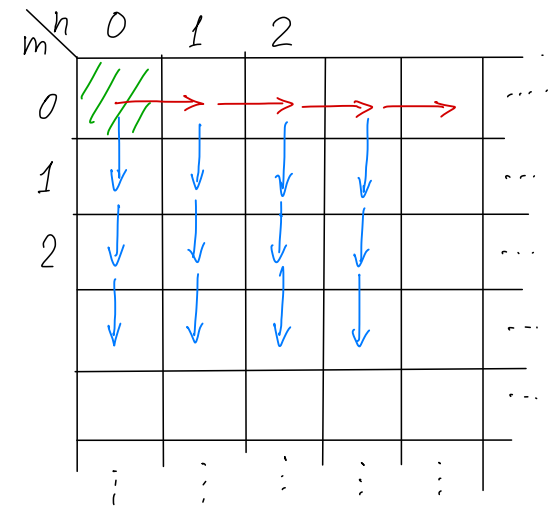


Méthodes de démonstration

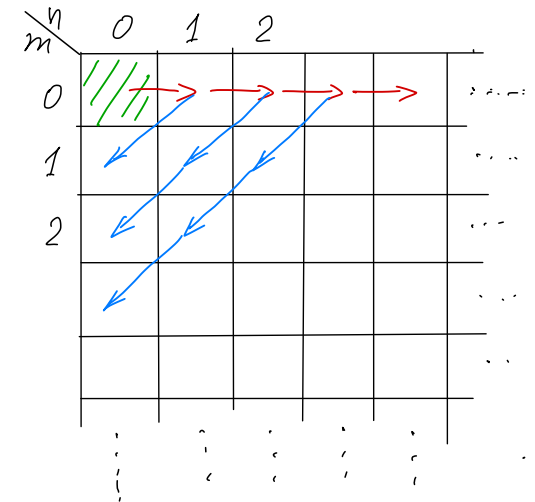
Récurrance sur deux variables

Soit $P(n, m)$ une proposition, $n, m \geq 0$.

- 1** Méthode carré
- (1) $P(0, 0)$ est vraie
 - (2) $P(n, 0) \Rightarrow P(n+1, 0) \quad \forall n \geq 0$
 $(\forall m, n \quad P(n, m) \Rightarrow P(n+1, m))$
 - (3) $\forall m, n \quad P(n, m) \Rightarrow P(n, m+1)$
- $\Rightarrow$ Alors $P(n, m)$ est vraie $\forall n, m \in \mathbb{N}$.



- 2** Méthode diagonale
- (1) $P(0, 0)$ est vraie
 - (2) $P(n, 0) \Rightarrow P(n+1, 0) \quad \forall n \geq 0$
 - (3) $\forall m, n \quad P(n+1, m) \Rightarrow P(n, m+1)$
- $\Rightarrow$ Alors $P(n, m)$ est vraie $\forall n, m \in \mathbb{N}$.

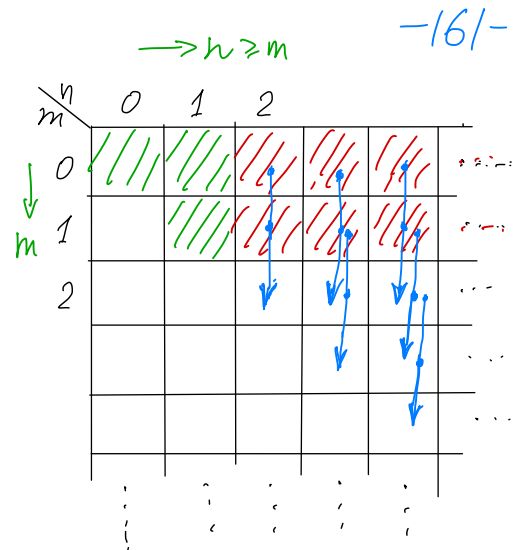


$$(3) \quad P(1, 0) \Rightarrow P(0, 1)$$

$$P(2, 0) \Rightarrow P(1, 1) \Rightarrow P(0, 2)$$

Exemple. Nombres de Fibonacci: $f_0=0, f_1=1, f_{n+2} \stackrel{\text{Fib}}{=} f