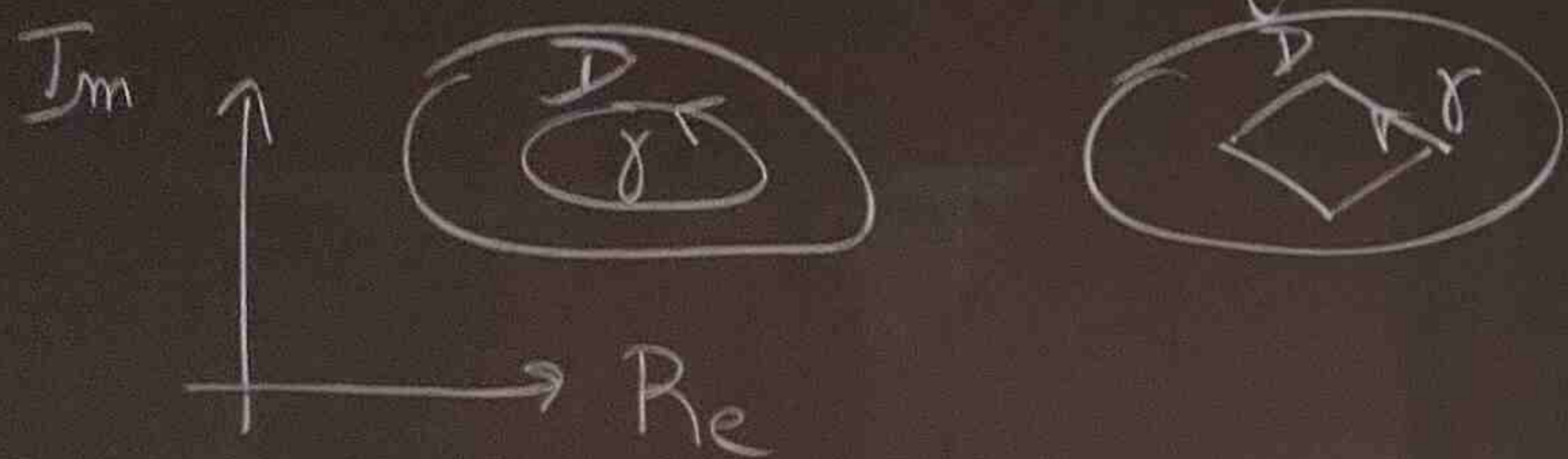
Γ : cercle centre 0 rayon 1 $\gamma(t) = e^{it}$ $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$
 $\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = 0$ (cf thm Cauchy)

o $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$ Γ cercle centre 0 rayon 1
 $\gamma(t) = e^{it}$ $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

$$\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{ie^{it}}{e^{it}} dt = 2\pi i$$

(cf formule integrale de Cauchy)

Thm 10.2 thm de Cauchy

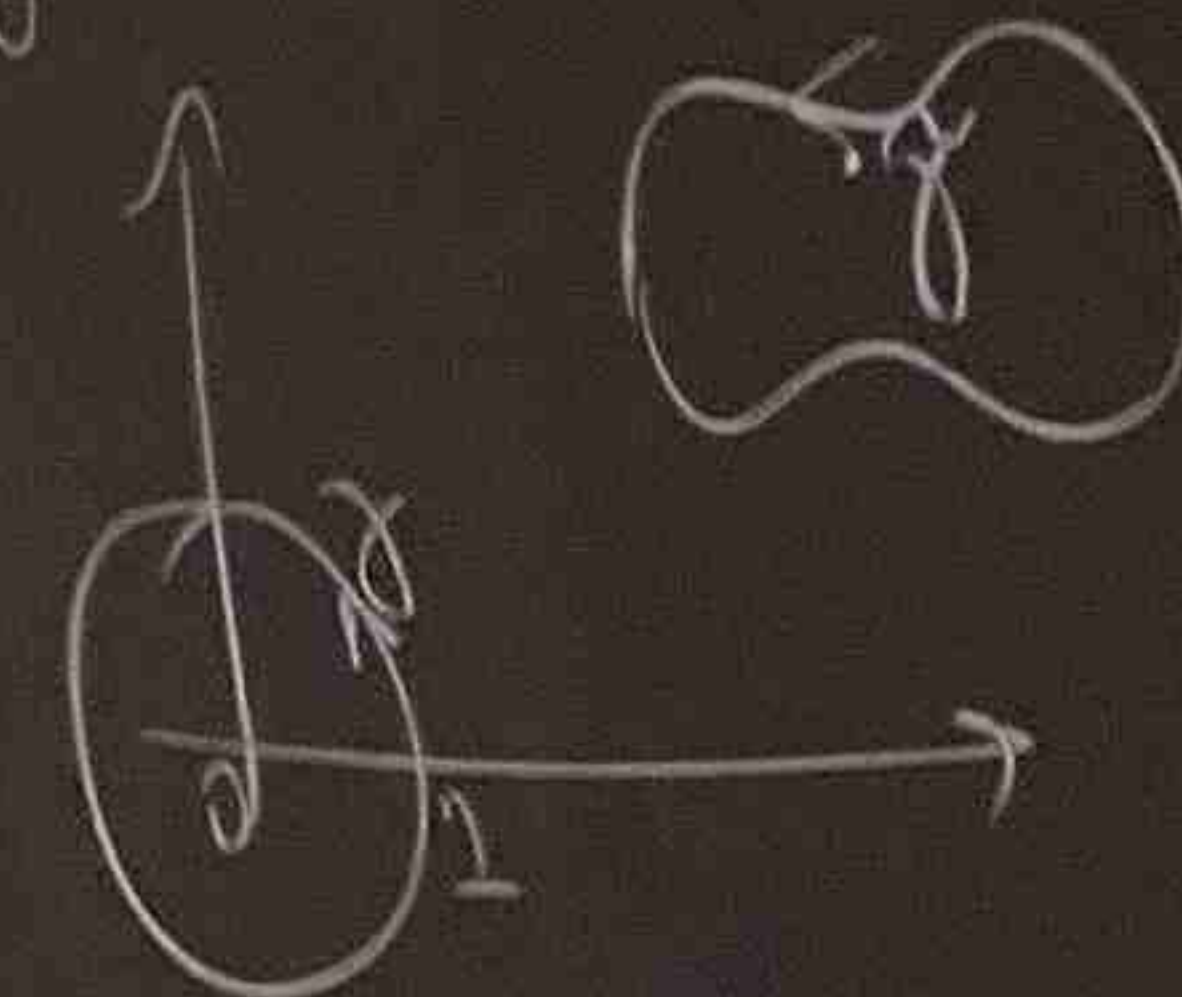


$D \subset \mathbb{C}$ simplement connexe
 $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe
 $\gamma \subset D$ courbe simple fermée régulière par morceaux

On a $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$
 ($\int_{\gamma} \text{grad } f \cdot d\bar{l} = 0$)
 si Γ fermée

Exemples:

o $f(z) = z^2$ $D = \mathbb{C}$
 γ : cercle centre 0 rayon 1 $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$ calcul



$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$$

o $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$ holomorphe dans $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$
 n'est pas simpl connexe

d'ailleurs $\int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i$

Par contre si $\tilde{\gamma}$ est une courbe fermée tq $0 \notin \text{int} \tilde{\gamma}$

dans ce cas $\int_{\tilde{\gamma}} \frac{1}{z} dz = 0$
 car on peut appliquer le thm de Cauchy

o $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2}$ Γ cercle centre 0 rayon 1
 On ne peut pas appliquer le thm de Cauchy mais on fait le calcul

$$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z^2} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{ie^{it}}{e^{i2t}} dt = i \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-it} dt = \frac{i}{-1} [e^{-it}]_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

On verra que ce résultat est une conséq. de la formule intégrale de Cauchy

l'intégrale de

Dem duthm Cauchy car γ est régulière
 param de $\gamma: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
 $t \rightarrow \gamma(t) = \frac{\alpha(t)}{\beta(t)} + i \frac{p(t)}{q(t)}$
 $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
 $z \rightarrow f(z)$
 $x+iy \rightarrow u(x,y) + iv(x,y)$
 f holomorphe: $u,v \in \mathcal{C}^1$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ et $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$

$$\int_a^b f(\gamma(t)) \gamma'(t) dt = \int_a^b (u(\alpha(t), \beta(t)) + iv(\alpha(t), \beta(t))) (\alpha'(t) + i\beta'(t)) dt$$

$$= \int_a^b \left(u(\alpha(t), \beta(t))\alpha'(t) - v(\alpha(t), \beta(t))\beta'(t) + i(v(\alpha(t), \beta(t))\alpha'(t) + u(\alpha(t), \beta(t))\beta'(t)) \right) dt$$

Rappel
 Cauchy-Riemann

$$\iint_D \left(-\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x,y) - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x,y) \right) + i \left(-\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(x,y) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x,y) \right) dx dy$$

 Que se passe-t-il si D n'est pas simplement connexe?

Courbe de Cauchy (ex 10.13)
 lorsque γ_0 et γ_1 ont la même orientation
 ex: $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$ cercle centre 0 rayon 1
 $\int_{\gamma_0} \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i$
 $\int_{\gamma_1} \frac{1}{z} dz = -2\pi i$
 d'après (*)
 $\int_{\gamma_0} \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i$

$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe
 $\int_{\gamma_0} f(z) dz = \int_{\gamma_1} f(z) dz$ (*)

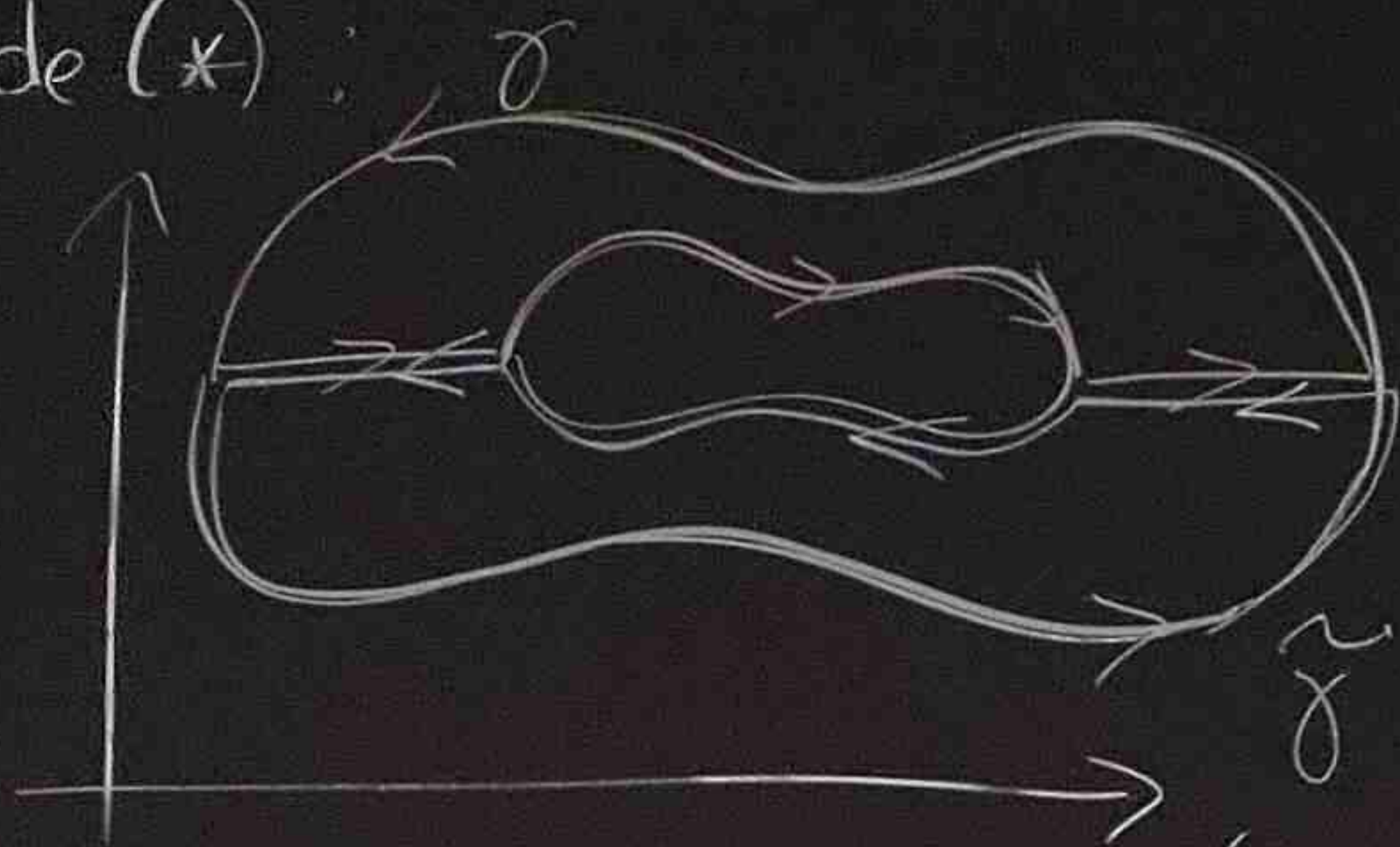
Periodensystem der Elemente / Tableau périodique des éléments / Periodic table of the elements / Tabla periódica de los elementos

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
H	He	Li	Be	B	C	N	O	F	Ne	Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe	Cs	Ba	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	
Fr	Ra	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cf	Ef	Tm	Yb	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Fl

Legend:
 - Metalle, metali, metales, metais
 - Nichtmetalle, nonmetalli, non-metals, no metalos
 - Übergangsmetalle, transición metala, metaux de transition, metales de transición
 - Elemente der f-Block, elementos del f-block, elements de la série f, no metales de la serie f

EcoPoint au proche

Dern de (*) :



$$f: \text{int } \gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ holomorphe } \left(\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0 \right)$$

$$f: \text{int } \tilde{\gamma} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ ——— } \int_{\tilde{\gamma}} f(z) dz = 0$$

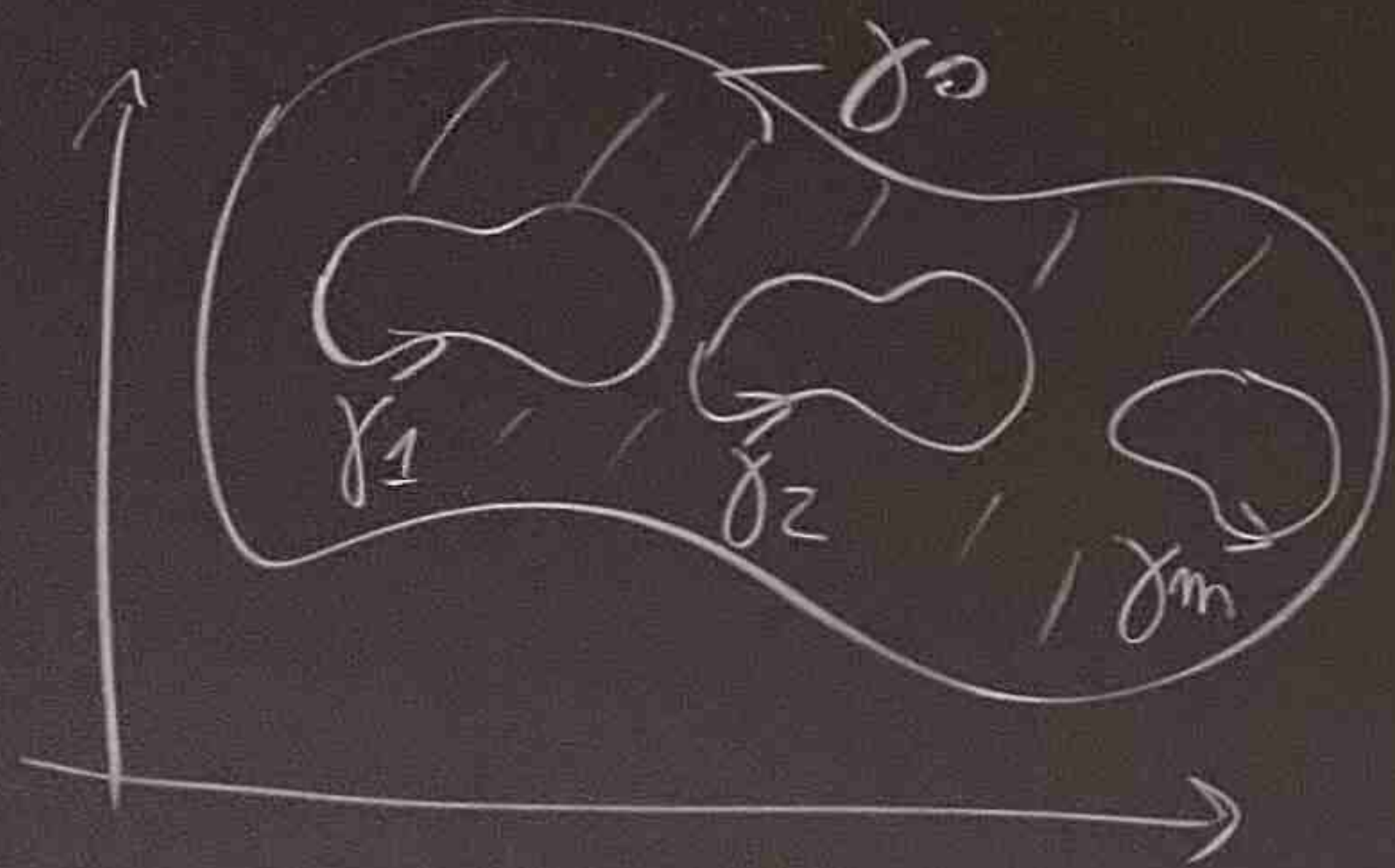
on somme ces 2 intégrales

(les int. parcourues 2x en sens inverse disparaissent)

$$\int_{\gamma_0} f(z) dz = \int_{\gamma_1} f(z) dz = 0$$

car γ_1 est parcourue dans le sens int.

Généralisation au cas de m trous



$$f: \text{int } \gamma_0 \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^m \text{int } \gamma_i \text{ holomorphe}$$

(*) devient :

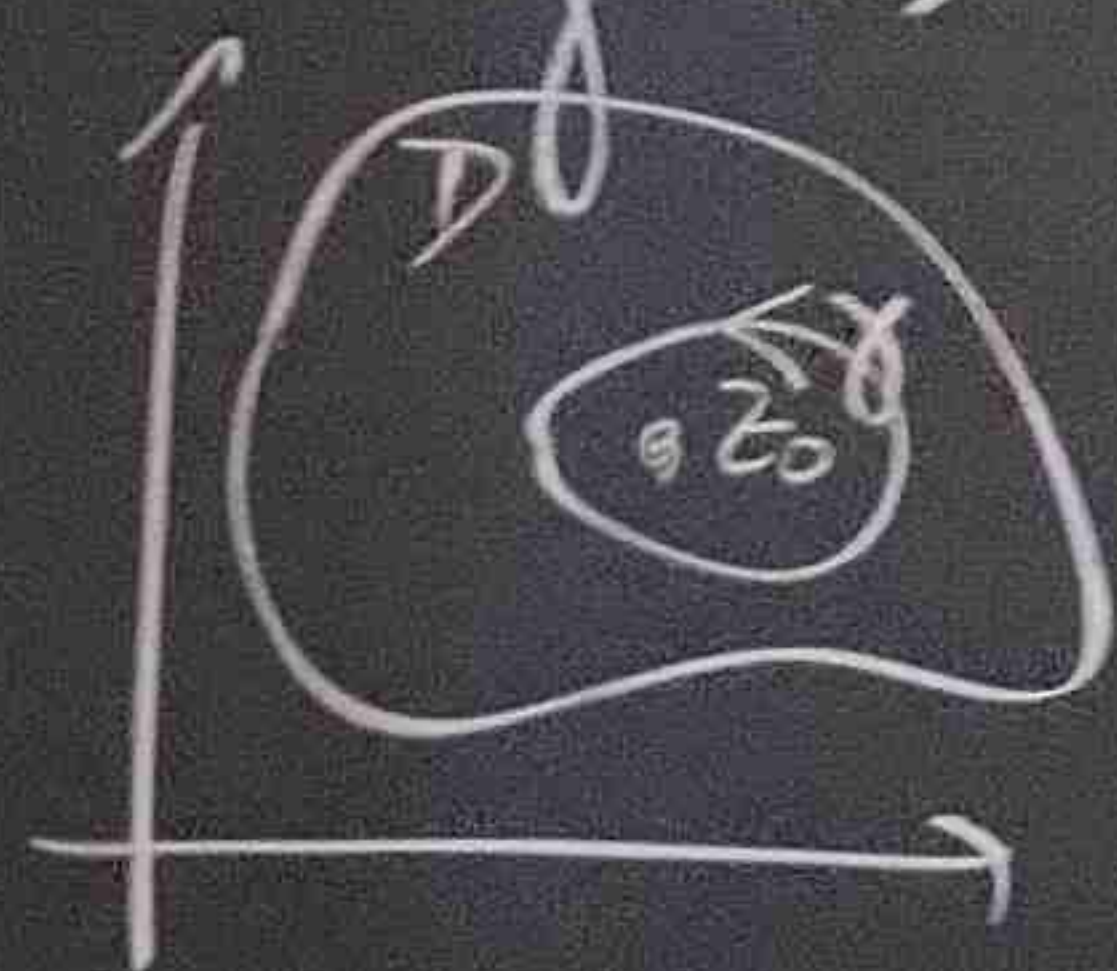
$$\int_{\gamma_0} f(z) dz = \sum_{i=1}^m \int_{\gamma_i} f(z) dz$$

Thm 10.3 formule intégrale de Cauchy

$D \subset \mathbb{C}$ simplement connexe

$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe $f = u + iv$

$\gamma \subset D$ courbe simple fermée



régulière par morceaux

Soit $z_0 \in \text{int } \gamma$, on a

$$f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz$$

De plus, f est infiniment dérivable

(u, v sont C^∞) et pour $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{(z - z_0)^{n+1}} dz$$

Exemples :

$$\circ f(z) = z^z$$

Exemples :

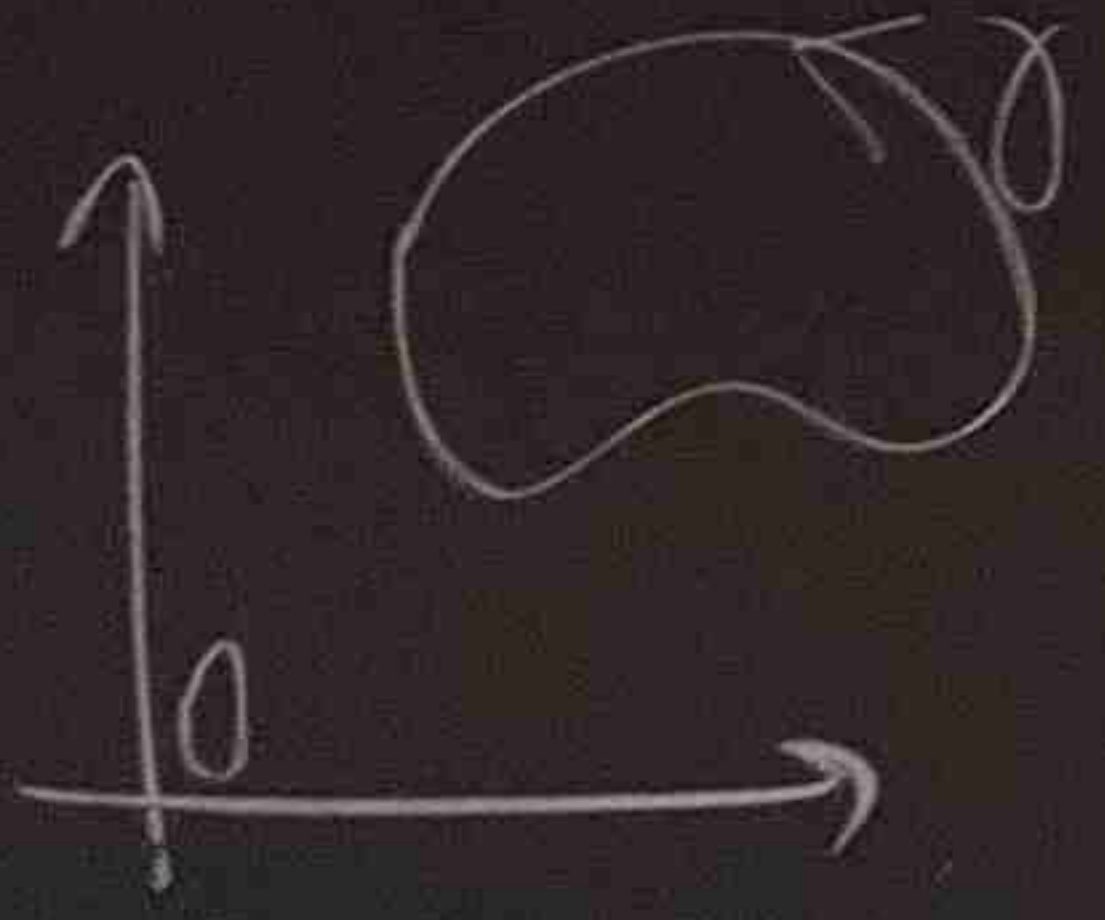
$$\circ \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz$$

Si 0
 $f: \text{int } \gamma$
 holom

Exemples:

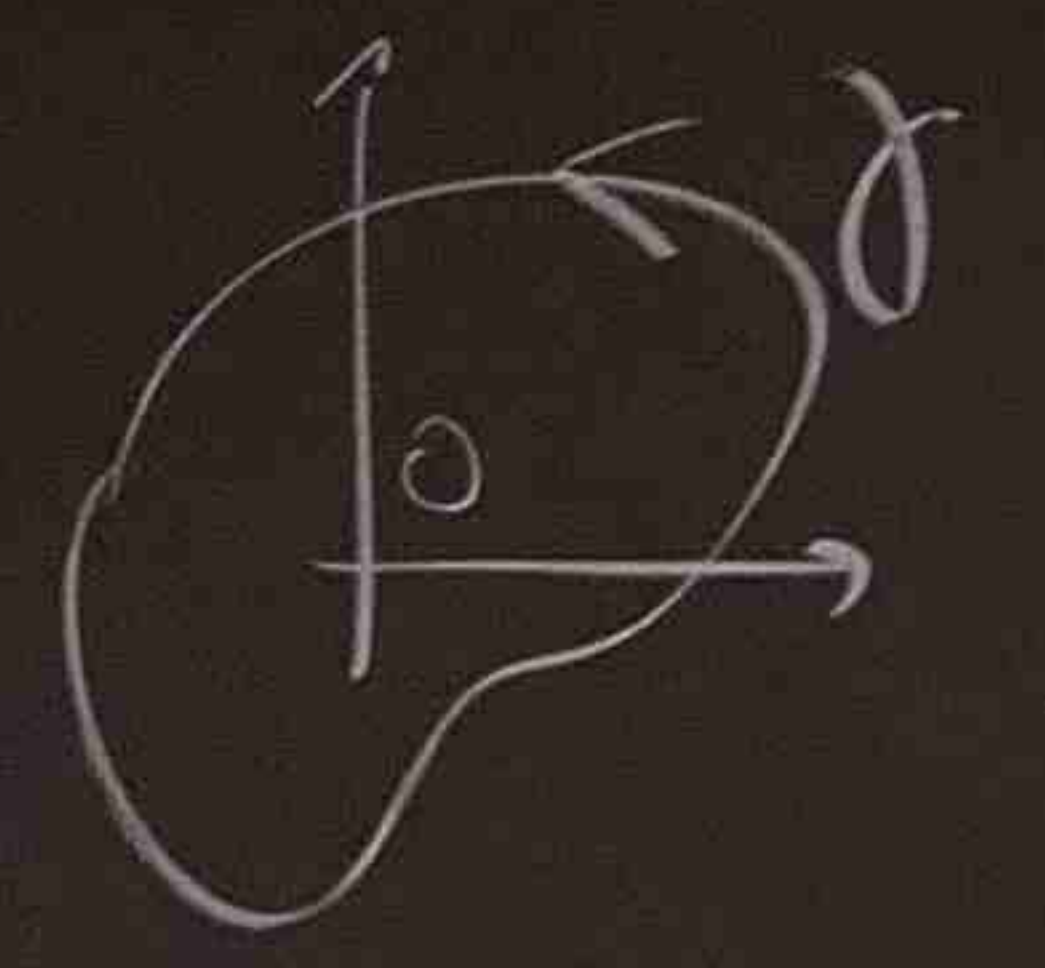
• $\int_{\gamma} \frac{\cos z}{z} dz$ en fonction de Γ

Si $0 \notin \text{int } \gamma$
 $f: \text{int } \gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
holomorphe



D'après le thm de Cauchy $\int_{\gamma} \frac{\cos z}{z} dz = 0$

Si $0 \in \text{int } \gamma$

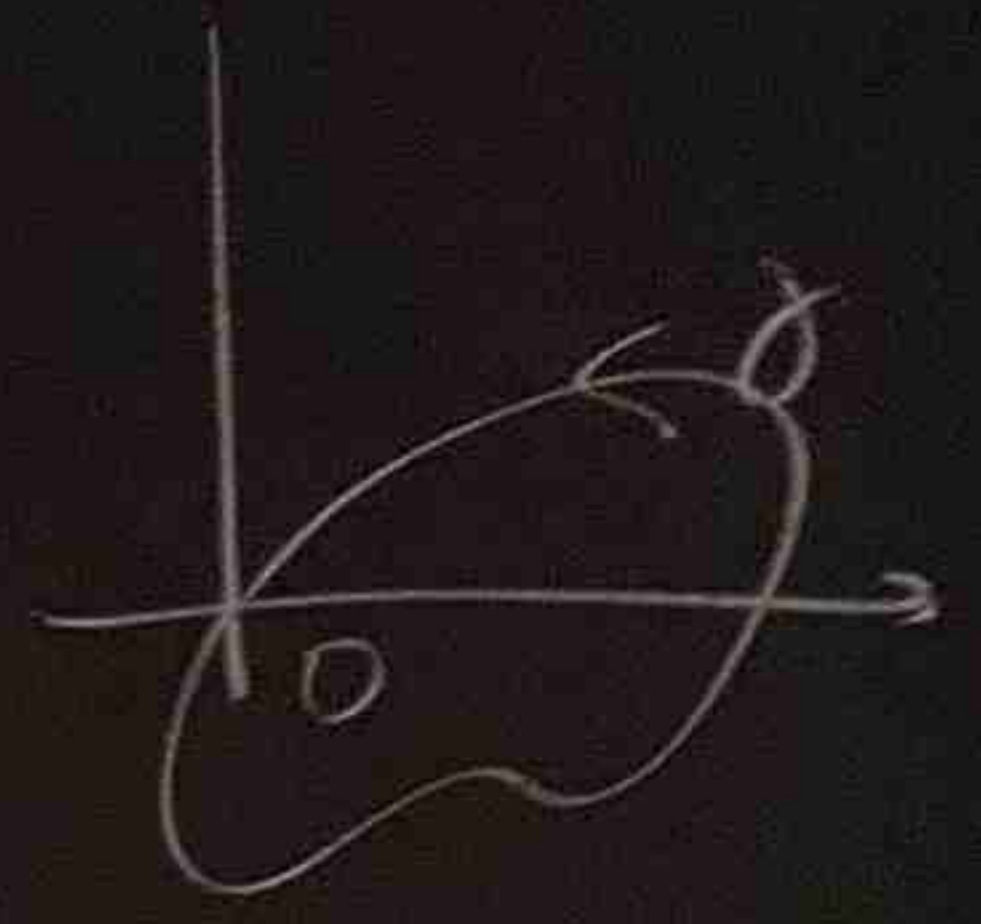


d'après la formule int de Cauchy ($z_0=0, f(z)=\cos z, n=0$)

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{\cos z}{z} dz = 2\pi i \cos(0) = 2\pi i$$

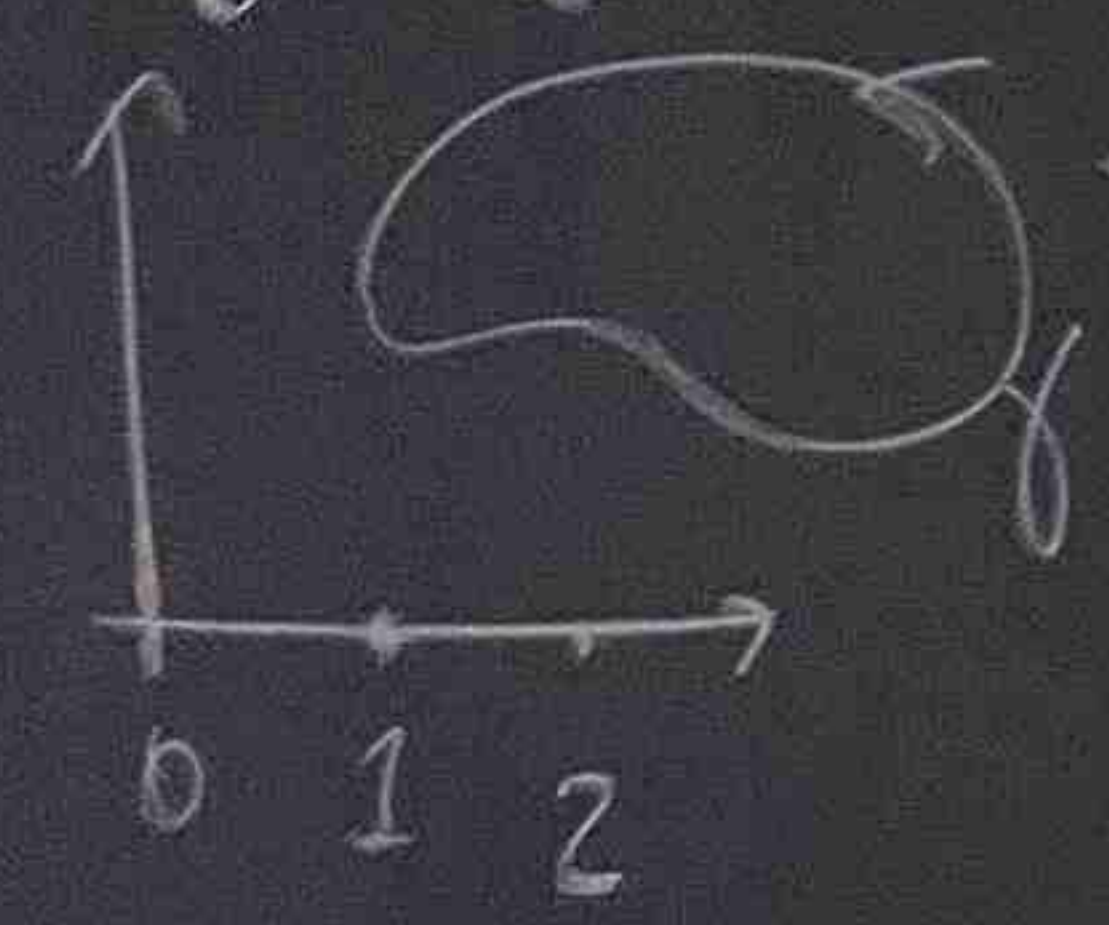
Si $0 \in \gamma$

l'intégrale n'est pas définie

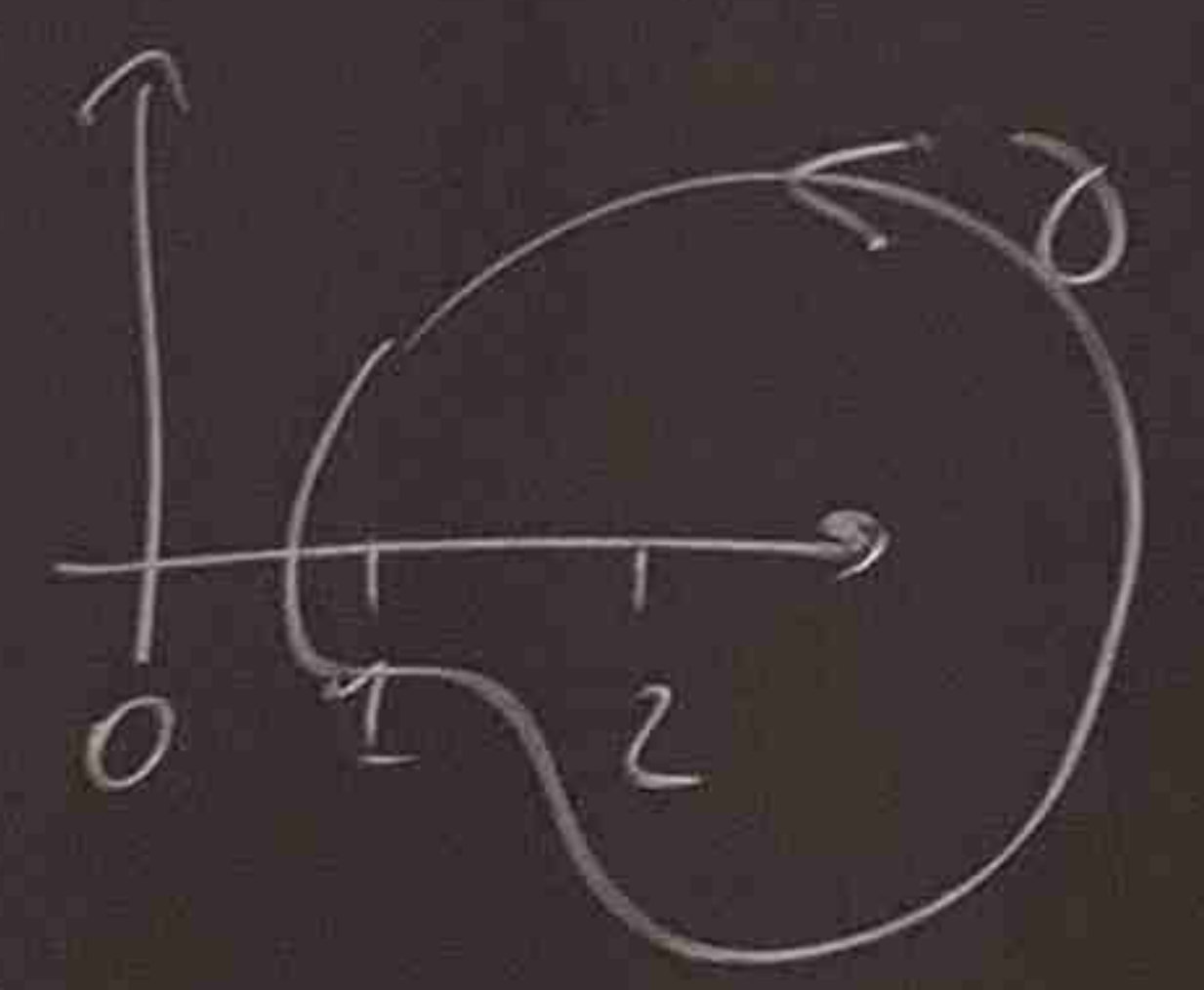


• $\int_{\gamma} \frac{e^{z+2}}{(z-2)^3} dz$ en fonction de γ

Si $2 \notin \text{int } \gamma$
 $f: \text{int } \gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe
 $\int_{\gamma} \frac{e^{z+2}}{(z-2)^3} dz = 0$



si $2 \in \text{int } \gamma$



formule int de Cauchy ($z_0=2, n=2, f(z)=e^{z+2}$)

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{e^{z+2}}{(z-2)^3} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{2!} f''(2) = \pi i e^4$$

Analyse complexe

Résumé :

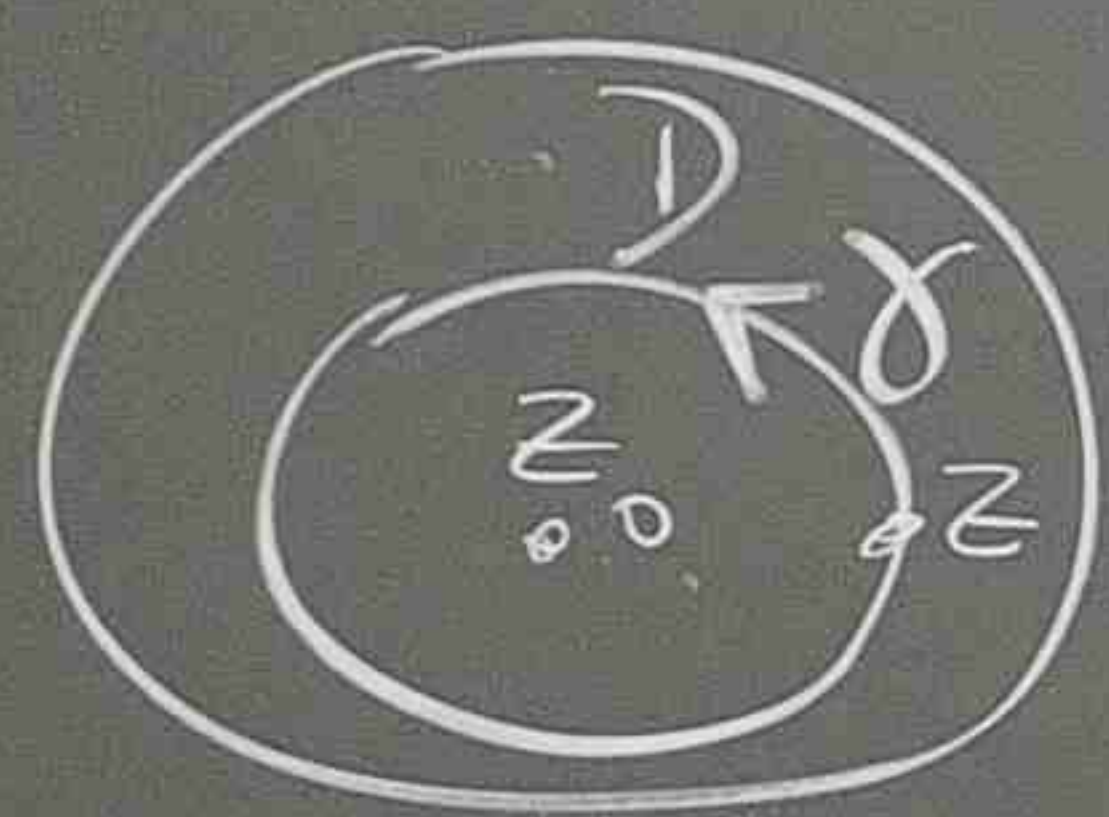
$f: O \subset \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
 $z \rightarrow f(z)$
 $x+iy \rightarrow u(x,y) + iv(x,y)$
 f holomorphe dans $O: \forall z_0 \in O \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0}$ existe, la même $\forall z \rightarrow z_0$, note $f'(z_0)$

Cauchy-Riemann
 $(f \text{ holomorphe dans } O) \Leftrightarrow (u, v \in C^1 \text{ et } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases})$

D simplement connexe
 $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe
 $\gamma \subset D$ simple fermée régulière par morceaux
 $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$

γ_0, γ_1 simple fermée rég. par morceaux
 $f: \text{int } \gamma_0 \cup \text{int } \gamma_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe
 $\int_{\gamma_0} f(z) dz = \int_{\gamma_1} f(z) dz$

Formules intégrales de Cauchy



D simpl. connexe
 γ simple fermée rég. par morceaux
 $\gamma \subset D \quad \forall z_0 \in \text{int } \gamma$
 $\int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz = 2\pi i f(z_0)$

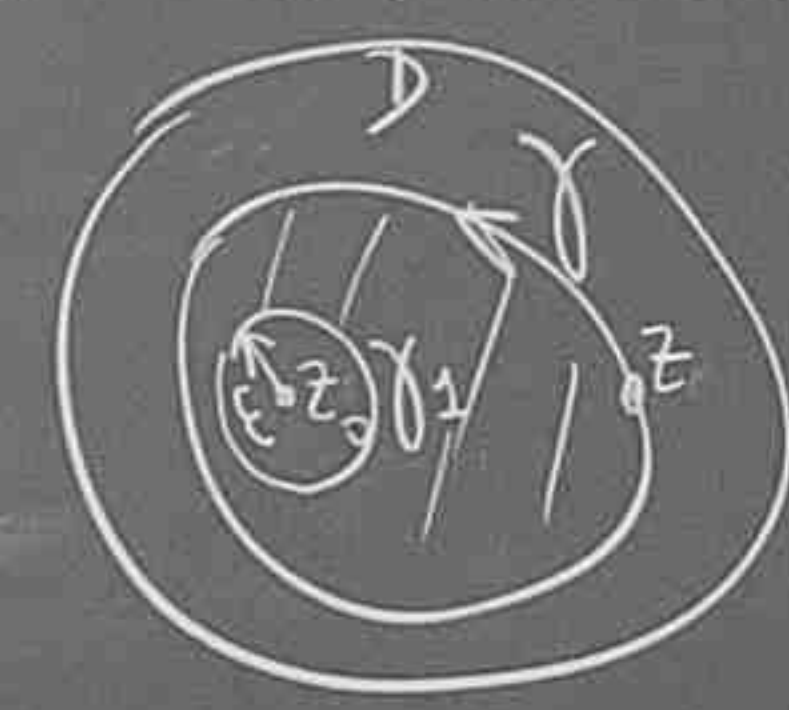
De plus $u, v \in C^\infty$ ($f^{(n)}$ existe $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$) et

$$f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{(z - z_0)^{n+1}} dz$$

permet de calculer $\int_{\gamma} \frac{\cos z}{z} dz$ et $\int_{\gamma} \frac{e^{z+2}}{(z-2)^3} dz$

Sera utile pour les transformées de Fourier et Laplace (analyse 4)

Dem: $n=0$, Corollaire du thm de Cauchy
 Soit ϵ suff. petit de sorte que $B_\epsilon(z_0) \subset \text{int } \gamma$
 On a:



$z \rightarrow \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0}$ holomorphe dans $\text{int } \gamma \cup \text{int } \gamma_\epsilon$

Corollaire du thm de Cauchy

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz = \int_{\gamma_\epsilon} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz$$

param de γ_ϵ : $\begin{cases} \gamma(t) = z_0 + \epsilon e^{it} & 0 \leq t < 2\pi \\ \gamma'(t) = i\epsilon e^{it} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(\gamma(t)) \gamma'(t)}{\gamma(t) - z_0} dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(z_0 + \epsilon e^{it}) i \epsilon e^{it}}{\epsilon e^{it}} dt \\ &= i \int_0^{2\pi} f(z_0 + \epsilon e^{it}) dt \end{aligned}$$

On prend la lim $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} i \int_0^{2\pi} f(z_0 + \epsilon e^{it}) dt \\ (*) \quad &= i \int_0^{2\pi} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} f(z_0 + \epsilon e^{it}) dt \\ &= i \int_0^{2\pi} f(z_0) dt = 2\pi i f(z_0) \end{aligned}$$

On peut permuter $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0}$ et $\int_0^{2\pi} dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Car } \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left| \int_0^{2\pi} (f(z_0 + \epsilon e^{it}) - f(z_0)) dt \right| &= 0 \\ \left| \int_0^{2\pi} f(z_0 + \epsilon e^{it}) - f(z_0) dt \right| &\leq \int_0^{2\pi} |f(z_0 + \epsilon e^{it}) - f(z_0)| dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq 2\pi \sup_{0 \leq t < 2\pi} |f(z_0 + \epsilon e^{it}) - f(z_0)| \\ \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left| \int_0^{2\pi} (f(z_0 + \epsilon e^{it}) - f(z_0)) dt \right| &\leq 2\pi \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \sup_{0 \leq t < 2\pi} |f(z_0 + \epsilon e^{it}) - f(z_0)| \\ &= 0 \text{ car } f(z_0 + \epsilon e^{it}) \text{ converge lorsque } \epsilon \rightarrow 0 \text{ vers } f(z_0) \text{ uniformément par rapport à } t. \end{aligned}$$

$$i \int_0^{2\pi} f(z_0 + \epsilon e^{it}) dt$$

$$(*) \quad \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{2\pi} f(z_0 + \epsilon e^{it}) dt = 2\pi i f(z_0)$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |f(z_0 + \epsilon e^{it}) - f(z_0)| dt \leq \int_0^{2\pi} \epsilon |f'(z_0)| dt = 2\pi \epsilon |f'(z_0)|$$

$\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ car $f(z_0 + \epsilon e^{it})$ converge lorsque $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ vers $f(z_0)$, uniformément par rapport à t .

Donc $n=1$ On sait que $f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz$
 et on veut montrer que $f'(z_0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z_0+h) - f(z_0)}{h}$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left(\int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0-h} dz - \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz \right)$$

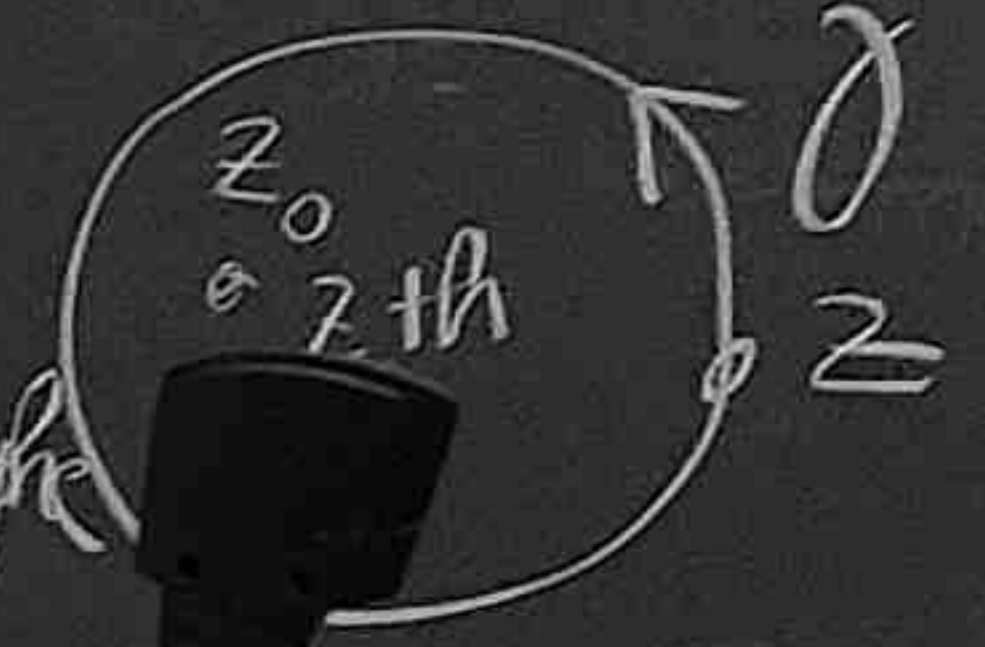
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)(z-z_0 - z+z_0+h)}{h(z-z_0)(z-z_0-h)} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)(z-z_0-h)} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)(z-z_0-h)} dz$$

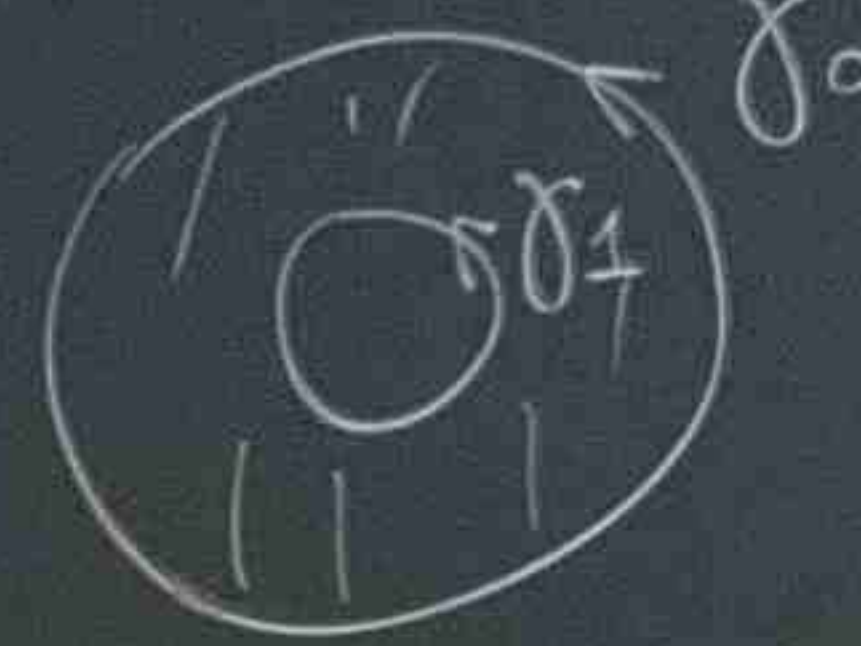
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^2} dz$$

On peut permuter \lim et \int car $\frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)(z-z_0-h)}$ converge lorsque $h \rightarrow 0$ vers $\frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^2}$, uniformément par rapport à z
 Conclusion: $f'(z_0)$ est finie, indépendamment de h , donc f holomorphe

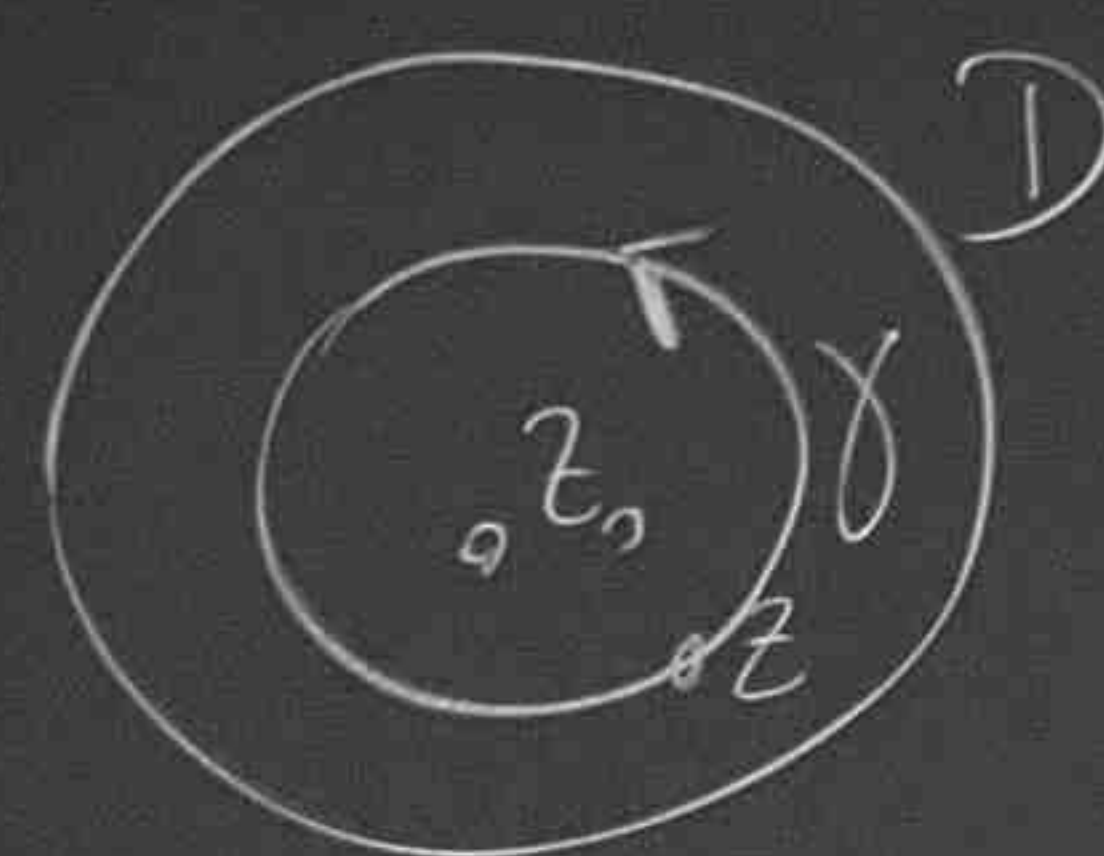



 D simplement connexe $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe
 γ courbe simple fermée, régulière par morceaux

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$$



$f: \text{int } \gamma_0 \setminus \text{int } \gamma_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe
 $\int_{\gamma_0} f(z) dz = \int_{\gamma_1} f(z) dz$



$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe
 $\gamma \subset D$ courbe simple fermée rég. morceaux

$z_0 \in \text{int } \gamma$

$$f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz$$

$$\forall n \quad f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{(z - z_0)^{n+1}} dz$$

Chap 11: série de Taylor ——— Laurent

Rappel dans \mathbb{R} : $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

• dev. limite $f(x) = f(x_0) + (x - x_0)f'(x_0) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x - x_0)^{n+1}$

utile si x est proche de x_0

$$0 < \rho < 1$$

o série de Taylor $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x-x_0)^n$

$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x-x_0)^n + \dots$

o oui si $f(x) = e^x$, $x_0 = 0$, $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \dots \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

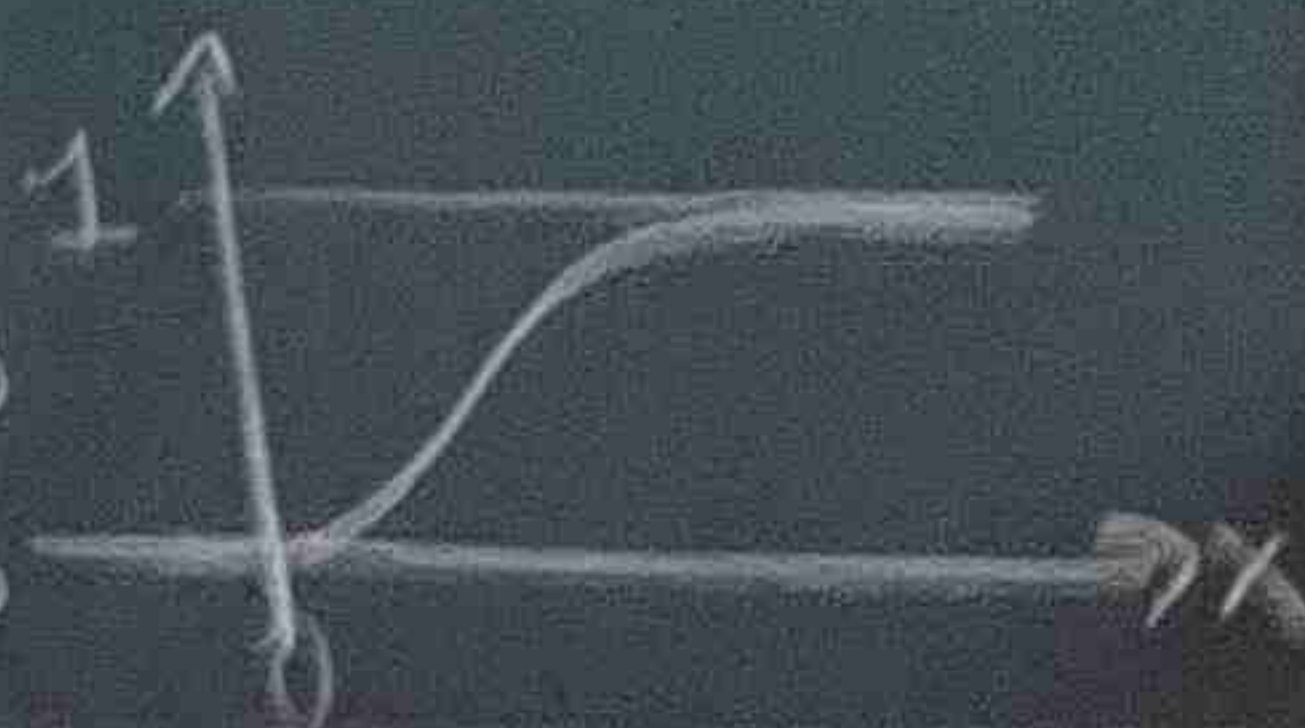
(dev. limité : $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \frac{e^\xi}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1}$, $0 < \xi < x$)

o oui si $f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$ si $|x| < 1$

$1 - x^{n+1} = (1-x)(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^n)$

lim: $1 = (1-x) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$

o non si $f(x) = e^{-1/x^2}$ si $x > 0$
 $= 0$ si $x < 0$



Car $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-1/x^2} - 0}{x} = 0$

$f^{(n)}(0) = 0 \quad \forall n$

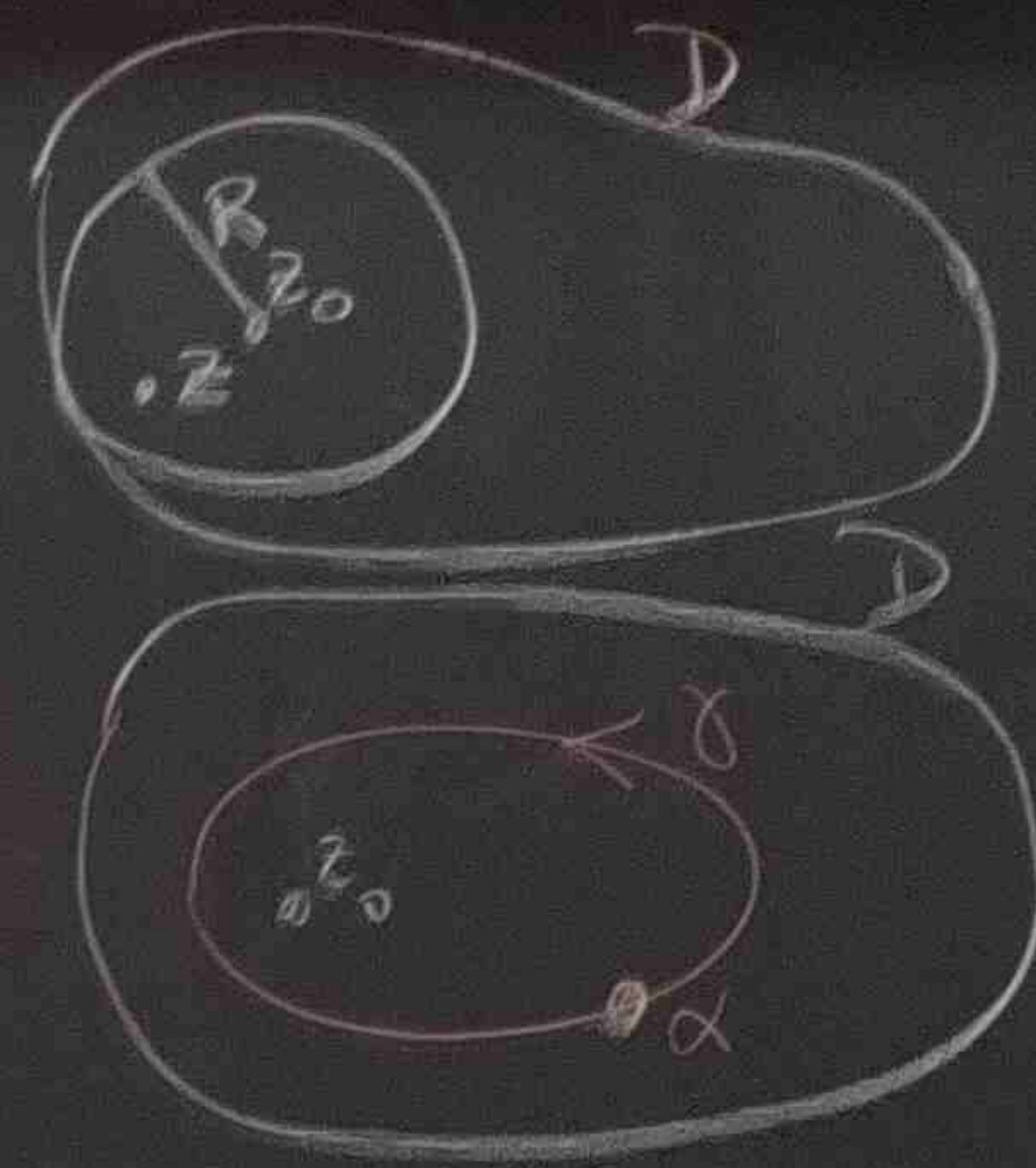
On ne peut pas avoir $\forall x > 0$
 $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$

Que se passe-t-il dans \mathbb{C} ?

Thm : série de Taylor (Remarque dans le lim)

D simplement connexe, $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe
 $z_0 \in D$, soit R tq $B(z_0) \subset D$

Soit $z \in B_R(z_0)$, on a $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!} (z-z_0)^n$



Remarque: Si $\gamma \in D$ est une courbe simple fermée reg. par morceaux
 tq $z_0 \in \text{int } \gamma$, on a toujours (form int de Cauchy)

$\frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz$

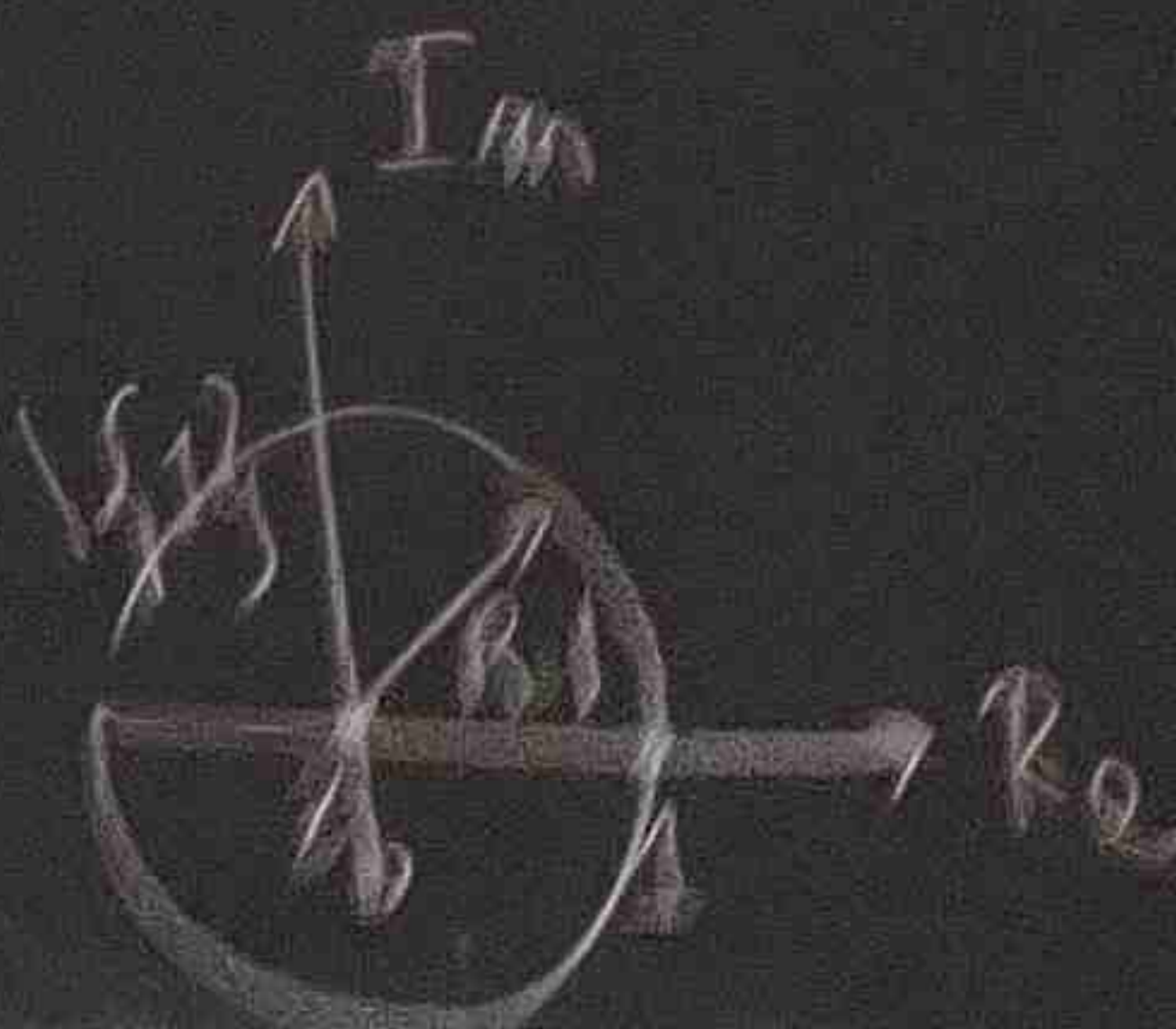
Ex: $f(z) = e^z$ $D = \mathbb{C}$ $R = +\infty$ $z_0 = 0$

$e^z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} = 1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2} + \dots + \frac{z^n}{n!} + \dots \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}$

o $f(z) = \lim z$ idem $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$

$= z - \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^3}{3!} + \dots$

o $f(z) = \frac{1}{1-z}$ $z_0 = 0$ $D = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{1\}$



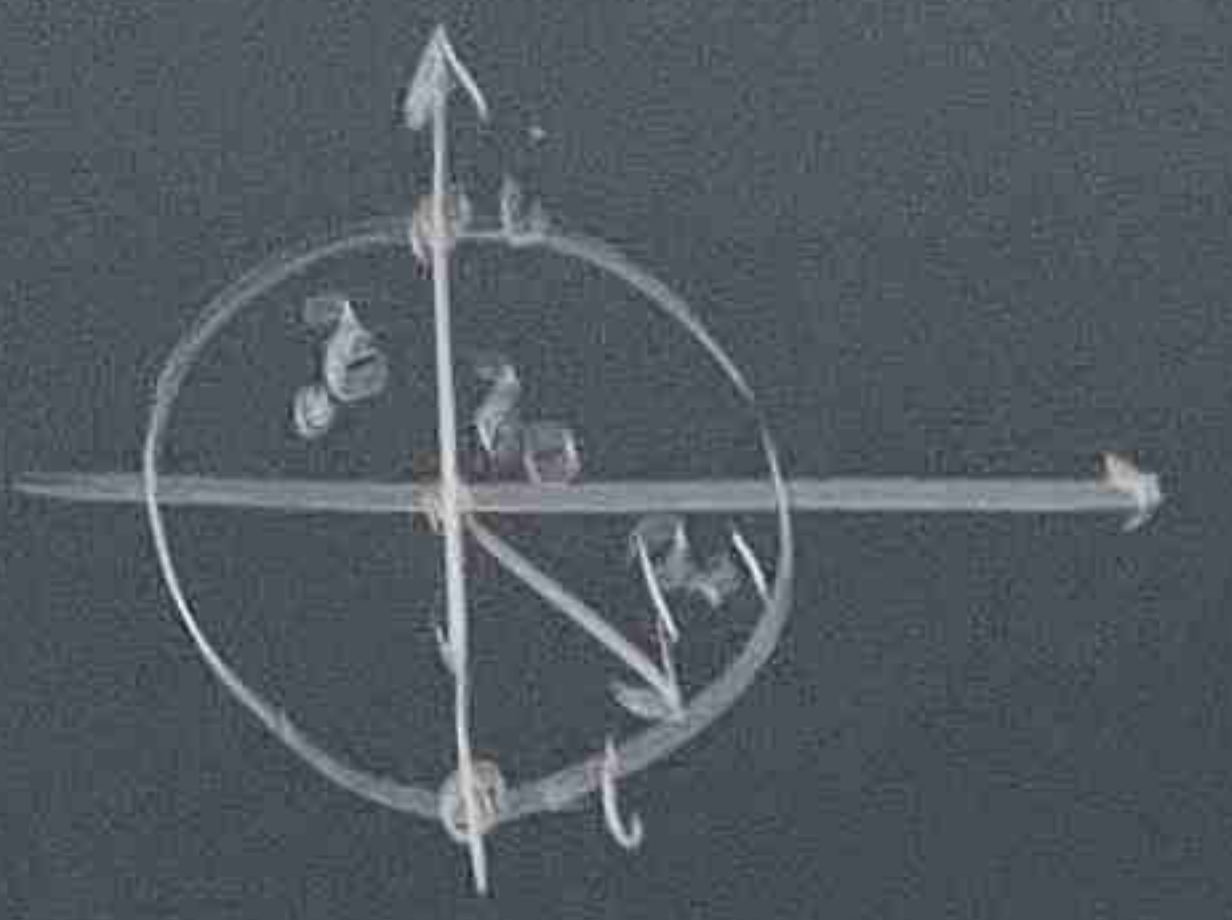
$x = 0 < x < x$
 $|x| < 1$

$\forall z \in \mathbb{C} \text{ tq } |z| < 1 \text{ on a:}$

$$\frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n \quad (1-z^{n+1} = (1-z)(1+z+\dots+z^n))$$

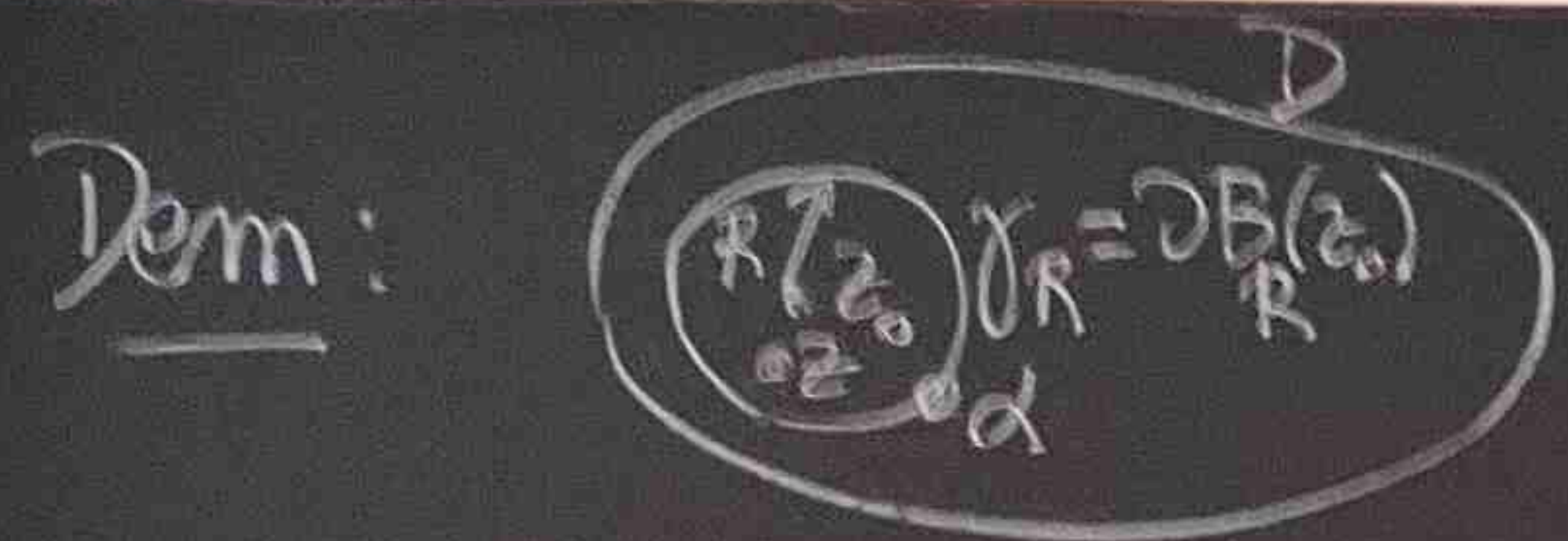
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{1+z^2} \quad z_0 = 0$$

$f: \mathbb{C} \setminus \{i, -i\} \text{ holomorphe}$



$\forall z \text{ tq } |z| < 1 \text{ on a:}$

$$\frac{1}{1+z^2} = \frac{1}{1-(-z^2)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-z^2)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n z^{2n}$$



Soit $z \in B_R(z_0)$, on a:

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma_R} \frac{f(\alpha)}{\alpha-z} d\alpha$$

or $|\alpha-z_0| > |z-z_0|$

on a $\frac{1}{\alpha-z} = \frac{1}{\alpha-z_0+z-z_0} = \frac{1}{(\alpha-z_0)(1-\frac{z-z_0}{\alpha-z_0})}$

avec $|\frac{z-z_0}{\alpha-z_0}| < 1$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha-z} = \frac{1}{\alpha-z_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z-z_0}{\alpha-z_0}\right)^n$$

Donc $f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma_R} \frac{f(\alpha)}{\alpha-z_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z-z_0)^n}{(\alpha-z_0)^n} d\alpha$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma_R} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{f(\alpha) (z-z_0)^n}{\alpha-z_0 (\alpha-z_0)^n} d\alpha$$

on permute l'intégrale et la lim $N \rightarrow \infty$ (on verra pourquoi)

Periodensy
 Tableau pé

1	H	1.008	1.008
2	Li	6.941	6.941
3	Na	22.990	22.990
4	K	39.098	39.098
5	Rb	85.468	85.468
6	Cs	132.905	132.905
7	F	18.998	18.998

mettre
 déchets
 PFL ?
 À l'EcoPoint
 le plus proche

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(z) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\gamma_R} \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{f(\alpha)}{(\alpha - z_0)^{n+1}} d\alpha (z - z_0)^n \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=0}^N \int_{\gamma_R} \frac{f(\alpha)}{(\alpha - z_0)^{n+1}} d\alpha (z - z_0)^n \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma_R} \frac{f(\alpha)}{(\alpha - z_0)^{n+1}} d\alpha \right) (z - z_0)^n \quad \text{formule intégrale de Cauchy} \\
 &= f^{(n)}(z_0)
 \end{aligned}$$

On note $a_n(\alpha) = \frac{f(\alpha)}{\alpha - z_0} \left(\frac{z - z_0}{\alpha - z_0} \right)^n$

Lemme: Convergence normale: on dit que $\sum_{n=1}^N a_n(\alpha)$ converge normalement lors que $N \rightarrow \infty$ si

$|a_n(\alpha)| \leq b_n \quad \forall n$ et $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n < +\infty$

Si $\sum_{n=1}^N a_n(\alpha)$ converge normalement, alors elle converge uniformément par rapport à α

On a la convergence normale car

$$\begin{aligned}
 |a_n(\alpha)| &= \left| \frac{f(\alpha)}{\alpha - z_0} \left(\frac{z - z_0}{\alpha - z_0} \right)^n \right| < \frac{\max_{\alpha \in D} |f(\alpha)|}{R} \underbrace{\left| \frac{z - z_0}{\alpha - z_0} \right|^n}_{\leq c < 1} \\
 &\leq \underbrace{\frac{\max_{\alpha \in D} |f(\alpha)|}{R}}_{b_n} c^n
 \end{aligned}$$

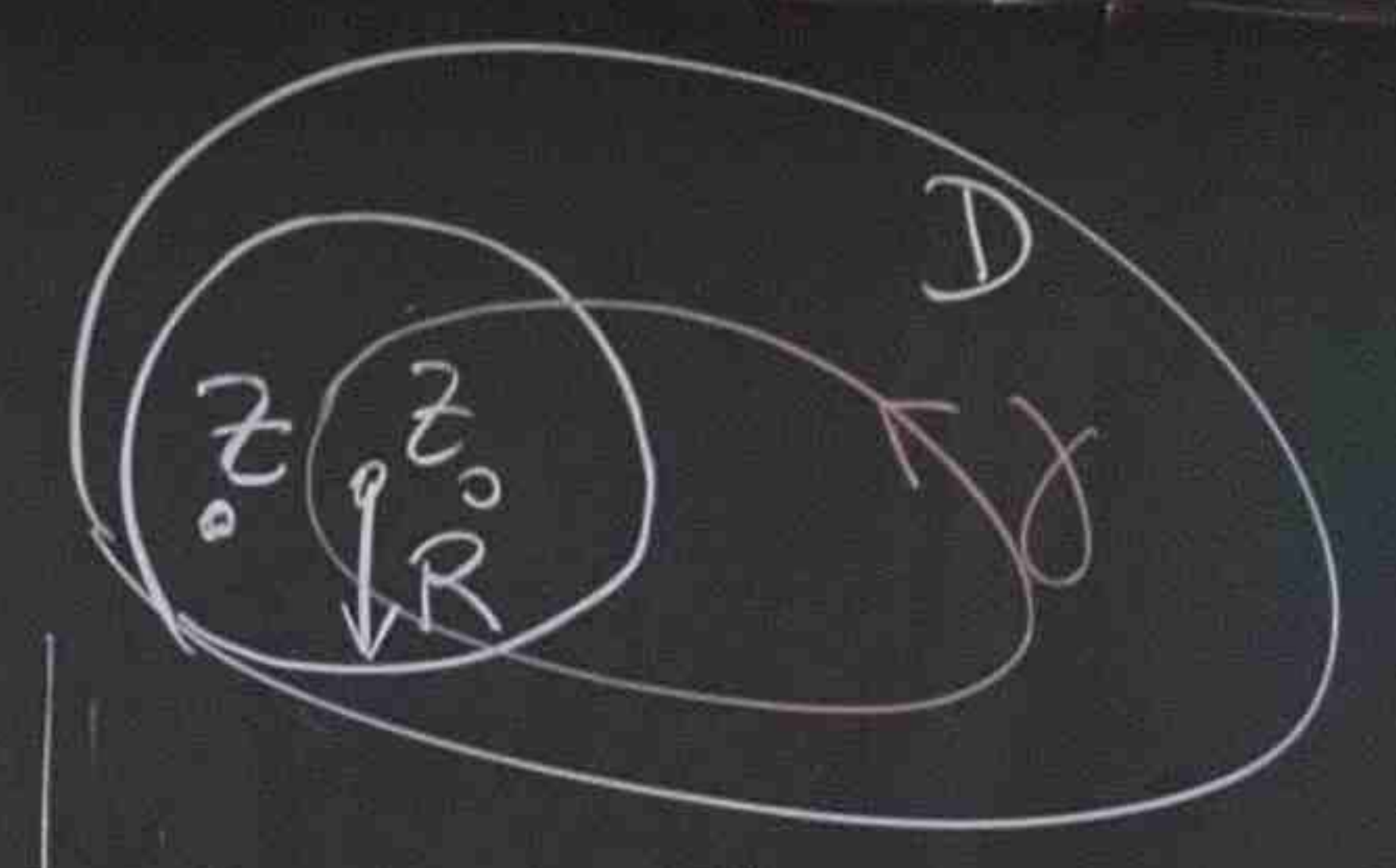
$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n &= \frac{\max_{\alpha \in D} |f(\alpha)|}{R} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c^n \\
 &= \frac{\max_{\alpha \in D} |f(\alpha)|}{R} \frac{1}{1-c} < +\infty
 \end{aligned}$$

Que se passe-t-il si f est singulière en z_0 ?

Par exemple $f(z) = \frac{g(z)}{z-z_0}$ g holomorphe

Thm 11.1 : séries de Laurent

$D \subset \mathbb{C}$ simplement connexe, $f: D \setminus \{z_0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe
Soit R tq $B_R(z_0) \subset D \quad \forall z \in B_R(z_0)$ on a



$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_n (z-z_0)^n$$

$$\text{où } c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(\alpha)}{(\alpha-z_0)^{n+1}} d\alpha$$

pour toute courbe $\gamma \subset D$ simple fermée régulière par morceaux tq $z_0 \in \text{int } \gamma$

$$= \underbrace{\dots + c_{-m} \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^m} + \dots + c_{-1} \frac{1}{z-z_0}}_{\text{partie singulière}} + \underbrace{c_0 + c_1 (z-z_0) + \dots + c_n (z-z_0)^n + \dots}_{\text{partie régulière}}$$

Ex: Si $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe

$$f_m(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (z-z_0)^n$$

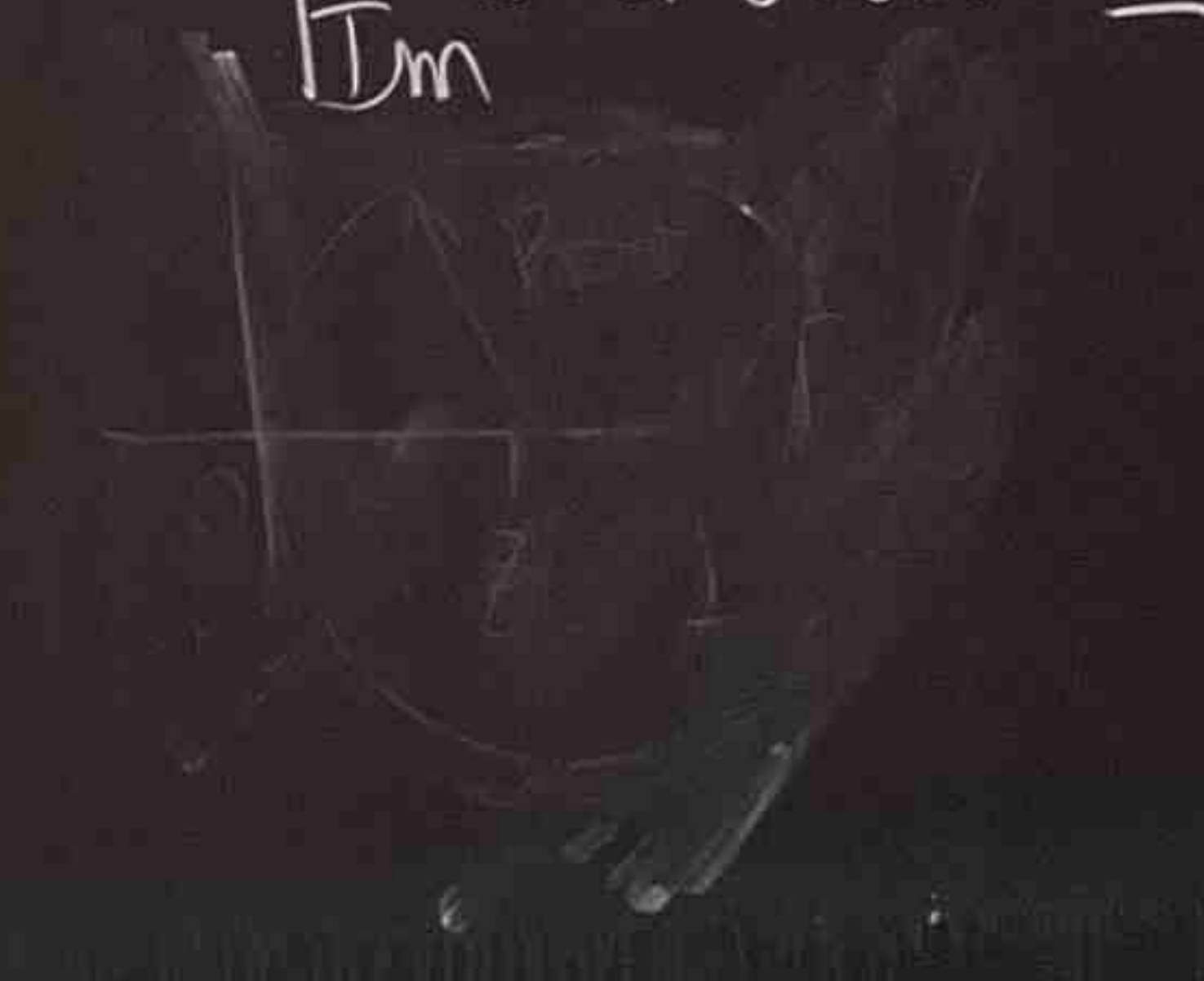
et donc la partie singulière est nulle
 $c_n = 0$ pour $n < 0$
On dit que z_0 est un point régulier

• $f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \quad z_0 = 0 \quad D = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ holomorphe

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_n z^n = \frac{1}{z} \text{ donc } c_{-1} = 1 \text{ et } c_n = 0 \text{ pour } n \neq -1$$

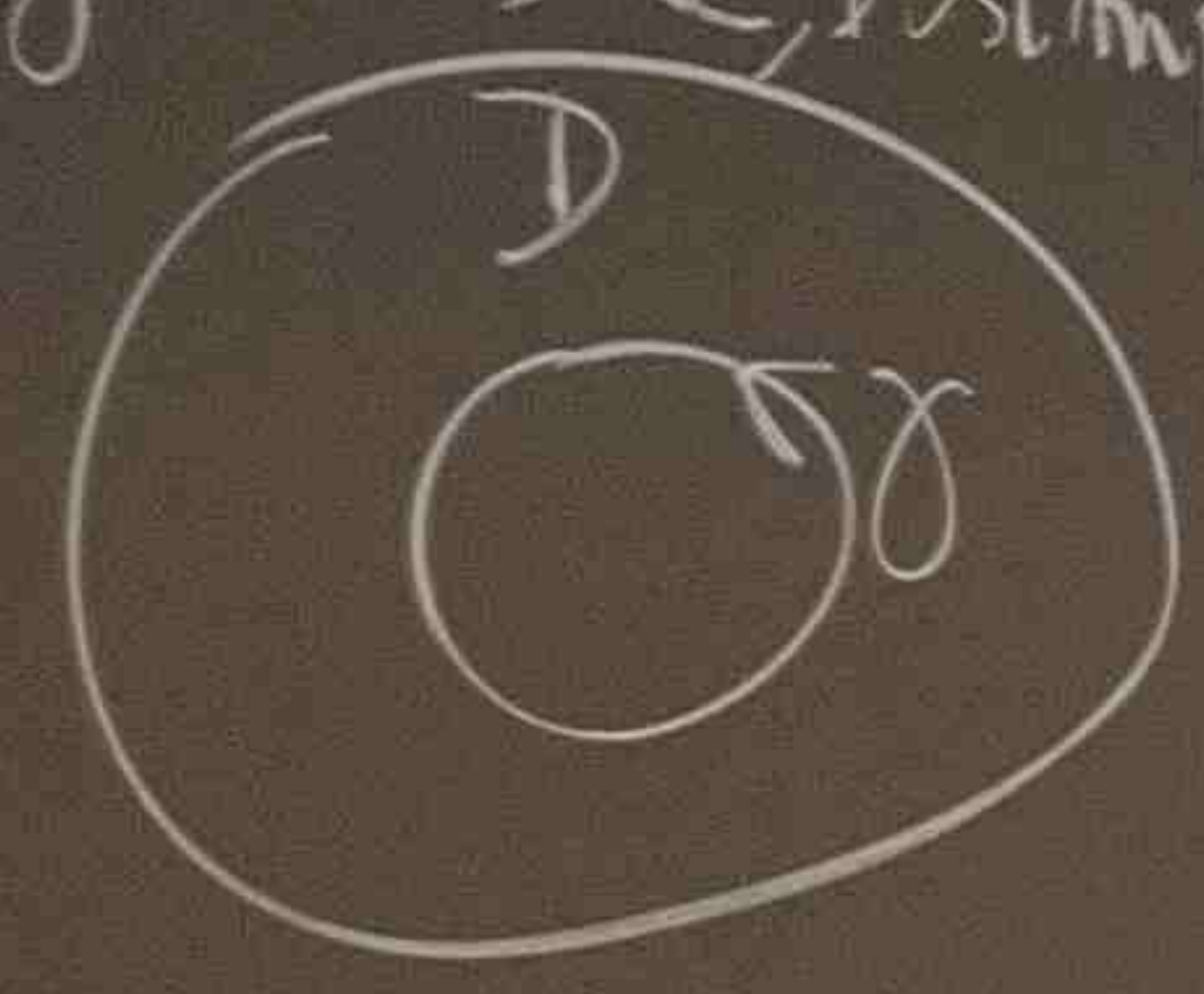
(On dit que $z_0 = 0$ est un pôle d'ordre 1)

• $f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \quad z_0 = 1$



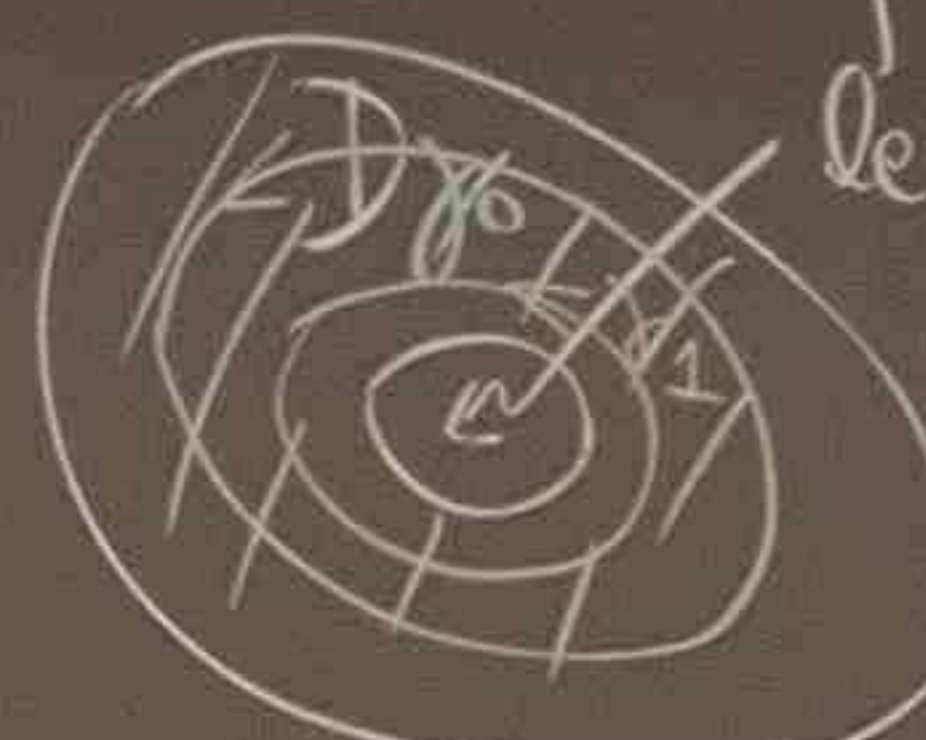
Correction:

$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, D simpl. connexe, f holomorphe
 γ courbe simple fermée reg. morceaux \mathcal{C}^1
 $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$



$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ hol., D n'est pas simpl. connexe (un ou plusieurs trous) Dem.

le trou pourrait se réduire à un point
 $\int_{\gamma_0} f(z) dz = \int_{\gamma_1} f(z) dz$




$$\int_{\gamma_0} f(z) dz = 0$$

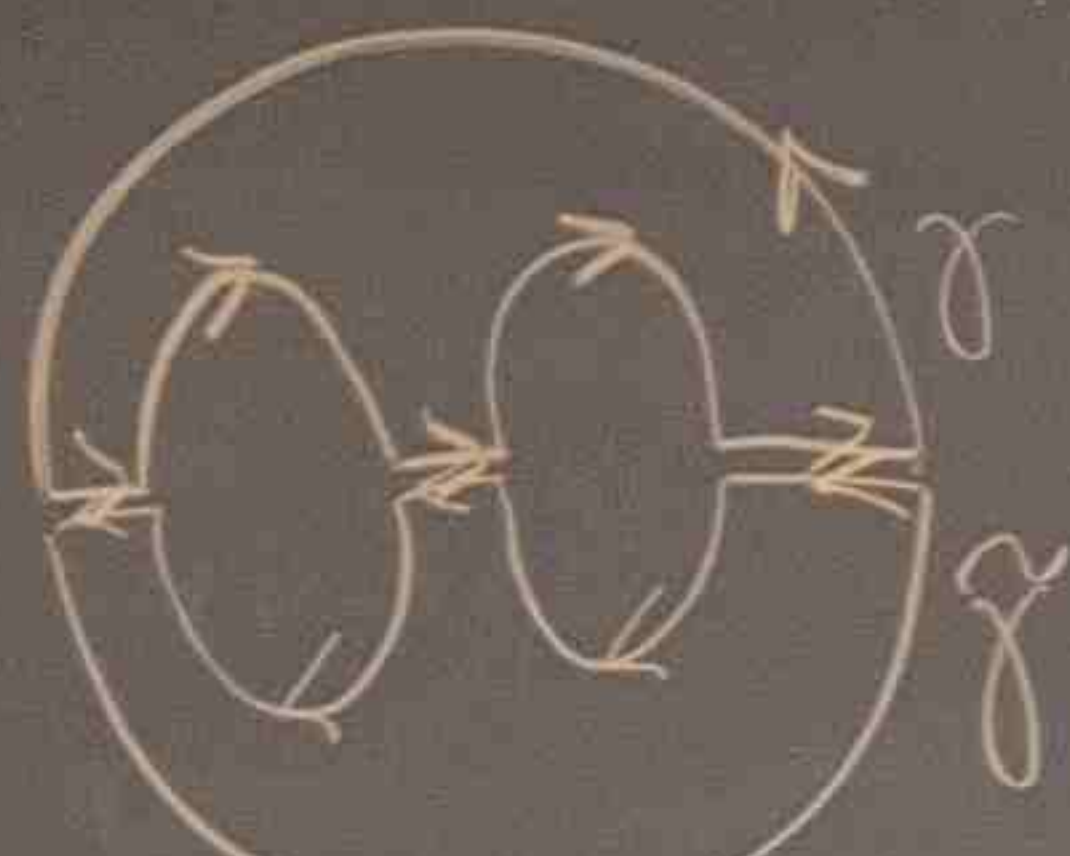
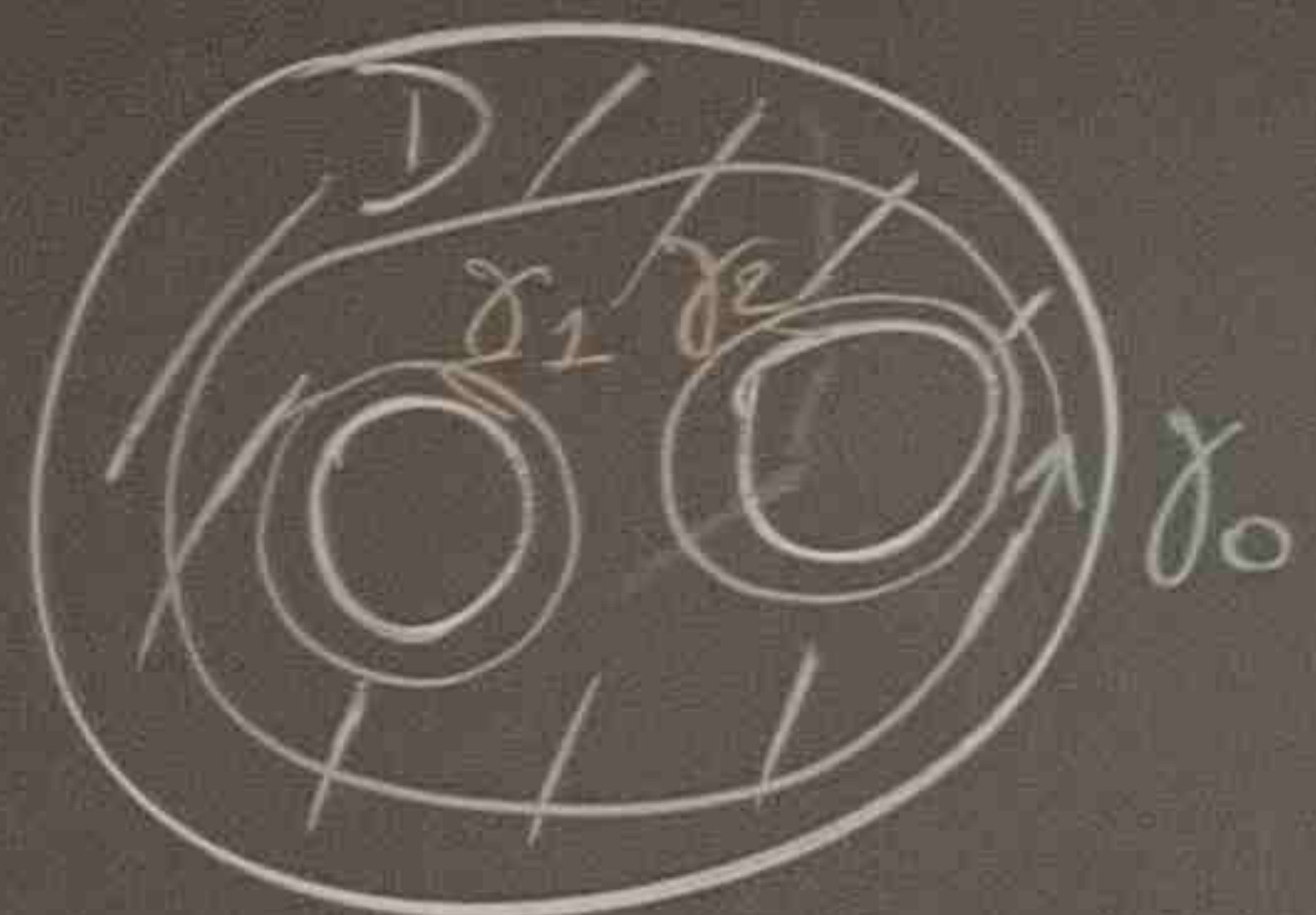
$$\int_{\gamma_1} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$\int_{\gamma_0} f(z) dz - \int_{\gamma_1} f(z) dz = 0$$



$$\int_{\gamma_0} f(z) dz - \int_{\gamma_1} f(z) dz = 0$$

$f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe D simplement connexe



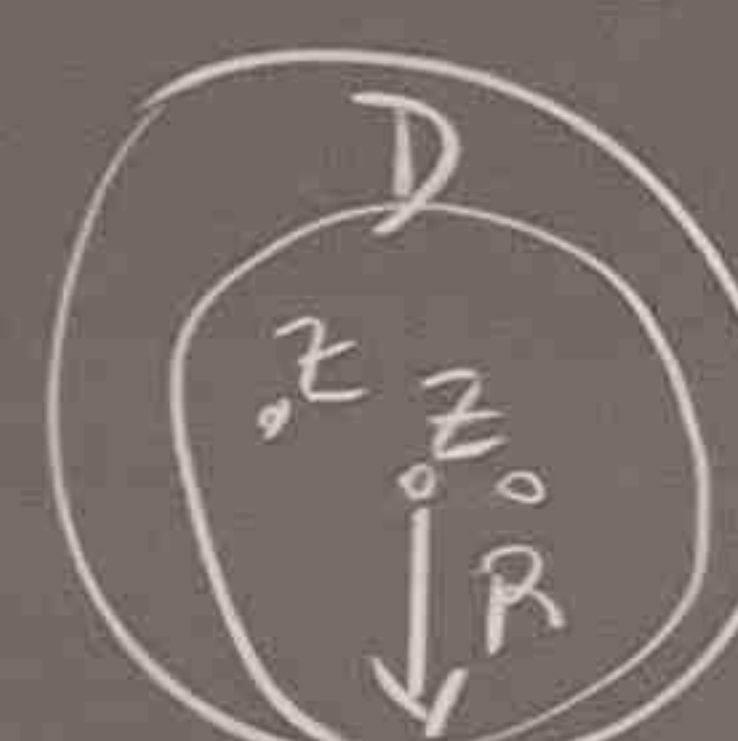
$$\int_{\gamma_0} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$\int_{\gamma_1} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$\int_{\gamma_0} f(z) dz = \int_{\gamma_0} f(z) dz + \int_{\gamma_1} f(z) dz$$

Thm II.1 Série de Laurent

D simpl. connexe
 $f: D \setminus \{z_0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe
 R tq $B_R(z_0) \subset D$
 $\forall z \in B_R(z_0)$ on a:

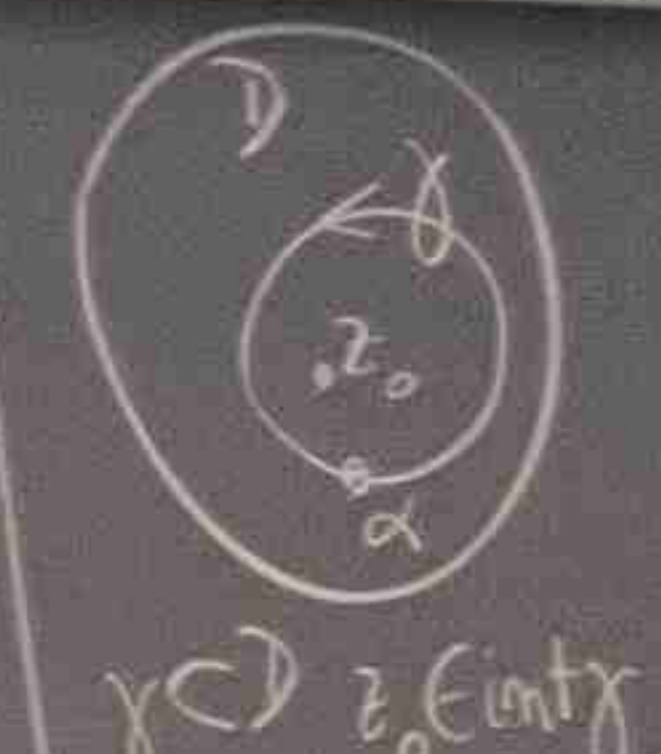


$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n (z-z_0)^n$$

$$= \dots + c_{-1} \frac{1}{z-z_0} + c_0 + c_1 (z-z_0) + \dots$$

$$\text{où } c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(\alpha)}{(\alpha-z_0)^{n+1}} d\alpha$$

pour toute courbe $\gamma \subset D$, simple fermée reg. morceaux $\{z_0, \infty\}$



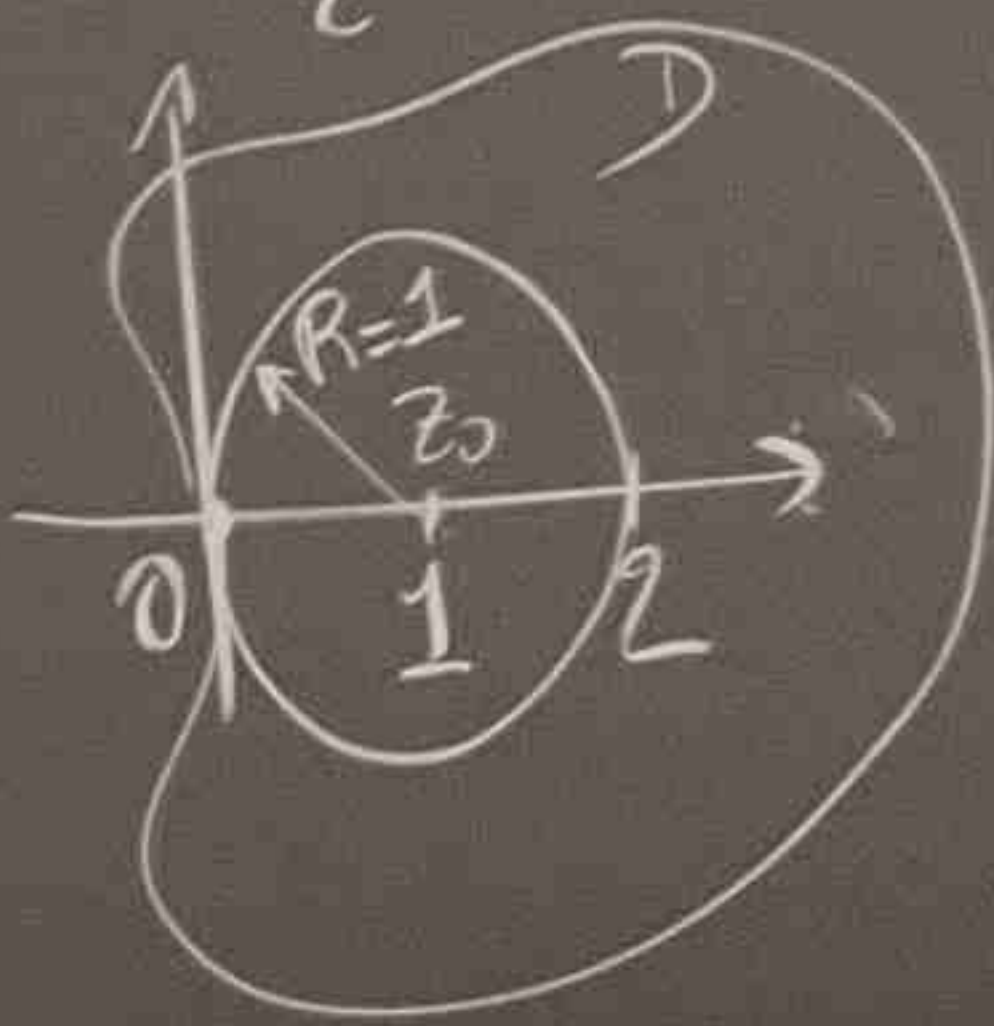
Si $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe
 $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (z-z_0)^n$
 $c_n = 0$ n entier négatif
 $c_{-1} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} f(\alpha) d\alpha = 0$ Thm Cauchy

$$c_{-2} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} f(\alpha) (\alpha-z_0) d\alpha = 0 \text{ (Thm Cauchy)}$$

$\alpha \rightarrow f(\alpha)$ $\alpha \rightarrow \alpha-z_0$ hol. hol.

$f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$ $z_0 = 0$ $c_{-1} = 1$ $c_n = 0$ $n \neq -1$
 on dit que $z_0 = 0$ est un pôle d'ordre 1 de f

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \quad z_0 = 1$$



$\forall z \in B_{R=1}(1) \ (|z-1| < 1)$ on a

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{1-(1-z)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1-z)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (z-1)^n$$

on dit que $z_0 = 1$ est un point régulier de $\frac{1}{z}$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \quad z_0 = 0$$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n z^n \text{ avec } c_{-2} = 1$$

On dit que $z_0 = 0$ est un pôle d'ordre 2 de $\frac{1}{z^2}$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2} + 1 \quad z_0 = 0 \quad c_{-2} = 1 \quad c_{-1} = 1$$

$z_0 = 0$ pôle d'ordre 2 $c_n = 0$ si $n \neq -2, -1$

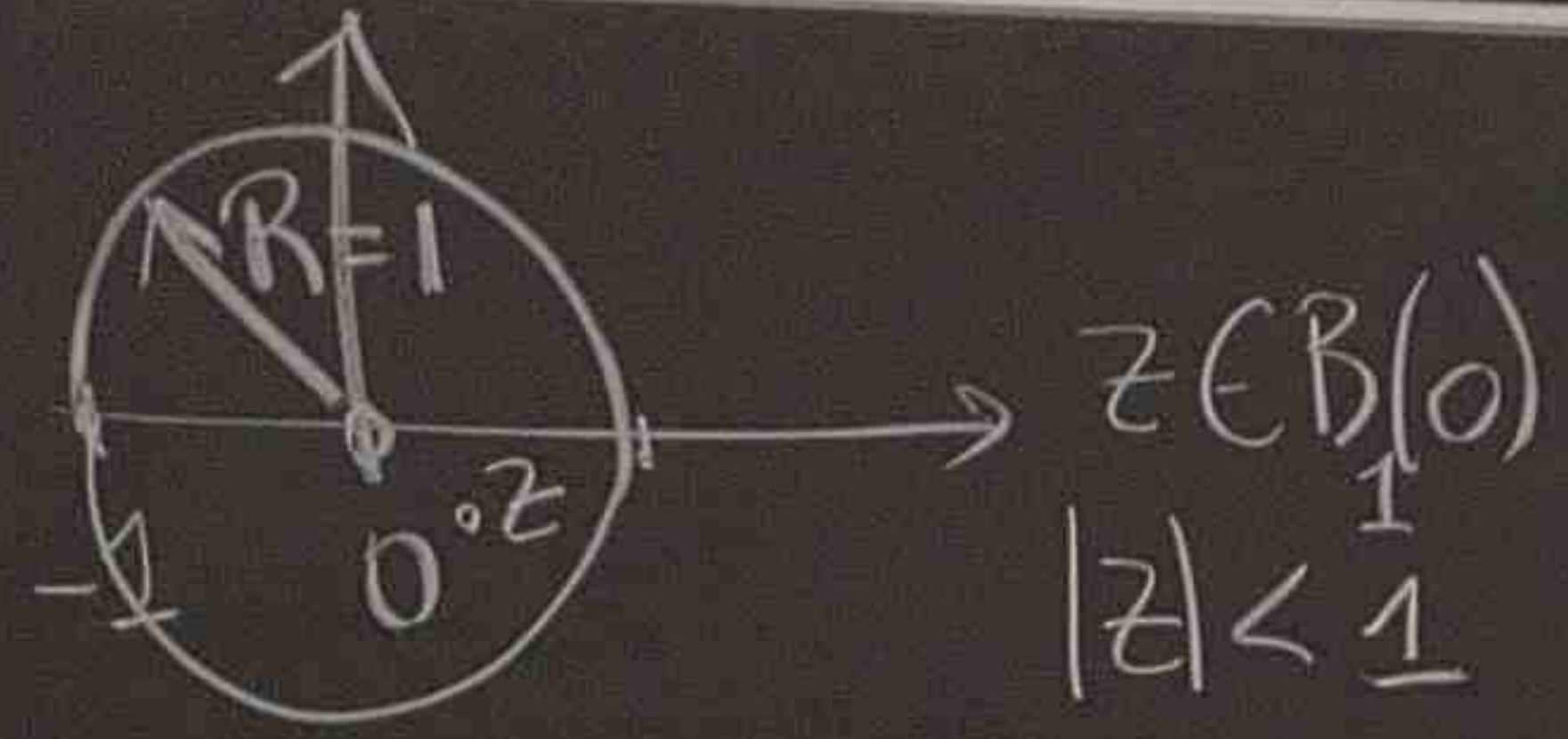
$$1-z^n = (1-z)(1+z+z^2+\dots+z^{n-1})$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z(z+1)}, z_0 = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{1}{z} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-z)^n = \frac{1}{z} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n z^n$$

$z_0 = 0$ pôle d'ordre 1



$$f(z) = e^{1/z}, z_0 = 0, f: \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{1}{z^n}$$

$$= \underbrace{1}_{\text{partie régulière}} + \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{1}{z^n}}_{\text{partie singulière : une infinité de termes}}$$

$$\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$$

On dit que $z_0 = 0$ est une sing. essentielle de $e^{1/z}$

$$f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{z} = \frac{z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^5}{5!} - \dots}{z}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{z^2}{3!} + \frac{z^4}{5!} - \dots$$

on dit que $z_0 = 0$ est un point régulier

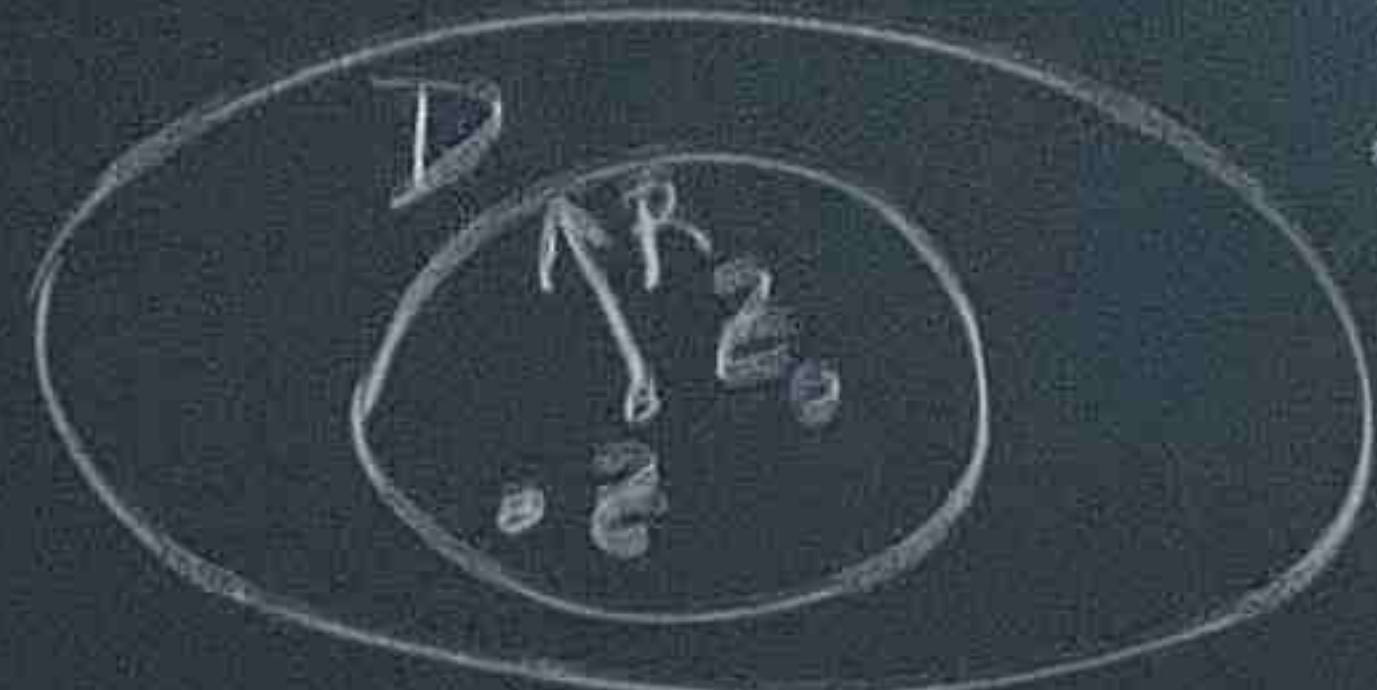
$$f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{z^2} = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{z}{3!} + \frac{z^3}{5!} - \dots$$

On dit que $z_0 = 0$ est un pôle d'ordre 1.



Chap 11 - Série de Laurent

Thm 11.1 :



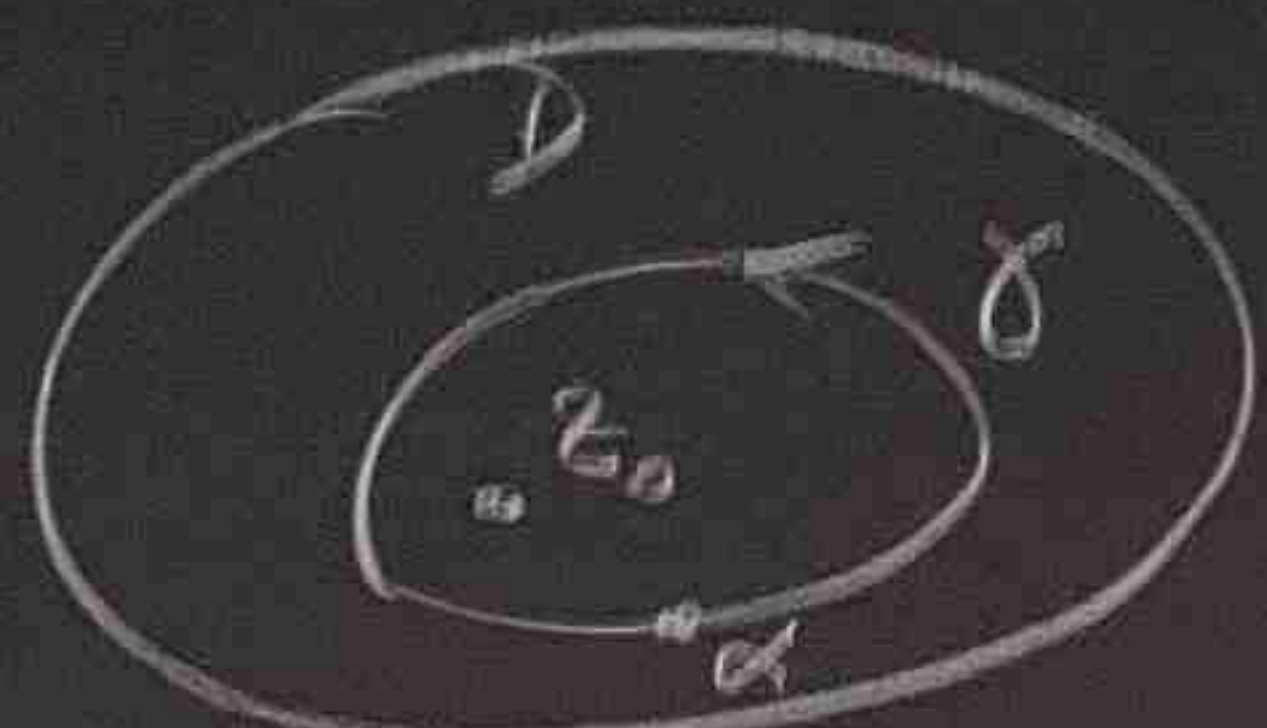
\$D\$ simplement connexe

\$z_0 \in D\$

\$f: D \setminus \{z_0\}\$ holomorphe

Soit \$R\$ tq \$B_R(z_0) \subset D\$ et soit \$z \in B_R(z_0) \setminus \{z_0\}\$

Alors on a $f(z) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_m (z-z_0)^m = \dots + \frac{c_{-1}}{z-z_0} + c_0 + c_1(z-z_0) + \dots$



$$c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(\alpha)}{(\alpha-z_0)^{n+1}} d\alpha$$

pour toute courbe simple fermée rég. morceau par morceau
\$\gamma \subset D\$ \$z_0 \in \text{int} \gamma\$

Remarque \$c_{-1} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} f(\alpha) d\alpha\$

sera utilisé pour calculer \$\int_{\gamma} f(\alpha) d\alpha\$

Def 11.2 :

- partie régulière : \$c_0 + c_1(z-z_0) + \dots\$
- régulière : \$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (z-z_0)^n\$
- singulière : \$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n (z-z_0)^{-n}\$

Si la partie singulière est nulle, on dit que \$z_0\$ est un point régulier

\$z_0\$ est un pôle d'ordre \$m\$ si \$c_{-m} \neq 0\$
\$m \in \mathbb{N}^*\$ et \$c_{-m} = 0\$ pour \$m > m\$

(ordre 2 : \$\frac{c_{-2}}{(z-z_0)^2} + \frac{c_{-1}}{z-z_0} + c_0 + c_1(z-z_0) + \dots\$)

\$z_0\$ singularité essentielle isolée si \$c_{-m} \neq 0\$ pour une infinité de \$m \in \mathbb{N}\$

Residu de \$f\$ en \$z_0\$: \$\text{Res}(f) = c_{-1}\$

le rayon de convergence est le plus grand \$R\$ \$B_R(z_0) \subset D\$

Proposition 11.3

Si \$z_0\$ est un pôle

$$\text{Res}_{z_0}(f) = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \dots$$

Ex: \$m=2\$

$$f(z) = e^z$$

$$c_{-1} = \text{Res}_{z_0}(f)$$

$$f(z) = \dots$$

$$z_0 = i$$

Corollaire

$$\alpha \rightarrow \frac{f(\alpha)}{\alpha-z}$$

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{f(\alpha)}{\alpha-z} d\alpha$$

proposition 11.3

Si z_0 est un pôle d'ordre m on a

$$\text{Res}_{z_0}(f) = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} \left((z-z_0)^m f(z) \right)$$

Ex: $m=2$ $f(z) = \frac{c_{-2}}{(z-z_0)^2} + \frac{c_{-1}}{z-z_0} + c_0 + c_1(z-z_0) + c_2(z-z_0)^2 + \dots$

$$(z-z_0)^2 f(z) = c_{-2} + c_{-1}(z-z_0) + c_0(z-z_0)^2 + \dots$$

$$\frac{d}{dz} \left((z-z_0)^2 f(z) \right) = c_{-1} + 2c_0(z-z_0) + \dots \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow z_0} c_{-1}$$

$f(z) = \frac{e^z}{(z-2)^2}$ $z_0=2$ pôle d'ordre 2 (car $e^z \neq 0$)

$$\frac{d}{dz} \left((z-2)^2 f(z) \right) = e^z \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow 2} e^2 \quad \text{Res}_2(f) = e^2$$

vérification: $f(z) = \frac{e^{z-2+2}}{(z-2)^2} = \frac{e^z e^{-2}}{(z-2)^2} = e^{-2} \frac{e^z}{(z-2)^2}$

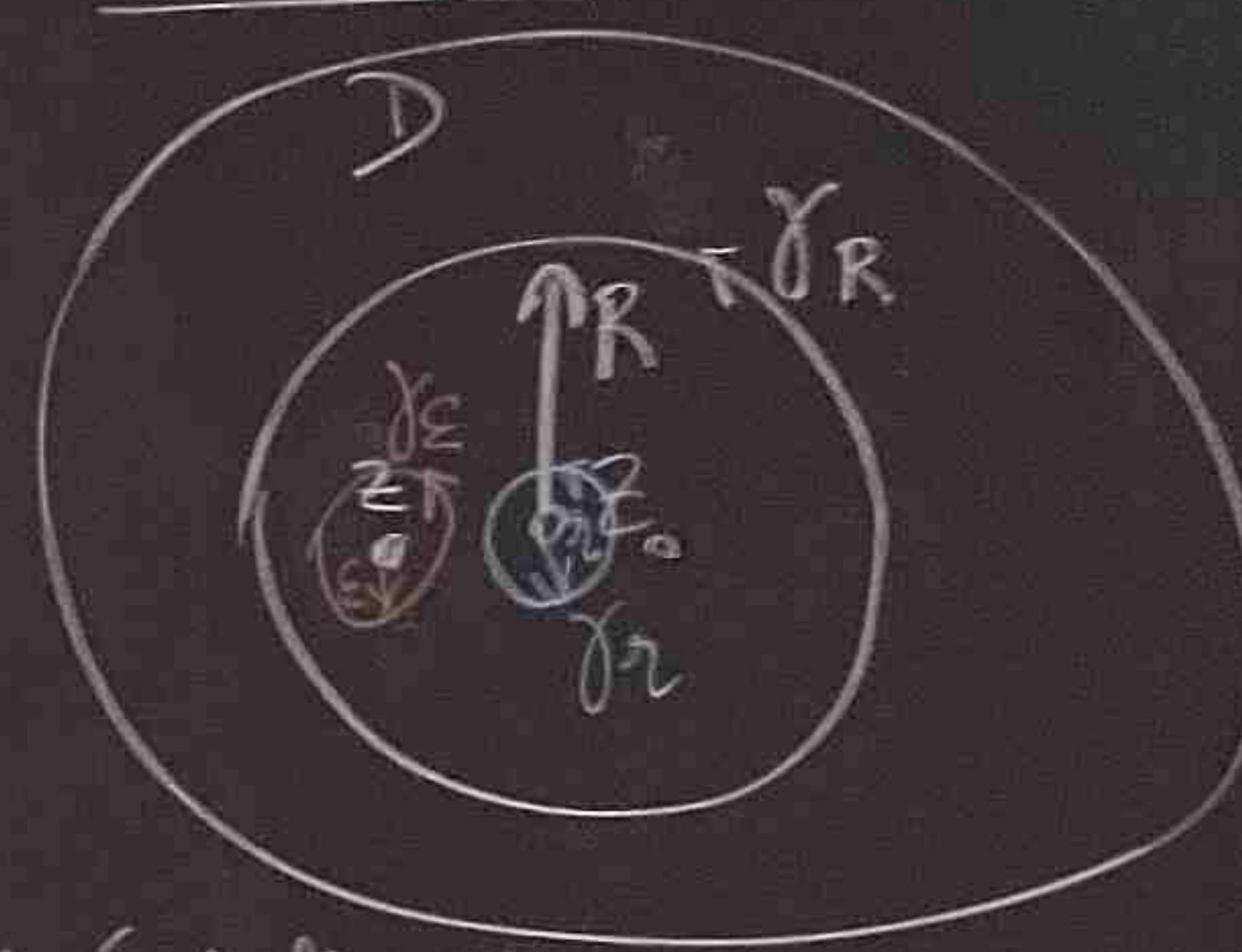
$$f(z) = e^z \left(\frac{1}{(z-2)^2} + \frac{1}{z-2} + \dots \right)$$

$$c_{-1} = \text{Res}_2(f) = e^2$$

$f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{1+z^2}$ $z_0=i$ $\sin i = \frac{e^{-1} - e}{2i} = \frac{e^{-1} - e}{2i} \neq 0$

$z_0=i$ pôle d'ordre 1 $\text{Res}_i(f) = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} (z-i)f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{\sin z}{z+i} = \frac{\sin i}{2i}$

Dém thm 11.1



r, ϵ suff petits

γ_R : bord de $B(z_0) \subset D$

$\alpha \rightarrow \frac{f(\alpha)}{\alpha-z}$ holomorphe

sauf en z et z_0

$\frac{f(\alpha)}{\alpha-z}$ holom. $D \setminus \{z_0, z\}$

γ_R : bord de $B(z_0)$

γ_ϵ : bord de $B(z)$

Corollaire thm Cauchy:

$\alpha \rightarrow \frac{f(\alpha)}{\alpha-z}$: $D \setminus \{z_0, z\}$ holomorphe

$$\int_{\gamma_R} \frac{f(\alpha)}{\alpha-z} d\alpha = \int_{\gamma_z} \frac{f(\alpha)}{\alpha-z} d\alpha + \int_{\gamma_\epsilon} \frac{f(\alpha)}{\alpha-z} d\alpha$$

param de γ_ϵ : $\gamma_\epsilon(t) = z + \epsilon e^{it}$ $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

$$\int_{\gamma_\epsilon} \frac{f(\alpha)}{\alpha-z} d\alpha = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(z + \epsilon e^{it})}{\epsilon e^{it}} i \epsilon e^{it} dt$$

on prend la limite quand $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\gamma_\epsilon} \frac{f(\alpha)}{\alpha-z} d\alpha = 2\pi i f(z)$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha-z} = \frac{1}{\alpha-z_0 + z_0 - z}$$

$$\forall \alpha \in \gamma_R: R = |\alpha-z_0| > |z-z_0|$$

$$\text{ie } \left| \frac{z-z_0}{\alpha-z_0} \right| < 1$$

$$\int_{\gamma_R} \frac{f(\alpha)}{\alpha-z} d\alpha = \int_{\gamma_R} \frac{f(\alpha)}{\alpha-z_0} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z-z_0}{\alpha-z_0}} d\alpha$$

$$\int_{\gamma_R} \frac{f(\alpha)}{\alpha-z} d\alpha = \int_{\gamma_R} \frac{f(\alpha)}{\alpha-z_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z-z_0}{\alpha-z_0}\right)^n d\alpha$$

$\sum_{n=0}^N \frac{f(\alpha)}{\alpha-z_0} \left(\frac{z-z_0}{\alpha-z_0}\right)^n$ converge lorsque $N \rightarrow \infty$,
uniformément par rapport à α
et on peut permuter \int et $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}$

$$\left((1-\tilde{z}^{m+1}) - (1-\tilde{z})(1+\tilde{z}+\tilde{z}^2+\dots+\tilde{z}^m) \right)$$

$$|\tilde{z}| < 1 \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \tilde{z}^n = \frac{1}{1-\tilde{z}}$$

$$\int_{\gamma_R} \frac{f(\alpha)}{\alpha-z} d\alpha = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{\gamma_R} \frac{f(\alpha)}{(\alpha-z_0)^{n+1}} d\alpha (z-z_0)^n$$

Retour à (1)

si $\alpha \in \gamma_r$: $r = |\alpha-z_0| < |z-z_0|$

$$\text{ie } \left| \frac{\alpha-z_0}{z-z_0} \right| < 1$$

$$\int_{\gamma_r} \frac{f(\alpha)}{\alpha-z} d\alpha = - \int_{\gamma_r} \frac{f(\alpha)}{z-z_0} \frac{1}{1-\frac{\alpha-z_0}{z-z_0}} d\alpha$$

$$= - \int_{\gamma_r} \frac{f(\alpha)}{z-z_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\alpha-z_0}{z-z_0}\right)^n d\alpha$$

permuter \int et $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}$

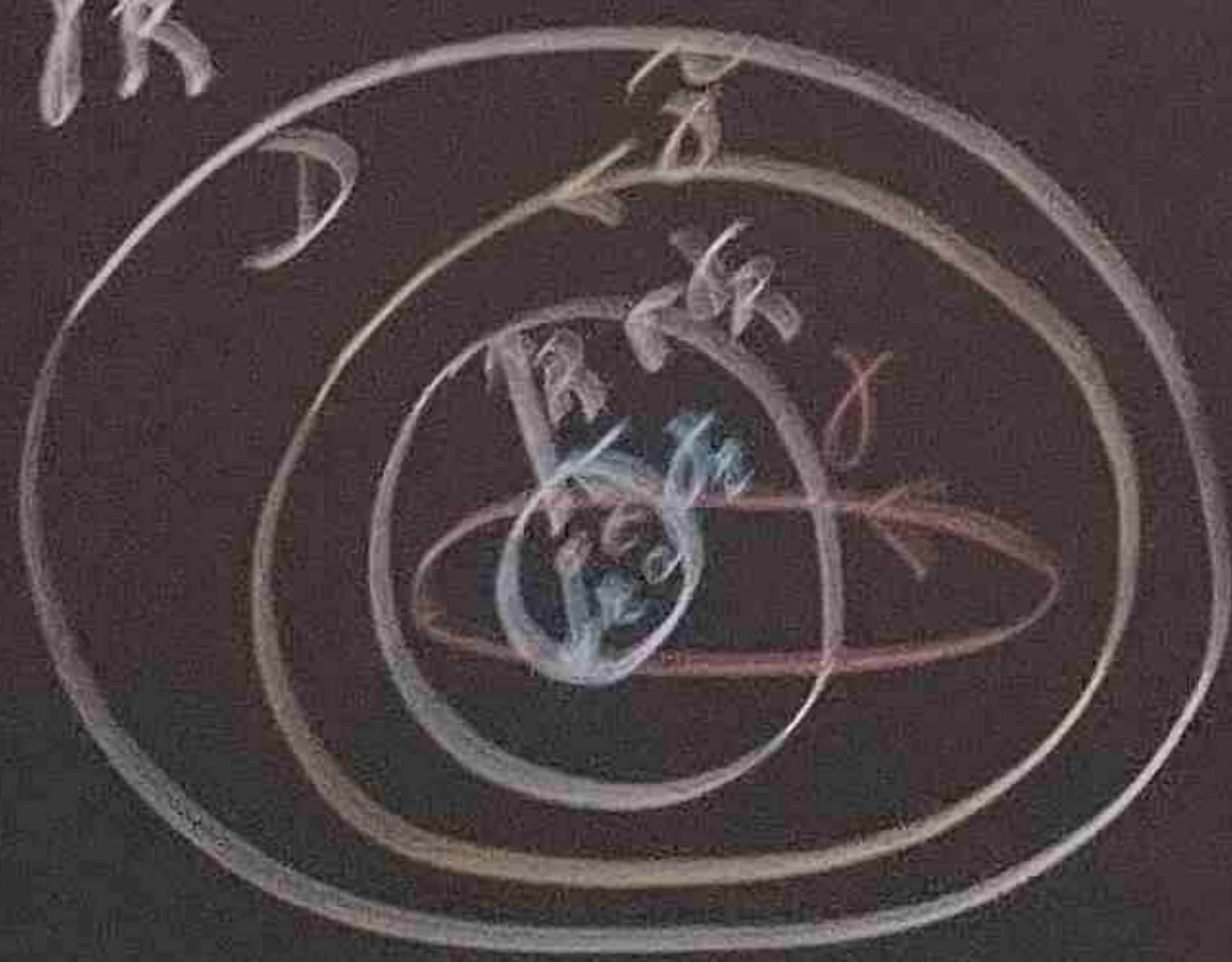
$$= - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{\gamma_r} f(\alpha) (\alpha-z_0)^n d\alpha \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}}$$

$m+1 = -n$
 \downarrow
 $m = -1$

$$= \sum_{m=-1}^{-\infty} \int_{\gamma_r} \frac{f(\alpha)}{(\alpha-z_0)^{m+1}} d\alpha (z-z_0)^m$$

(o) devient :

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{\gamma_R} \frac{f(\alpha)}{(\alpha-z_0)^{n+1}} d\alpha (z-z_0)^n + \sum_{m=-1}^{-\infty} \int_{\gamma_r} \frac{f(\alpha)}{(\alpha-z_0)^{m+1}} d\alpha (z-z_0)^m = 2\pi i f(z) \quad (2)$$



Periodensystem de
Tableau périodique

1	H	1.008	2	He	4.0026
3	Li	6.941	4	Be	9.0122
11	Na	22.990	12	Mg	24.305
19	K	39.098	20	Ca	40.078
37	Rb	85.468	38	Sr	87.62
55	Cs	132.91	56	Ba	137.33
87	Fr	223.02	88	Ra	226.025

nettre
déchets
PFL ?
À l'EcoPoint
le plus proche

Corollaire du thm de Cauchy $\alpha \rightarrow \frac{f(\alpha)}{\alpha - z_0}$ holomorphe $D \setminus \{z_0\}$

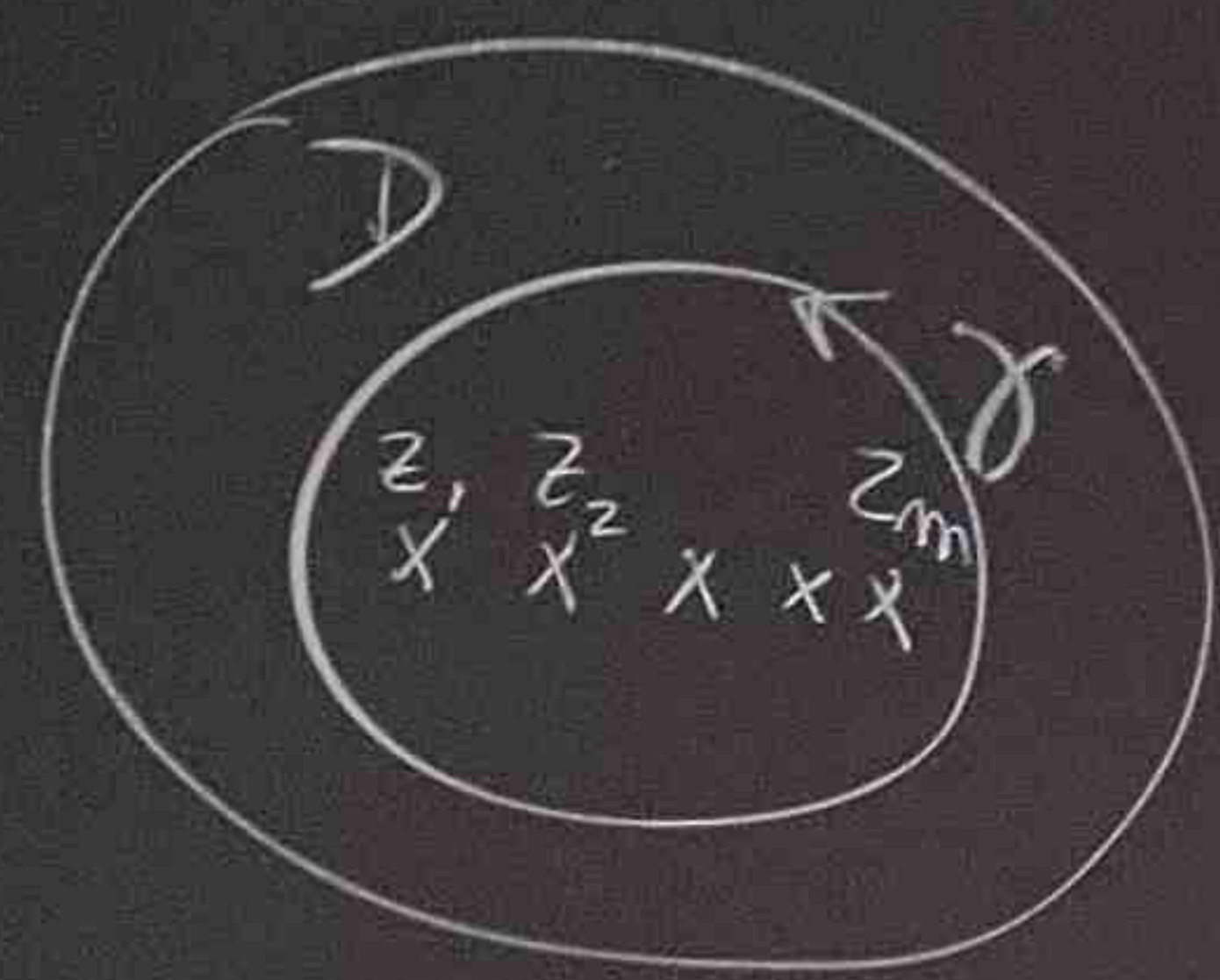
$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{f(\alpha)}{(\alpha - z_0)^{n+1}} d\alpha = \int_{\partial R} \frac{f(\alpha)}{(\alpha - z_0)^{n+1}} d\alpha \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$= \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(\alpha)}{(\alpha - z_0)^{n+1}} d\alpha$$

$$= \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(\alpha)}{(\alpha - z_0)^{n+1}} d\alpha \quad (3)$$

les égalités (3) dans (2) donnent le résultat

Chap 2: Thm des résidu et applications



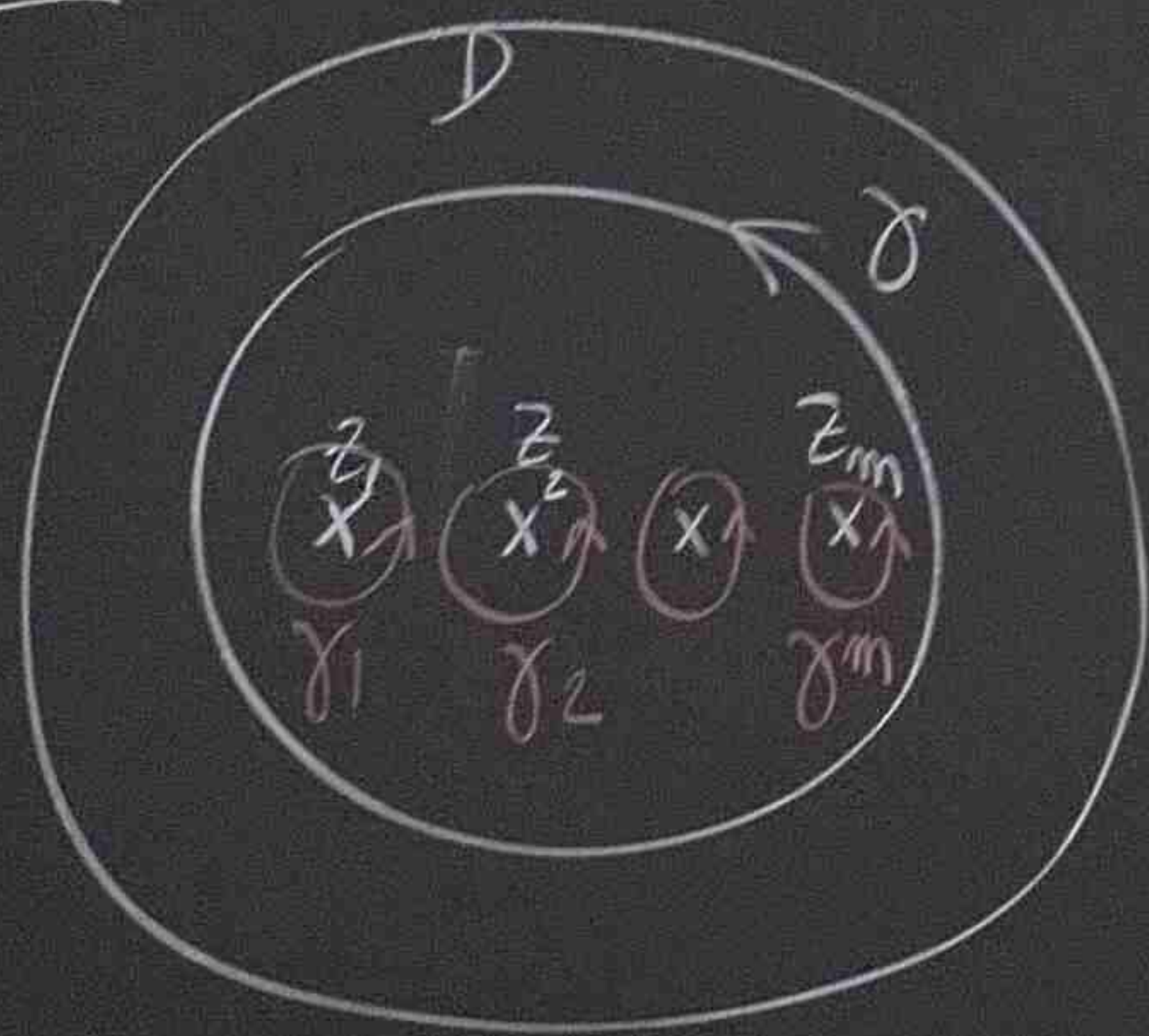
D simplement connexe
 γ courbe simple fermée régulière $\subset D$
 $z_1, z_2, \dots, z_m \in \text{int } \gamma$
 $f: D \setminus \{z_1, z_2, \dots, z_m\}$ holomorphe

Alors on a:

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i$$

$$\sum (\text{Res}_{z_1}(f) + \dots + \text{Res}_{z_m}(f))$$

Dém: Corollaire du thm de Cauchy



$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \underbrace{\int_{\gamma_1} f(z) dz}_{2\pi i \text{Res}_{z_1}(f)} + \dots + \underbrace{\int_{\gamma_m} f(z) dz}_{2\pi i \text{Res}_{z_m}(f)}$$

Proposition 11.3

Si z_0 est un p

$\text{Res}_{z_0}(f)$

Ex: $a = m = 2$

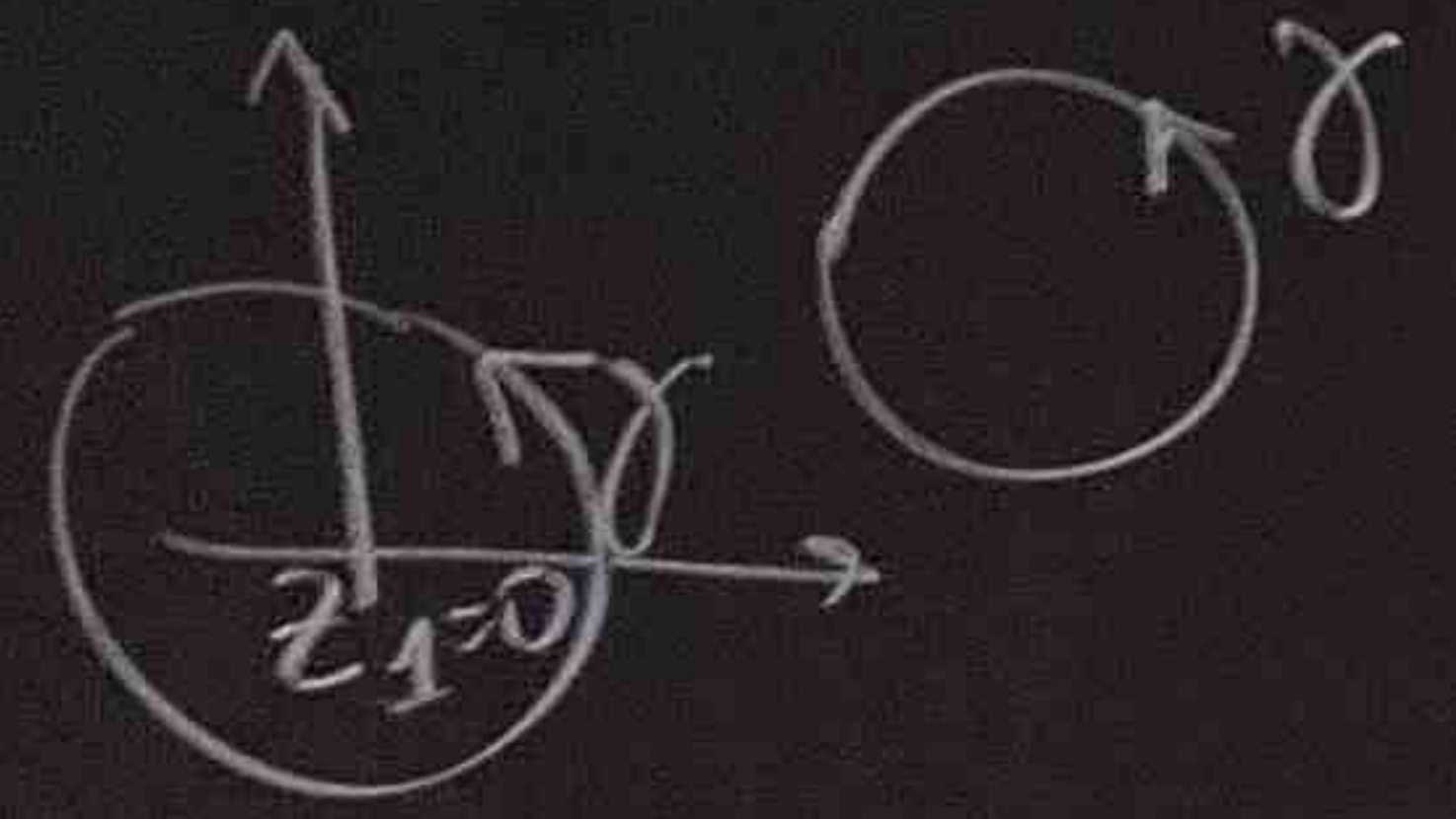
Ex: $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$



$f(z)$

(z_1, z_2)
 (z_1, z_2)

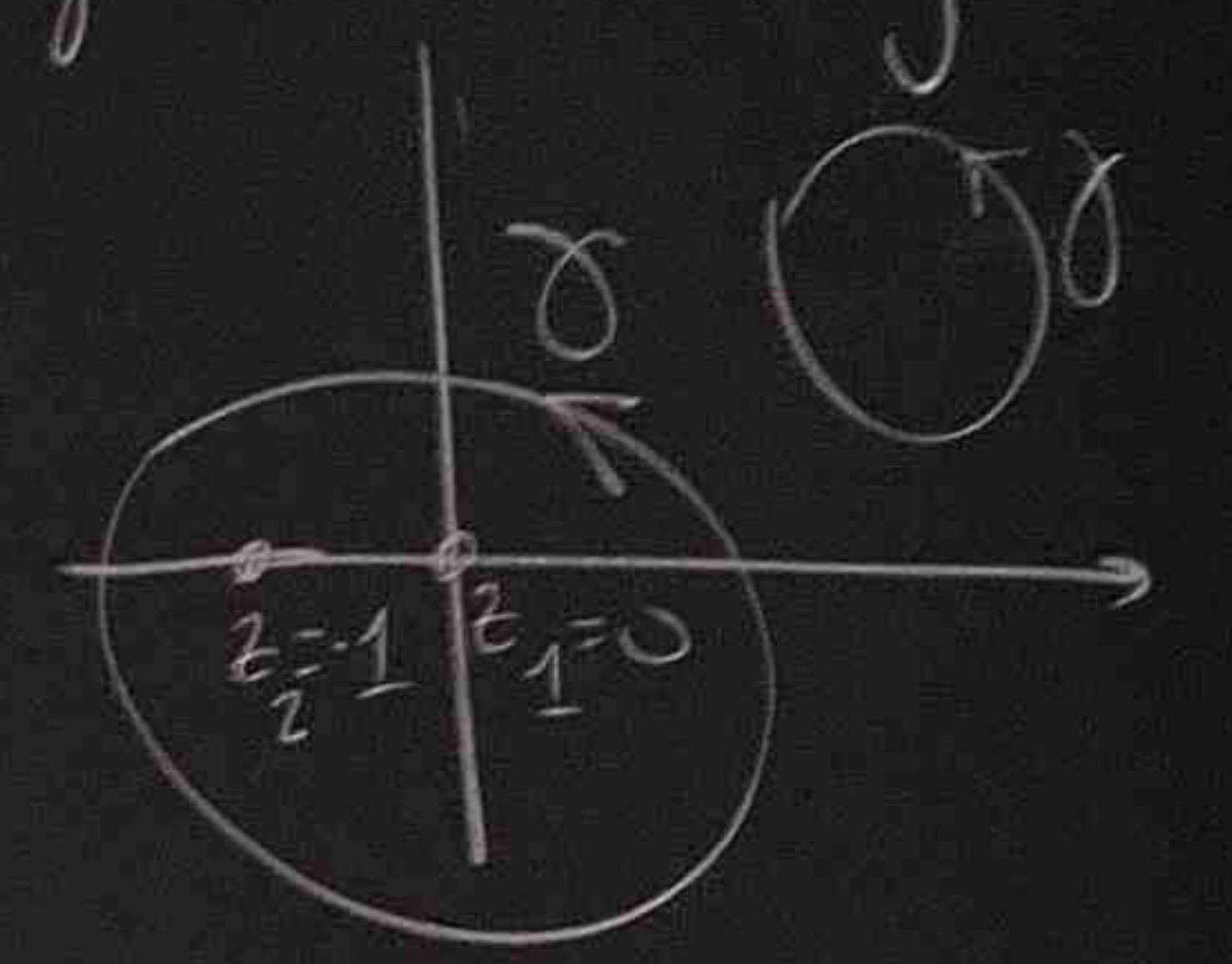
Ex: $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$ $z_1 = 0$ $f: \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z_1\}$ holomorphe



Si $0 = z_1 \notin \text{int } \gamma$
 $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$ thm Cauchy
 Si $z_1 \in \text{int } \gamma$ $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \text{Res}_0(f) = 2\pi i$

On aurait pu utiliser la formule intégrale de Cauchy

$f(z) = \frac{1}{z(z+1)}$ $z_1 = 0$ $z_2 = -1$



Si z_1 et $z_2 \notin \text{int } \gamma$ thm Cauchy $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$
 Si z_1 et $z_2 \in \text{int } \gamma$ $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i (\text{Res}_{z_1}(f) + \text{Res}_{z_2}(f))$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z+1}$$

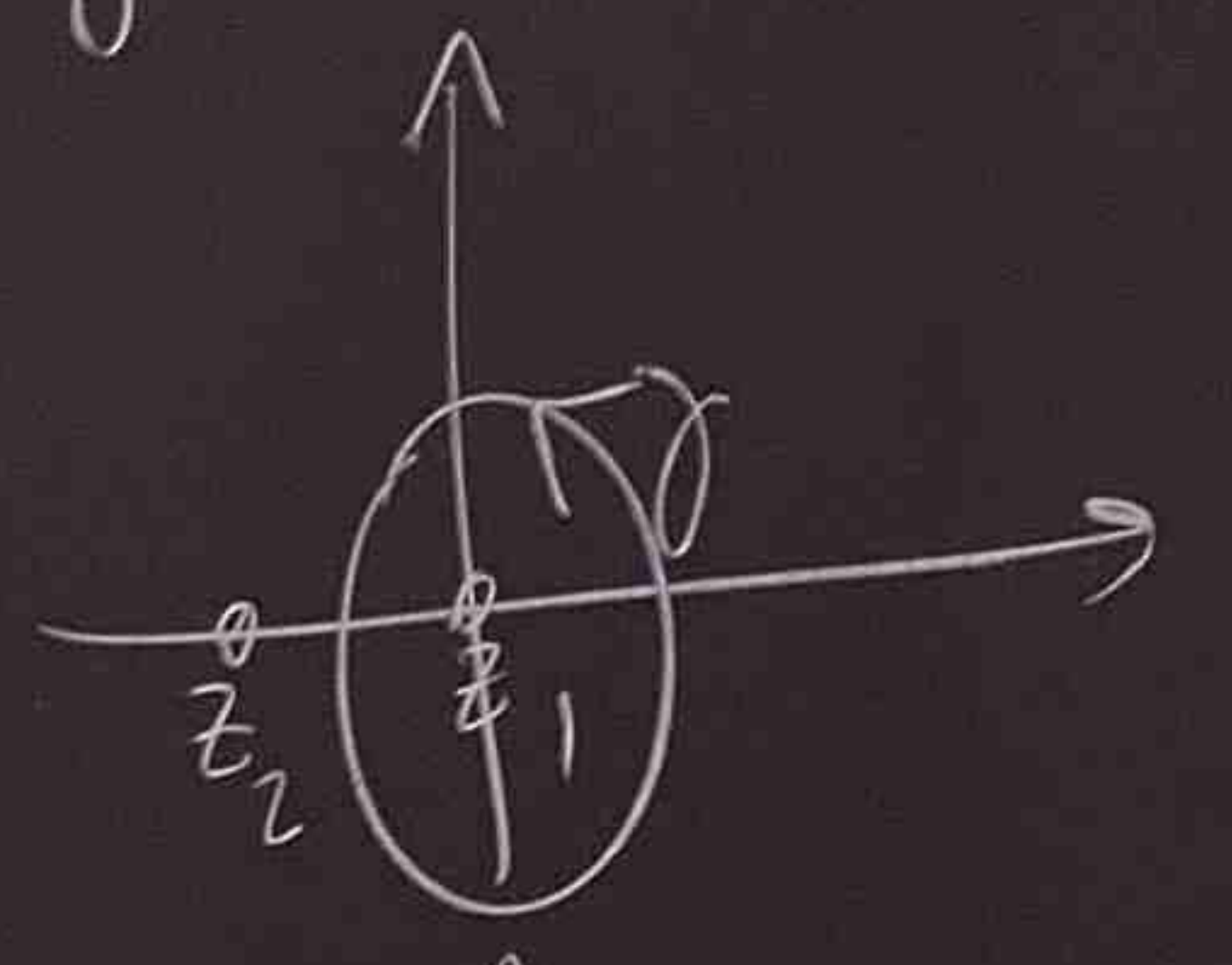
$$\text{Res}_0(f) = 1 \quad \text{Res}_{-1}(f) = -1$$

$$(z-z_1)f(z) = z f(z) = 1 - \frac{z}{z+1} \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow 0} 1$$

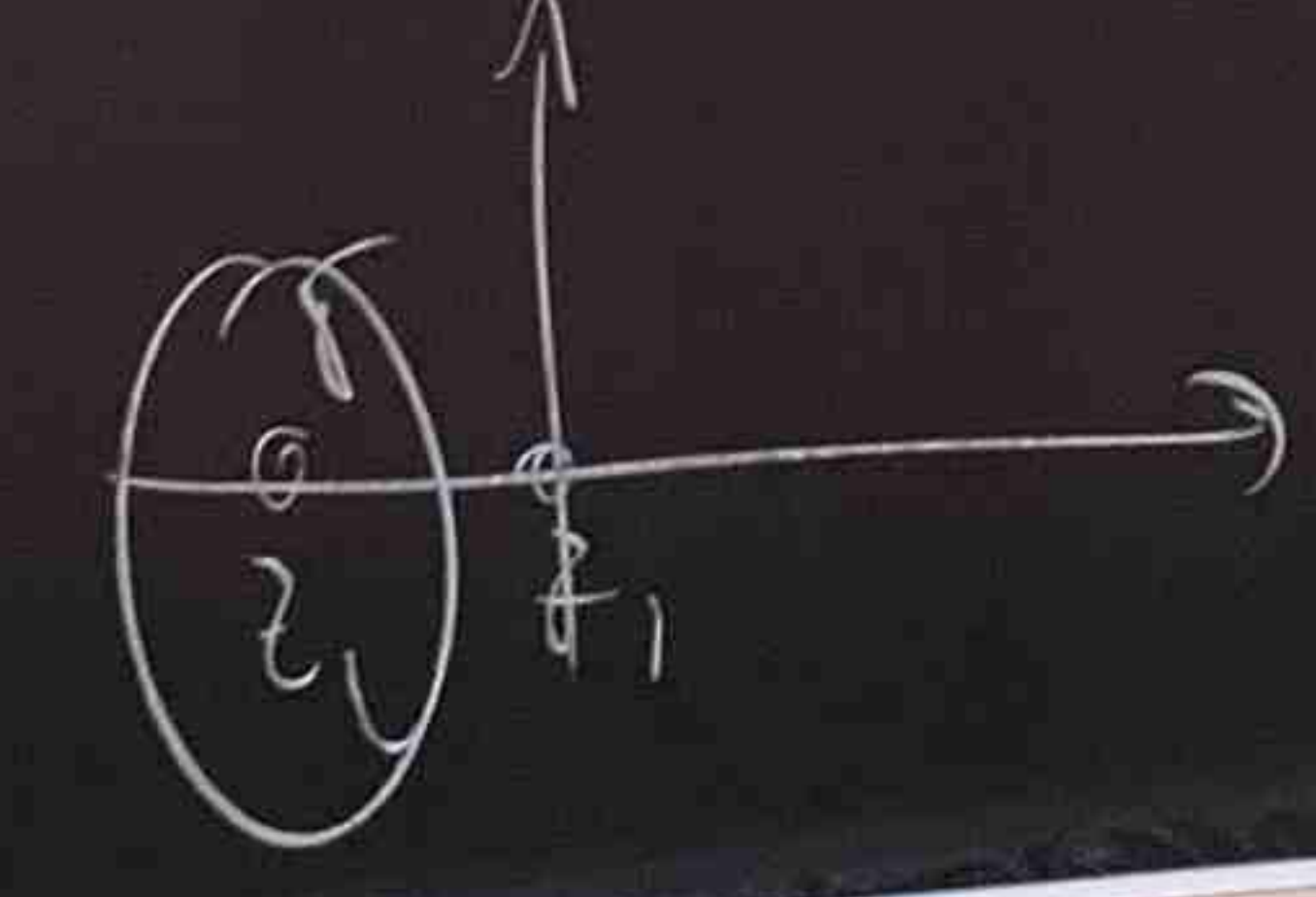
$$(z-z_2)f(z) = (z+1)f(z) = \frac{z+1}{z} - 1 \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow -1} -1$$

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i (1 - 1) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{1+z} = \frac{1}{1-(-z)}$$

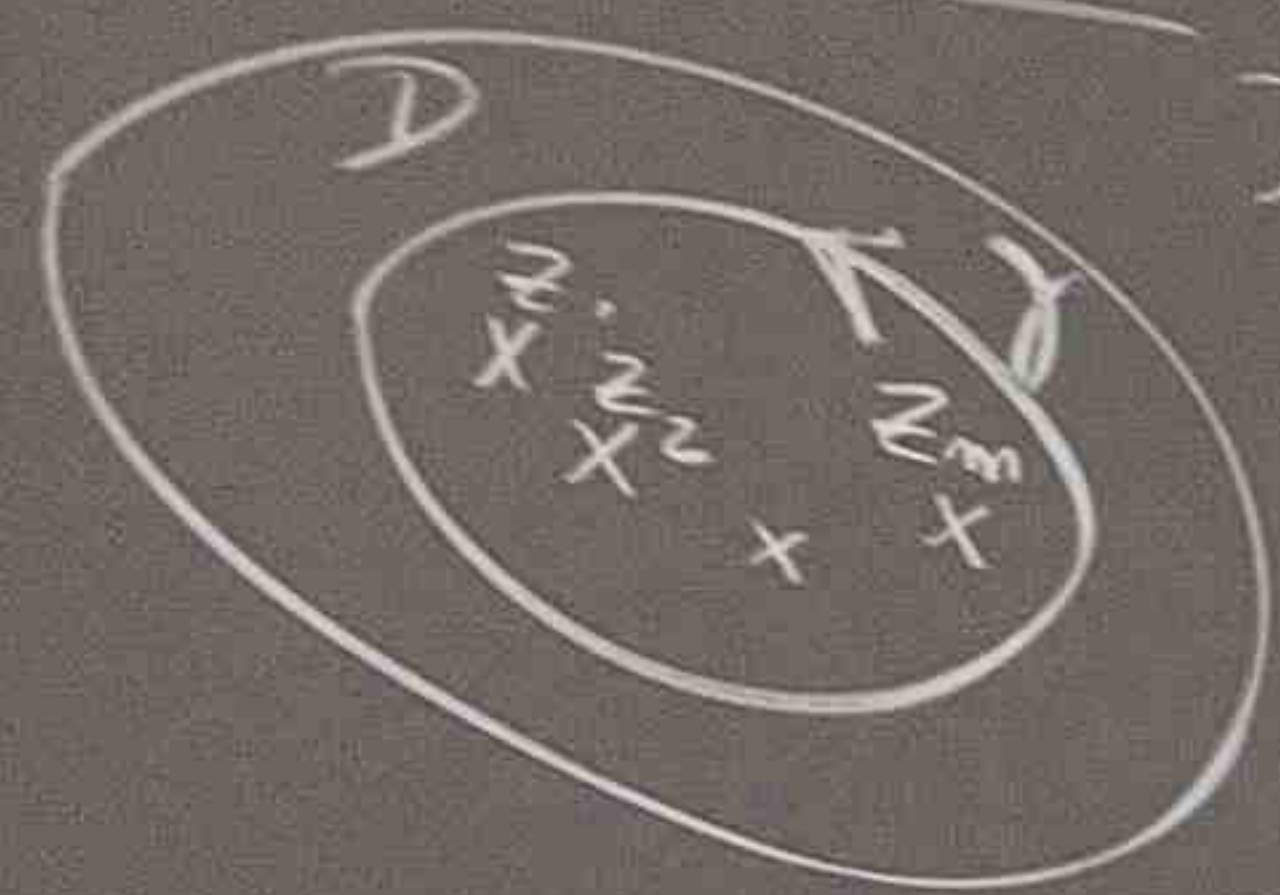


si $z_1 \in \text{int } \gamma$ et $z_2 \notin \text{int } \gamma$
 $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \text{Res}_{z_1}(f) = 2\pi i$



si $z_2 \in \text{int } \gamma$ et $z_1 \notin \text{int } \gamma$ $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \text{Res}_{z_2}(f) = -2\pi i$

Thm résidus



$D \subset \mathbb{C}$ simpl. connexe
 γ simple fermée reg. morceau $x \subset D$
 $z_1, z_2, \dots, z_m \in \text{int } \gamma$

$f: D \setminus \{z_1, z_2, \dots, z_m\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe
 alors $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i (\text{Res}_{z_1}(f) + \dots + \text{Res}_{z_m}(f))$

par ex si z_1 pôle d'ordre 1
 z dans un voisinage de z_1

$$f(z) = \frac{c_{-1}}{z-z_1} + c_0 + c_1(z-z_1) + c_2(z-z_1)^2 + \dots$$

$$(z-z_1) f(z) = c_{-1} + c_0(z-z_1) + c_1(z-z_1)^2 + \dots$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} (z-z_1) f(z) = c_{-1} = \text{Res}_{z_1}(f)$$

2 exemples de calcul

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{2+\cos\theta}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{16+x^4} dx$$

Cas général

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} f(\cos\theta, \sin\theta) d\theta$$

On veut écrire $I = \int_{\gamma} \tilde{f}(z) dz$

où γ est le cercle de centre 0 rayon 1: $\gamma(\theta) = e^{i\theta}$
 $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$
 et \tilde{f} est à déterminer

Cas particulier

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{2+\cos\theta}$$

$$f(\cos\theta, \sin\theta) = \frac{1}{2+\cos\theta}$$

$$\tilde{f}(z) = \frac{1}{z + z + \frac{1}{z}}$$

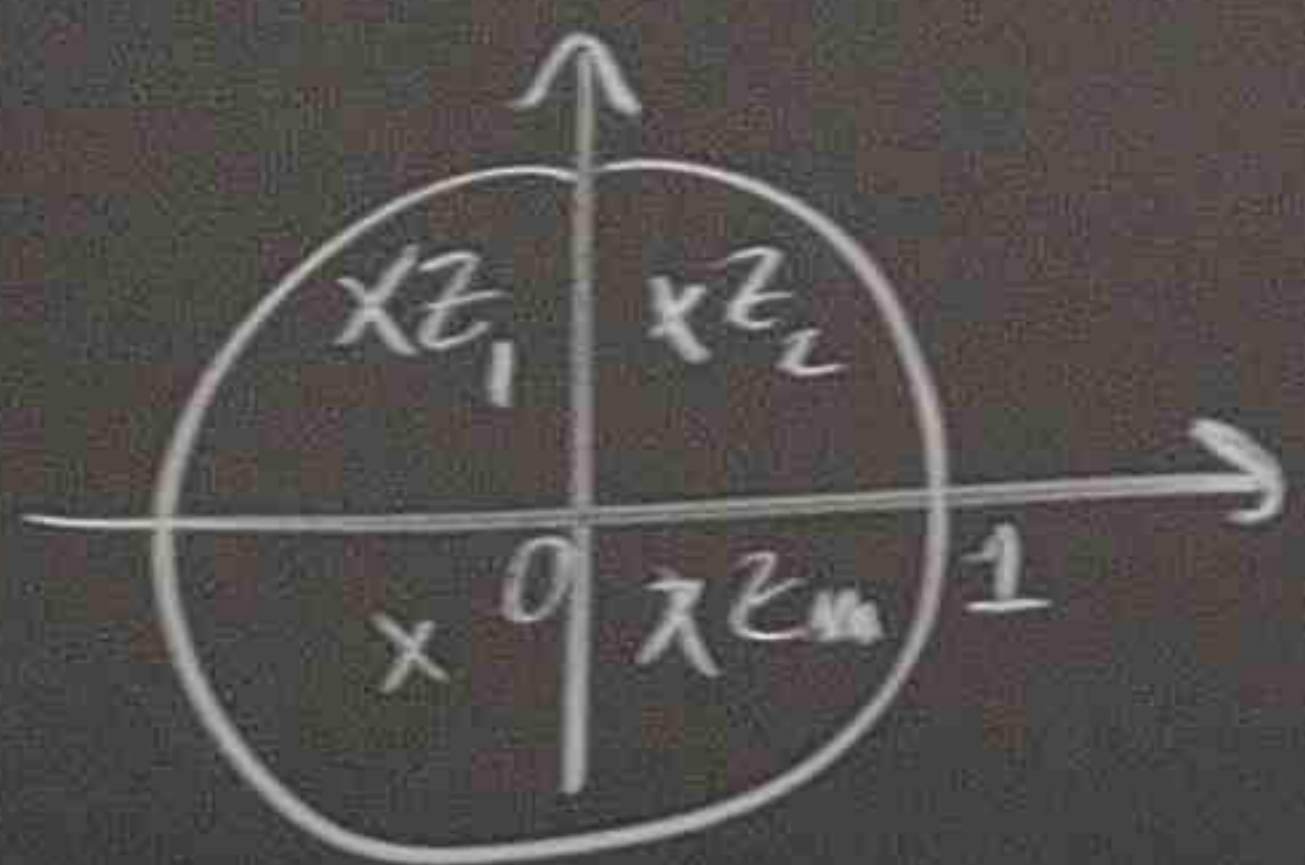
$$\tilde{f}(z) = \frac{z}{(4+z+\frac{1}{z})z} = \frac{z}{z^2+4z+1}$$

$$I = \int_{\gamma} \tilde{f}(z) dz = \int_0^{2\pi} f(e^{i\theta}) e^{i\theta} d\theta$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} f(\cos\theta, \sin\theta) d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{z} d\theta$$

on pose $z = e^{i\theta}$ et on obtient $\tilde{f}(z) = \frac{z + \frac{1}{z}}{z}$

Soit z_1, z_2, \dots, z_m les points singuliers de $\tilde{f}(z) \in \text{int } \gamma$, on a:



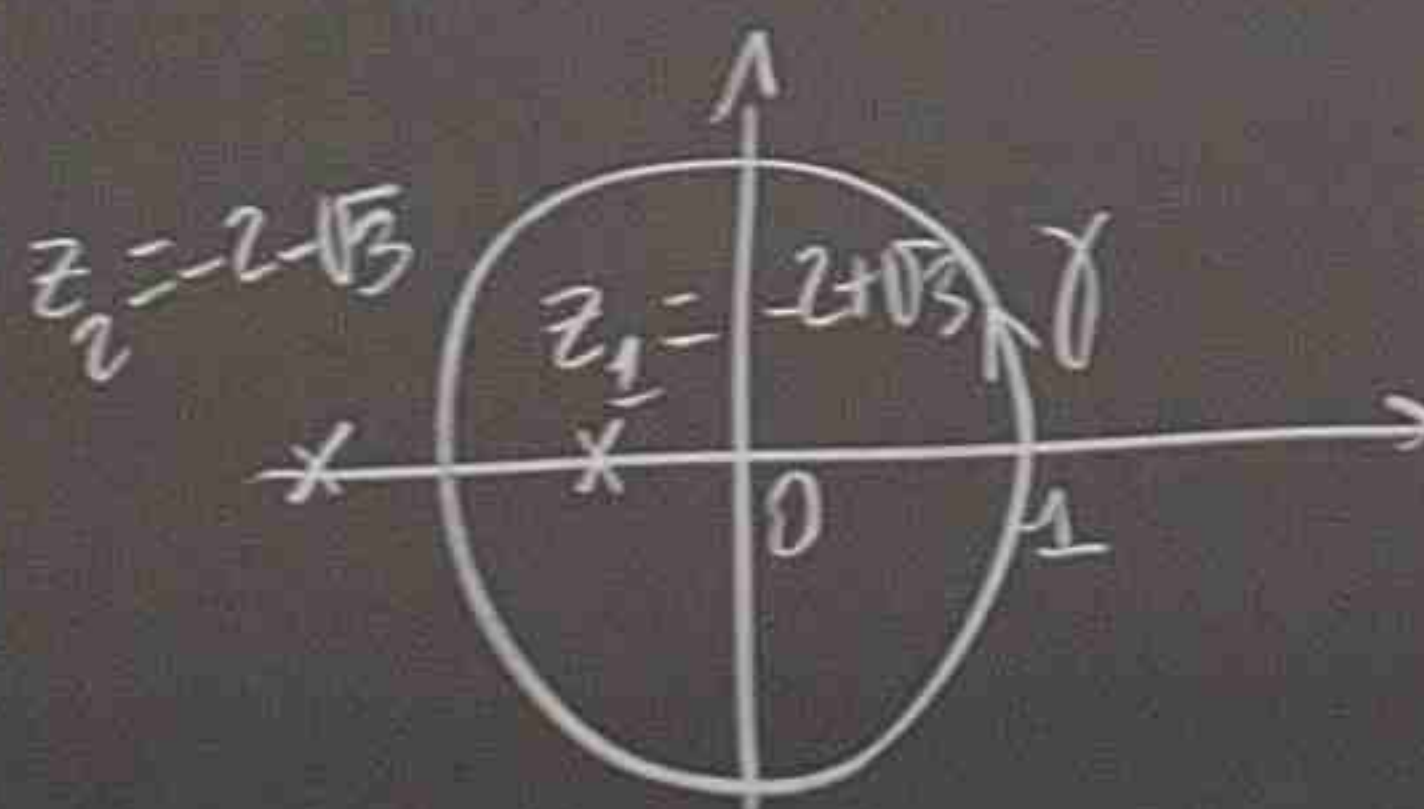
$$I = 2\pi i (\text{Res}_{z_1}(\tilde{f}) + \dots + \text{Res}_{z_m}(\tilde{f}))$$

$$\tilde{f}(z) = \frac{z}{i(z^2+4z+1)}$$

racine de z^2+4z+1 : $\Delta = 16-4=12$

$$\text{racines } \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2} = -2 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$I = 2\pi i \text{Res}_{z_1}(\tilde{f})$$



$$\text{Res}_{z_1}(\tilde{f}) = \text{Res}_{z_1} \left(\frac{z}{(z-z_1)(z-z_2)i} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} (z-z_1) \tilde{f}(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} \frac{z}{(z-z_2)i}$$

$$= \frac{z_1}{(z_1-z_2)i} = \frac{z_1}{2\sqrt{3}i} \quad I = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Cas général

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(x) e^{iax} dx$$

où $a > 0$ $R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$

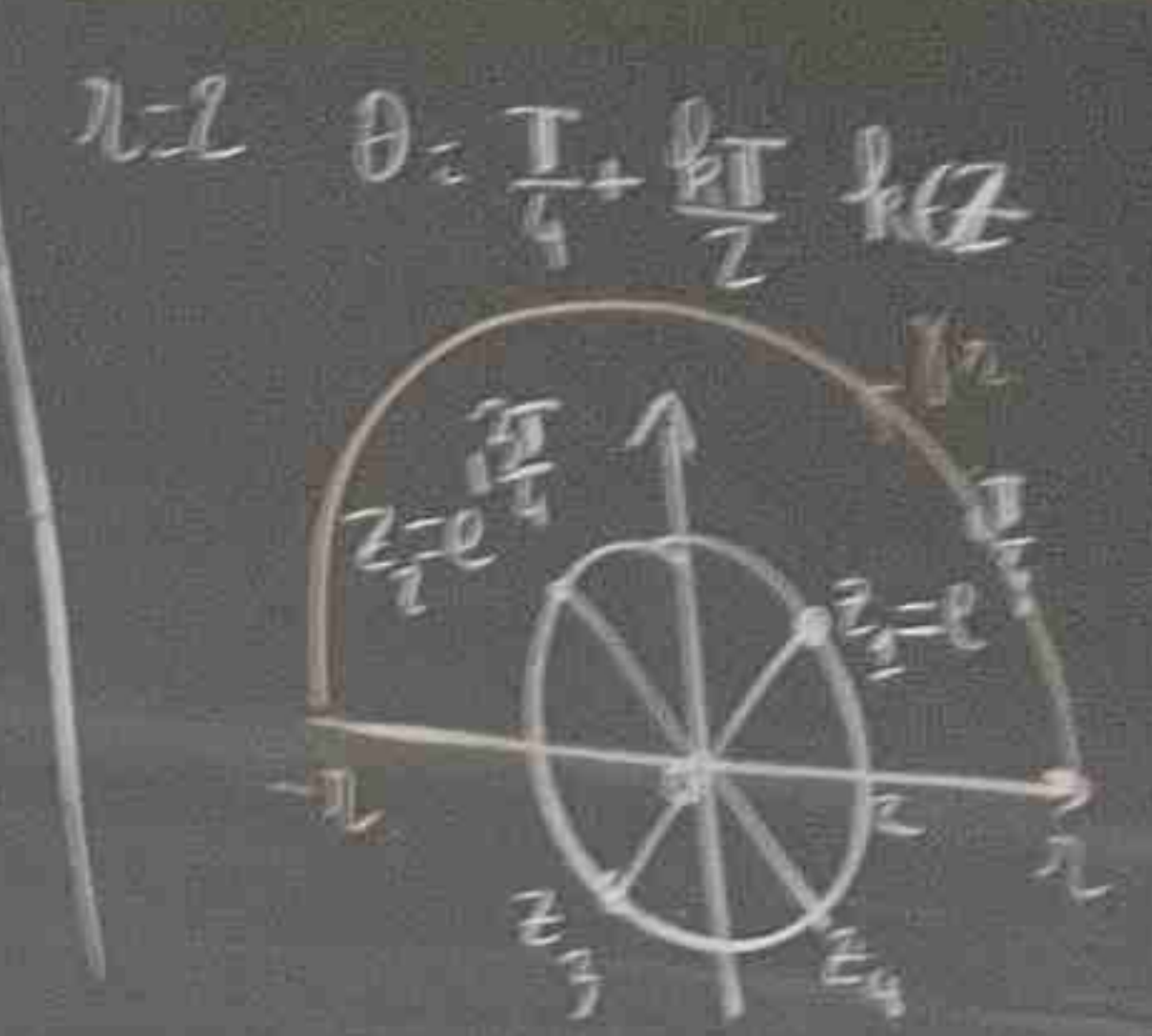
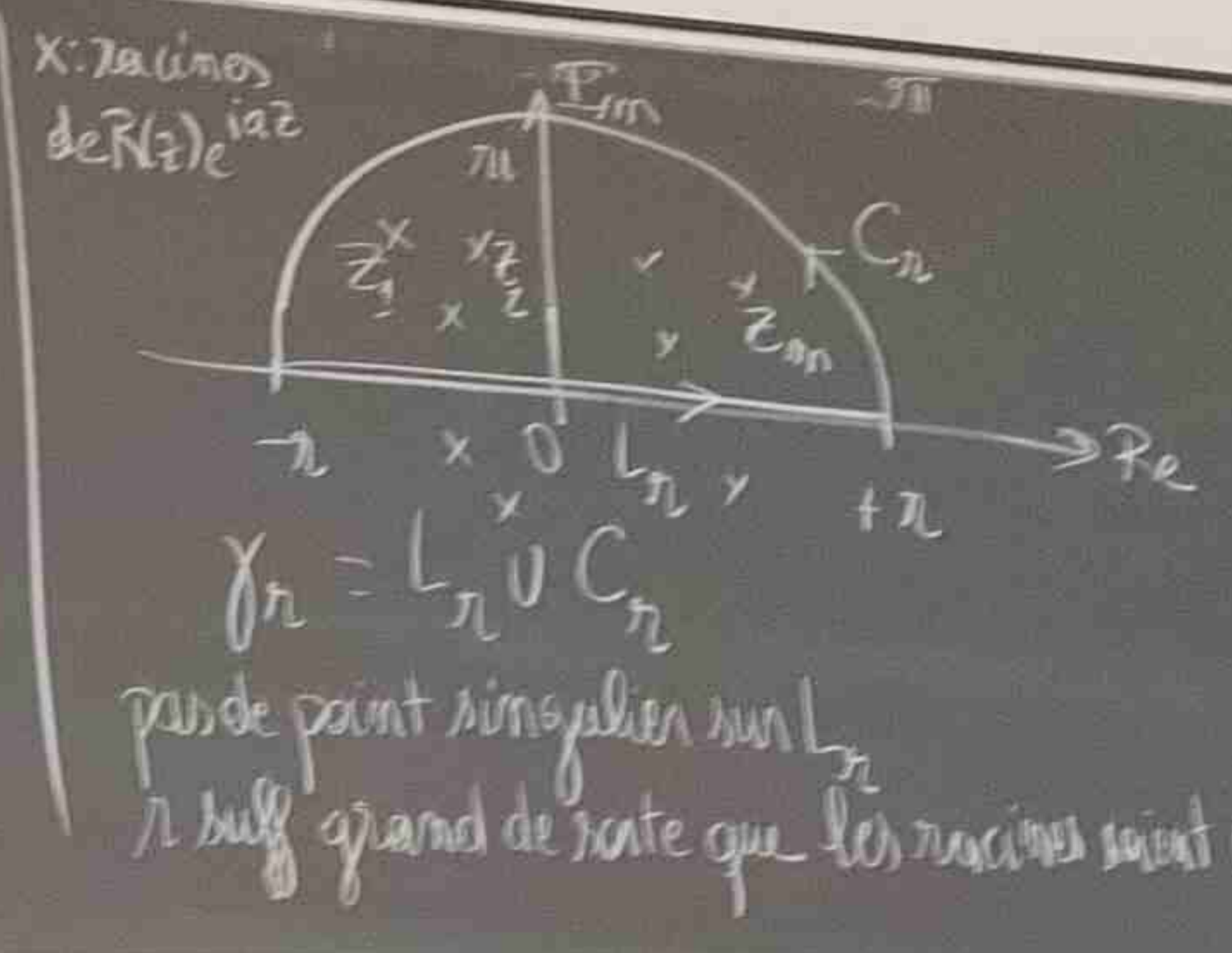
où P et Q sont 2 poly tq $\deg Q > \deg P$

Cas part.

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{16+x^4} dx$$

$$a=0 \quad R(z) e^{iaz} = \frac{z^2}{16+z^4}$$

racines de $16+z^4$: $z^4 = -16 = 2^4 e^{i(\pi+2k\pi)}$
 $z_k = 2 e^{i(\frac{\pi+2k\pi}{4})}$



On a $\int_{C_n} R(z) e^{iaz} dz + \int_{C_n} R(z) e^{iaz} dz$
 $= 2\pi i (\text{Res}_{z_1} (R(z) e^{iaz}) + \dots + \text{Res}_{z_m} (R(z) e^{iaz}))$

$\text{Res}_{z_1} \left(\frac{z^2}{16+z^4} \right) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} \frac{(z-z_1) z^2}{(z-z_1)(z-z_2)(z-z_3)(z-z_4)}$
 $= \frac{z^2}{(z_1-z_2)(z_1-z_3)(z_1-z_4)}$
 après calcul $= \frac{1+i}{8i\sqrt{2}}$, de même $\text{Res}_{z_2} \left(\frac{z^2}{16+z^4} \right) = \frac{1-i}{8i\sqrt{2}}$

On prend la limite $n \rightarrow +\infty$ et on démontre que $\int_{C_n} R(z) e^{iaz} dz \rightarrow 0$ de sorte que

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(x) e^{iax} dx = 2\pi i (\text{Res}_{z_1} (R(z) e^{iaz}) + \dots + \text{Res}_{z_m} (R(z) e^{iaz}))$$

Si on sait montrer que $\int_{C_n} \frac{z^2}{16+z^4} dz \rightarrow 0$
 alors on a :
$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{16+x^4} dx = \frac{2\pi i}{8i\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

Cas gen.

Reste à dem

$$\int_{C_n} R(z) e^{iaz} dz \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

C_n (il faudra utiliser $a > 0$, $\deg Q > \deg P + 2$)

Cas part

$$\int_{C_n} \frac{z^2}{16+z^4} dz \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

Ensuite chap 13 : transf. conformes

B

Chap 12. Thm résidus

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(x) e^{iax} dx \quad a > 0 \quad R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} \quad Q(x) \neq 0 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\deg Q \geq \deg P + 2$
 $Q(z_j) = 0 \quad j=1, \dots, m$ contenues dans $\text{int}(L_r \cup C_r)$

$$\int_{-r}^r R(x) e^{iax} dx + \int_{C_r} R(z) e^{iaz} dz = 2\pi i \left(\text{Res}(R(z) e^{iaz}) + \dots + \text{Res}(R(z) e^{iaz}) \right)$$

On prend la lim $r \rightarrow \infty$, on montre que $\int_{C_r} R(z) e^{iaz} dz \rightarrow 0$ et on obtient

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(x) e^{iax} dx = 2\pi i \left(\text{Res} \dots \right)$$

Sur C_r : $z(t) = re^{it} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

$$\left| \int_{C_r} R(z) e^{iaz} dz \right| = \left| \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{P(re^{it})}{Q(re^{it})} e^{ia(re^{it})} i r e^{it} dt \right|$$

$$\leq \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{|P(re^{it})|}{|Q(re^{it})|} \underbrace{\left| e^{ia(re^{it})} \right|}_{=1} \underbrace{\left| i r e^{it} \right|}_{\leq r} \underbrace{\left| \frac{1}{r} \right|}_{\leq 1} dt$$

$$\left| \int_{C_r} R(z) e^{iaz} dz \right| \leq \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{|P(re^{it})|}{|Q(re^{it})|} r dt$$

"on aimerait que"

$$\leq \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{r^2} r dt \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

pas une dem.

Cas part où $R(x) e^{iax} = \frac{x^2}{16+x^4}$

$$\left| \int_{C_r} \frac{z^2}{16+z^4} dz \right| = \left| \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{r^2 e^{2it}}{16+r^4 e^{4it}} i r e^{it} dt \right|$$

$$\leq \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{r^2 |e^{2it}|}{|16+r^4 e^{4it}|} r |e^{it}| dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{r^2}{|16+r^4 e^{4it}|} r dt$$

0 ma.

$$r^4 = |r^4 e^{4it}| = |r^4 e^{4it} + 16 - 16|$$

$$\leq |16+r^4 e^{4it}| + 16$$

$$r^4 - 16 \leq |16+r^4 e^{4it}|$$

Si $r > 2$, $r^4 - 16 > 0$ et on a

$$\frac{1}{|16+r^4 e^{4it}|} \leq \frac{1}{r^4 - 16}$$

et donc

$$\left| \int_{C_r} \frac{z^2}{16+z^4} dz \right| \leq \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{r^2}{r^4 - 16} r dt \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

Chap 13 Applications conformes Application à la mécanique des fluides

Def 13.1 $D \subset \mathbb{C}$ ouvert $f: D \rightarrow f(D) \subset \mathbb{C}$ est une appl. conforme de D dans D^* si

- $f: D \rightarrow D^*$ bijective
- f holomorphe sur D

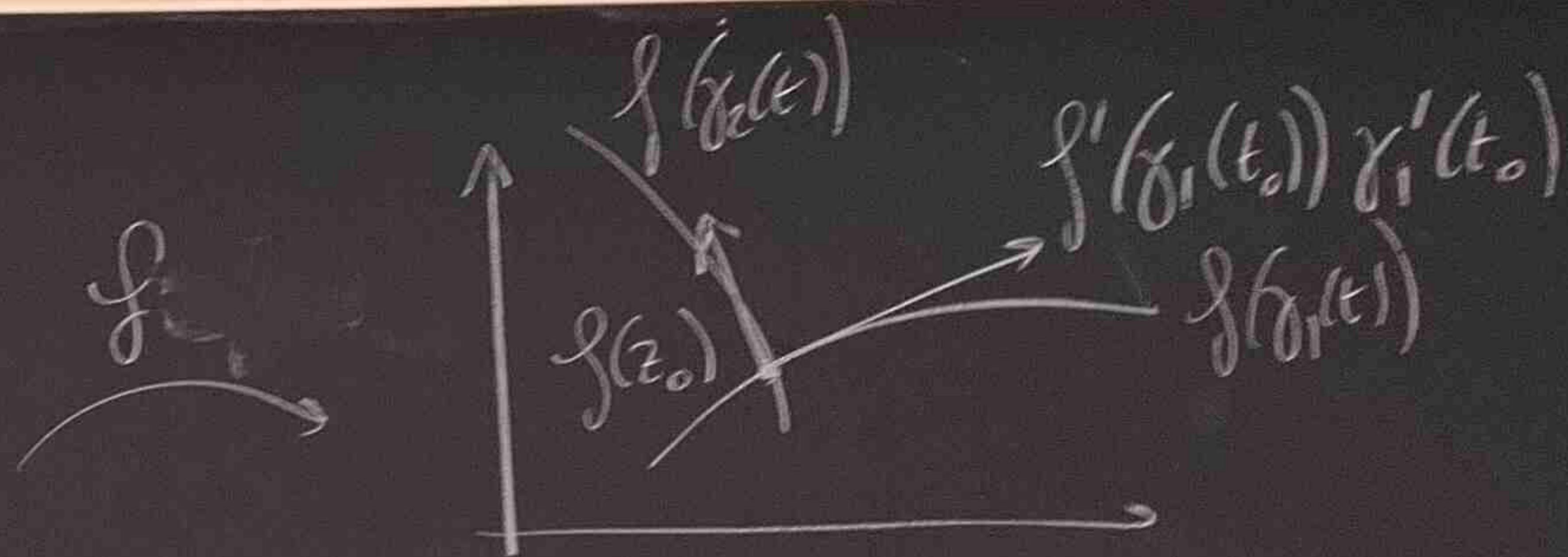
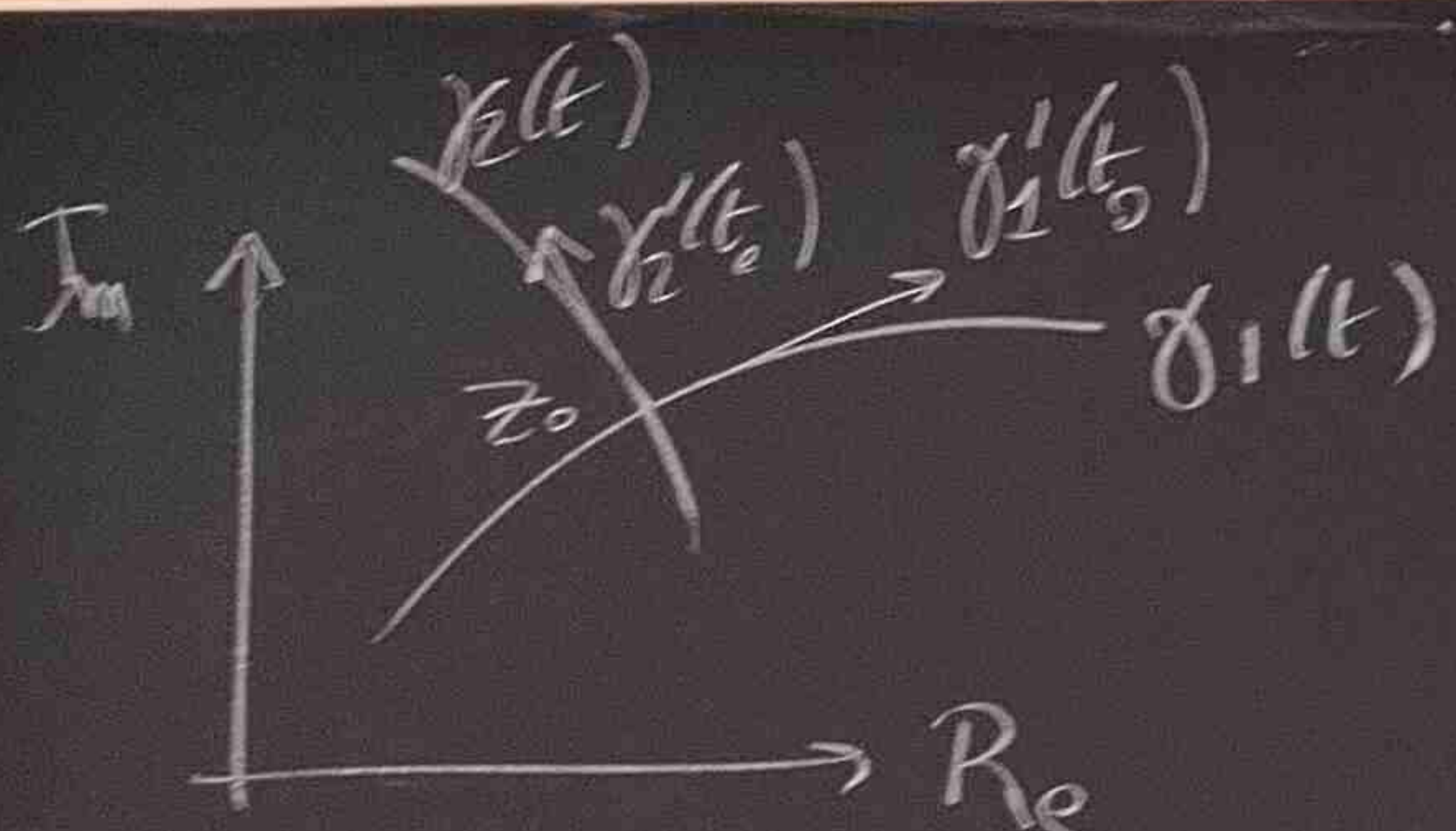
On peut montrer que $f'(z) \neq 0 \forall z \in D$

Ex: $f(z) = z$ conforme $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$f(z) = \bar{z}$ n'est pas conforme (pas holom.)

on verra que $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$ conforme $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$

Remarque: une application conforme conserve les angles



$$z_0 = \gamma_1(t_0) = \gamma_2(t_0)$$

$$f(z_0) = f(\gamma_1(t_0)) = f(\gamma_2(t_0))$$

Rappel: $z_1 = |z_1| e^{i \arg z_1}$, $z_2 = |z_2| e^{i \arg z_2}$
 $\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|} e^{i(\arg z_1 - \arg z_2)}$ et donc $\arg \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \arg z_1 - \arg z_2$

$$\text{On a: } \frac{f'(\gamma_1(t_0)) \gamma_1'(t_0)}{f'(\gamma_2(t_0)) \gamma_2'(t_0)} = \frac{f'(z_0)}{f'(z_0)} \frac{\gamma_1'(t_0)}{\gamma_2'(t_0)}$$

angle entre $f(\gamma_1(t))$ et $f(\gamma_2(t))$ = 1 car angle entre γ_1 et γ_2
 car $f'(z_0) \neq 0$
 car conforme

Def 13.2 Soient $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{C}$

$z \rightarrow \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$
est une transformation de Moebius

Prop 13.3 : Si $ad-bc \neq 0$
• Si $c=0$ (et donc $d \neq 0$) $f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ conforme
• Si $c \neq 0$ $f: \mathbb{C} \setminus \{-\frac{d}{c}\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \{\frac{a}{c}\}$ est conforme

Dem: $f(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$ injective?

$$(f(z_1) = f(z_2)) \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} (z_1 = z_2)$$

$$\frac{az_1+b}{cz_1+d} = \frac{az_2+b}{cz_2+d}$$

$$(az_1+b)(cz_2+d) = (az_2+b)(cz_1+d)$$

$$z_1(ad-bc) = z_2(ad-bc)$$

$$\Rightarrow z_1 = z_2 \text{ si } ad-bc \neq 0$$

surjectivité: soit $w \neq \frac{a}{c}$ $w = f(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$

$$w(cz+d) = az+b$$

$$z(-a+wc) = b-wd \quad z = \frac{b-wd}{wc-a}$$

Si $c=0$ (et donc $d \neq 0$)

$f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ bijective

Si $c \neq 0$

$f: \mathbb{C} \setminus \{-\frac{d}{c}\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \{\frac{a}{c}\}$ bijective

f est holomorphe car c'est le quotient de 2 fct holomorphes, et le denom. ne s'annule pas

Ex 13.1

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \quad z \neq 0$$

f transforme les
en droites ou en

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \quad z \neq 0$$

Cas 2: $z \in$

$\alpha \times$

$\alpha \times$

z_0

$\frac{1}{z}$

$(\frac{1}{z})$

$\frac{z^2}{w+1}$

$\frac{z^2}{w+1}$

$(\frac{z^2}{w+1})$

eq

Ex 13.1

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \quad z \neq 0$$

f transforme les droites et cercles en droites ou cercles

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \quad z = x+iy \quad f(z) = u+iv$$

$$u+iv = \frac{1}{x+iy} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} + i \frac{-y}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$u = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$v = \frac{-y}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$x+iy = \frac{1}{u+iv} = \frac{u}{u^2+v^2} + i \frac{-v}{u^2+v^2}$$

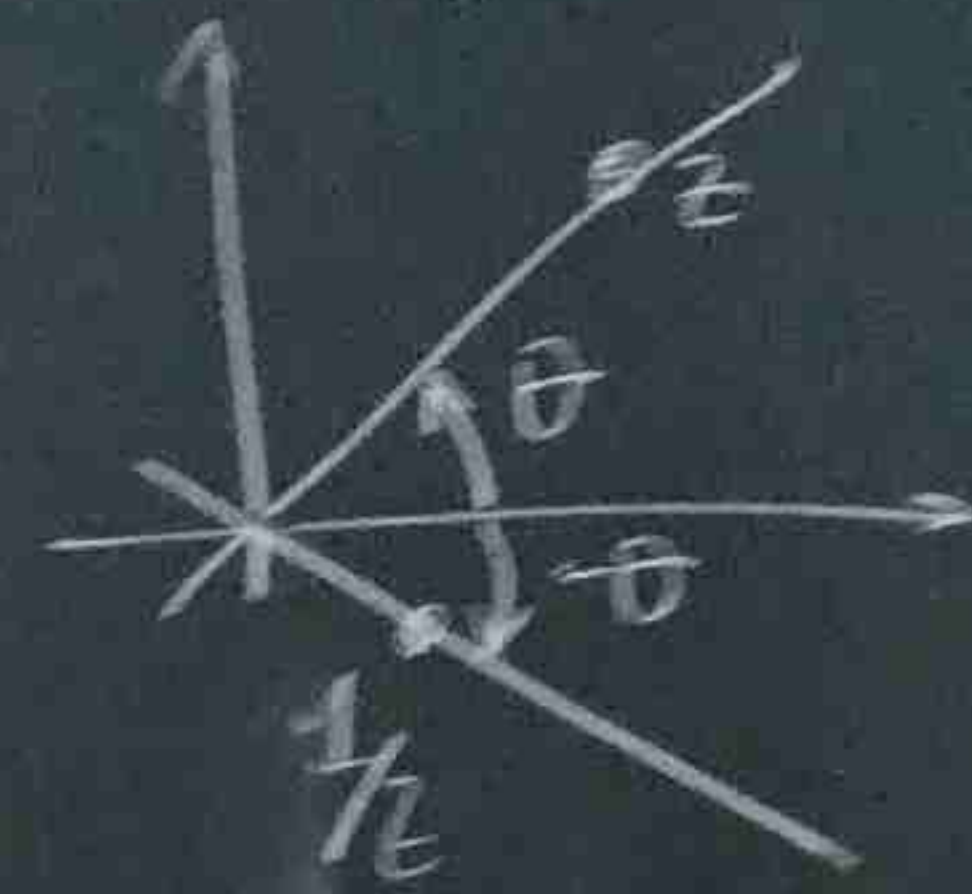
$$x = \frac{u}{u^2+v^2}$$

$$y = \frac{-v}{u^2+v^2}$$

Cas 1: z ∈ droite passant par l'origine

$$z = re^{i\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{r} e^{-i\theta}$$



autre calcul

$$\alpha x + \beta y = 0$$

$$\alpha \frac{u}{u^2+v^2} - \beta \frac{v}{u^2+v^2} = 0 \quad \text{et donc } \alpha u - \beta v = 0$$

f(z) ∈ droite passant par l'origine

Cas 2: z ∈ droite ne passant pas par l'origine

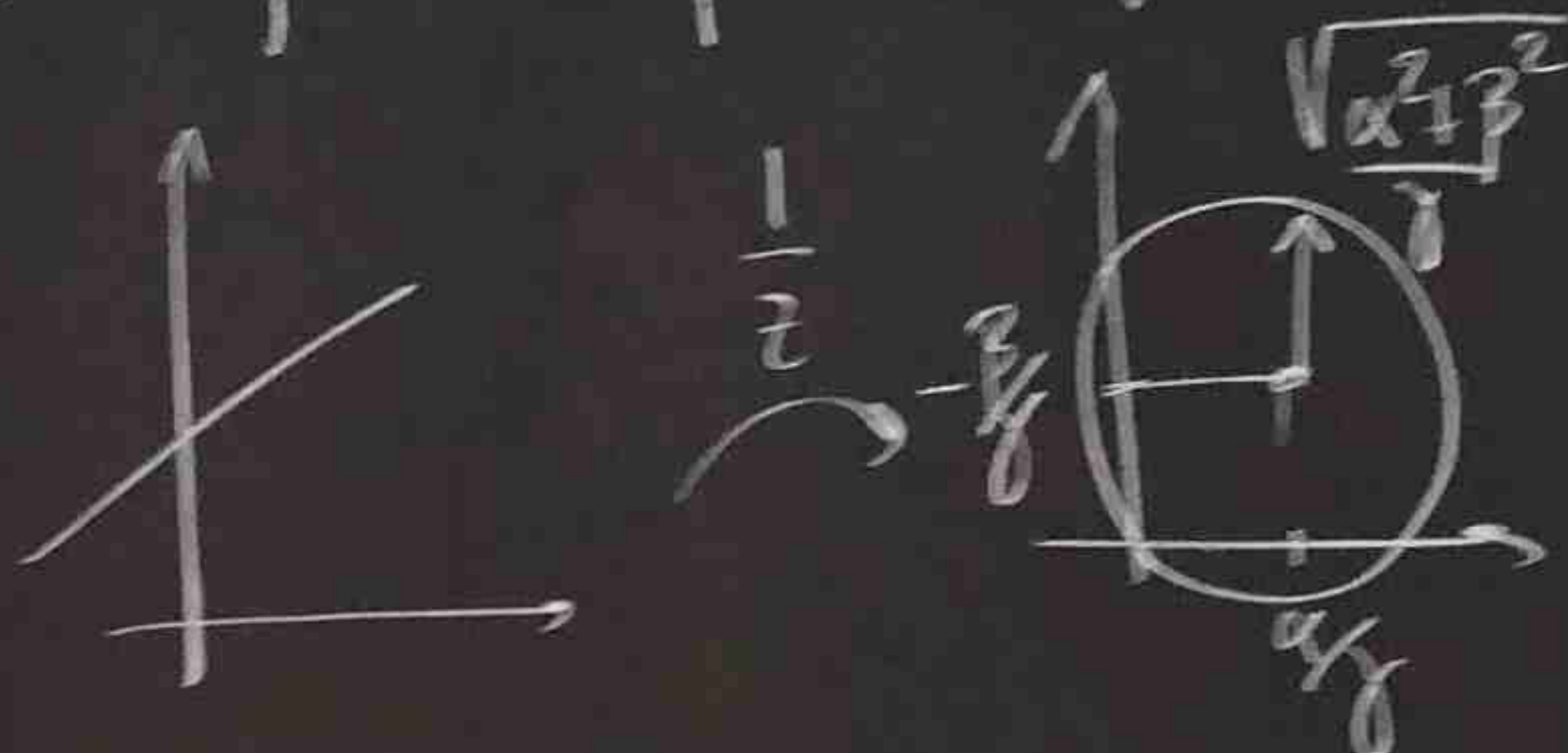
$$\alpha x + \beta y = \gamma \quad \gamma \neq 0$$

$$\alpha u - \beta v = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} (u^2+v^2)$$

$$\frac{2\alpha}{\gamma} u - \frac{2\beta}{\gamma} v = u^2+v^2$$

$$\left(u - \frac{\alpha}{\gamma}\right)^2 + \left(v + \frac{\beta}{\gamma}\right)^2 = \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\gamma^2}$$

Cercle passant par l'origine



Cas 3: si z ∈ cercle passant par l'origine

$$(x-\alpha)^2 + (y-\beta)^2 = \alpha^2 + \beta^2$$

$$\left(\frac{u}{u^2+v^2} - \alpha\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-v}{u^2+v^2} - \beta\right)^2 = \alpha^2 + \beta^2$$

$$\frac{u^2}{(u^2+v^2)^2} - \frac{2\alpha u}{u^2+v^2} + \alpha^2 + \frac{v^2}{(u^2+v^2)^2} - \frac{2\beta v}{u^2+v^2} + \beta^2 = \alpha^2 + \beta^2$$

$$\frac{u^2+v^2 - 2\alpha u - 2\beta v + \alpha^2 + \beta^2}{(u^2+v^2)^2} = 0$$

$$-2\alpha u - 2\beta v + 1 = 0$$

eq. d'une droite ne passant pas par l'origine

Cas 4 (exercice)

si z ∈ cercle ne passant pas par l'origine

$$(x-\alpha)^2 + (y-\beta)^2 = \gamma^2 \quad \text{avec } \gamma^2 \neq \alpha^2 + \beta^2$$

$$\text{alors } \left(u - \frac{\alpha}{\gamma}\right)^2 + \left(v - \frac{\beta}{\gamma}\right)^2 = \frac{\gamma^2}{\gamma^2} \quad (\text{à faire})$$

cercle ne passant pas par l'origine

Prop 134 Toute transformation

$$\text{de Moebius } z \rightarrow \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$$

transforme les droites et cercles en droites ou cercles

(pour autant que ad-bc ≠ 0 ⇒ (≠ 0 ou d ≠ 0))

Decomposition de la transf de Moebius

$$z \xrightarrow{cz} cz \xrightarrow{cz+d} cz+d \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{cz+d}} \frac{1}{cz+d} \xrightarrow{\frac{b-ad}{c} \frac{1}{cz+d}} \frac{b-ad}{c} \frac{1}{cz+d} \xrightarrow{\frac{a}{c}} \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$$

$z = re^{i\theta}$
 $c = Re^{i\alpha}$
 $cz = rRe^{i(\theta+\alpha)}$
 dilatation
 translation
 inversion
 dilatation
 translation

$D = \{z \in \mathbb{C}; |z| < 1\}$
 $f(D) = D^* = \{z \in \mathbb{C}; |z| > 1\}$

Dem: si $c=0$ (et donc $d \neq 0$)

$z \rightarrow \frac{az+b}{d}$ qui est une transf. linéaire
 on verra qu'une transf. linéaire transforme les cercles en cercles et les droites en droites

si $c \neq 0$ on écrit $f(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$
 sous la forme $f = f_1 \circ f_2 \circ f_3$

$f_3(z) = cz+d$ $f_2(z) = \frac{1}{z}$
 et $f_1(z) = \alpha z + \beta$ où α et β sont tels
 que $f(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d} = f_1(f_2(f_3(z)))$
 $= \frac{\alpha}{cz+d} + \beta$

ie $az+b = \alpha + \beta(cz+d)$

$az+b = \beta c z + \alpha + \beta d$

$a = \beta c$ $\beta = \frac{a}{c}$
 $b = \alpha + \beta d$ $\alpha = b - \frac{ad}{c}$

$f_1(z) = (b - \frac{ad}{c})z + \frac{a}{c}$

Montrons qu'une application linéaire $z \rightarrow az+b$ transforme les cercles en cercles et les droites en droites

$z = x+iy$ $f(z) = u+iv = az+b$
 $a = \alpha+i\beta$ $= (\alpha+i\beta)(x+iy) + \gamma+i\delta$
 $b = \gamma+i\delta$ $= \alpha x - \beta y + \gamma$
 $+ i(\alpha y + \beta x + \delta)$

mettre déchets EPFL? À l'EcoPoint le plus proche

Periodensystem
 Tableau périodique

1	H	2
3	Li	4
11	Na	12
19	K	20
37	Rb	38
55	Cs	56
87	Fr	88

$$u = \alpha x - \beta y + \gamma$$

$$v = \alpha y + \beta x + \delta$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u - \gamma \\ v - \delta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\beta \\ \beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} (u - \gamma) + \frac{\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} (v - \delta) \\ \frac{-\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} (u - \gamma) + \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} (v - \delta) \end{pmatrix}$$

Cas 1: image d'une droite

$$\alpha x + \beta y = \nu$$

$$\tilde{\alpha} u + \tilde{\beta} v = \tilde{\nu}$$

Cas 2: image d'un cercle

$$(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 = R^2$$

$$(u - u_0)^2 + (v - v_0)^2 = \tilde{R}^2$$

Chap B. Appl. conformes

$f: D \rightarrow f(D) = D^*$ conforme si

- f holomorphe
- f bijective

dans $f'(z) \neq 0 \forall z \in D$
conserve les angles

transf. Moebius $f(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$
 $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{C}$

$ad - bc \neq 0$

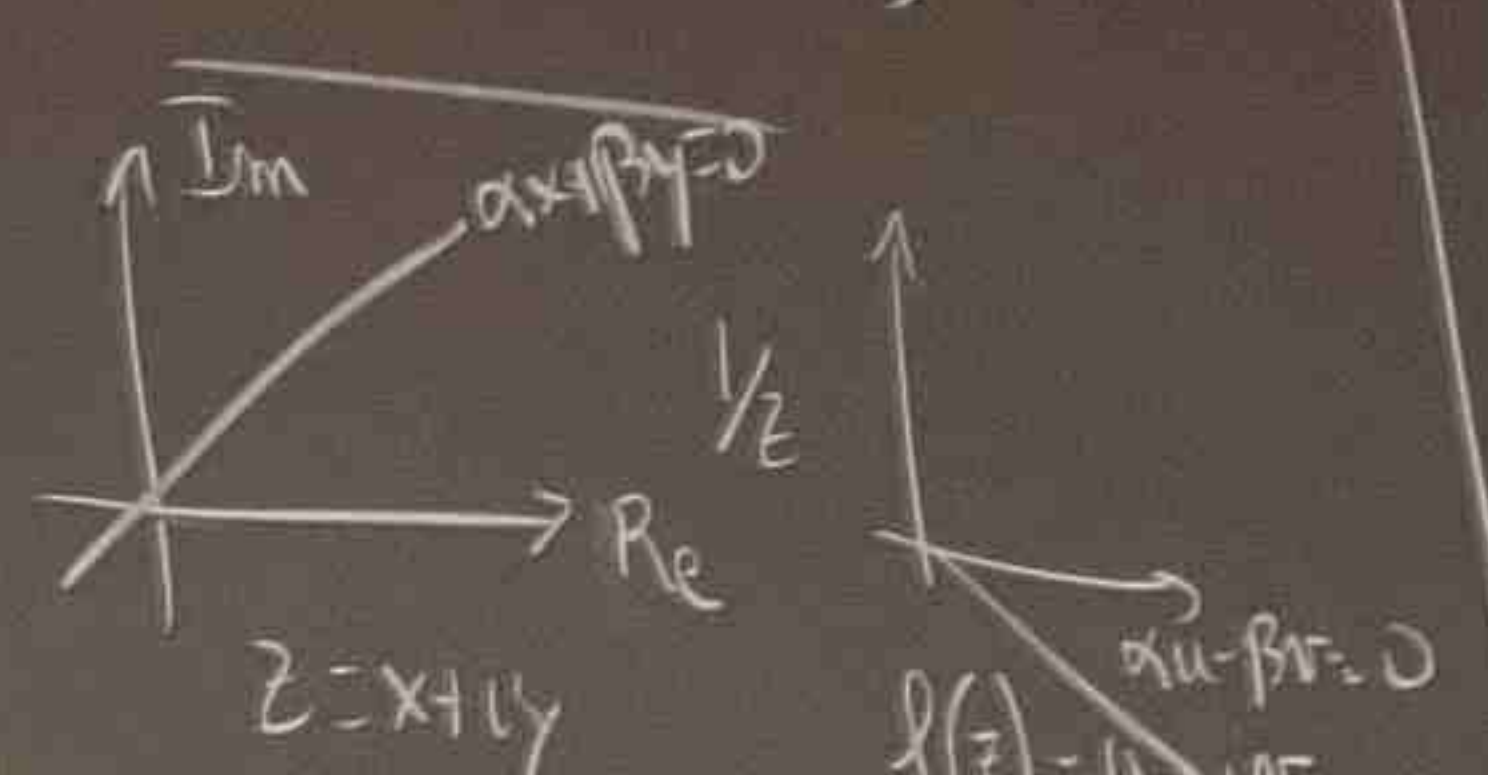
$c = 0$

$c \neq 0$

$f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ conforme
 $f: \mathbb{C} \setminus \{-\frac{d}{c}\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \{\frac{a}{c}\}$ conforme

$f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$

transf. les cercles et droites



$f(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$

$f = f_1 \circ f_2 \circ f_3$

$f_3(z) = Cz + d$

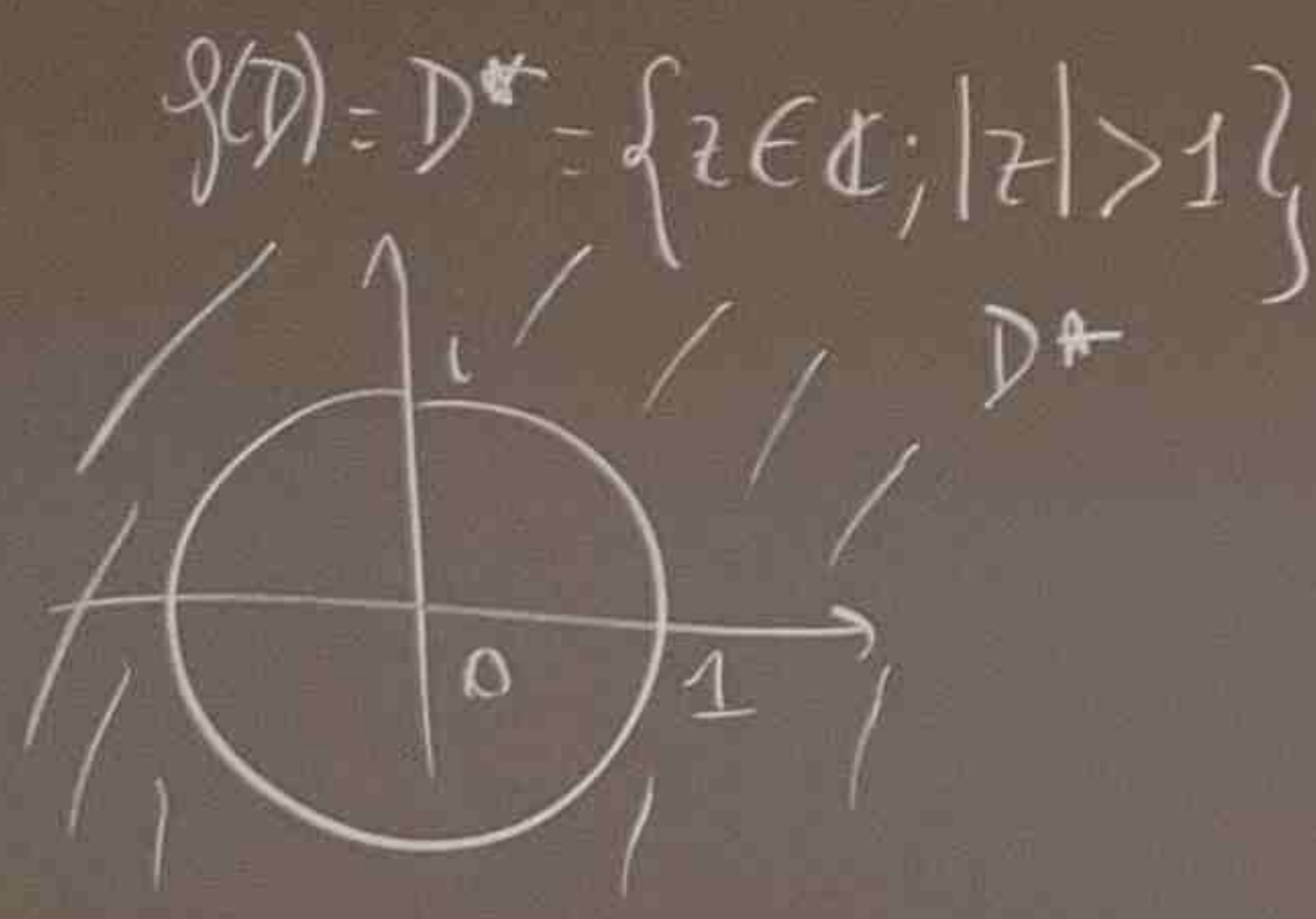
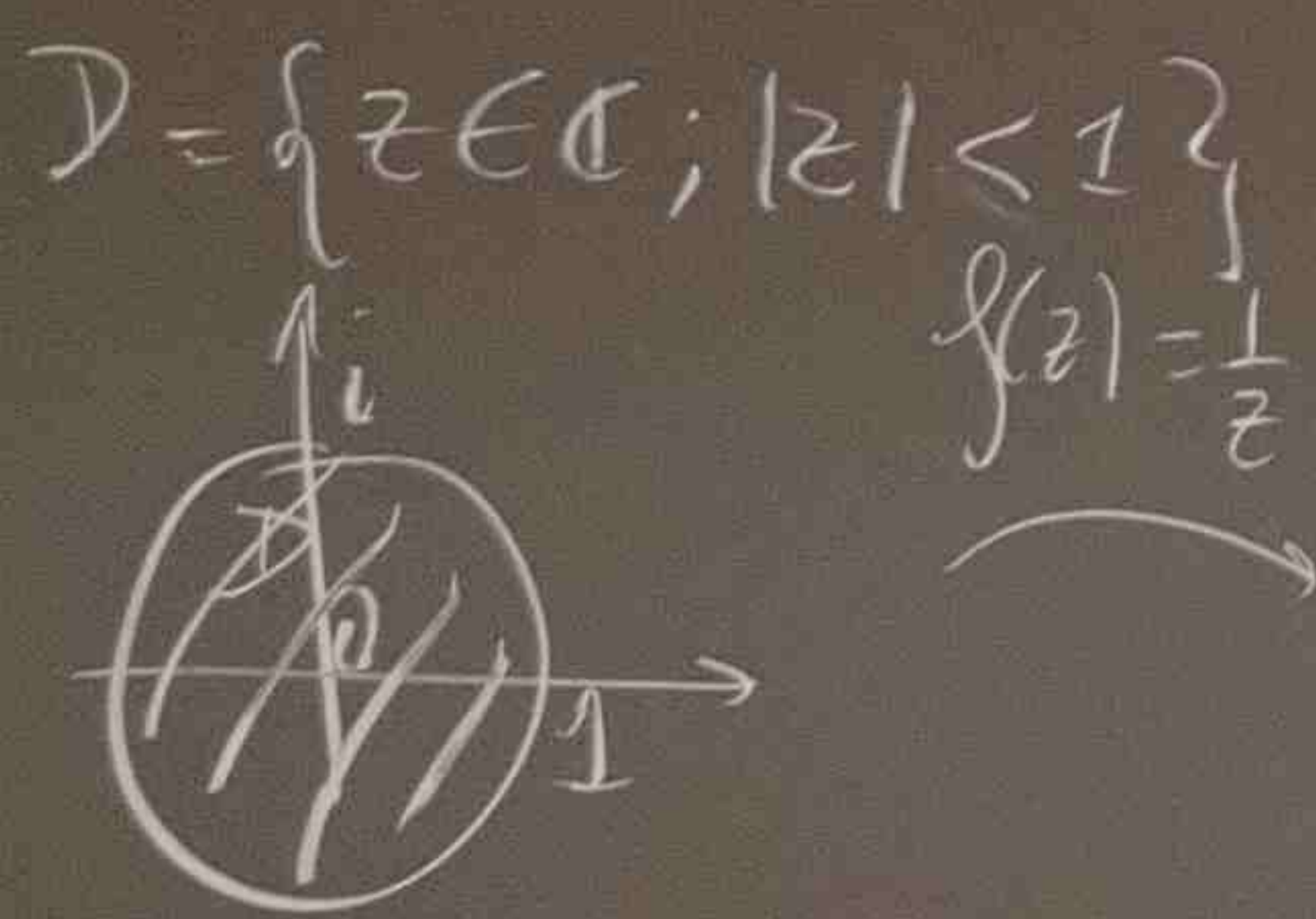
$f_2(z) = \frac{1}{z}$

$f_1(z) = \alpha z + \beta$

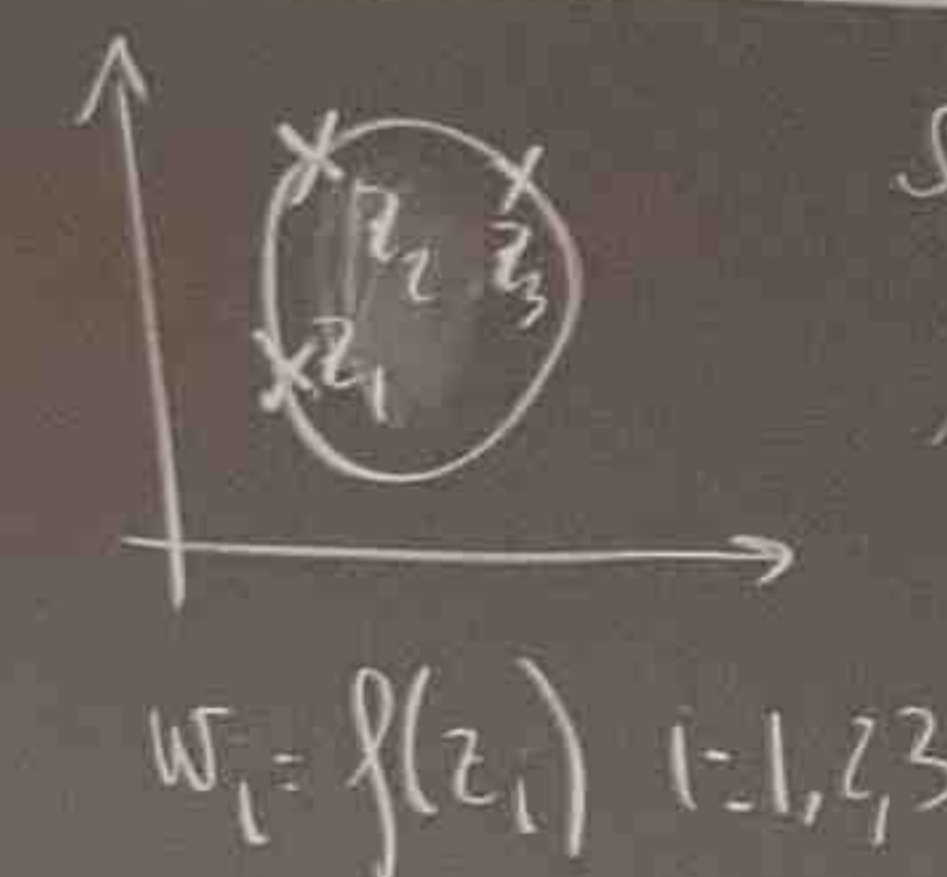
$z \xrightarrow{f_3} Cz+d \xrightarrow{f_2} \frac{1}{Cz+d} \xrightarrow{f_1} \frac{\alpha}{Cz+d} + \beta$

f transf. les droites et cercles

$f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$



Les transf. de Moebius sont caract. par la donnée de 3 points différents z_1, z_2, z_3 et de 3 images w_1, w_2, w_3



$f(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$



Dem. $w = f(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$ on veut det. a, b, c, d

$$\frac{w-w_1}{w_2-w_1} \frac{w_3-w_2}{w-w_2} = \frac{z-z_1}{z_2-z_1} \frac{z_3-z_2}{z-z_2}$$

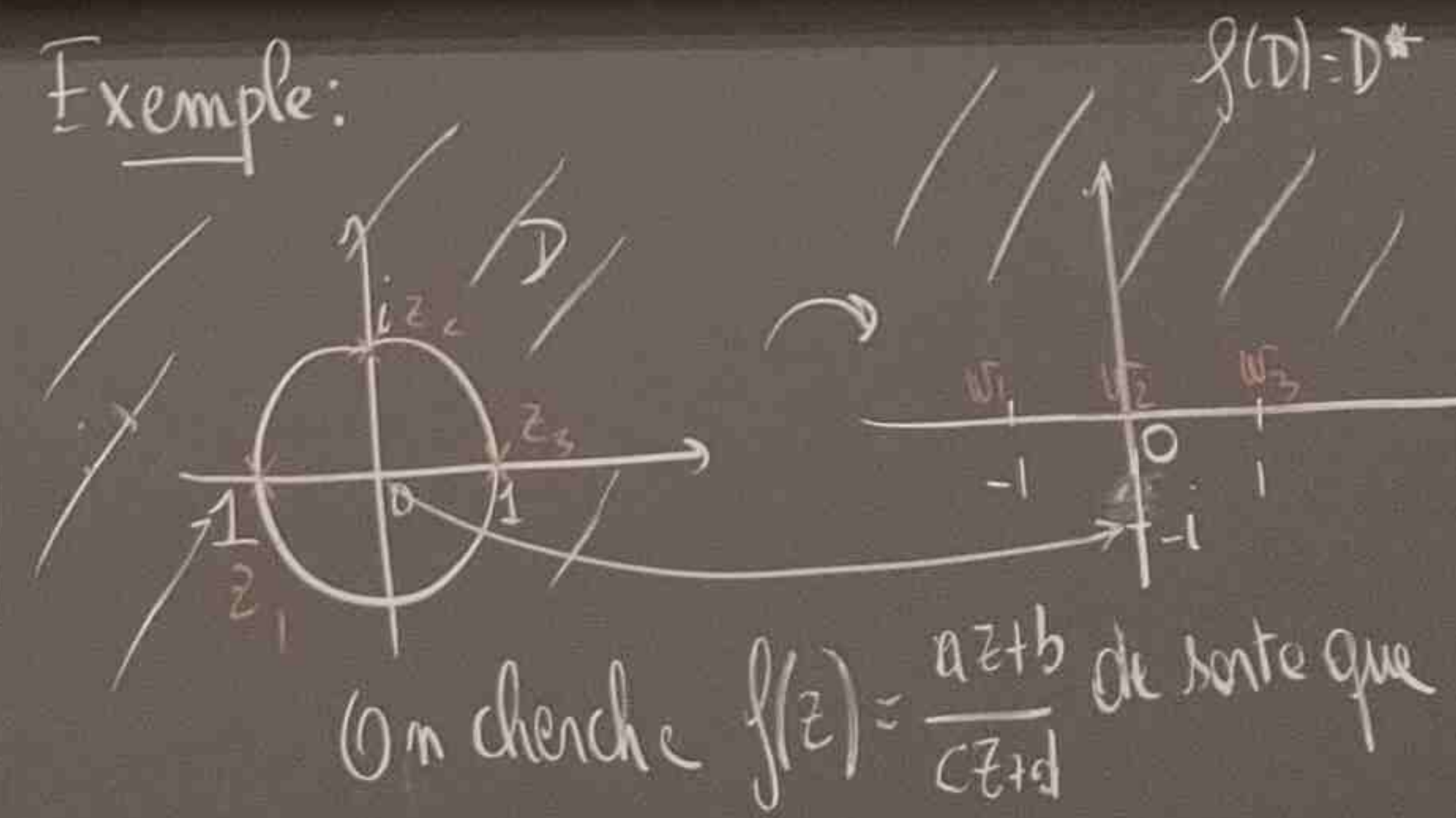
$$(w-w_1)(z-z_2)(w_3-w_2) = (w-w_2)(z-z_1)(w_1-w_3)$$

$$(f(z) - w_1)(z - z_2) \beta = (f(z) - w_3)(z - z_1) \alpha$$

$$f(z) \left((z - z_2) \beta - (z - z_1) \alpha \right) = w_1(z - z_2) \beta - w_3(z - z_1) \alpha$$

$$f(z) \left(\underbrace{(\beta - \alpha)}_c z - \underbrace{z_2 \beta + z_1 \alpha}_d \right) = \underbrace{(w_1 \beta - w_3 \alpha)}_a z - \underbrace{w_1 z_2 \beta + w_3 z_1 \alpha}_b$$

donc $f(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$ avec $a = w_1 \beta - w_3 \alpha, b = w_1 z_2 \beta + w_3 z_1 \alpha, c = \beta - \alpha, d = z_2 \beta + z_1 \alpha$



$f(-1) = -1 \rightarrow \frac{-a+b}{-c+d} = -1 \rightarrow -a+b = -c+d$

$f(i) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{a+ib}{c+id} = 0 \rightarrow a+ib = 0 \quad (b = -a)$

$f(1) = 1 \rightarrow \frac{a+b}{c+d} = 1 \rightarrow a+b = c+d$

et donc $2b = 2c \quad (b=c)$ donc $f(z) = \frac{a(z-1)}{a(-z+1)} = \frac{z-1}{-z+1}$

$2a = 2d \quad (a=d)$ $f(0) = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$

$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{d}{b}$ donc $f(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$ avec $a=, b=, c=, d=$
 On cherche $f(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$ de sorte que
 $f(1) = 1 \rightarrow \frac{a+b}{c+d} = 1 \rightarrow a+b = c+d$
 $\frac{a+b}{c+d} = 1 \rightarrow a+b = c+d$
 et donc $2b = 2c$ ($b=c$) donc $f(z) = \frac{a(z-1)}{a(-z+1)} = \frac{z-1}{-z+1}$
 $2a = 2d$ ($a=d$) $f(0) = \frac{a(-1)}{a(1)} = -1$

$z = \alpha i \quad |\alpha| > 1$
 $f(z) = \frac{\alpha-1}{\alpha+1} i$

Remarque:
 $f(z) = \frac{-z+1}{z-1}$

Thm de Riemann: B.S. l'ine
 Soit $\Omega \neq \mathbb{C}$ simplement connexe,
 il existe une appl. conforme f de
 Ω vers le disque unité $\{z \in \mathbb{C}, |z| < 1\}$



Chap 13. transf. conformes

$f: D \rightarrow f(D) = D^*$ conforme

* holomorphe

* bijective

$f'(z) \neq 0 \forall z \in D$

$f(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d} \quad ad-bc \neq 0$

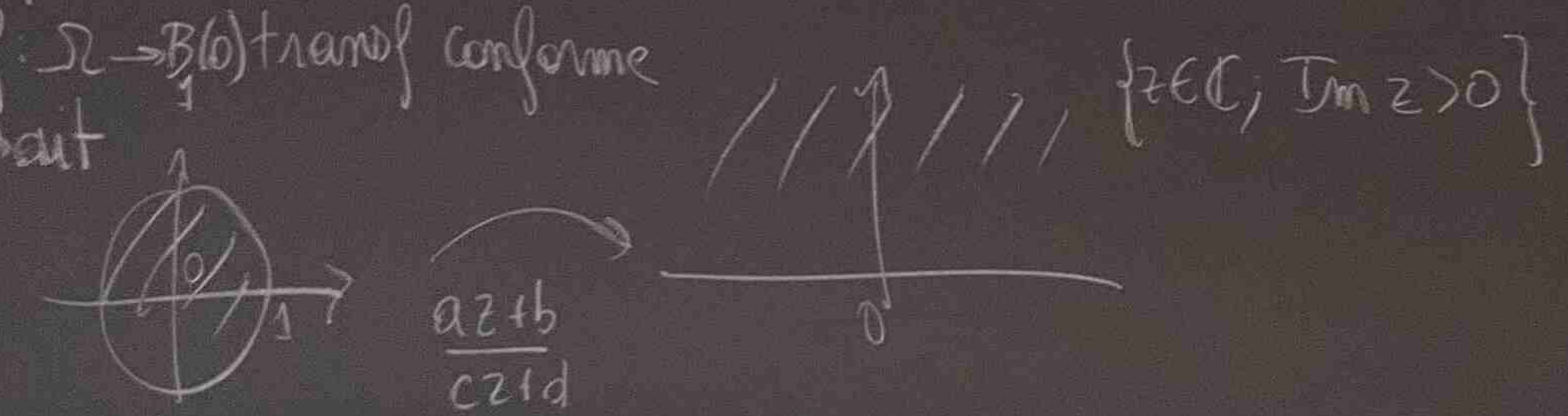
$c=0 \quad f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$c \neq 0 \quad f: \mathbb{C} \setminus \{-\frac{d}{c}\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \{\frac{a}{c}\}$

cercle et droites en cercles ou droites



$\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ simplement connexe
il existe $f: \Omega \rightarrow B_1(0)$ transf. conforme
Puisqu'on sait



Application à la mécanique des fluides

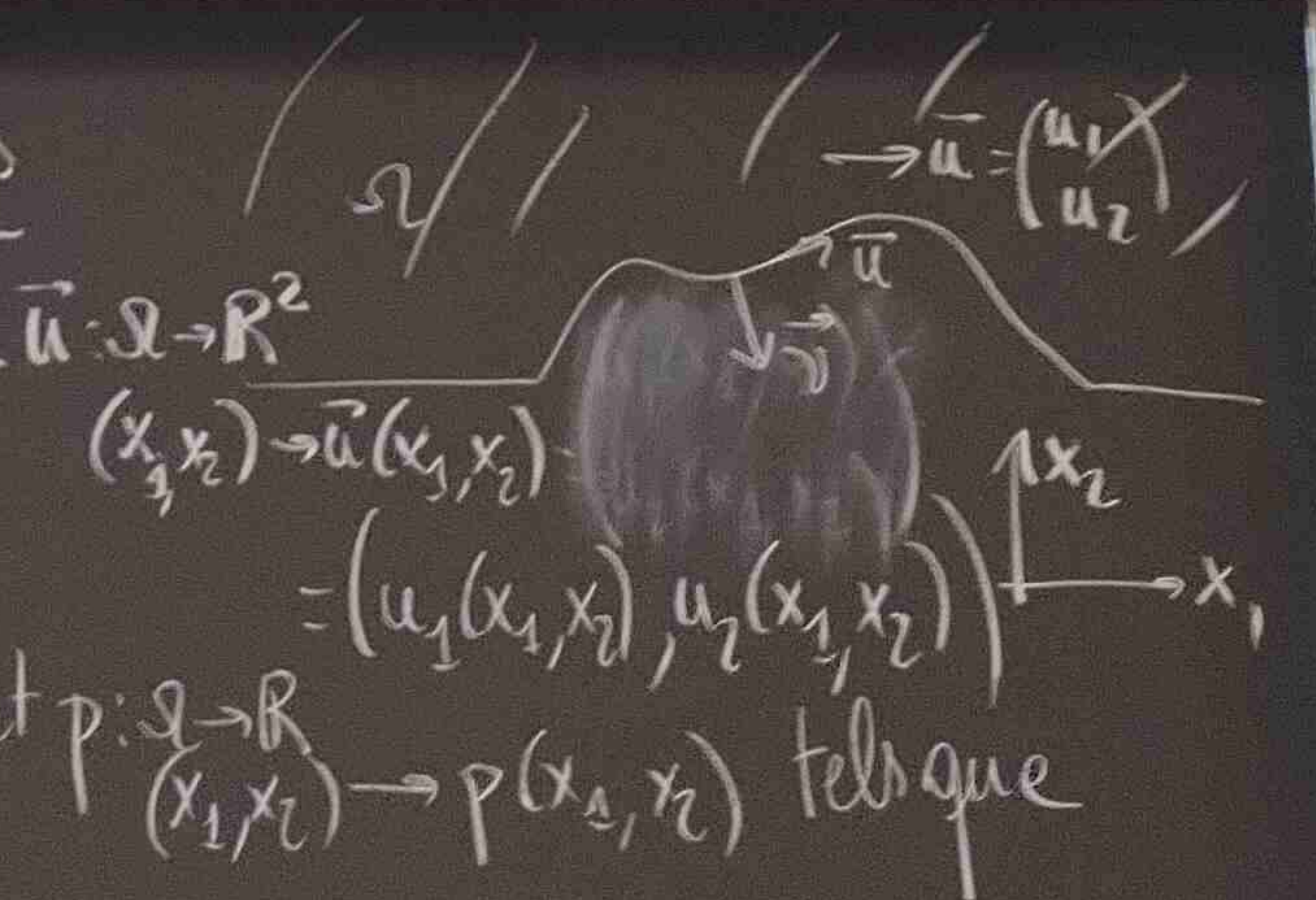
Soit $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ simplement connexe, on cherche $\vec{u}: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

Eq. Euler incompressibles

$$\begin{cases} \rho(\vec{u} \cdot \nabla) \vec{u} + \nabla p = 0 & \text{dans } \Omega \\ \text{div } \vec{u} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \rho > 0$$

ie

$$\begin{cases} \rho(u_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + u_2 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2}) + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_1} = 0 & (1) \\ \rho(u_1 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} + u_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2}) + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_2} = 0 & (2) \\ \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} = 0 \end{cases}$$



Si $\text{rot } \vec{u} = 0 = \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)$
(1) devient $\nabla(p)$
donc $\begin{cases} \text{rot } \vec{u} = 0 \\ \text{div } \vec{u} = 0 \end{cases}$
on cherche \vec{u} tq $\vec{u} \cdot \nabla = 0$

$f'(z) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$
et les cond. de sont satisfaites
et donc puis

Si $\text{rot } \vec{u} = 0 = \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} \right)$ alors

(1) d'après $\nabla \cdot (\rho + \frac{1}{2} \rho \vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}) = 0$ (exercice)

donc $\begin{cases} \text{rot } \vec{u} = 0 & \Omega \\ \text{div } \vec{u} = 0 & \Omega \\ \vec{u} \cdot \vec{n} = 0 & \partial\Omega \end{cases}$

on cherche \vec{u} tq

Dans la suite on note $\vec{u}(x,y) = (u(x,y), v(x,y))$

Puisque $\text{rot } \vec{u} = 0$, on cherche ϕ (potentiel) tel que $\vec{u} = \nabla \phi$ ($\text{rot } \nabla \phi = 0$)

on a donc $\begin{cases} \text{div } \vec{u} = \text{div } \nabla \phi = 0 \text{ dans } \Omega \\ \text{ie } \Delta \phi = 0 \\ \text{et } \nabla \phi \cdot \vec{n} = 0 \text{ sur } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$

Soit $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
 $z \rightarrow f(z)$
 $x+iy \rightarrow \phi(x,y) + i\psi(x,y)$ (on a noté $f = u+iv$)

ϕ : potentiel ($\vec{u} = \nabla \phi$)
 ψ : fonction courant (stream)

On suppose f holomorphe et donc

$f'(z) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(x,y) + i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}(x,y)$

et les cond. de Cauchy-Riemann sont satisfaites:

$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$ et $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$

et donc puisque $\vec{u} = \nabla \phi$ ($u = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}, v = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}$)

$f'(z) = u(x,y) - i v(x,y)$

De plus $\Delta \phi = \Delta \psi = \nabla \phi \cdot \nabla \psi = 0$

En effet $\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2}$

$\nabla \phi \cdot \nabla \psi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = 0$

$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = 0$

$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = 0$

Equipotentiels: x,y tels que $\phi(x,y) = \text{cte}$

Soit $x(t)$ et $y(t)$ une param. de ces lignes

$\phi(x(t), y(t)) = \text{cte}$

$\frac{d}{dt} \phi(x(t), y(t)) = 0$

$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(x(t), y(t)) x'(t) + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}(x(t), y(t)) y'(t) = 0$

Lignes de courant (streamlines):
 x,y tels que $\psi(x,y) = \text{cte}$

Soit $x(t), y(t)$ une param. de ces lignes on a $\psi(x(t), y(t)) = \text{cte}$

$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}(x(t), y(t)) x'(t) + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}(x(t), y(t)) y'(t) = 0$

Trajectoires des particules fluides:
 $x(t)$ et $y(t)$ tels que $\vec{x}'(t) = \vec{u}(x(t), y(t))$ + temps

i.e. $\begin{cases} x'(t) = u(x(t), y(t)) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(x(t), y(t)) \\ y'(t) = v(x(t), y(t)) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}(x(t), y(t)) \end{cases}$

et donc $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}(x(t), y(t)) x'(t) + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}(x(t), y(t)) y'(t) = 0$

$= \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right) (x(t), y(t)) = 0$ car $\nabla \phi \cdot \nabla \psi = 0$

$\vec{\nabla} \phi = \vec{u}$

$\phi = \text{cte}$

$\psi = \text{cte}$

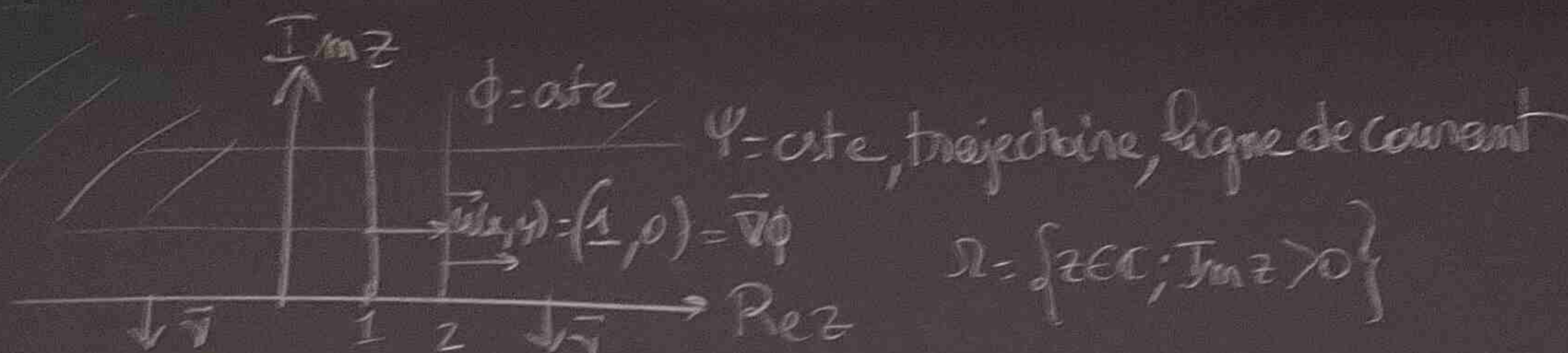
trajectoires

Donc les trajectoires des part. fluides coïncident avec les lignes de courant

Exemples:

$f(z) = z^n$ entier ≥ 1 holomorphe dans \mathbb{C}
 $f'(z) = n z^{n-1}$
 • $n=1$ $f(z) = z = x+iy$ $\phi(x,y) = x$ $\Psi(x,y) = y$
 $f'(z) = 1$ $u(x,y) = 1$ $v(x,y) = 0$

$\vec{u} = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$
 $u_i(x_1, x_2, x_3)$
 $\text{rot } \vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix}$
 $\vec{u} = (u_1(x_1, x_2), u_2(x_1, x_2), 0)$
 $\text{rot } \vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (0, 0, \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2})$



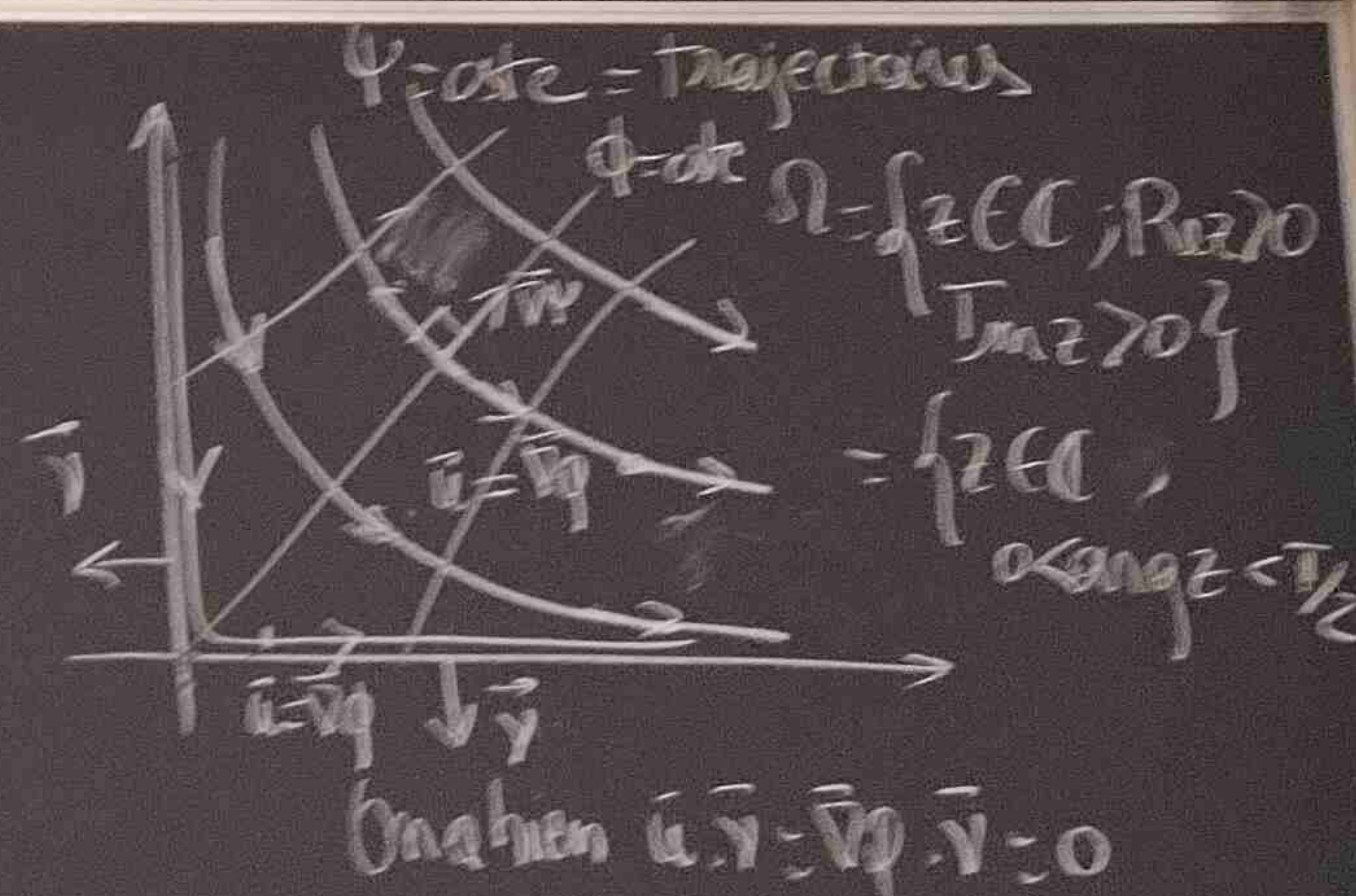
Ecoulement uniforme

$\Psi(x,y) = y = cste$ ligne horiz

$\phi(x,y) = x = cste$ — verticales

On a bien $\Delta\phi = 0$ et $\vec{\nabla}\phi \cdot \vec{v} = 0$ sur Ω

• $n=2$ $f(z) = z^2 = (x+iy)^2 = x^2 - y^2 + i2xy$
 $\phi(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$ $\Psi(x,y) = 2xy$
 $f'(z) = 2z = 2x + i2y$
 $u(x,y) = 2x$ $v(x,y) = -2y$



On a bien $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{\nabla}\phi \cdot \vec{v} = 0$

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$\Omega = \{z \in \mathbb{C}; 0 < \arg z < \frac{\pi}{4}\}$

$\psi = \omega = \text{trajectoires}$

Ecoulement?

Pour $\Omega \neq \mathbb{C}$ simplement connexe

$D = \{z \in \mathbb{C}; \text{Im} z > 0\}$

$g: \Omega \rightarrow D_1(0)$ conforme

encad

Thm Riemann

On sait qu'il existe $g: \Omega \rightarrow D$ conforme

Soit $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe

$f(z) = \tilde{\phi}(x,y) + i\tilde{\psi}(x,y)$

$\Delta \tilde{\phi} = 0$

f est telle que $\nabla \tilde{\phi} \cdot \tilde{\nu} = 0$ sur ∂D

(c'est le cas de l'éc. uniforme $f(z) = z$)

On cherche $\phi: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ tq $\Delta \phi = 0$ sur Ω

$\phi \cdot \tilde{\nu} = 0$ sur $\partial \Omega$

On pose $f(z) = \tilde{f}(g(z))$ (i.e. $f = \tilde{f} \circ g$)

f est holomorphe $f = \phi + i\psi$

$\Delta \phi = 0$ dans Ω

et $\nabla \phi \cdot \tilde{\nu} = 0$ sur $\partial \Omega$ \tilde{f} est conforme

Si $\text{rot } \tilde{u} = 0 = \dots$

(1) devient $\nabla \dots$

donc $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{rot } \tilde{u} = 0 \\ \text{div } \tilde{u} = 0 \end{array} \right.$

on cherche \tilde{u} tq $\tilde{u} \cdot \tilde{\nu} = 0$

$f'(z) = \dots$

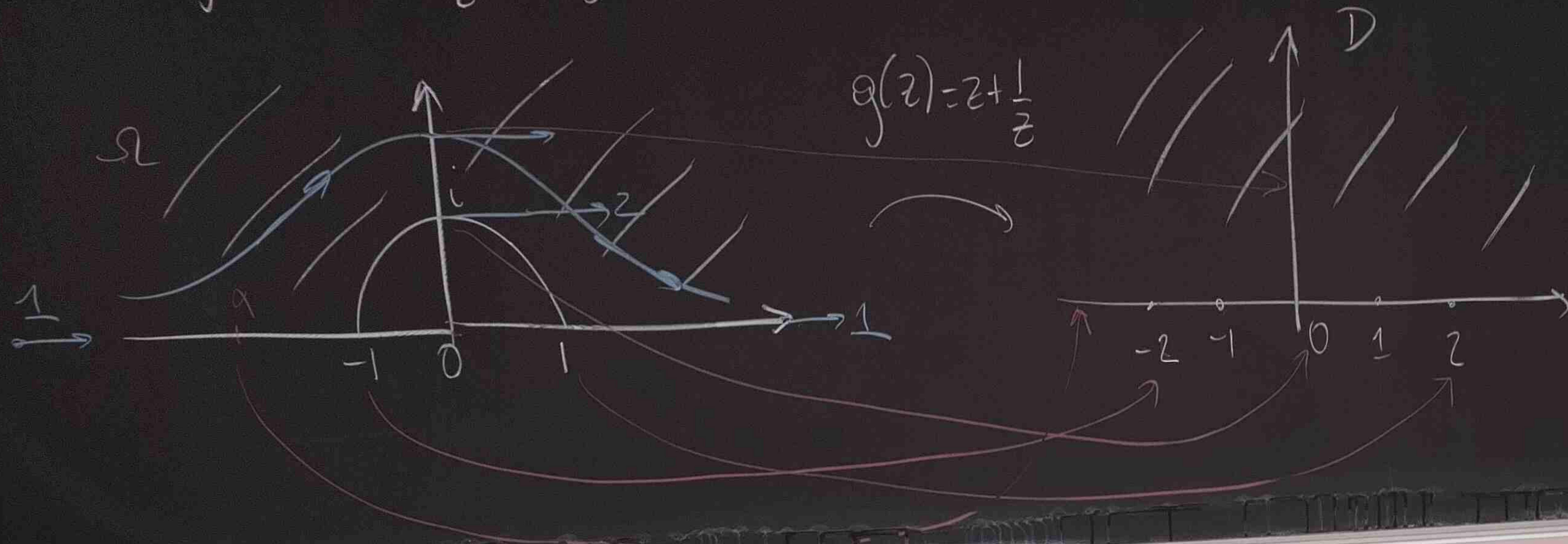
et les cond. sont satisf.

et donc

Ex: \dots

$\frac{1}{z}$

Ex: $g(z) = z + \frac{1}{z}$ $f(z) = z$ (Joukowski)



$$f(z) = f(g(z)) = g(z)$$

$$g(-1) = -2 \quad g(i) = 0 \quad g(1) = 2$$

$$g(\alpha) = \alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha} \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \quad |\alpha| > 1$$

$$g(i\alpha) = (i\alpha - \frac{1}{\alpha})i \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(z) = z + \frac{1}{z} = x + iy + \frac{1}{x + iy} = x + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} + i\left(y - \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}\right)$$

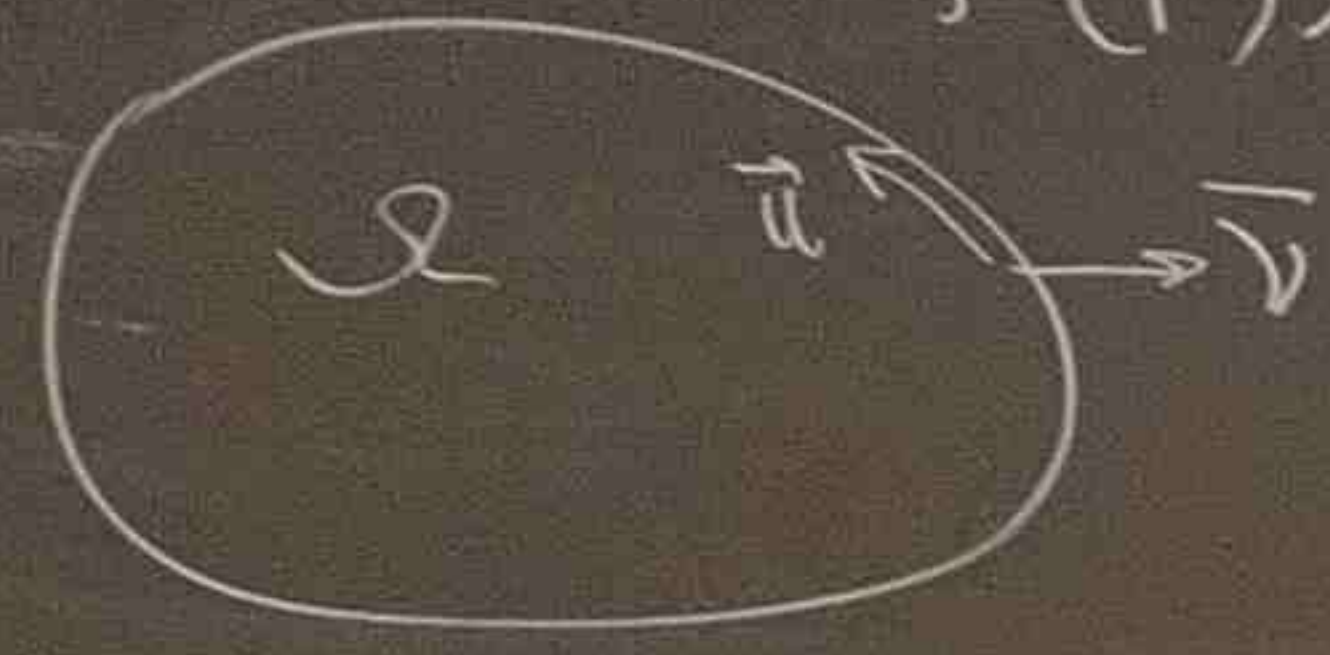
$$f'(z) = u(x,y) - iv(x,y) \quad u(x,y) = 1 + \frac{y^2 - x^2}{x^2 + y^2} \quad v(x,y) = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u(x,y) \\ v(x,y) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rho(\vec{u} \cdot \vec{\nabla})\vec{u} + \vec{\nabla}p = \vec{0} \quad (1)$$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{u} = 0 \quad (2)$$

si $\operatorname{rot} \vec{u} = 0$ alors (1) s'écrit $\nabla(p + \frac{1}{2}\rho \vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}) = 0$



On cherche $\vec{u}: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 + q$

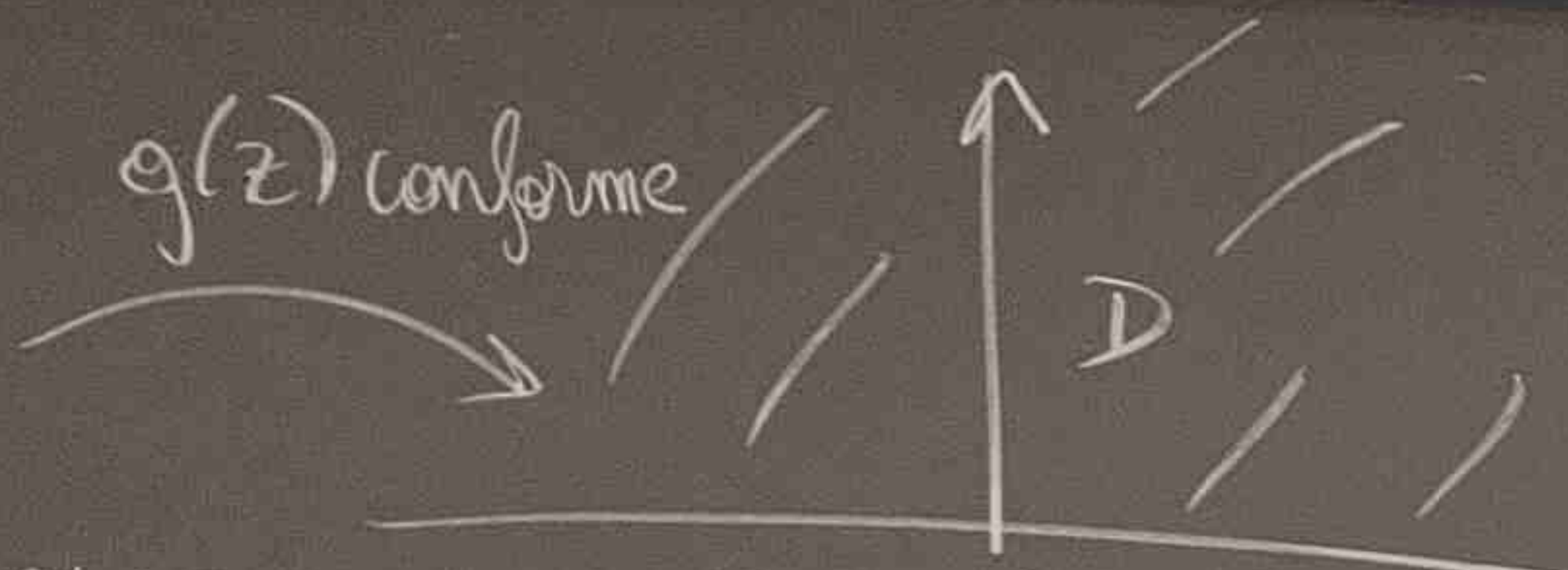
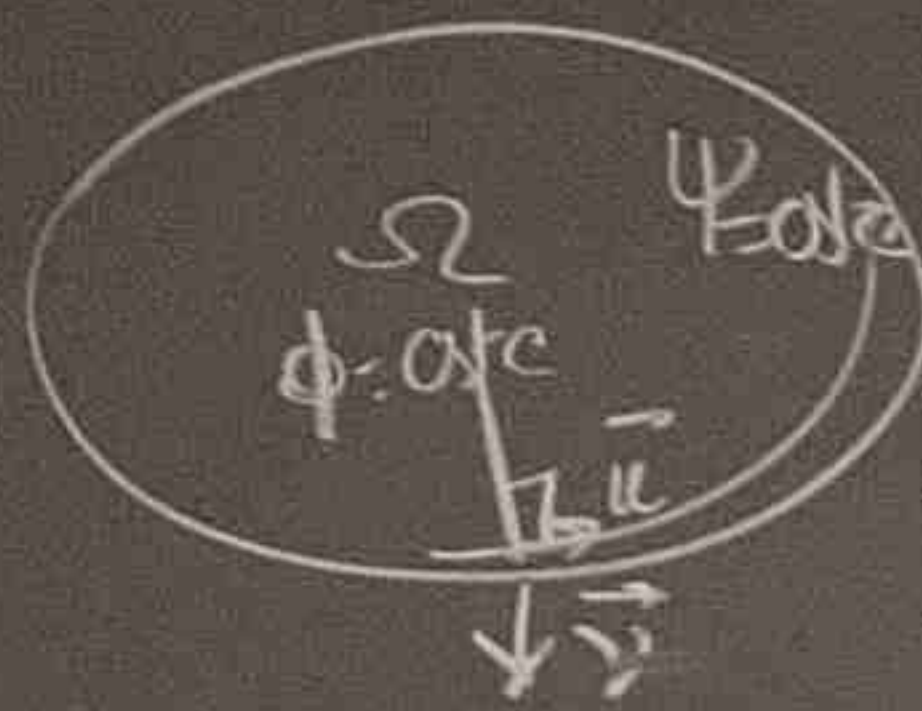
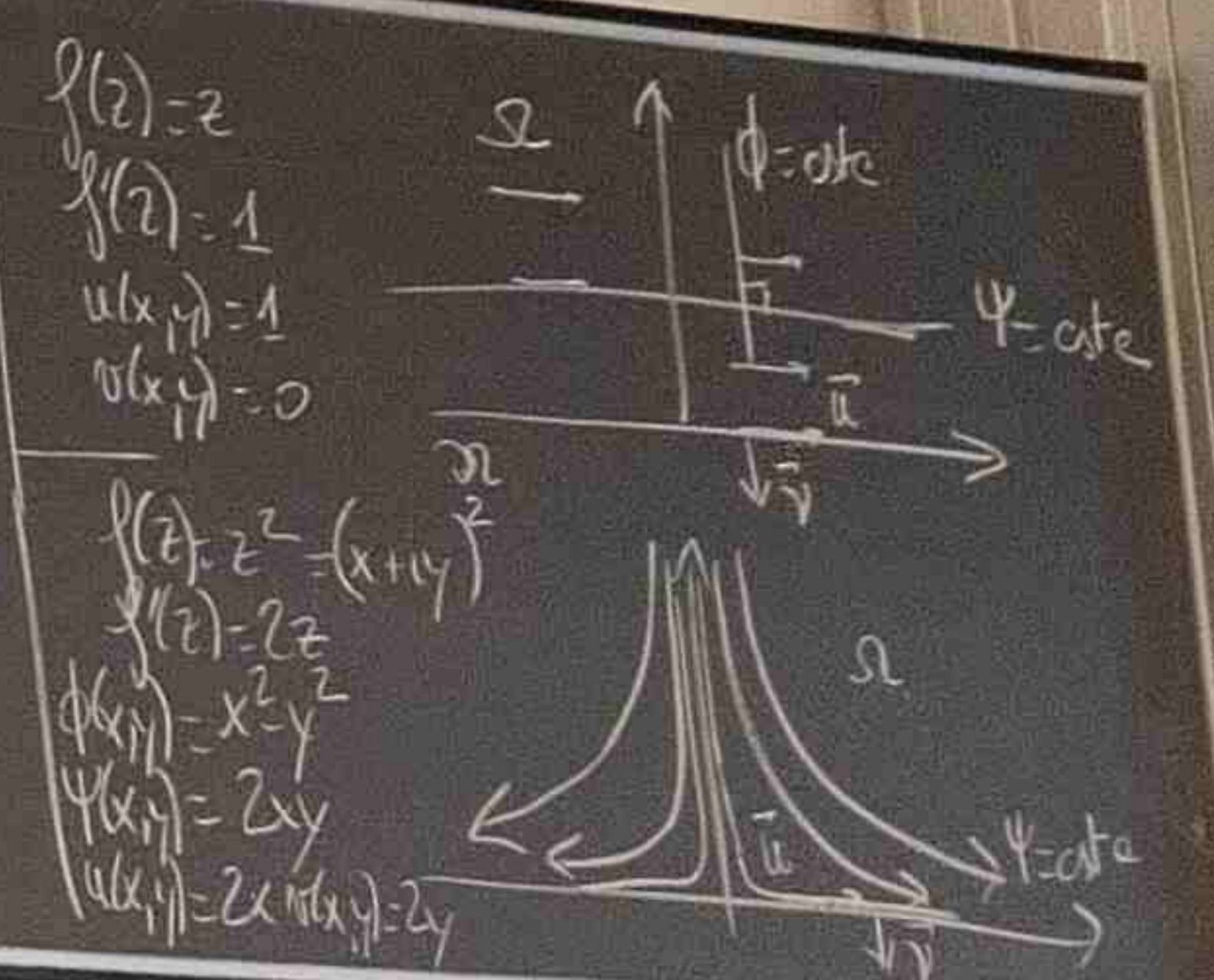
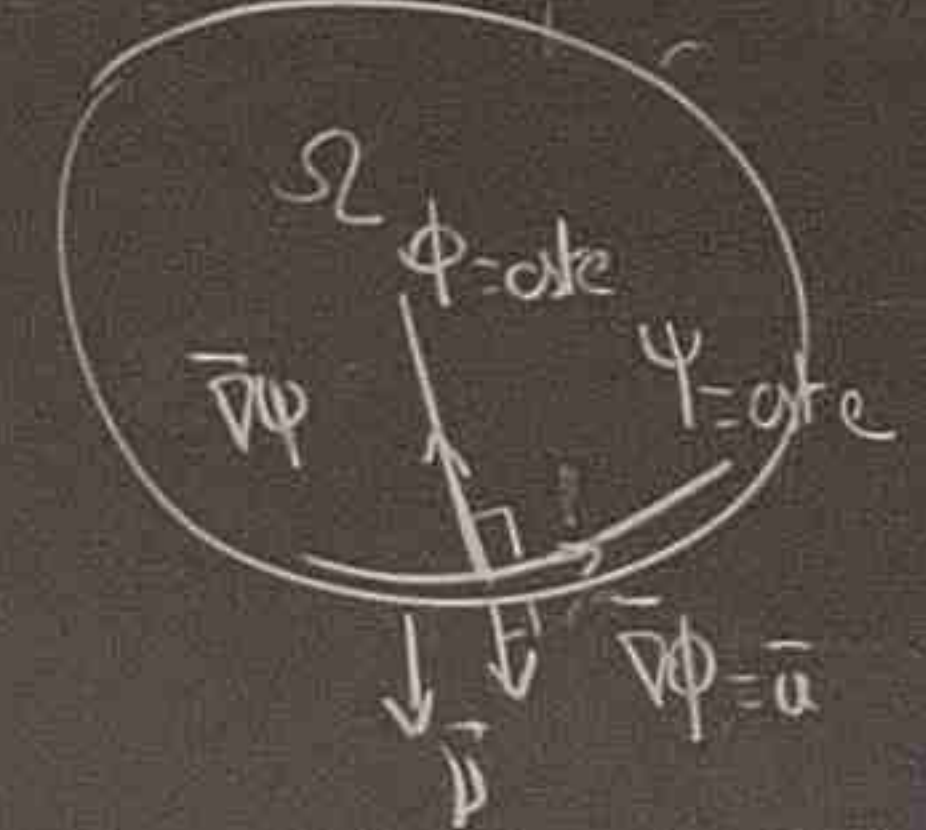
$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{rot} \vec{u} = 0 & \Omega \\ \operatorname{div} \vec{u} = 0 & \Omega \\ \vec{u} \cdot \vec{n} = 0 & \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{u} = \vec{\nabla} \phi \quad (\operatorname{rot} \operatorname{grad} \phi)$$

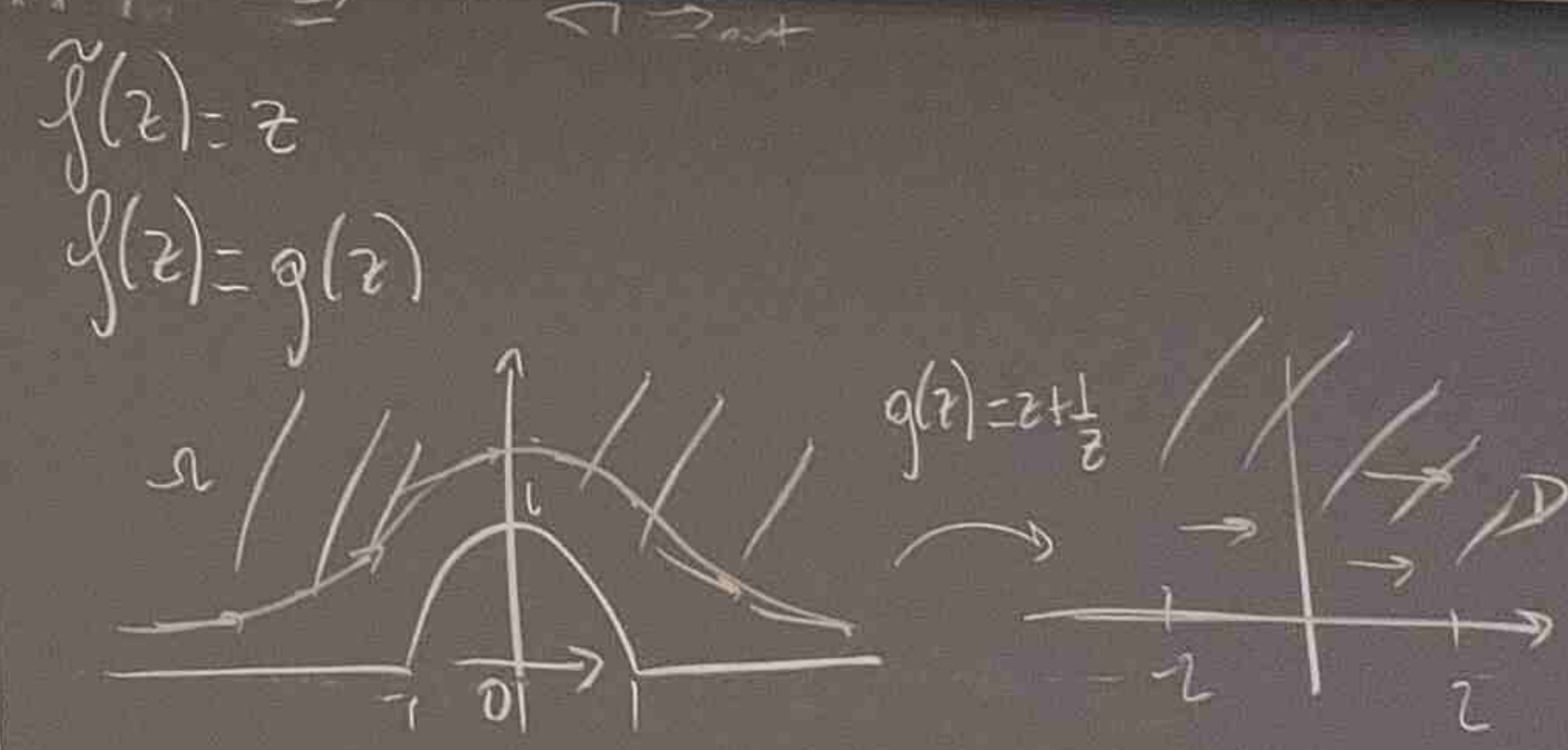
$$\begin{cases} \Delta \phi = 0 & \Omega \\ \vec{\nabla} \phi \cdot \vec{n} = 0 & \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

Soit $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
 $z \rightarrow f(z) = \phi(x,y) + i\psi(x,y)$
 $z = x+iy$

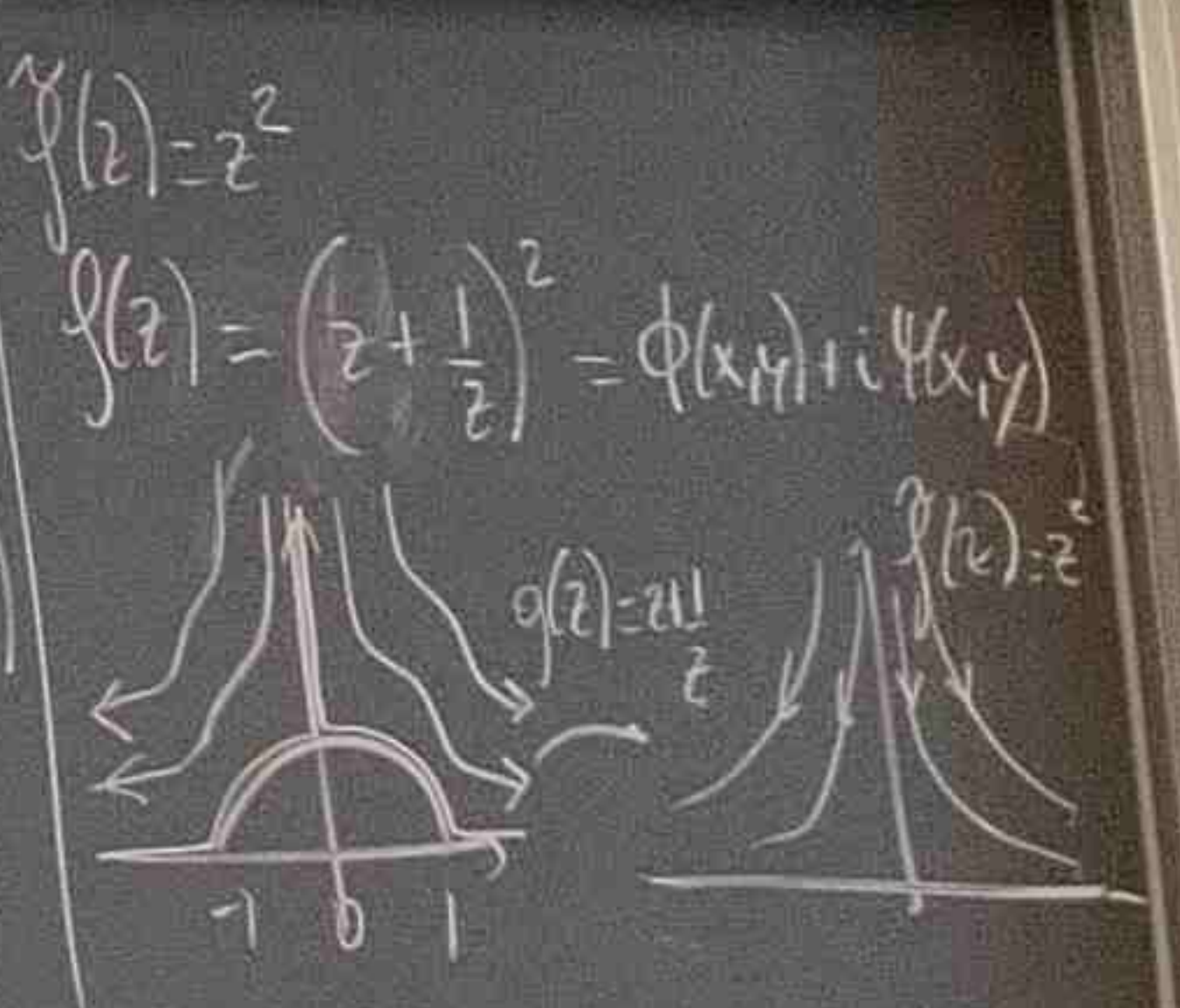
Si f holomorphe (ϕ, ψ) et $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$ et $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$
 $f'(z) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(x,y) + i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}(x,y)$
 $= u(x,y) - i v(x,y)$
 De plus $\Delta \phi = 0 = \Delta \psi = \nabla \psi \cdot \nabla \phi$



Soit $\tilde{f}: D \rightarrow D$
 $z \rightarrow \tilde{f}(z)$ holomorphe ($\tilde{f}(z) = z, \tilde{f}(z) = z^2$)
 Donc $f = \tilde{f} \circ g$ ($\psi(z) = \tilde{f}(g(z))$) $f: \Omega \rightarrow D$ holomorphe



$\tilde{f}(z) = z$
 $f(z) = z + \frac{1}{z} = x+iy + \frac{1}{x+iy}$
 $= x + \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} + i(y - \frac{y}{x^2+y^2})$
 $= \phi(x,y) + i\psi(x,y)$
 $f'(z) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(x,y) + i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}(x,y)$
 $= u(x,y) - i v(x,y)$



Chap 99 - Méthode variationnelle Ritz-Galerkin

Soit $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ domaine de \mathbb{R}^2
 Soit $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ donnée
 On cherche $u: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ telle que

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u(x_1, x_2) = f(x_1, x_2) & \forall (x_1, x_2) \in \Omega \\ u(x_1, x_2) = 0 & \forall (x_1, x_2) \in \partial\Omega \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

On a: $\iint_{\Omega} \vec{\nabla} u(x_1, x_2) \cdot \vec{\nabla} v(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2 = \iint_{\Omega} f(x_1, x_2) v(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2$
 $\forall v: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ telle que $v(x_1, x_2) = 0$ sur $\partial\Omega$
 qu'on notera $\iint_{\Omega} \vec{\nabla} u \cdot \vec{\nabla} v dx = \iint_{\Omega} f v dx$
 En effet, multiplions (1) par $v(x_1, x_2)$ et $\iint_{\Omega} dx_1 dx_2$

$$\iint_{\Omega} -\Delta u v dx = \iint_{\Omega} f v dx$$

$$\iint_{\Omega} \vec{\nabla} u \cdot \vec{\nabla} v dx = \iint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div}(v \vec{\nabla} u) dx$$

$$= \iint_{\Omega} f v dx$$

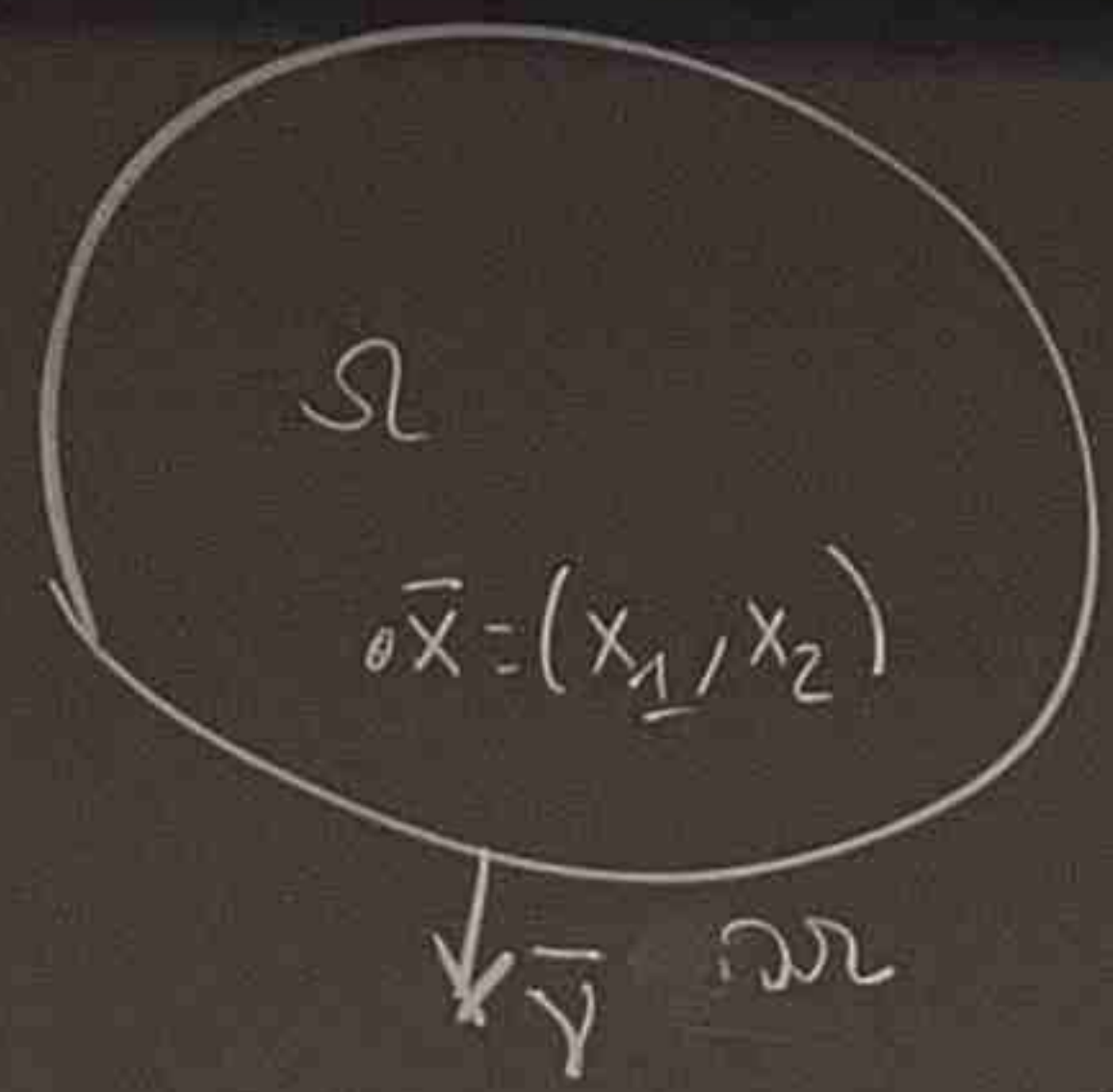
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Chap 99 Méthode variationnelle
Ritz-Galerkin

Soit $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ domaine de \mathbb{R}^2
Soit $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ donné
On cherche $u: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ telle que



$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u(x_1, x_2) = f(x_1, x_2) & \forall (x_1, x_2) \in \Omega \\ u(x_1, x_2) = 0 & \forall (x_1, x_2) \in \partial\Omega \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

On a: $\iint_{\Omega} \nabla u(x_1, x_2) \cdot \nabla v(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2 = \iint_{\Omega} f(x_1, x_2) v(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2$
 $\forall v: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ telle que $v(x_1, x_2) = 0$ sur $\partial\Omega$
qu'on notera $\iint_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v dx = \iint_{\Omega} f v dx$, (2)
En effet, multiplions (1) par $v(x_1, x_2)$ et $\iint_{\Omega} dx_1 dx_2$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Omega} -\Delta u v dx &= \iint_{\Omega} f v dx \\ \iint_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v dx &= \iint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div}(v \nabla u) dx \\ &= \iint_{\Omega} f v dx \end{aligned}$$

$F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$
 $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $\operatorname{div}(fF) = \operatorname{div} F + F \cdot \nabla f$
 ici $\Delta u = \operatorname{div} \nabla u$
 $v = f$

$$\iint_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v dx - \int_{\partial\Omega} v \nabla u \cdot \vec{n} ds = \iint_{\Omega} f v dx$$

Si on choisit v tq $v=0$ sur $\partial\Omega$ on obtient (2)
on écrit

On cherche $u \in V$ tq $\iint_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v dx = \iint_{\Omega} f v dx \quad \forall v \in V$ (3)

(3) formulation variationnelle

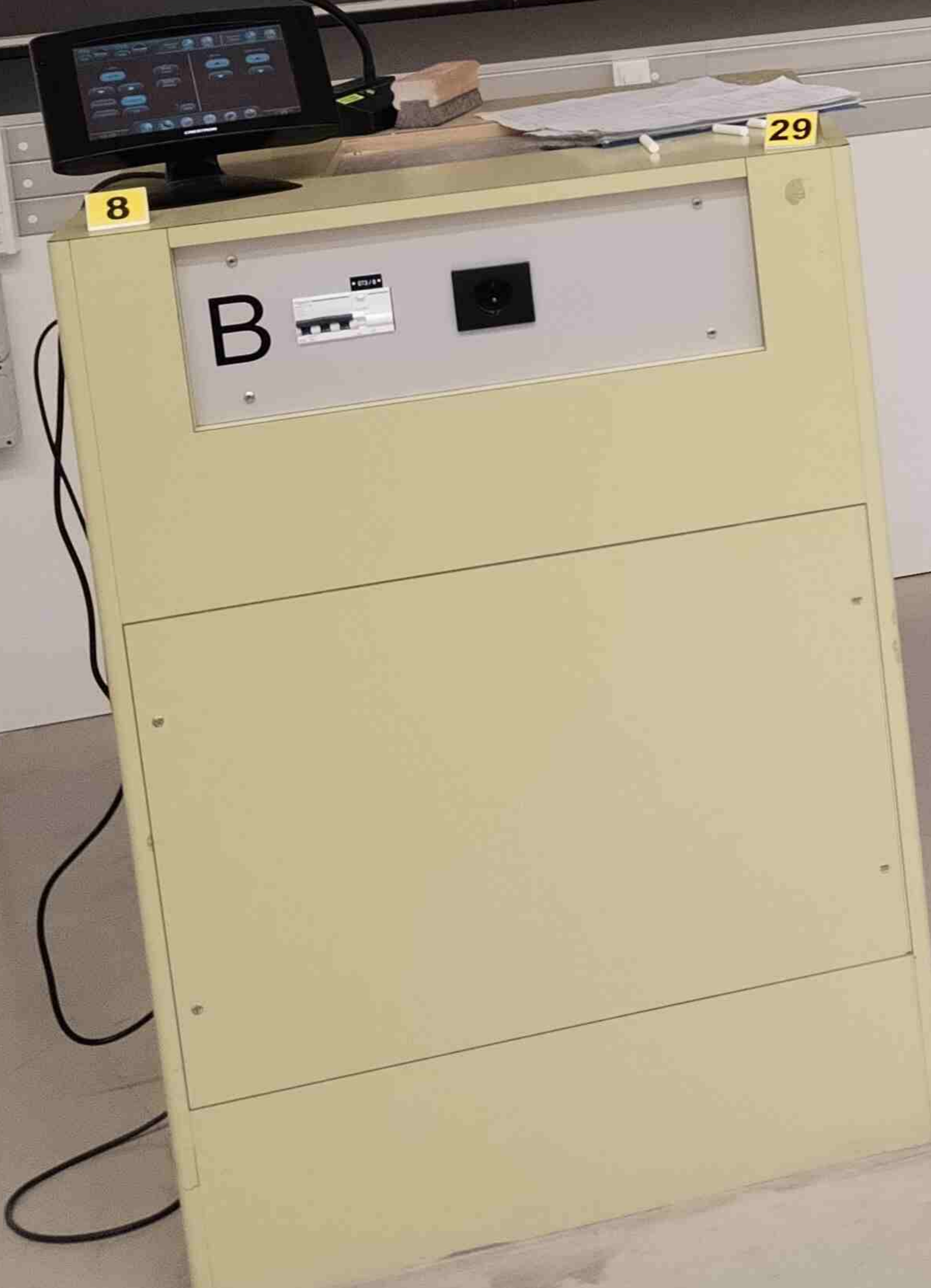
où $V = \{v: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; \iint_{\Omega} (v(x))^2 dx < +\infty; \iint_{\Omega} |\nabla v(x)|^2 dx < +\infty, v=0 \text{ sur } \partial\Omega\}$

Remarques:

- Espace vectoriel normé complet (Hilbert)
- produit scalaire $f, g: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\langle f, g \rangle = \iint_{\Omega} f(x)g(x) dx$ produit scalaire
induit norme $\langle f, f \rangle = \|f\|^2 = \iint_{\Omega} (f(x))^2 dx$
ineq. Cauchy-Schwarz: $\langle f, g \rangle \leq \langle f, f \rangle^{1/2} \langle g, g \rangle^{1/2}$
 $\iint_{\Omega} f(x)g(x) dx \leq \left(\iint_{\Omega} (f(x))^2 dx\right)^{1/2} \left(\iint_{\Omega} (g(x))^2 dx\right)^{1/2}$

Si $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ tq $\iint_{\Omega} (f(x))^2 dx < +\infty$
alors toutes les g dans (3) ont un sens
• $\dim V = +\infty$



Ritz-Galerkin

Etant donné $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ (\mathbb{R}^3)

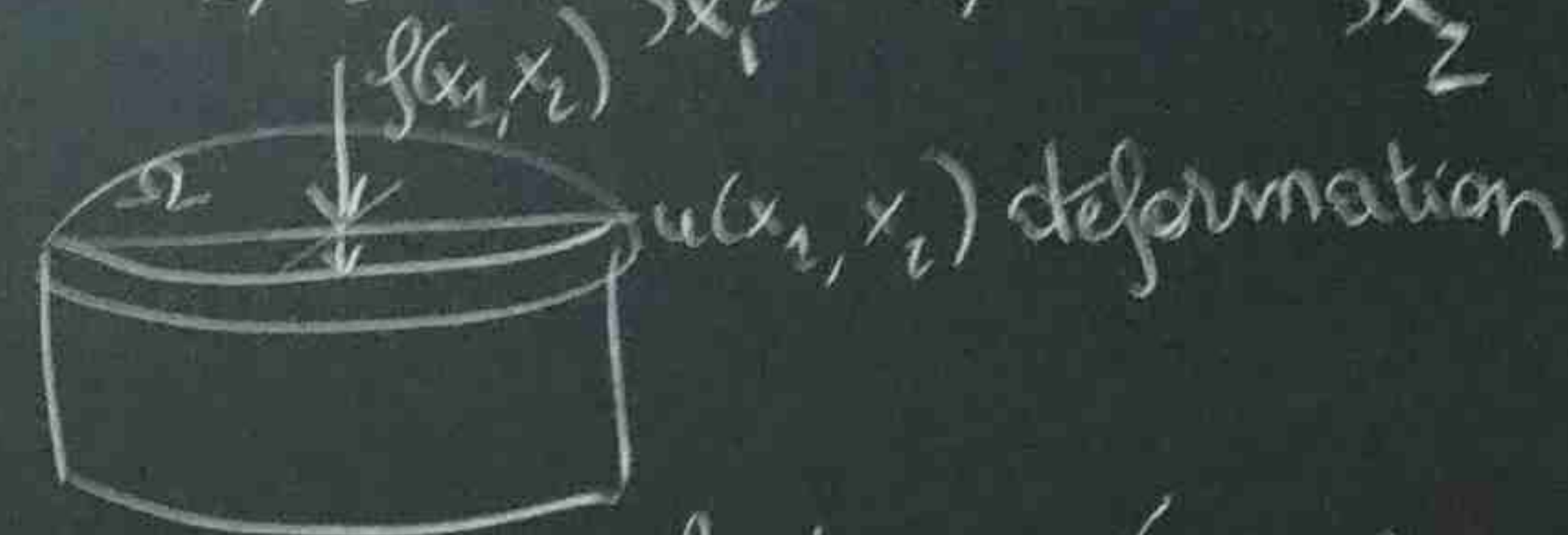
$$\begin{aligned} f: \Omega &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \vec{x} &\rightarrow f(\vec{x}) \\ (x_1, x_2) &\rightarrow f(x_1, x_2) \end{aligned}$$

On cherche $u: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ telle que

$$(1) \begin{cases} -\Delta u = f \text{ dans } \Omega \\ u = 0 \text{ sur } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u(x_1, x_2) = f(x_1, x_2) \quad \forall (x_1, x_2) \in \Omega \\ u(x_1, x_2) = 0 \quad \text{sur } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta u(x_1, x_2) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2}(x_1, x_2) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2}(x_1, x_2)$$



membrane élastique (tambour)

Multiplié par $v: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ et $\iint_{\Omega} dx_1 dx_2$, on cherche

$$(2) \quad u \in V \text{ telle que } \iint_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, dx = \iint_{\Omega} f v \, dx \quad \forall v \in V \quad (\text{Formulation variationnelle})$$

$$V = \left\{ v: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ telle que } \iint_{\Omega} v^2 \, dx < +\infty \text{ et } \iint_{\Omega} \|\nabla v\|^2 \, dx < +\infty \text{ et } v = 0 \text{ sur } \partial\Omega \right\}$$

Remarques:

- $\langle f, g \rangle = \iint_{\Omega} f(x)g(x) \, dx$

- $\dim V = +\infty$

- Si on choisit $v = u$ dans (2), on obtient: $\iint_{\Omega} \|\nabla u\|^2 \, dx = \iint_{\Omega} f u \, dx$

$\underbrace{\iint_{\Omega} \|\nabla u\|^2 \, dx}_{\text{énergie de déformation}} = \underbrace{\iint_{\Omega} f u \, dx}_{\text{travail des forces}}$

• Soit $u \in V$ tel que $J(u) \leq J(v) \forall v \in V$ (3)

où $J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx - \iint_{\Omega} f u dx$ (énergie)
Normal unitaire car on a une déformation unitaire

Si u est solution de (2) alors u est solution de (3)
 (la réciproque est vraie)

En effet $\forall v \in V$ on a

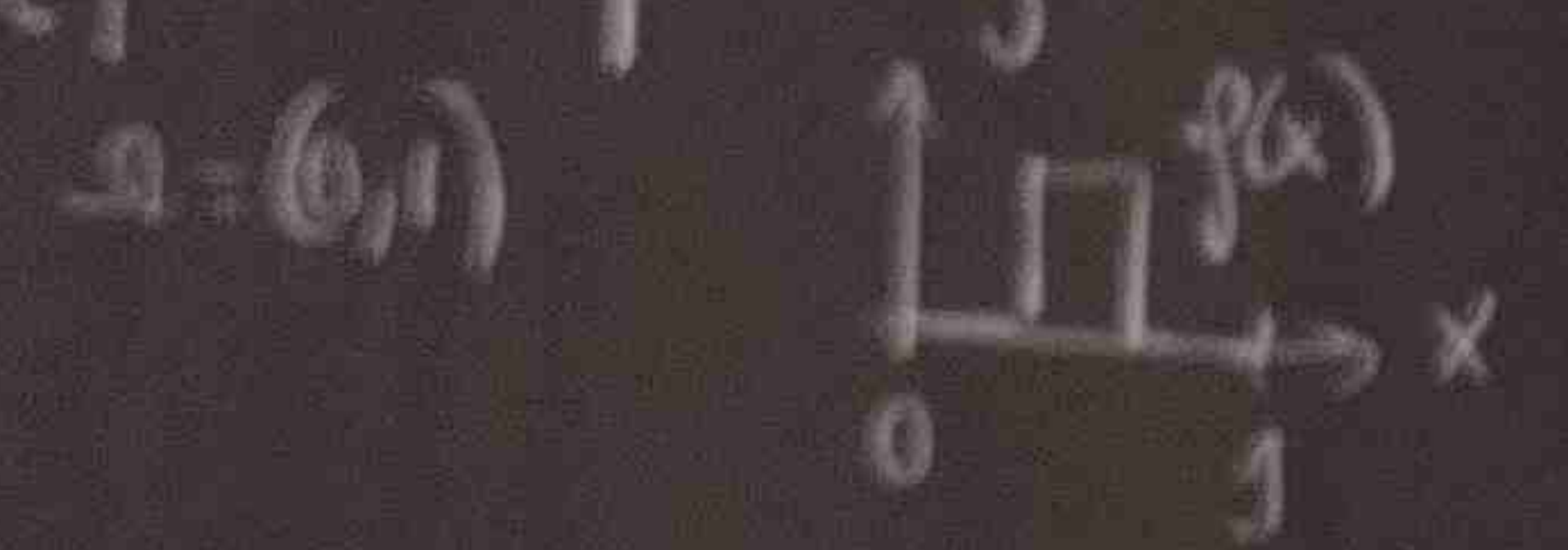
$J(u) - J(u+v) = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Omega} |\nabla(u+v)|^2 dx - \iint_{\Omega} f(u+v) dx$

$\nabla(u+v) = \nabla u + \nabla v$
 $|\nabla(u+v)|^2 = \nabla(u+v) \cdot \nabla(u+v) = |\nabla u|^2 + 2 \nabla u \cdot \nabla v + |\nabla v|^2$

$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx - \iint_{\Omega} f u dx + \iint_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v dx - \iint_{\Omega} f v dx + \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Omega} |\nabla v|^2 dx$
= 0 car u est sol de (2)

On a bien $J(v) \geq J(u) \forall v \in V$ (qui est (3))

• Si $u \in C^2(\Omega)$ sol de (1) alors u est sol de (2)
 Il existe des u sol de (2) qui ne sont pas $C^2(\Omega)$ (par exemple si f est discontinue)

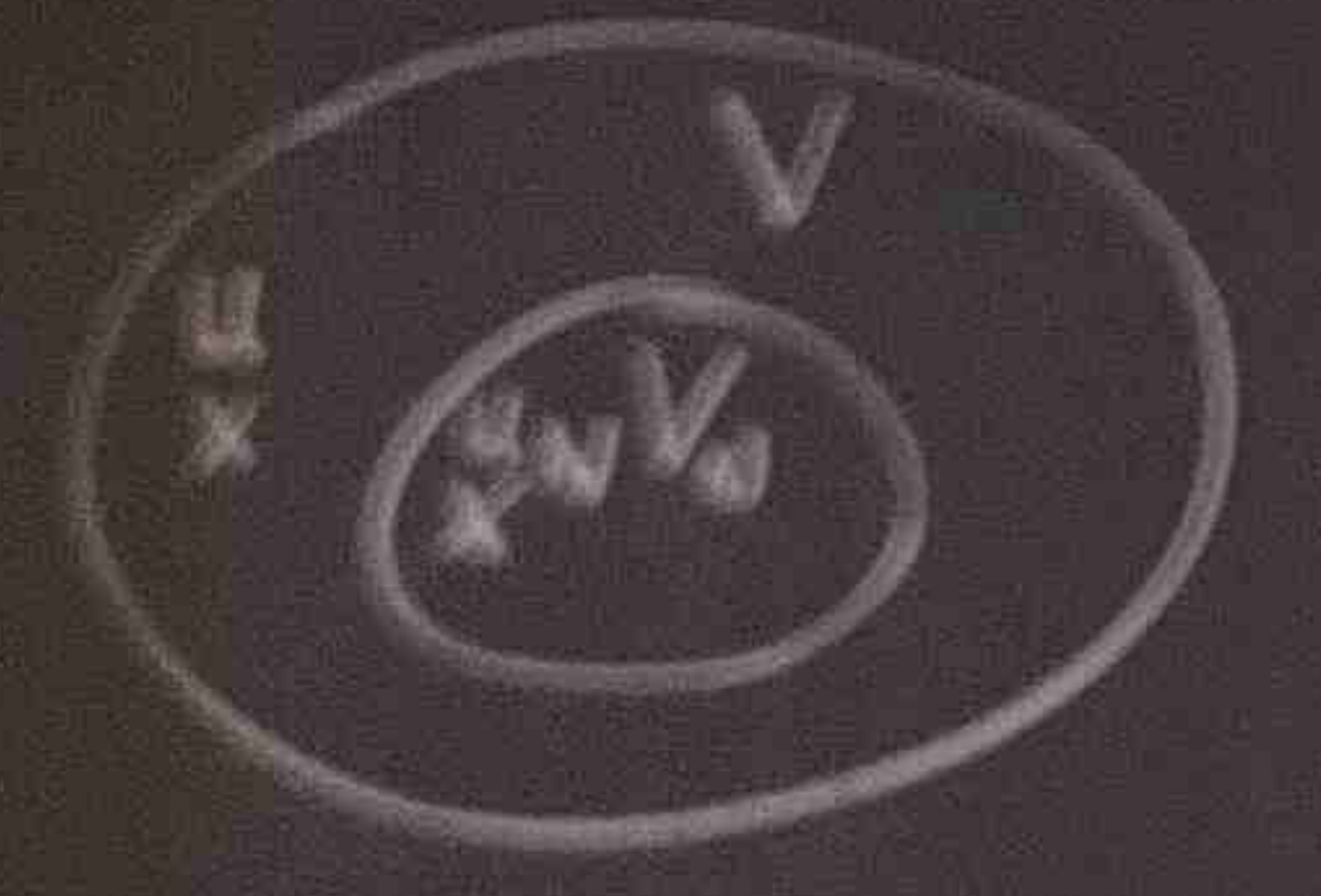


Méthode de Galerkin

Soit $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_N$ N fonctions linéairement indépendantes de V

On note V_N le sous-espace vect. engendré par $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_N$
 V_N l'ens. des combinaisons linéaires de $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_N$

$V_N = \text{vect}(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_N) \dim V_N = N$



$\dim V = +\infty$
 $V_N \subset V \dim V_N = N$
 $u_N \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} u$?

On cherche $u_N \in V_N$ telle que $\iint_{\Omega} \nabla u_N \cdot \nabla v dx = \iint_{\Omega} f v dx \quad \forall v \in V_N$ (4)

Trouver u_N sol de (4) est équivalent à résoudre un syst. lin $N \times N$. En effet.

$u_N \in V_N : u_N(x) = \sum_{j=1}^N a_j \varphi_j(x) \quad \forall x \in \Omega \quad a_1, a_2, \dots, a_N \in \mathbb{R}$ inconnues

Néanmoins: $v_N(x) = \varphi_i(x) \quad i=1, \dots, N$ on insère dans (4) $(\nabla u_N(x) \cdot \frac{\nabla v_N(x)}{|\nabla v_N(x)|}) = \sum_{j=1}^N a_j \nabla \varphi_j(x)$

et on obtient:

$$\iint_{\Omega} \sum_{j=1}^N u_j \nabla \varphi_j(x) \cdot \nabla \varphi_i(x) dx = \iint_{\Omega} f(x) \varphi_i(x) dx \quad i=1, \dots, N$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N u_j \iint_{\Omega} \nabla \varphi_j(x) \cdot \nabla \varphi_i(x) dx = \iint_{\Omega} f(x) \varphi_i(x) dx$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N u_j A_{ij} = f_i \quad i=1, \dots, N$$

$$(A \bar{u} = \bar{f})_i \quad i=1, \dots, N$$

Cond: trouver u_N solve (4)
est équivalent à résoudre
le syst. lin. $A \bar{u} = \bar{f}$

la matrice A est symétrique définie positive, donc inversible

(rappel: A s.d.p. : $\forall \bar{v} \in \mathbb{R}^N \quad \bar{v}^T A \bar{v} \geq 0, \bar{v}^T A \bar{v} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \bar{v} = \bar{0}$)

$$\bar{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_N \end{bmatrix} \quad A \bar{v} = \begin{bmatrix} | & & | \\ \hline & & \\ \hline | & & | \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} | \\ \hline & & \\ \hline | \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{v}^T A \bar{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & \dots & v_N \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} | \\ \hline & & \\ \hline | \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\langle \bar{v}, A \bar{v} \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^N v_i (A \bar{v})_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N v_i \sum_{j=1}^N A_{ij} v_j$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N A_{ij} v_i v_j$$

A inversible: $\text{Ker } A = \bar{0} : A \bar{v} = \bar{0} \Rightarrow \bar{v} = \bar{0}$
Si A est s.d.p. alors $\text{Ker } A = \bar{0}$, en effet
 $A \bar{v} = \bar{0} \Rightarrow \langle \bar{v}, A \bar{v} \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{v} = \bar{0}$

En effet $\forall \bar{v} \in \mathbb{R}^N, \bar{v}^T A \bar{v} = \langle \bar{v}, A \bar{v} \rangle = \sum_{i,j=1}^N A_{ij} v_i v_j \quad A_{ij} = \iint_{\Omega} \nabla \varphi_i \cdot \nabla \varphi_j dx$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N v_i v_j \iint_{\Omega} \nabla \varphi_i \cdot \nabla \varphi_j dx$$

$$= \iint_{\Omega} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N v_i v_j \nabla \varphi_i \cdot \nabla \varphi_j dx$$

$$= \iint_{\Omega} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N v_i \nabla \varphi_i(x) \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^N v_j \nabla \varphi_j(x) \right) dx$$

Soit $v_N(x) = \sum_{i=1}^N v_i \varphi_i(x)$
 $\nabla v_N(x) = \sum_{i=1}^N v_i \nabla \varphi_i(x)$

mettre
s déchets
EPFL?
À l'EcoPoint
le plus proche

Periodensystem d
Tableau périodique

1	1.008				
1	H				
2	Li	4	Be		
3	Na	12	Mg		
4	K	20	Ca		
5	Rb	38	Sr		
6	Cs	56	Ba		
7	Fr	88	Ra		

$$\text{Donc } \langle \bar{u}, A\bar{u} \rangle = \iint_{\Omega} \|\bar{\nabla} v_N(\bar{x})\|^2 dx \geq 0$$

$$\text{De plus } \langle \bar{u}, A\bar{u} \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow \|\bar{\nabla} v_N(\bar{x})\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow \bar{\nabla} v_N(\bar{x}) = 0 \quad \forall \bar{x} \in \bar{\Omega}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow v_N(\bar{x}) = \text{cte} \quad \forall \bar{x} \in \bar{\Omega}$$

mais $v_N(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \partial\Omega$ et donc $v_N(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \bar{\Omega}$

$$v_N(x) = 0 = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \psi_i(x) \xrightarrow{\psi_i \text{ lin. indep.}} \alpha_i = 0 \quad i=1, \dots, N$$

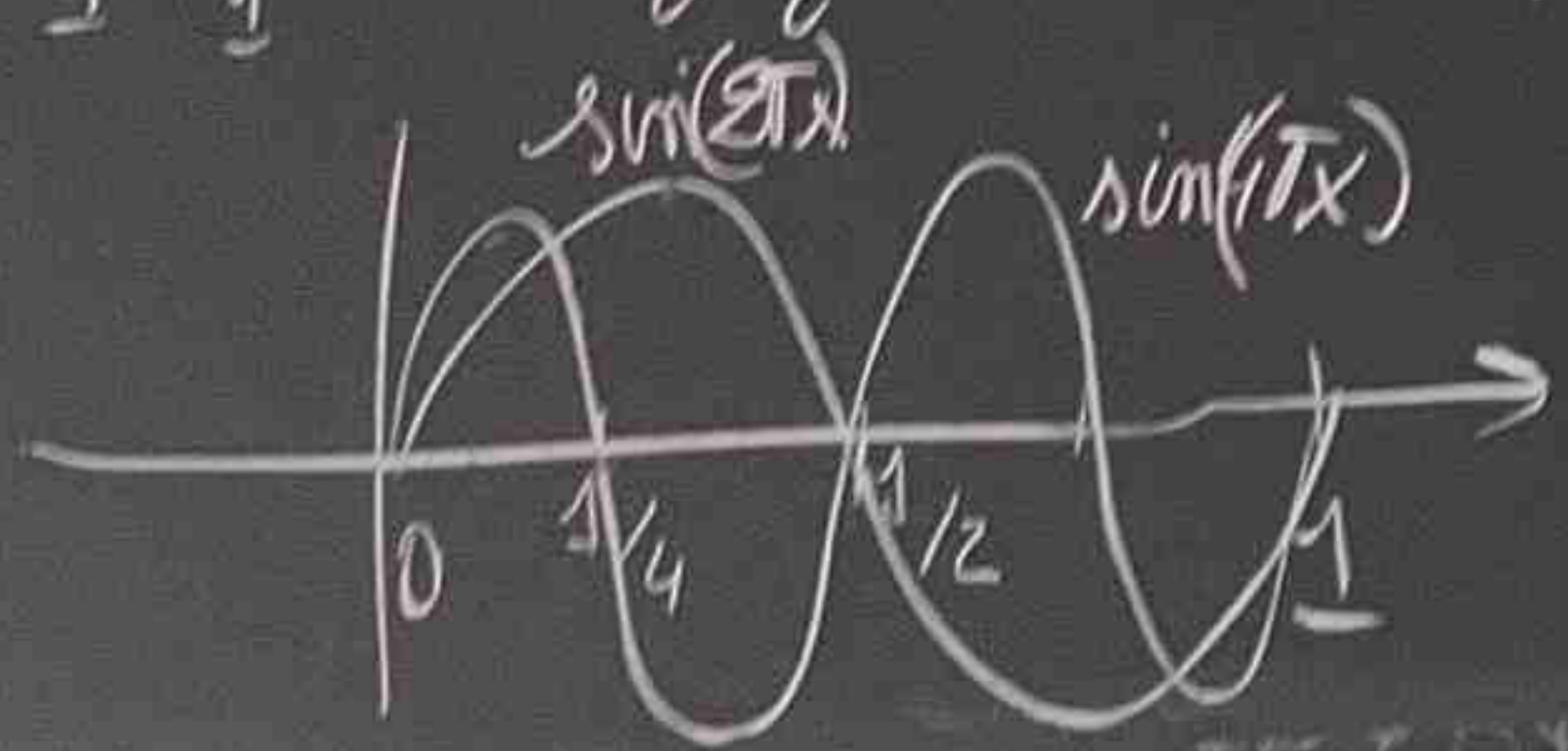
On peut étendre cette méthode au cas où $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$

Dans le cas $d=1$, on peut faire les calculs à la main:

$$\begin{cases} -u''(x) = f(x) & 0 < x < 1 \\ u(0) = 0 & u(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Par ex $\Omega =]0, 1[$ $\psi_i(x) = \sin(i\pi x)$ $i=1, \dots, N$ lin. indep $\mathcal{V} = \{v:]0, 1[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \int_0^1 (v'(x))^2 dx < +\infty, v(0) = v(1) = 0\}$

$$\alpha_1 \psi_1(x) + \alpha_2 \psi_2(x) = 0 = \alpha_1 \sin(\pi x) + \alpha_2 \sin(2\pi x) \quad \forall x \in]0, 1[\quad \left\{ \int_0^1 (v'(x))^2 dx < +\infty, v(0) = v(1) = 0 \right\}$$



$$x = \frac{1}{4} : \alpha_1 \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0$$

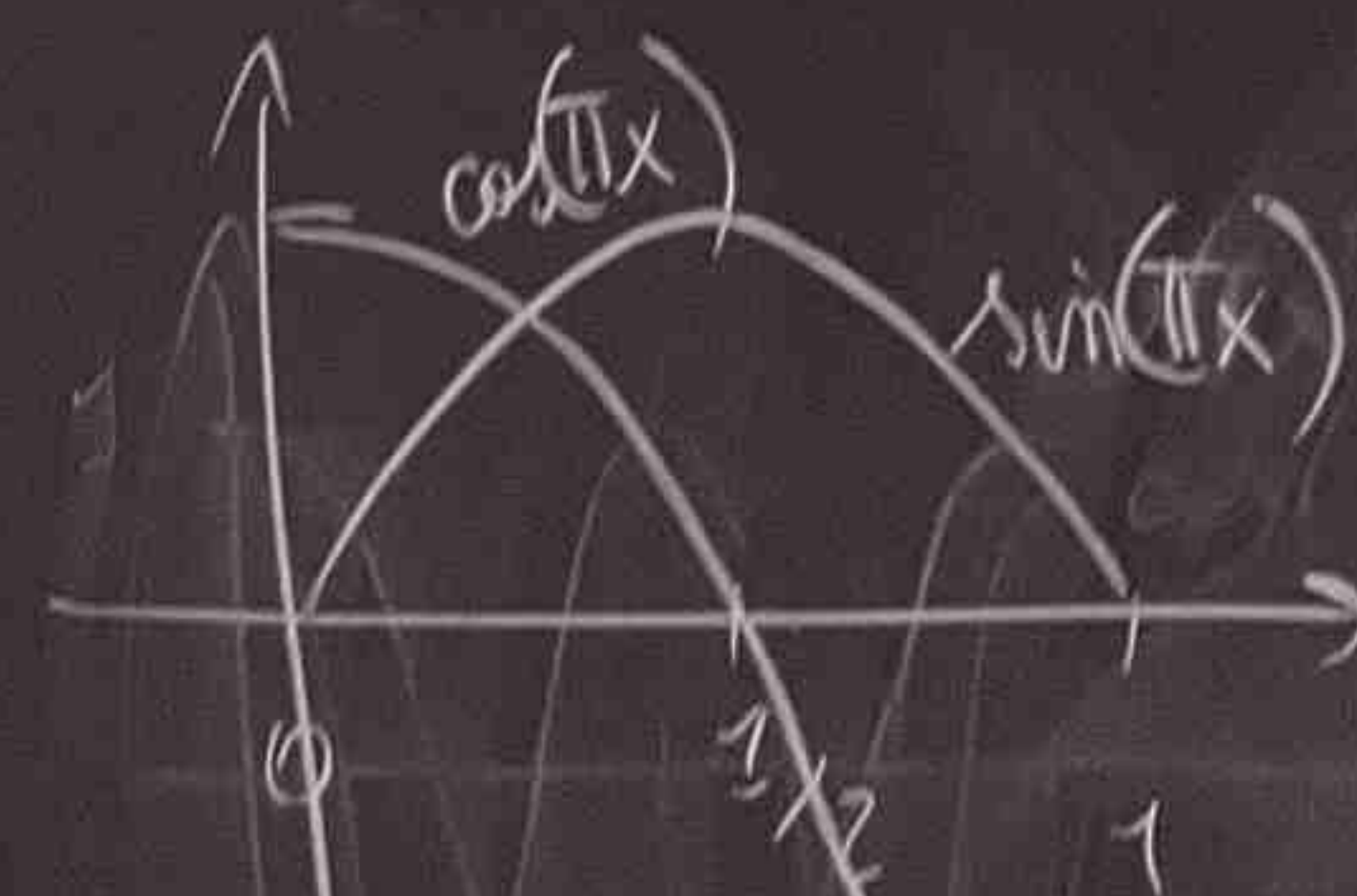
$$x = \frac{1}{8} : \alpha_2 = 0$$

$$A_{ij} = \int_0^1 \psi_i'(x) \psi_j'(x) dx$$

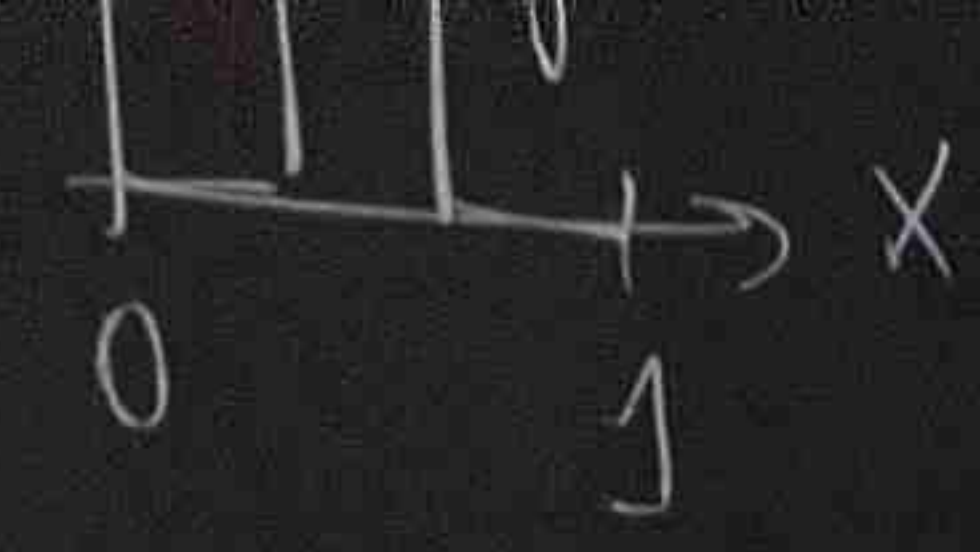
$$\begin{aligned} \psi_i(x) &= \sin(i\pi x) & i, j &= 1, \dots, N \\ \psi_i'(x) &= i\pi \cos(i\pi x) \end{aligned}$$

$$= ij \pi^2 \int_0^1 \cos(i\pi x) \cos(j\pi x) dx$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{si } i \neq j$$



$$\text{Si } i=j \int_0^1 (\cos^2(i\pi x) + \sin^2(i\pi x)) dx = 1 \quad \int_0^1 \cos^2(i\pi x) dx = \int_0^1 \sin^2(i\pi x) dx = 1/2$$



$$V_N = \text{vect}(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_N) \quad \dim V_N = N$$

Retour au syst. lin $A\vec{u} = \vec{f}$

i^{e} ligne $\sum_{j=1}^N u_j A_{ij} = f_i = \underbrace{\int_0^1 f(x) \sin(i\pi x) dx}_{\text{calculable}} \quad i=1, \dots, N$

$$u_i A_{ii} = f_i$$

$$u_i \frac{i^2 \pi^2}{2} = f_i$$

$$u_i = \frac{2f_i}{i^2 \pi^2}$$

par exemple si $f(x) = \pi^2 \sin(\pi x)$, $u(x) = \sin(\pi x)$

$$f_i = \int_0^1 f(x) \sin(i\pi x) dx = \int_0^1 \pi^2 \sin(\pi x) \sin(i\pi x) dx$$

$$= \pi^2 \int_0^1 \sin^2(\pi x) dx = \frac{\pi^2}{2} \quad \text{si } i=1$$

$$= 0 \quad i=2, \dots, N$$

Donc $u_1 = \frac{2f_1}{\pi^2} = 1$ et $u_i = 0 \quad i=2, \dots, N$ $u(x) = \sin(\pi x)$
Séries de Fourier

Méthode de Galerkin

(1)
$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u(x_1, x_2) = f(x_1, x_2) & (x_1, x_2) \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \\ u(x_1, x_2) = 0 & (x_1, x_2) \in \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

(2)
$$u \in V \quad \iint_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, dx = \iint_{\Omega} f v \, dx \quad \forall v \in V$$

$V = \{v: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \iint_{\Omega} v^2 dx < +\infty, \iint_{\Omega} |\nabla v|^2 dx < +\infty, v = 0 \text{ sur } \partial\Omega\}$

La solution de (2) si elle existe, est unique. En effet, soient u_1 et u_2 2 solutions de (1); on a:

$$\iint_{\Omega} \nabla(u_1 - u_2) \cdot \nabla v \, dx = 0 \quad \forall v \in V$$

On choisit $v = u_1 - u_2$:

$$\iint_{\Omega} |\nabla(u_1 - u_2)|^2 dx = 0$$

et donc $\|\nabla(u_1 - u_2)\| = 0$ i.e. $\nabla(u_1 - u_2) = 0$

$u_1 - u_2 = \text{cte}$ mais $u_1 - u_2 = 0$ sur $\partial\Omega$ et donc $u_1 - u_2 = 0$ dans Ω

Soit $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_N \in V$ lin. indep.
 $V_N = \text{vect}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_N)$ dim $V_N = N$
 $V_N \subset V$

(3) $u_N \in V_N \quad \iint_{\Omega} \nabla u_N \cdot \nabla v_N \, dx = \iint_{\Omega} f v_N \, dx \quad \forall v_N \in V_N$

$$u_N(x_1, x_2) = \sum_{j=1}^N u_j \varphi_j(x_1, x_2) \quad u_j \in \mathbb{R}$$

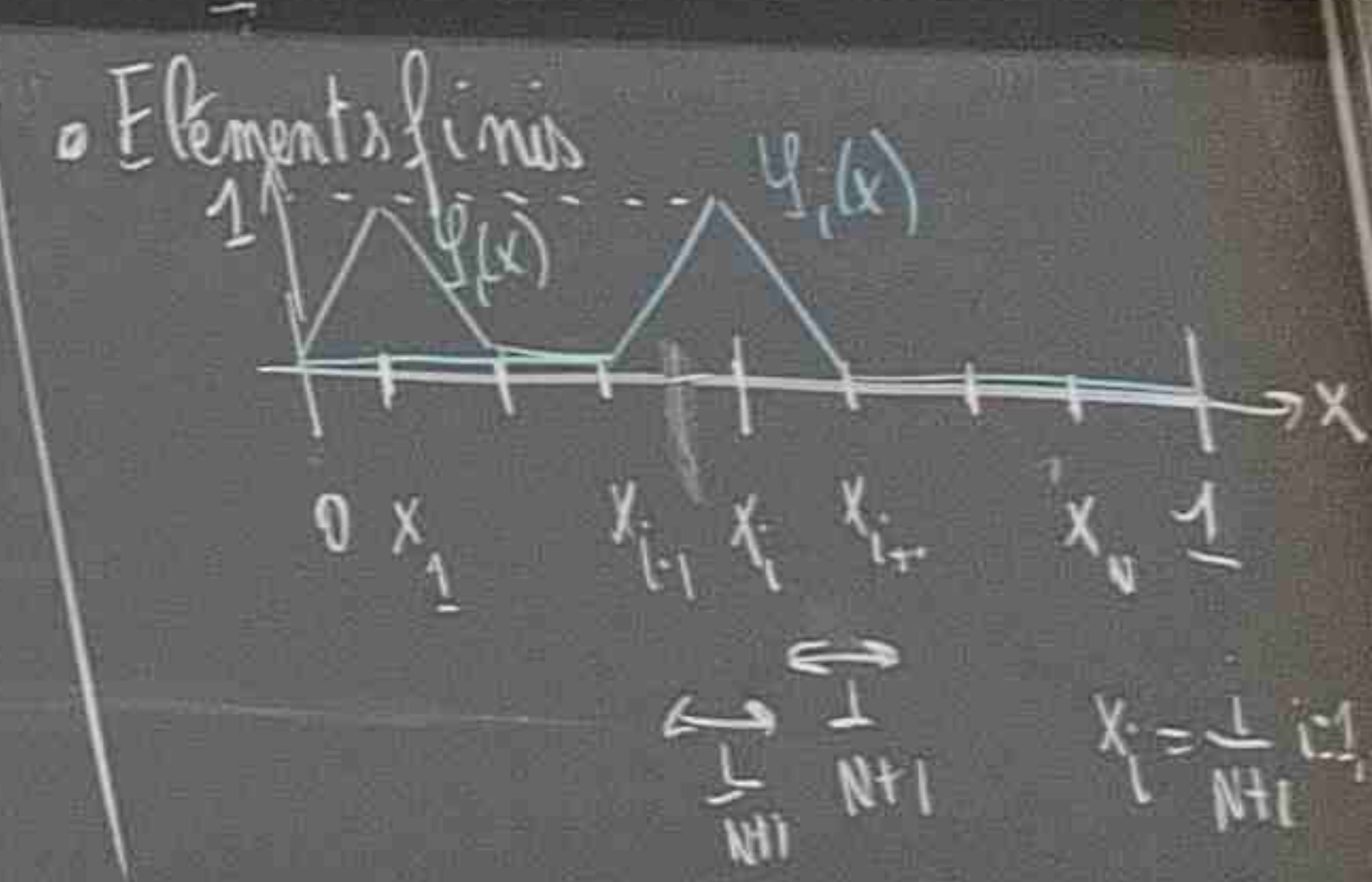
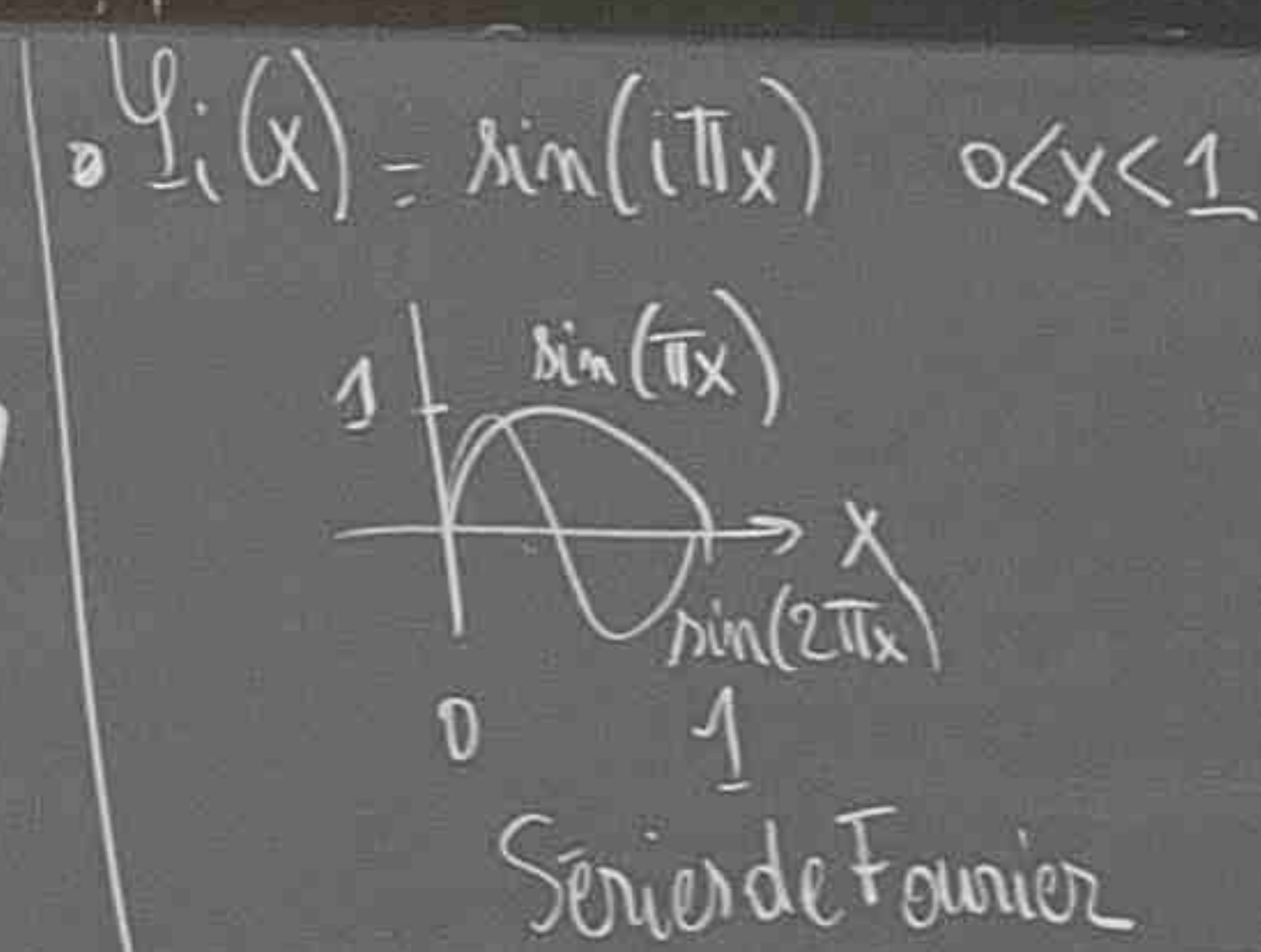
$$A \bar{u} = \bar{f}$$

$\bar{u} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_N \end{pmatrix}$
 $\bar{f} = \begin{pmatrix} \int_{\Omega} f \varphi_1 \\ \int_{\Omega} f \varphi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \int_{\Omega} f \varphi_N \end{pmatrix}$

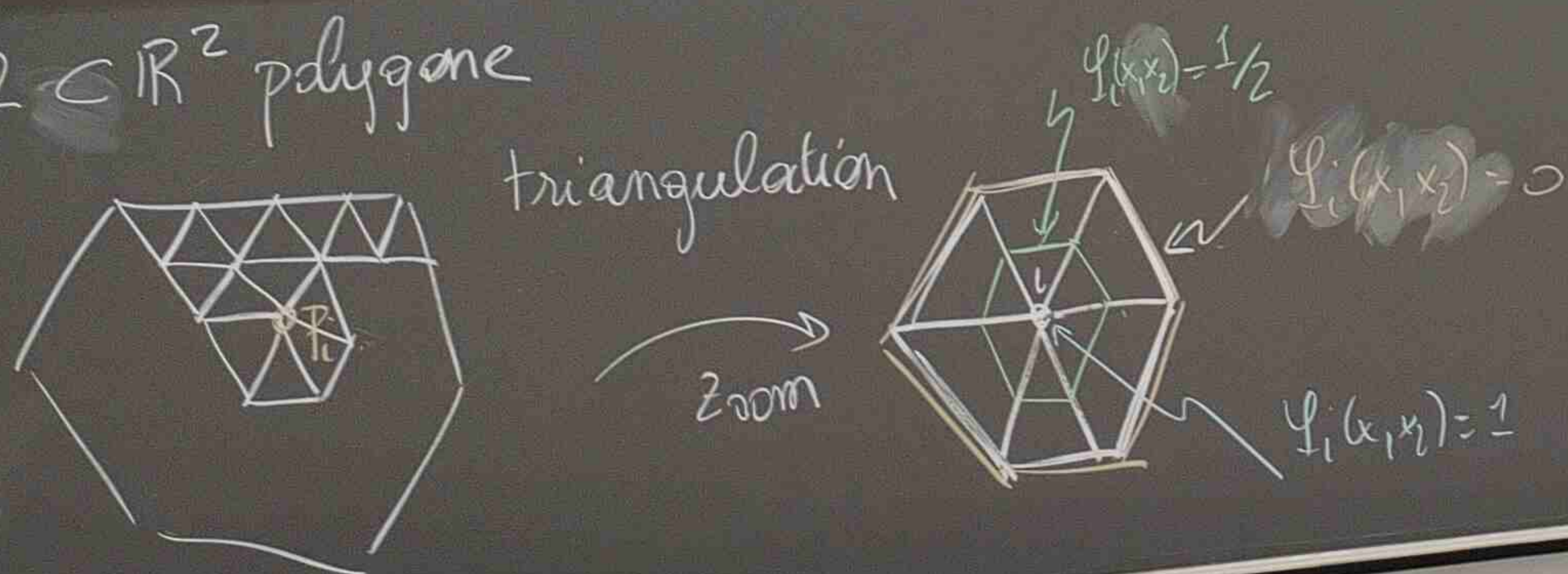
$f_i = \iint_{\Omega} f(x_1, x_2) \varphi_i(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2$

$$A_{ij} = \iint_{\Omega} \nabla \varphi_i(x_1, x_2) \cdot \nabla \varphi_j(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2 \quad i, j = 1, \dots, N$$

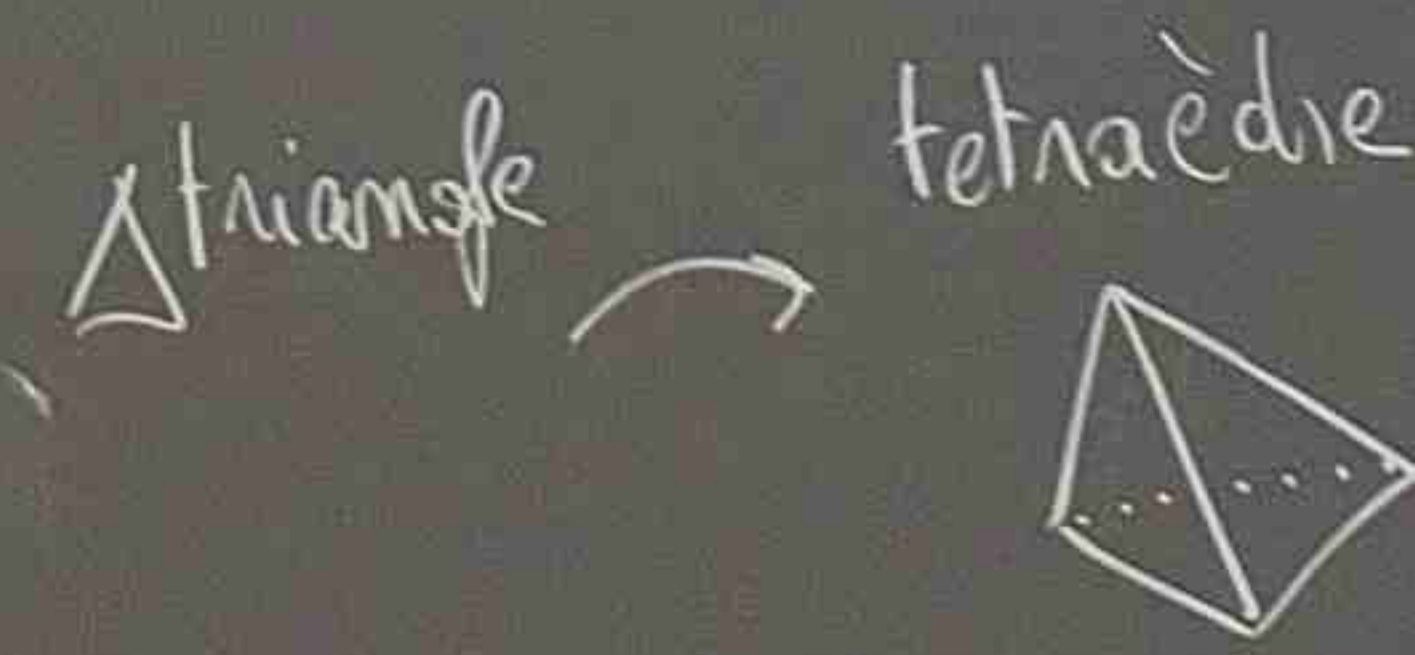
Ex: $\Omega =]0, \pi[\quad \int dx_1 dx_2 \rightarrow \int_0^{\pi} dx$



$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ polygone



$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$



◦ $\Omega =]0, 1[\quad \varphi_i(x) = x^i(1-x)$

Exercice: $\exists \bar{a} = (a_i) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$
 On cherche $u: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ telle que

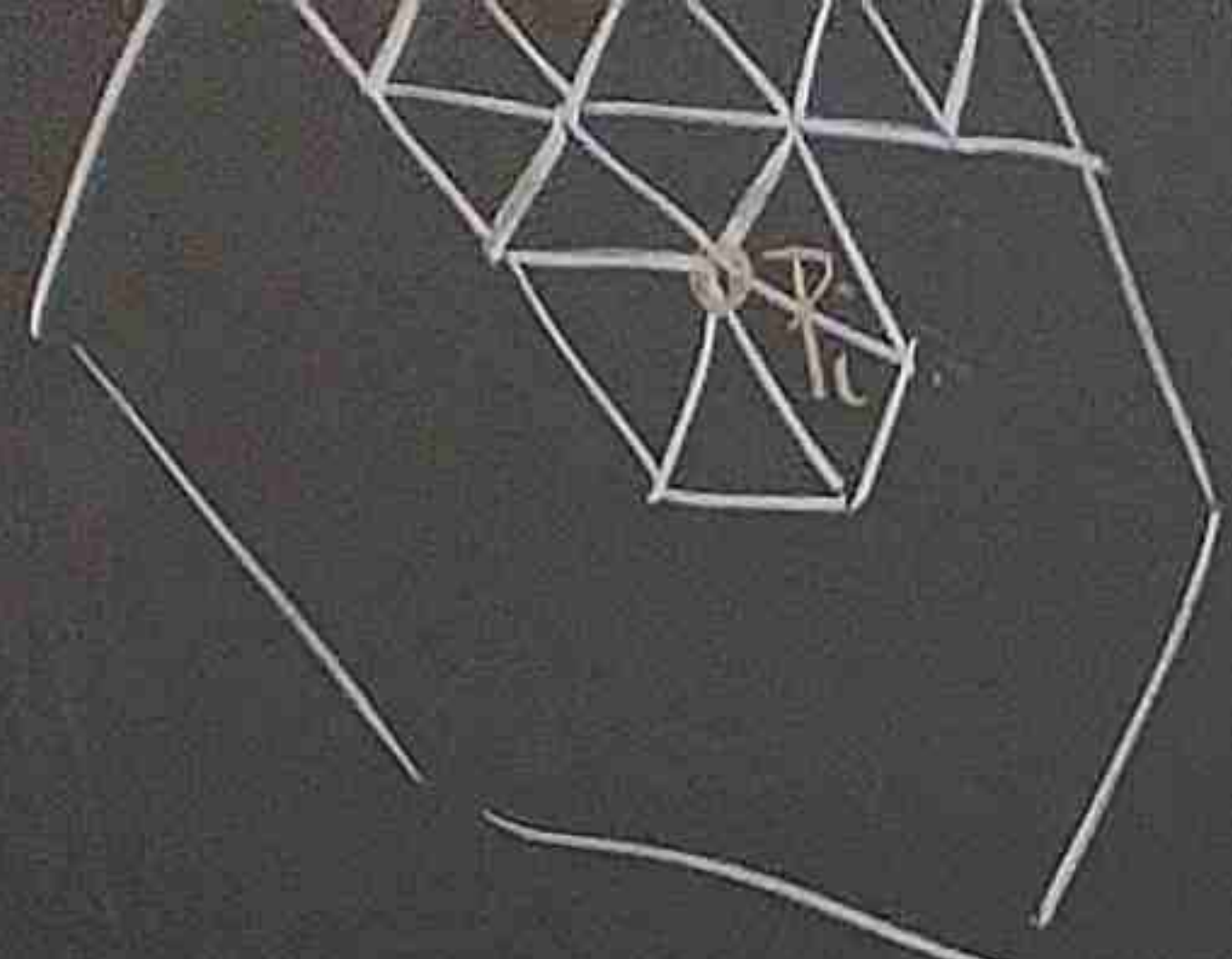
$$\begin{cases} -\varepsilon \Delta u + \bar{a} \cdot \nabla u + u = 1 & \text{dans } \Omega \\ u = 0 & \text{sur } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

Formul. Variat?

$A \bar{u} = \bar{f} \quad f_i = \int_{\Omega} f \varphi_i$
 Soit $v: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ on a

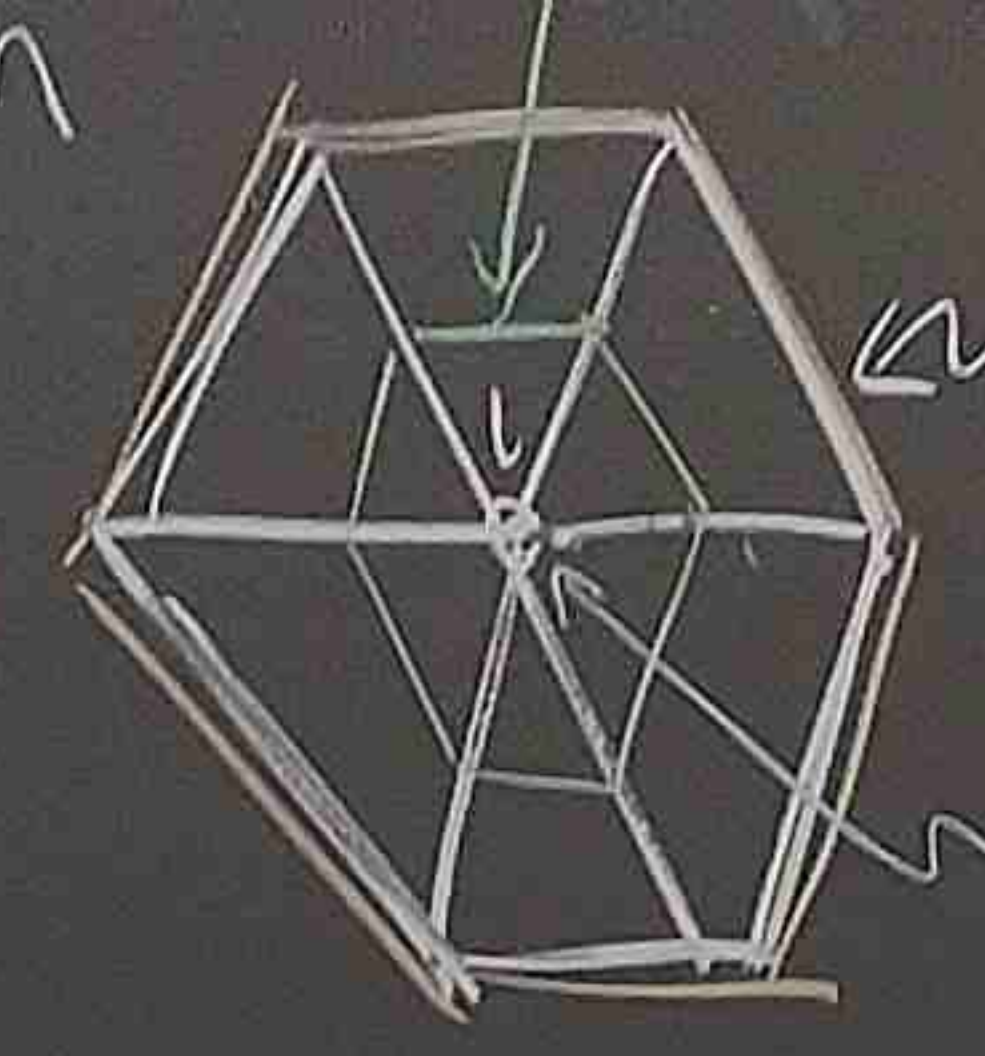
$$\iint_{\Omega} (-\varepsilon \Delta v + \bar{a} \cdot \nabla v + v) dx = \iint_{\Omega} f dx$$

différentiel $\bar{a} \cdot \nabla v = a_1 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_1} + a_2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_2}$



triangulation

Zoom

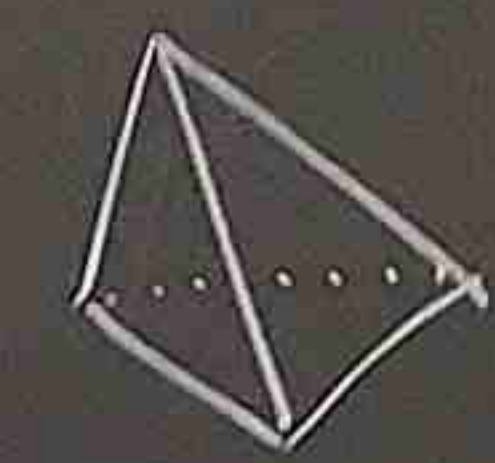


$$\psi_1(x, y) = 0$$

$$\psi_1(x, y) = 1$$

triangle

tetraedre



Exercice: $\varepsilon > 0$ $\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$
 On cherche $u: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ telle que

$$-\varepsilon \Delta u + \vec{a} \cdot \nabla u + u = 1 \text{ dans } \Omega$$

$$u = 0 \text{ sur } \partial\Omega$$

$A \vec{u} = \vec{f}$ $f_i = ?$ A_{ij} $i, j = 1, \dots, N$?
 Satisfait: $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ on a

$$\int_{\Omega} (-\varepsilon \Delta u + \vec{a} \cdot \nabla u + u) dx = \int_{\Omega} 1 dx$$

 convection $\vec{a} \cdot \nabla u = a_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + a_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

$$\text{div}(\vec{F} f) = f \text{div} \vec{F} + \vec{F} \cdot \nabla f$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \text{div}(\vec{F} f) dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{\nu}) f d\ell = \int_{\Omega} (f \text{div} \vec{F} + \vec{F} \cdot \nabla f) dx$$

$\int_{\Omega} dx, dx_2$

$$\Delta u = \text{div}(\nabla u)$$

$$\text{div}(\vec{\nu} u) = \vec{\nu} \cdot \nabla u + u \text{div} \vec{\nu}$$

$$\int_{\Omega} (\varepsilon \nabla u \cdot \nabla v + (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla u) v + uv) dx = \int_{\Omega} \sigma(x, y) dx$$

$$- \int_{\partial\Omega} \varepsilon (\nabla u \cdot \vec{\nu}) v d\ell$$

Si $v = 0$ sur $\partial\Omega$, on obtient la form. variat.

$$u \in V \quad \int_{\Omega} (\varepsilon \nabla u \cdot \nabla v + (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla u) v + uv) dx = \int_{\Omega} \sigma dx \quad \forall v \in V$$

La sol, si elle existe, est unique

$$V = \{ v: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \int_{\Omega} v^2 dx < +\infty, \int_{\partial\Omega} v^2 dx < +\infty, v = 0 \text{ sur } \partial\Omega \}$$

Galerkin: $\psi_1, \psi_2, \dots, \psi_N \in V$ lin. indep.

$$V_N = \text{vect}(\psi_1, \psi_2, \dots, \psi_N)$$

$$u_N \in V_N \quad \int_{\Omega} (\varepsilon \nabla u_N \cdot \nabla v_N + (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla u_N) v_N + u_N v_N) dx = \int_{\Omega} \sigma_N dx \quad \forall v_N \in V_N$$

$$u_N = \sum_{j=1}^N c_j \psi_j$$

$$A_{ij} = \int_{\Omega} (\varepsilon \nabla \psi_i \cdot \nabla \psi_j + (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla \psi_i) \psi_j + \psi_i \psi_j) dx$$

grad div rot
 $\bar{\nabla}$ $\bar{\nabla} \cdot$ $\bar{\nabla} \wedge$

$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \mathcal{C}^1$
 $(x_1, x_2, x_3) \rightarrow f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$

grad $f = \bar{\nabla} f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} \right)$
 $\bar{\nabla} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \end{pmatrix}$

$\bar{F}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \mathcal{C}^1$

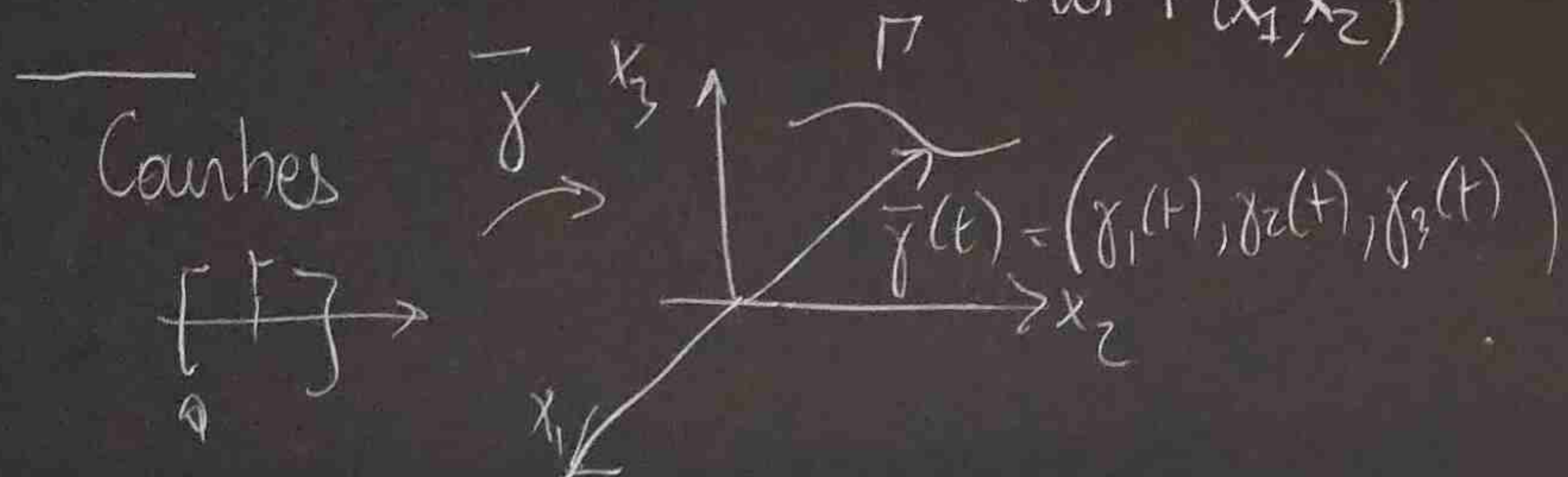
$(x_1, x_2, x_3) \rightarrow \bar{F}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (F_1(x_1, x_2, x_3), F_2(x_1, x_2, x_3), F_3(x_1, x_2, x_3))$

div $\bar{F} = \bar{\nabla} \cdot \bar{F} = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x_3} \quad (1,2,3) - (2,3,1)$

rot $\bar{F} = \bar{\nabla} \wedge \bar{F} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ F_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix}$

$\bar{F}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (F_1(x_1, x_2), F_2(x_1, x_2), 0)$

rot $\bar{F} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix}$
 $\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{rot } \bar{F}(x_1, x_2)}$



$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \mathcal{C}^0$

$\int_{\Gamma} f \, dl = \int_a^b f(\gamma(t)) \|\gamma'(t)\| \, dt$

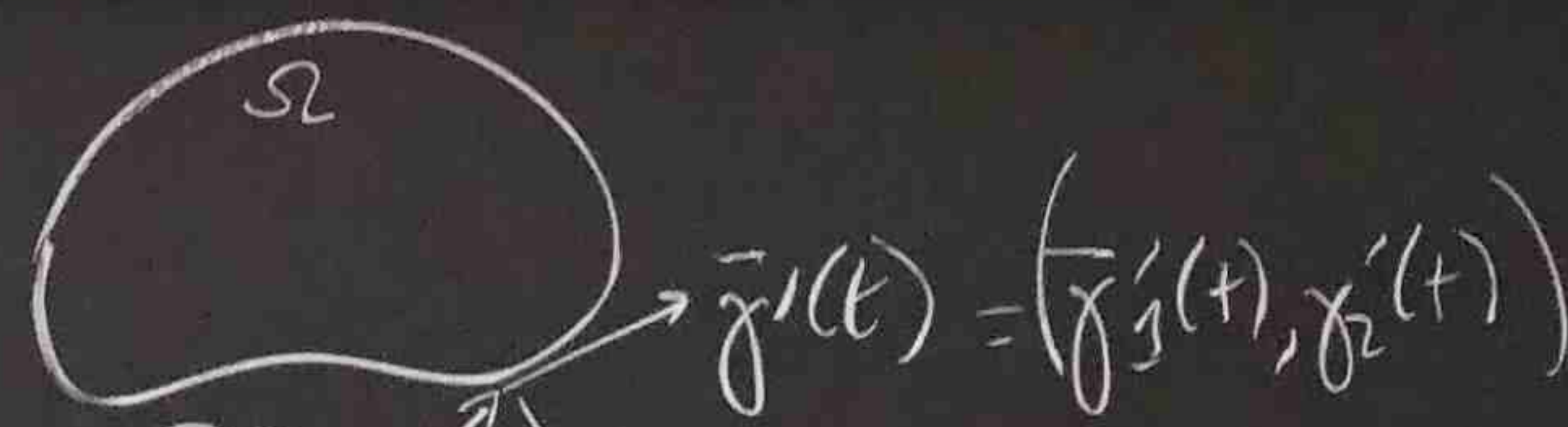
$\bar{F}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \mathcal{C}^0$

$\int_{\Gamma} \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{l} = \int_a^b \bar{F}(\gamma(t)) \cdot \gamma'(t) \, dt$

$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \mathcal{C}^1$

$\int_{\Gamma} \text{grad } f \cdot d\bar{l} = f(B) - f(A)$

$\frac{d}{dt} f(\gamma(t)) = f(\gamma_1(t), \gamma_2(t), \gamma_3(t))$



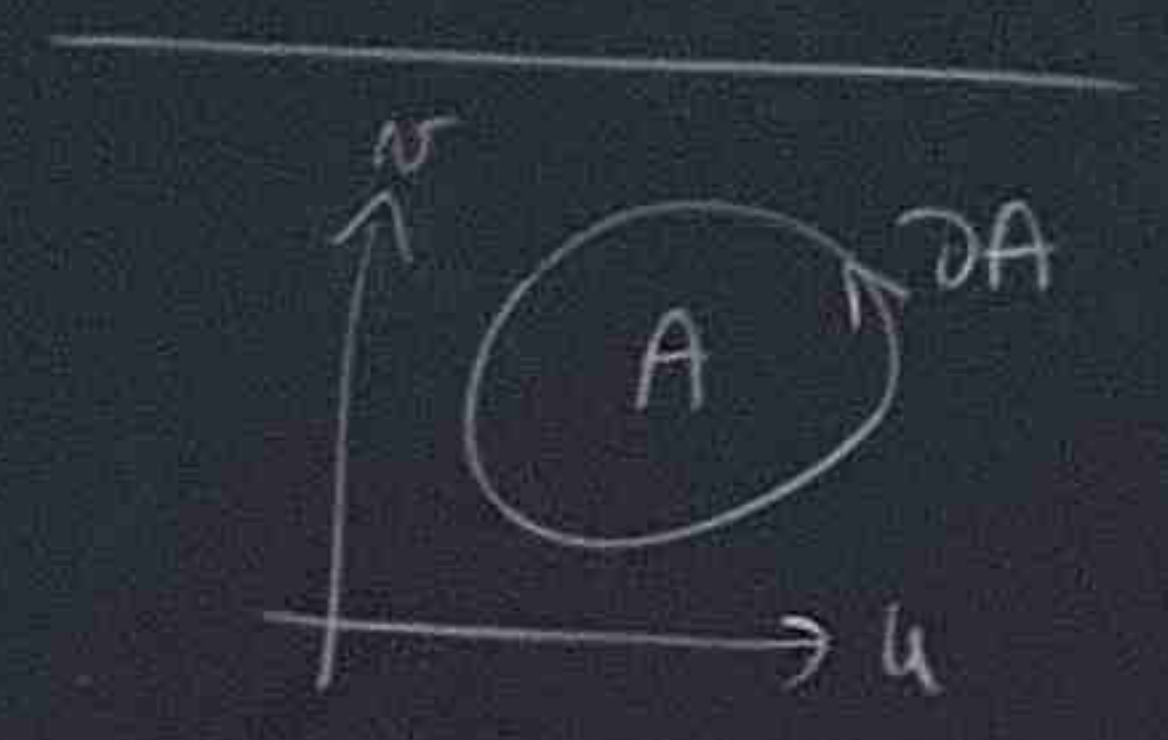
$\bar{\nu}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_2'(t) \\ -\gamma_1'(t) \end{pmatrix}$

$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \mathcal{C}^1$

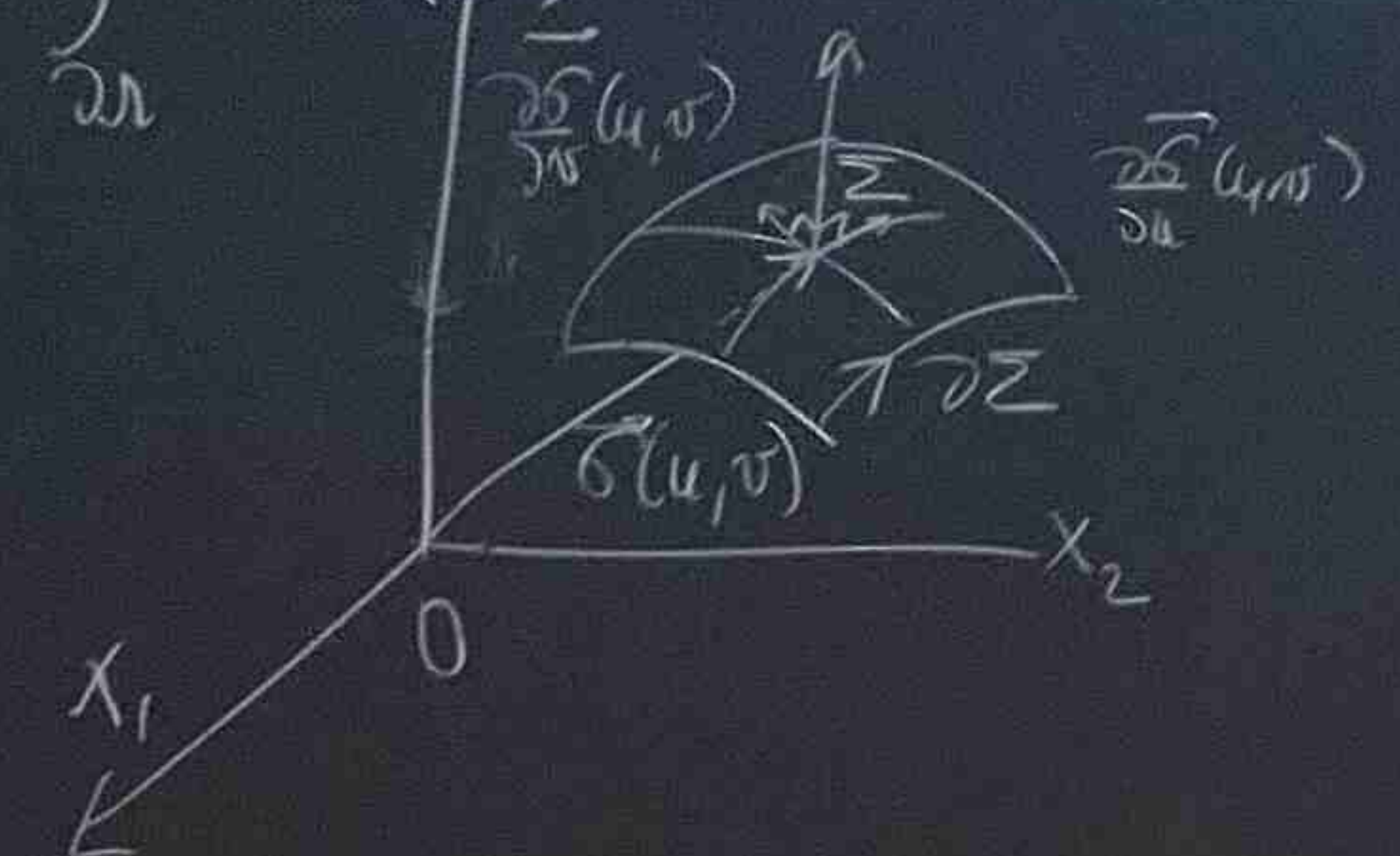
$\iint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x_1, x_2) \, dx_1 \, dx_2 = \int_{\partial \Omega} f \cdot \nu_i \, dl \quad i=1,2$

$$\vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \in \mathcal{C}^1$$

$$\iint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} \vec{F} dx_1 dx_2 = \iint_{\partial \Omega} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{\nu} d\ell$$



$$\vec{\nu}(u,v) = \left(\frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial v} \right) / \left\| \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial v} \right\|$$



$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f d\sigma = \iint_A du dv \left(f(\sigma(u,v)) \left\| \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial v} \right\| \right)$$

$$\vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

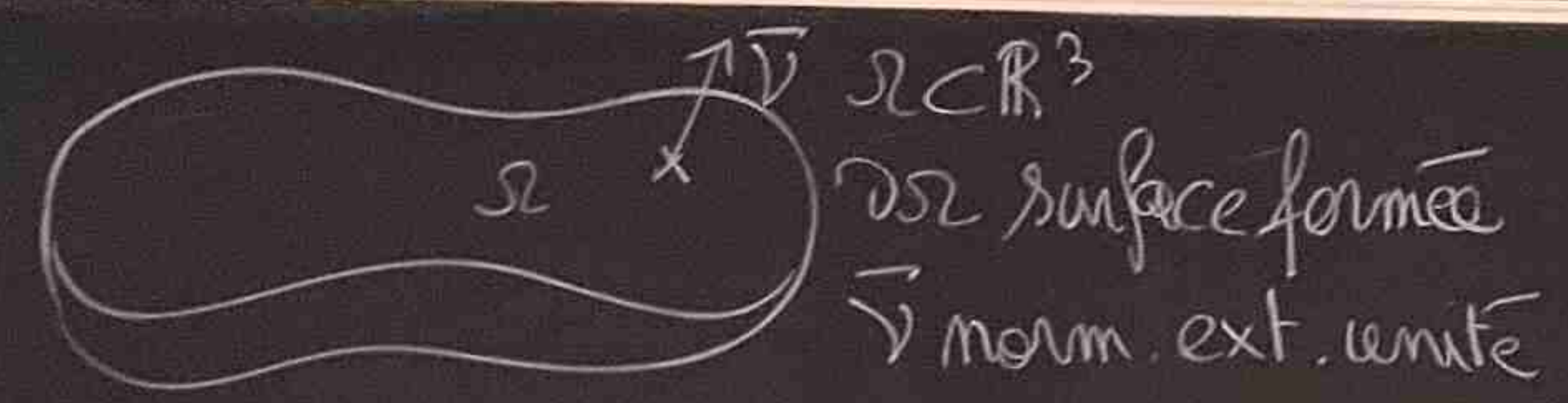
$$\iint_{\Sigma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} = \iint_A du dv \left(\vec{F}(\sigma(u,v)) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{\sigma}}{\partial v} \right)(u,v) \right)$$

$$\text{Stokes } \vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \in \mathcal{C}^1$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \operatorname{rot} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\sigma}$$

$$= \iint_{\partial \Sigma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$$

Divergence



$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in \mathcal{C}^1$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \iint_{\partial \Omega} f \nu_i d\sigma \quad i=1,2,3$$

$$\vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \in \mathcal{C}^1$$

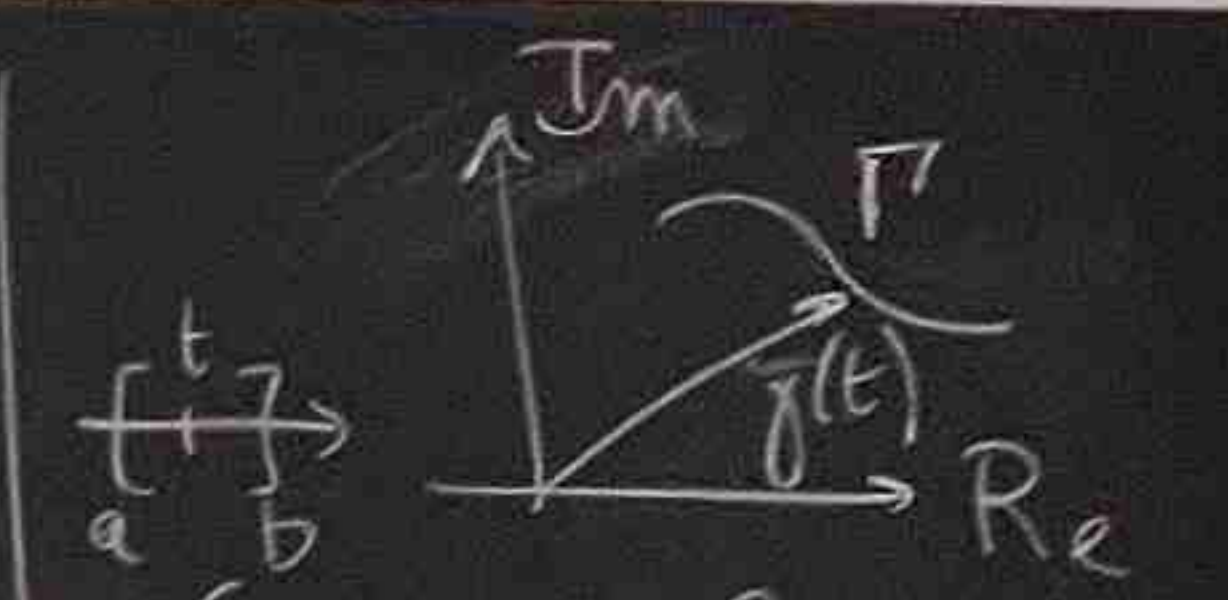
$$\iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} \vec{F} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \iint_{\partial \Omega} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{\nu} d\sigma$$

$$0 < \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$x+iy \rightarrow f(z) = u(x,y) + i v(x,y)$$

$$u, v: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f \text{ holomorphe} \Leftrightarrow u, v \in \mathcal{C}^1 \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \text{ et } \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

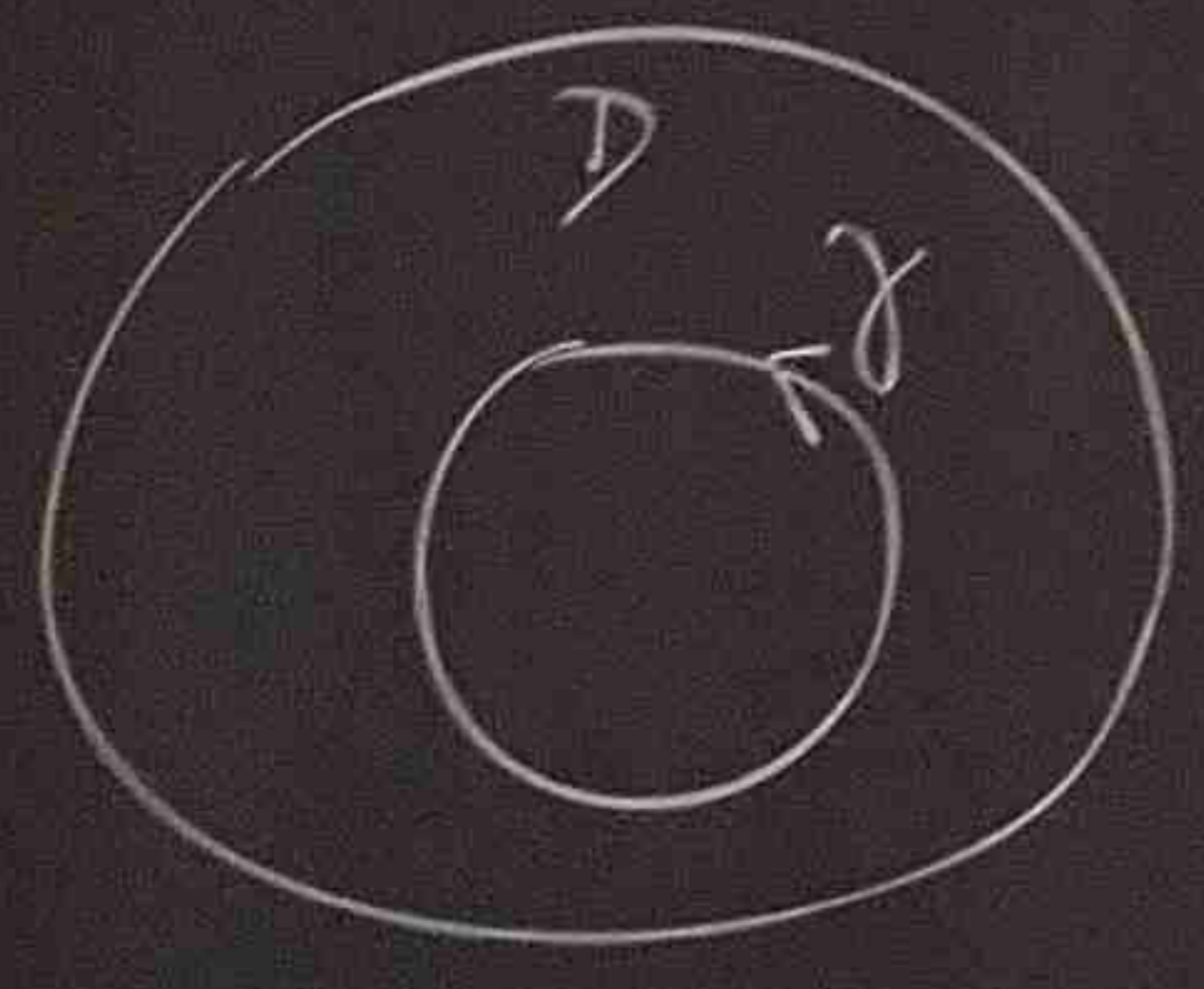


$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \int_a^b f(\gamma(t)) \gamma'(t) dt$$

pdt de \mathbb{C} complexes

Thm Cauchy

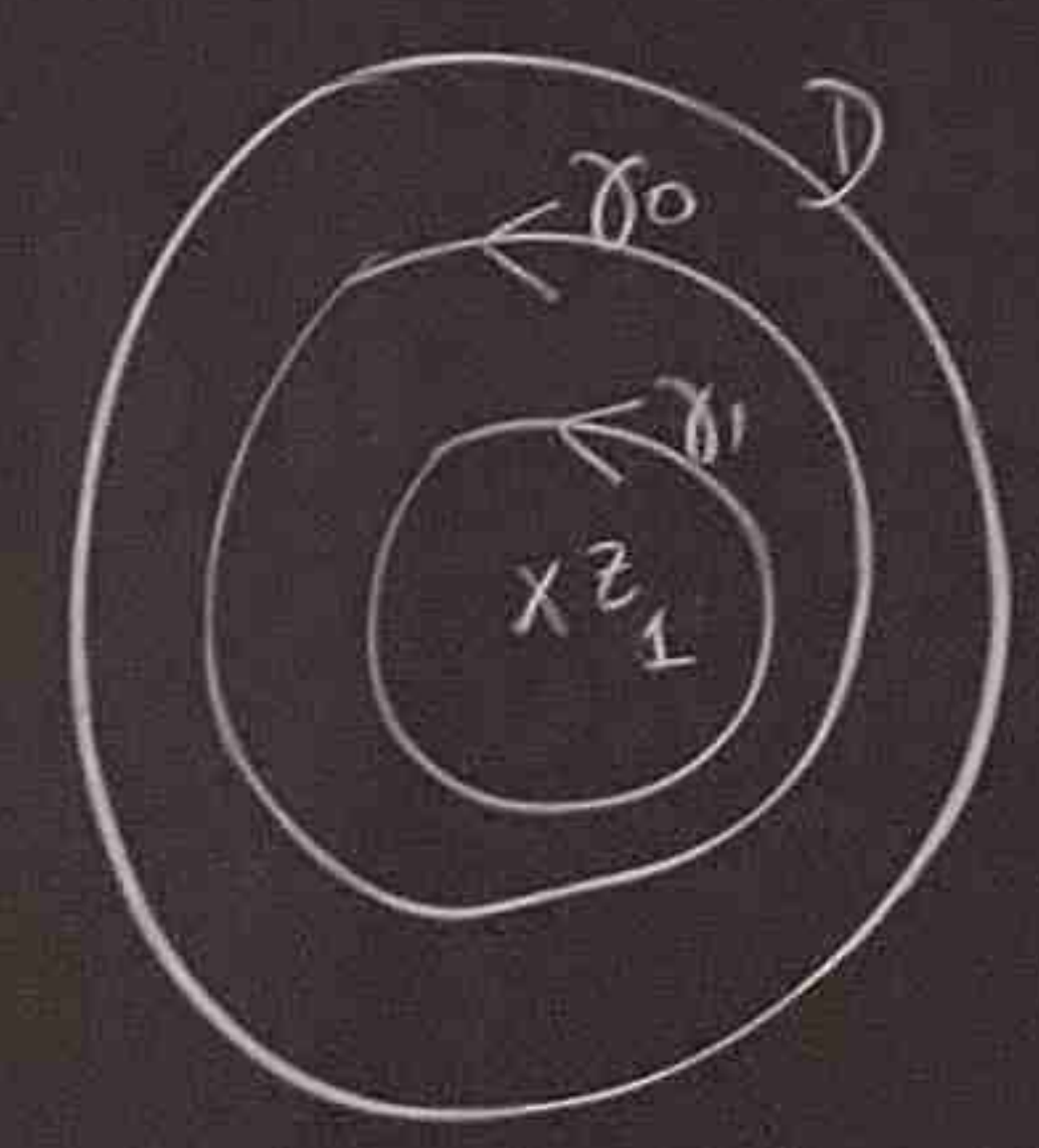
D simpl. connexe



$\gamma \subset D$ courbe simple régulière fermée, f holomorphe

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$$

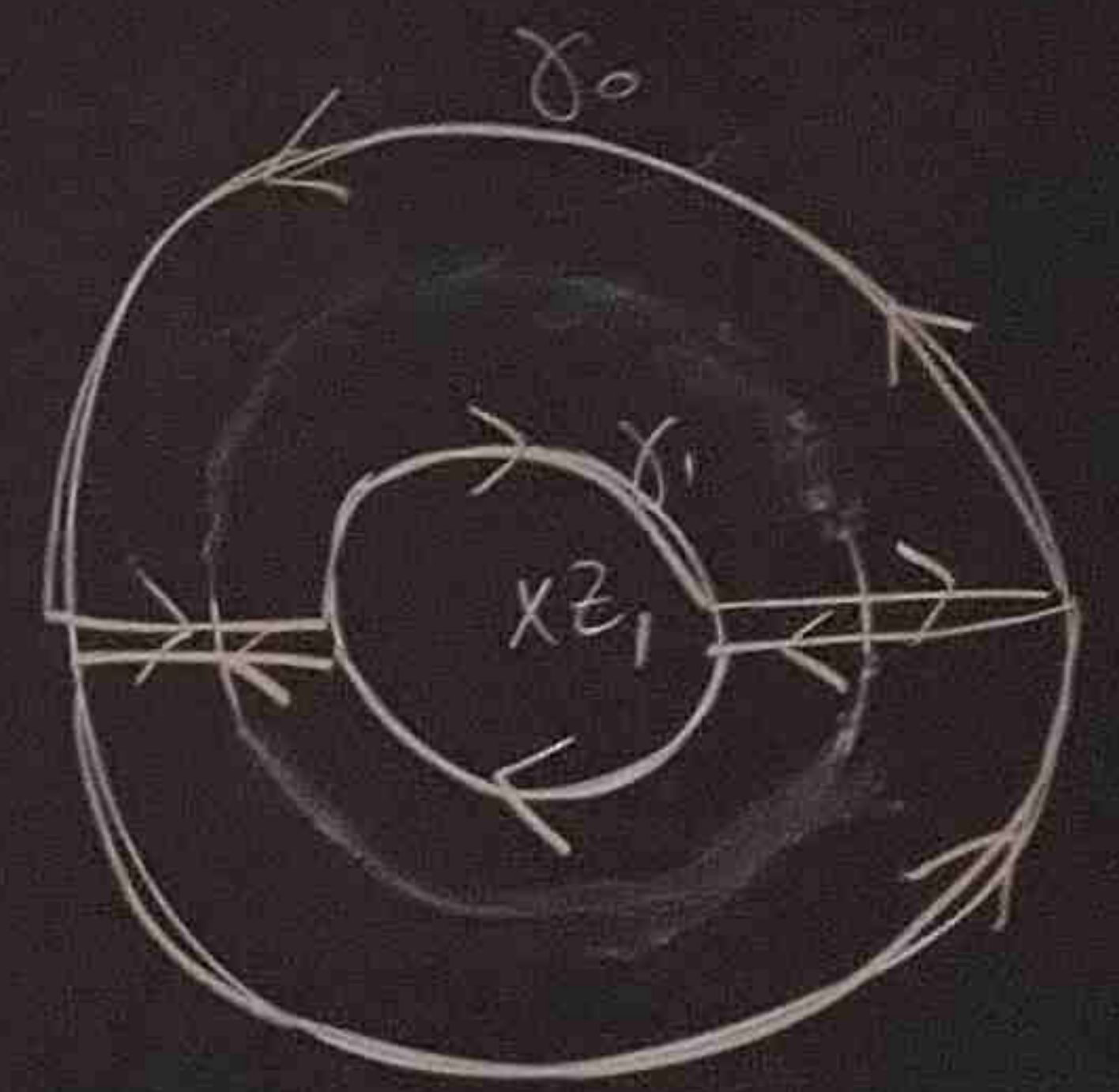
$f: D \setminus \{z_1\}$ holomorphe



$\gamma_0 \subset D$ fermée $z_1 \in \text{int} \gamma_0$

$\gamma_1 \subset \text{int} \gamma_0$ fermée $z_1 \in \text{int} \gamma_1$

$$\int_{\gamma_0} f(z) dz = \int_{\gamma_1} f(z) dz$$



$F: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$
 $F: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$
 \vec{v}
 Γ
 $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$
 $(z) dz$
 dt
 complexes

$f: D \setminus \{z_1, z_2\}$

$\int_{\gamma_0} f(z) dz = \int_{\gamma_1} f(z) dz + \int_{\gamma_2} f(z) dz$

$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe $z_0 \in D$
 $z \rightarrow \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0}$ holomorphe $D \setminus \{z_0\}$

$\int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz = \int_{\gamma_0} \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz$
 $\xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} 2\pi i f(z_0)$

$\int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz = 2\pi i f(z_0)$

$f'(z_0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z_0+h) - f(z_0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left(\int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z \cdot (z_0+h)} dz - \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz \right)$

$\int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^2} dz = 2\pi i f'(z_0)$

$\int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^{m+1}} dz = 2\pi i \frac{f^{(m)}(z_0)}{m!}$

$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe, $z_0 \in D$

$R \text{ tq } B_R(z_0) \subset D$
 $z \in B_R(z_0)$

alors
 $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (z-z_0)^n \underbrace{\frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!}}_{c_n}$

$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (z-z_0)^n c_n$

où $c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(\alpha)}{(\alpha-z_0)^{n+1}} d\alpha$

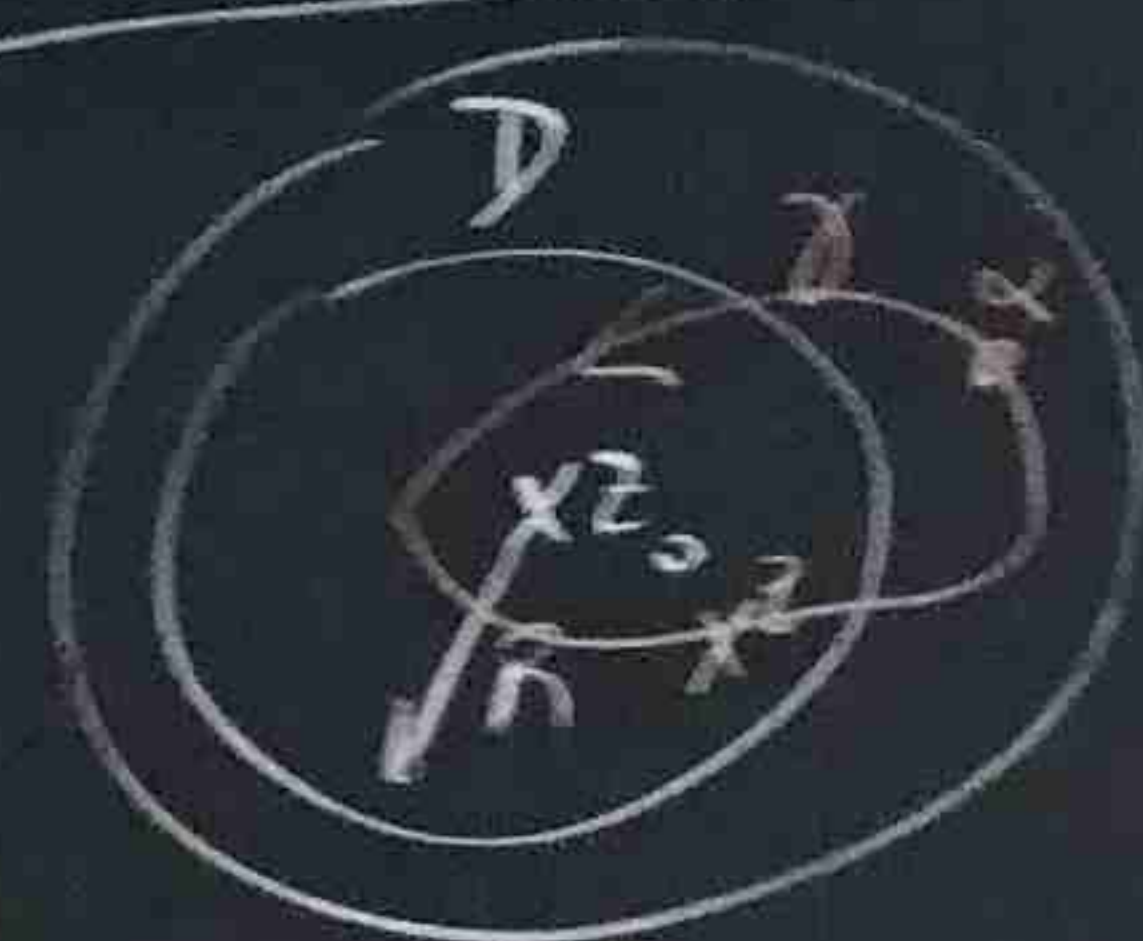
ici γ est une courbe simple rec. fermée tq $z_0 \in \text{int } \gamma$

Periodensystem
 Tableau périodique

1	H	2
3	Li	4
2	Li	Be
11	Na	12
3	Na	Mg
19	K	20
4	K	Ca
37	Rb	38
5	Rb	Sr
55	Cs	56
6	Cs	Ba
87	Fr	88
7	Fr	Ra

mettre déchets EPFL?
 À l'EcoPoint le plus proche

Série de Laurent



$f: D \setminus \{z_0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe

$R < |z - z_0| < R$

$z \in B(z_0, R)$ alors

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_n (z - z_0)^n$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(\alpha)}{(\alpha - z_0)^{n+1}} d\alpha$$

où γ est fermée $z_0 \in \text{int } \gamma$

$$c_{-1} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} f(\alpha) d\alpha = \text{Res}_{z_0}(f)$$

$$f(z) = \dots + c_{-n} \frac{1}{(z - z_0)^n} + \dots + c_{-1} \frac{1}{z - z_0} + c_0 + c_1 (z - z_0) + \dots + c_n (z - z_0)^n + \dots$$

Si z_0 pôle d'ordre m (le terme le + singulier $c_{-m} \frac{1}{(z - z_0)^m}$) alors ...

$$m=3 \quad f(z) = \frac{c_{-3}}{(z - z_0)^3} + \frac{c_{-2}}{(z - z_0)^2} + \frac{c_{-1}}{z - z_0} + c_0 + c_1 (z - z_0) + \dots$$

$$(z - z_0)^3 f(z) = c_{-3} + c_{-2} (z - z_0) + c_{-1} (z - z_0)^2 + c_0 (z - z_0)^3 + \dots$$

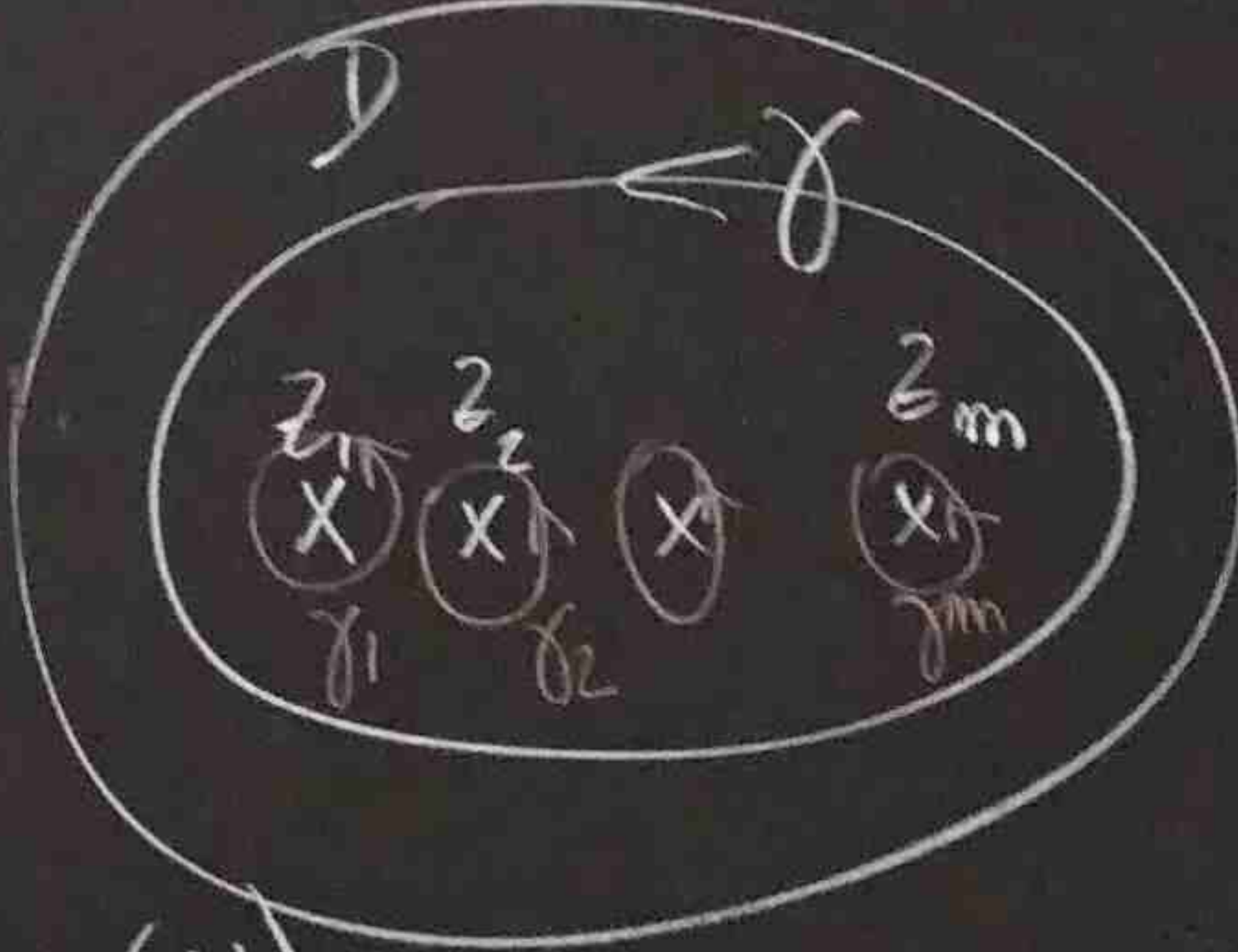
$$\frac{d^2}{dz^2} (z - z_0)^3 f(z) = 2c_{-1} + 6c_0 (z - z_0) + \dots \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow z_0} 2c_{-1}$$

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \sum_{i=1}^m \int_{\gamma_i} f(z) dz$$

$$\frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} (z - z_0)^m f(z) = c_{-1} = \text{Res}(f)$$

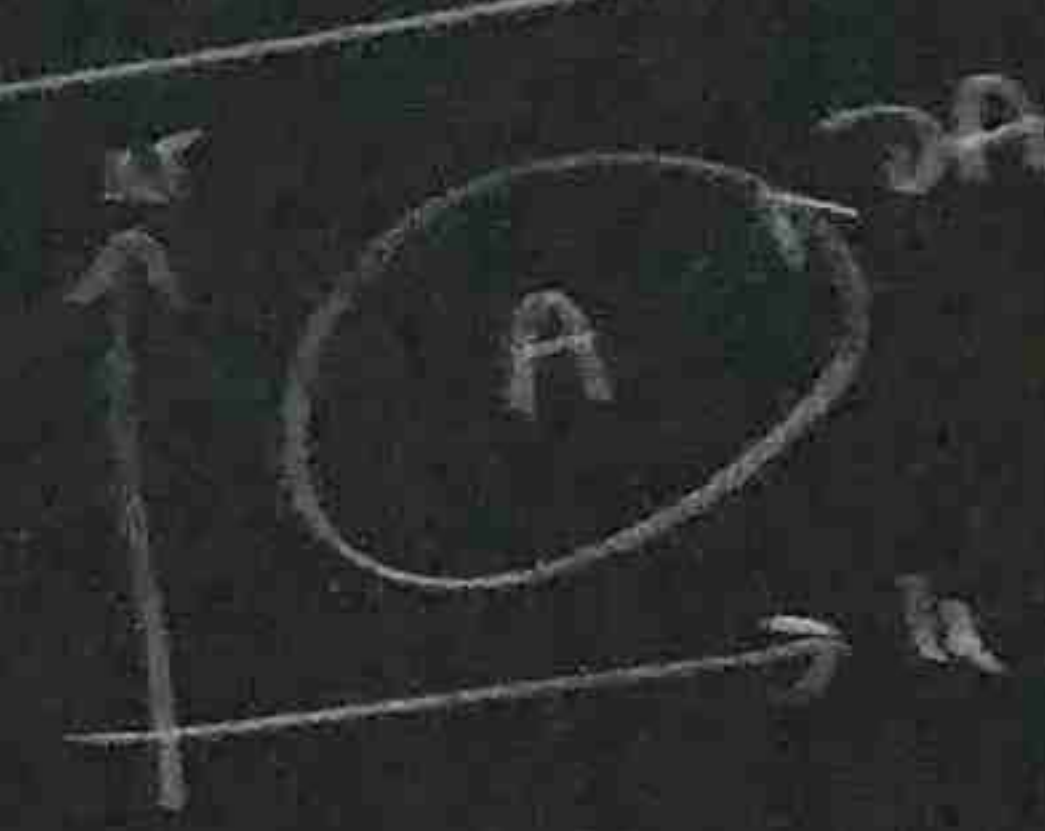
Thm Résidu: $f: D \setminus \{z_1, \dots, z_m\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe
 γ fermée $z_1, z_2, \dots, z_m \in \text{int } \gamma$

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i (\text{Res}_{z_1}(f) + \dots + \text{Res}_{z_m}(f))$$



$$F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ } \circlearrowleft$$

$$\int_{\gamma} \text{div } F dx_1 dx_2$$



Divergence

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\iiint_V \text{div } f$$

Thm



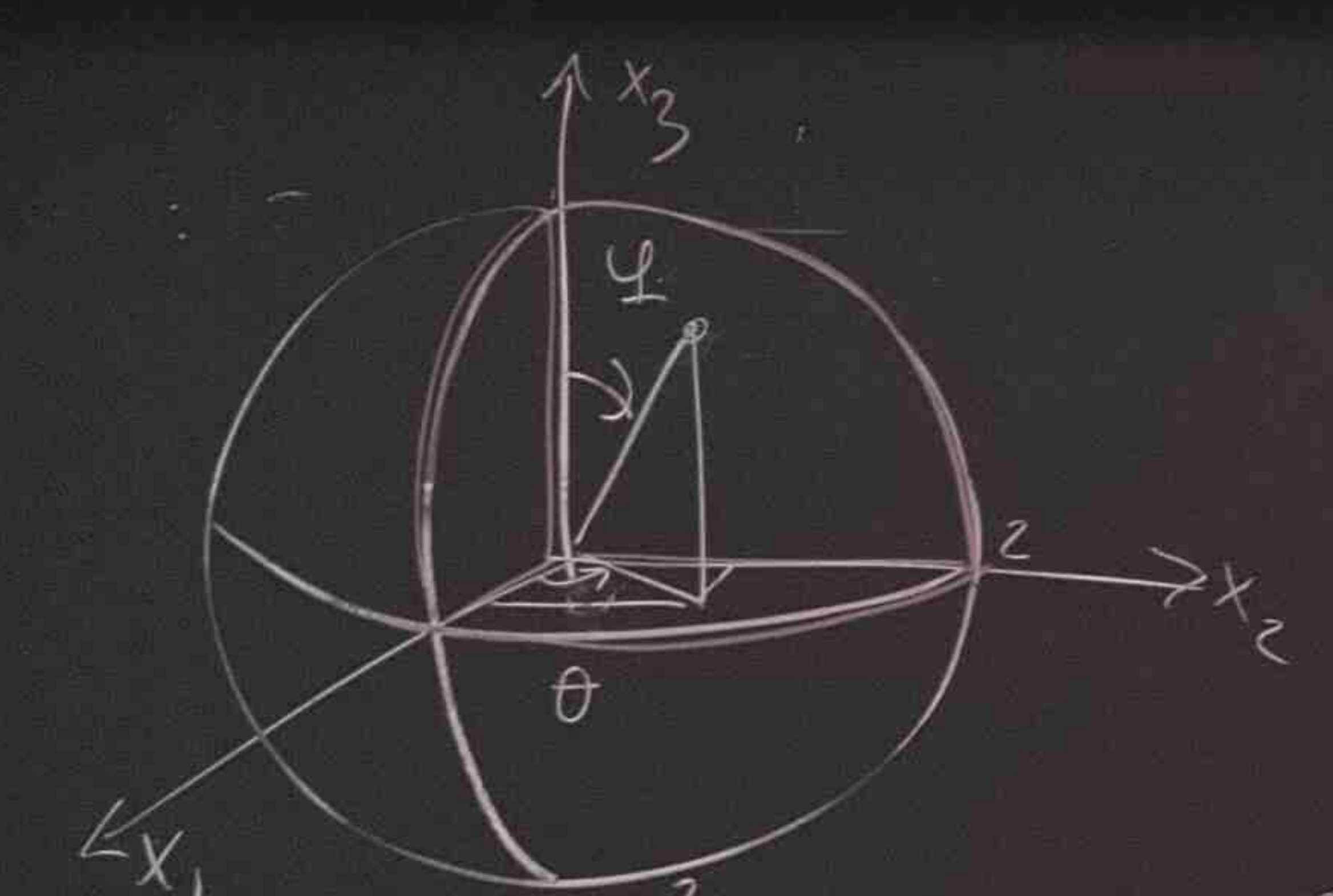
$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_n (z-z_0)^n = \text{Res}_{z_0} f$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \Delta u \, dx_1 dx_2 dx_3, \quad \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} \, dx_1 dx_2 dx_3, \quad \iint_{\partial \Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} \, ds$$

$$\iint_{\partial \Omega} \vec{\nu} \cdot \vec{\nu} \, ds, \quad \iint_{\partial \Omega} u \, \nu_1 \, ds, \quad \iint_{\partial \Omega} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} \right) dx_1 dx_2 = \int_{\partial \Omega} (u_1 \nu_1 + u_2 \nu_2) \, d\ell$$

$$\iint_{\partial \Omega} u_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \, dx_1 dx_2 = \int_{\partial \Omega} u_1 u_1 \nu_1 \, d\ell$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} \nu_1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} \nu_2 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_3} \nu_3$$



$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left((x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2)^2 x_1 \right)$$

$$= 2(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) 2x_1 + (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2)^2$$

$$\text{div } \vec{F} = 7(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2)^2$$

$$64\pi = 2^6 \pi = 1 \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^2 7r^6 dr = \iiint_{\Omega} \text{div } \vec{F} \, dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \int_0^2 dr \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta 7r^6 r^2 \sin \varphi$$

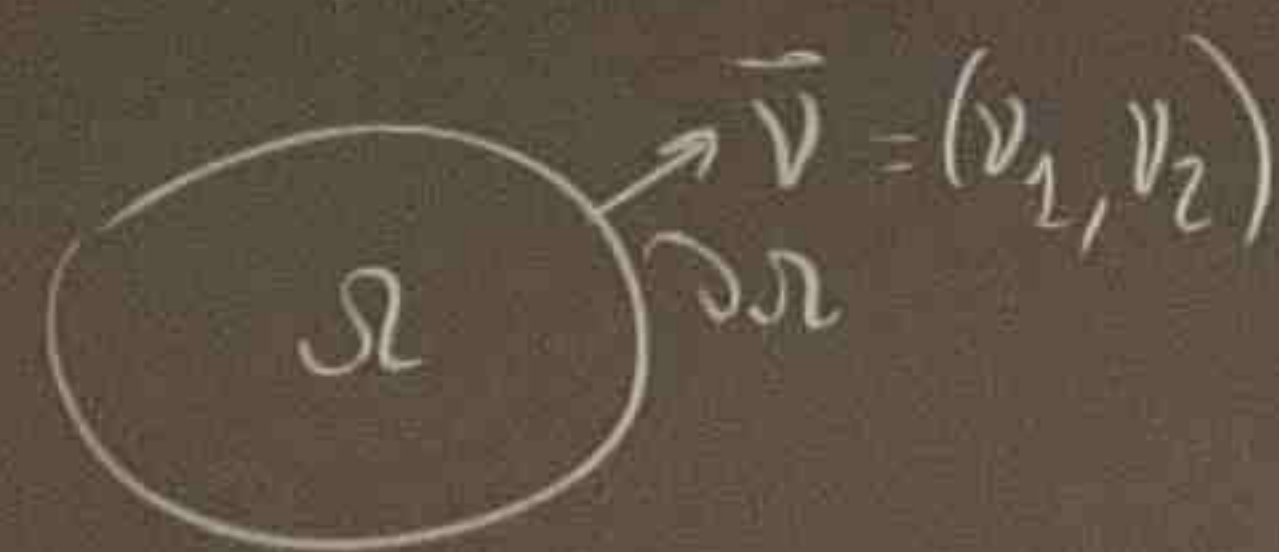

$$\vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \text{div } \vec{F}$$



$$\int_{\partial \Omega} \vec{u} (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{\nu}) dS = \left(\int_{\partial \Omega} u_1 (u_1 \nu_1 + u_2 \nu_2) d\ell, \int_{\partial \Omega} u_2 (u_1 \nu_1 + u_2 \nu_2) d\ell \right)$$

$$\vec{u} = (u_1, u_2)$$



$$\int_{\partial \Omega} u_1 (u_1 \nu_1 + u_2 \nu_2) d\ell = \iint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} (u_1 u_1) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} (u_1 u_2) \right) dx_1 dx_2$$

$$\iint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} dx_1 dx_2 = \int_{\partial \Omega} f \nu_i d\ell \quad i=1,2$$

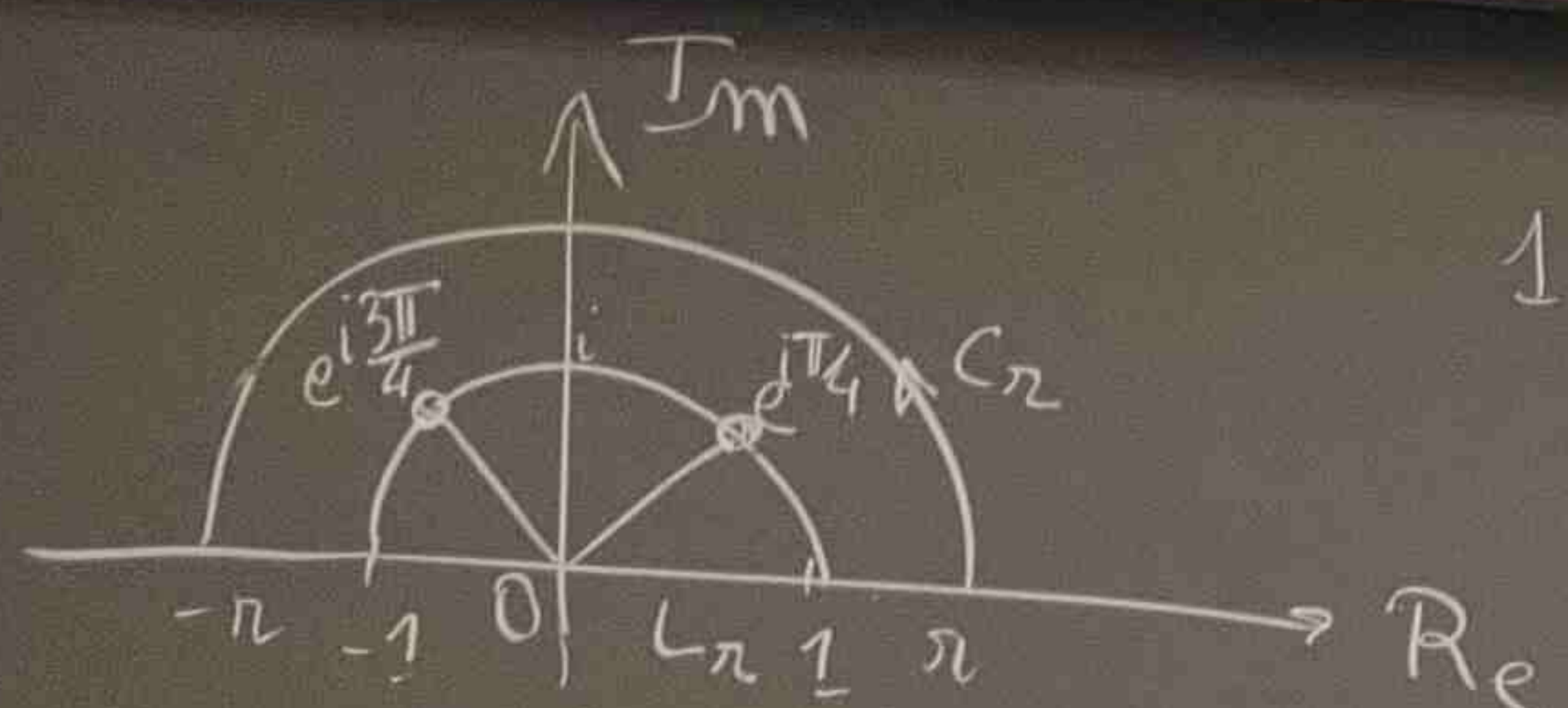
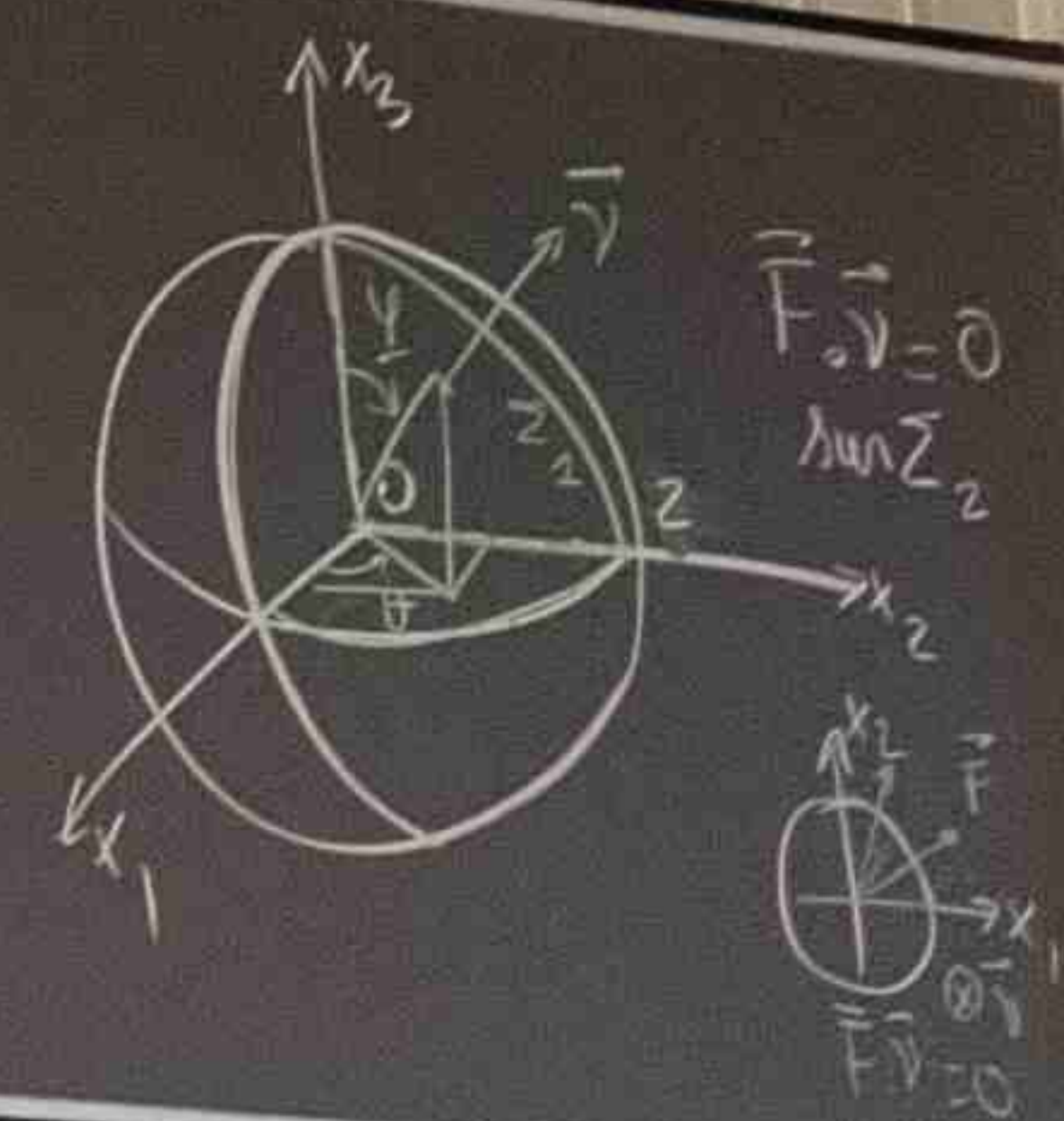
$$= \iint_{\Omega} \left(2u_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + u_1 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} + u_2 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} \right) dx_1 dx_2$$

$$\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} = 0$$

$$\iint_{\Omega} \left(u_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + u_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} \right) dx_1 dx_2$$

$$0 = \iint_{\Omega} \left(u_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + u_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_1} \right) dx_1 dx_2 = \int_{\partial \Omega} (u_1 (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{\nu}) + p \nu_1) d\ell$$

de même $0 = \int_{\partial \Omega} (u_2 (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{\nu}) + p \nu_2) d\ell$



$$1+z^4=0$$

$$z^4 = -1 \quad z = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4} + k\frac{\pi}{2}} \quad k=0,1,2,3$$

$$C_n: \gamma(\theta) = re^{i\theta} \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$$

$$\int_{C_n} f(z) dz = \int_0^\pi \frac{r^2 e^{i2\theta}}{1+r^4 e^{i4\theta}} i r e^{i\theta} d\theta$$

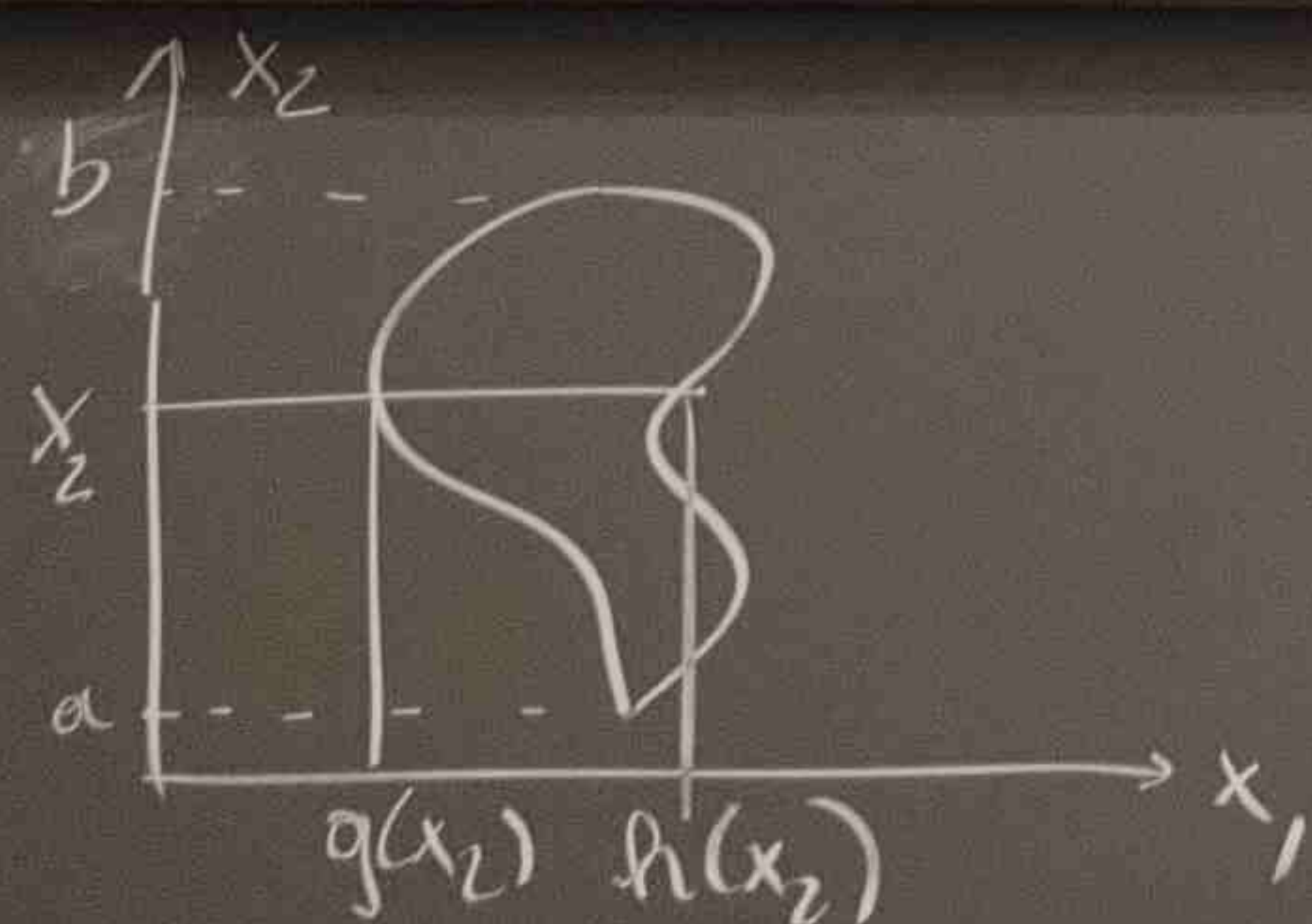
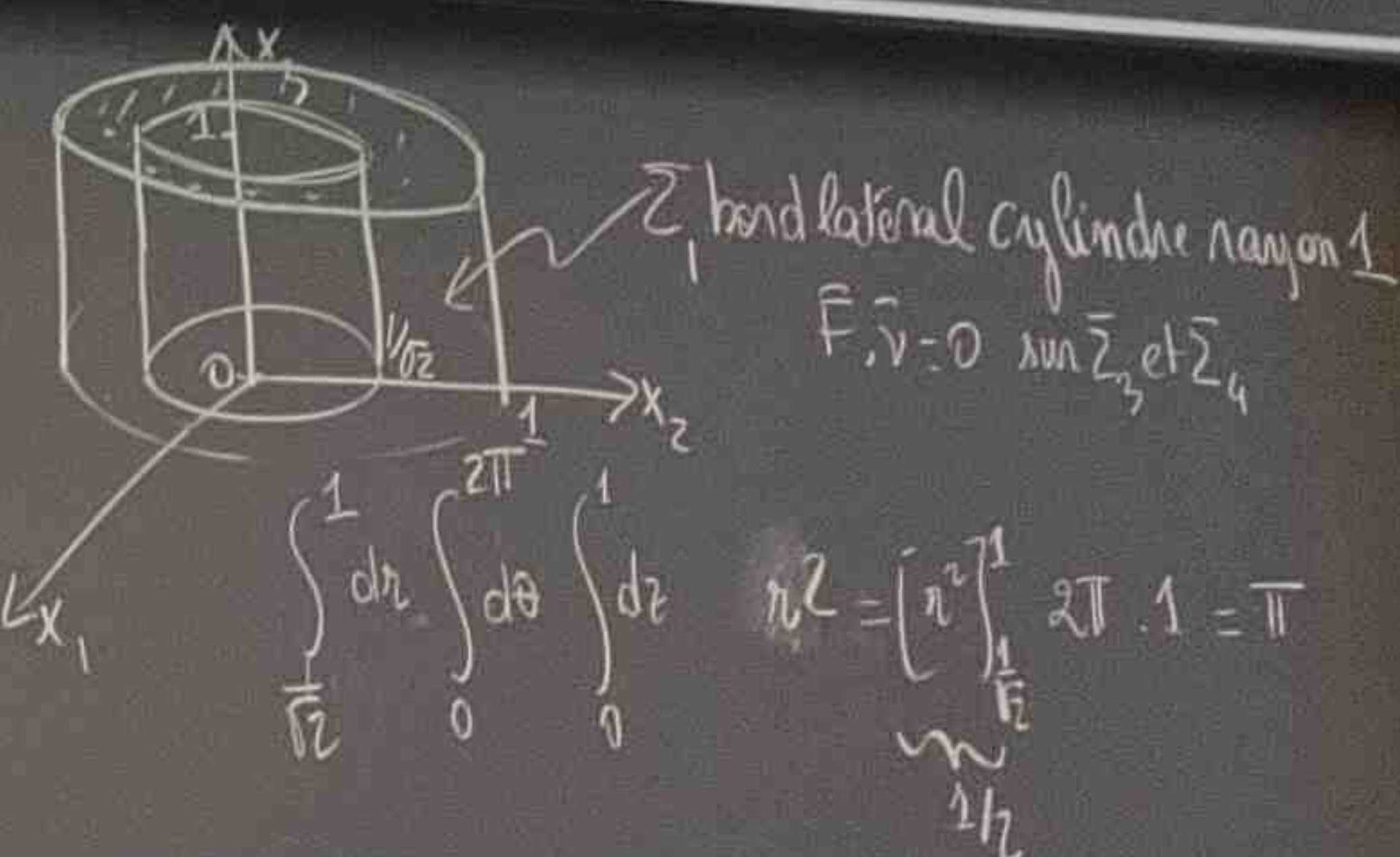
$$\left| \int_{C_n} f(z) dz \right| \leq \int_0^\pi \frac{r^3}{|1+r^4 e^{i4\theta}|} d\theta$$

$$r^4 = |r^4 e^{i4\theta}| = |r^4 e^{i4\theta} + 1 - 1|$$

$$\leq |1+r^4 e^{i4\theta}| + 1$$

$$r^4 - 1 \leq |1+r^4 e^{i4\theta}|$$

$$\frac{1}{|1+r^4 e^{i4\theta}|} \leq \frac{1}{r^4 - 1}$$



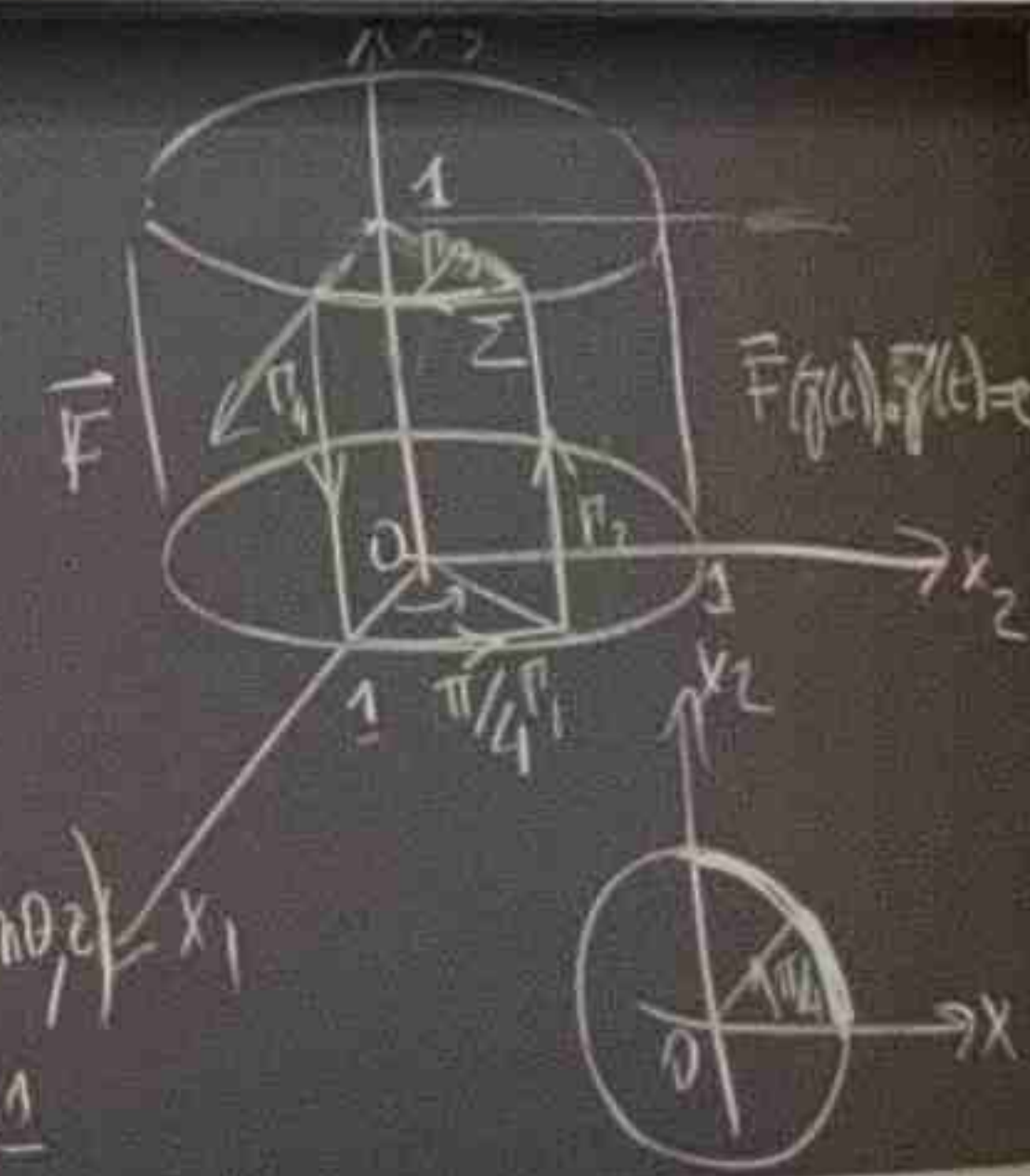
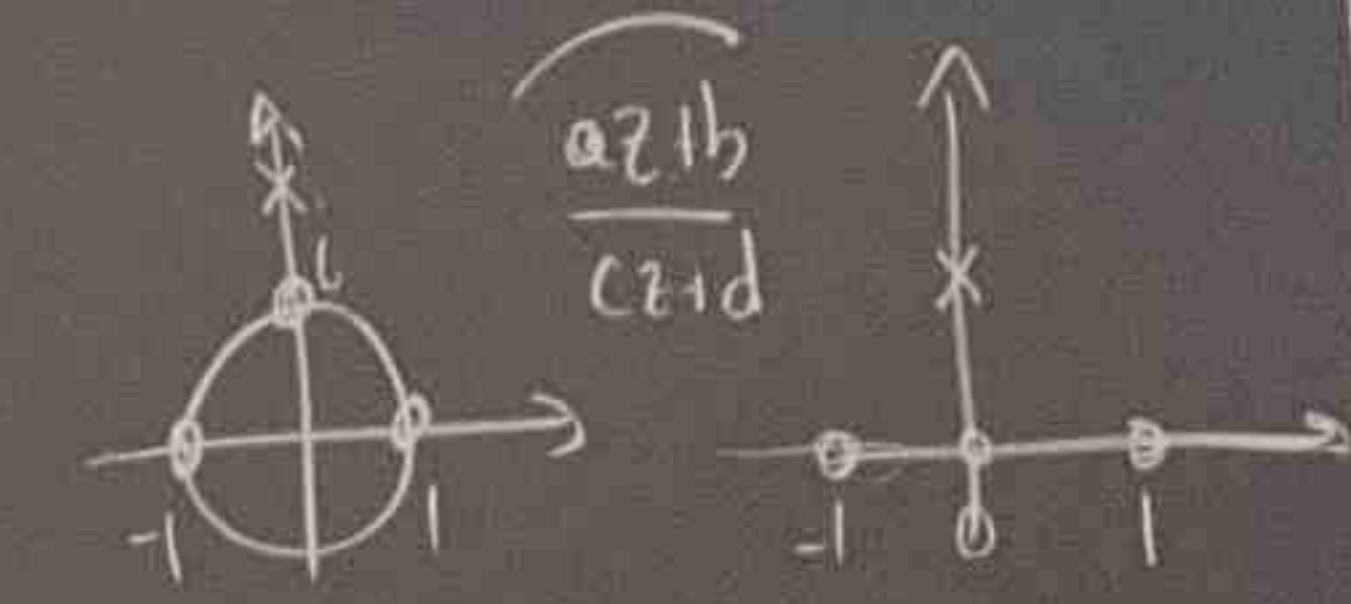
$$\iint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} dx_1 dx_2 = \int_a^b dx_2 \int_{q(x_2)}^{h(x_2)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} dx_1$$

$$= \int_a^b dx_2 \left(f(h(x_2), x_2) - f(q(x_2), x_2) \right) = \int_{\partial \Omega} f \nu_1 d\ell$$

$$\frac{q(z)}{z^4} = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{z_0} \left(\frac{q(z)}{z^4} \right)$$

$$= 2\pi i \frac{5}{6} \frac{z^3}{z^4} = \frac{5}{6} \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\frac{z^3}{z^4} = z^{-1} = \frac{1}{z}$$



$$\int_{\Sigma_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = 0 = \int_{\Sigma_3} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = 0$$

$$\int_{\Sigma_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = 0 \quad \text{car } \nu_2 = 0$$

$$\int_{\Sigma_4} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = 0 \quad \text{car } \nu_4 = 0$$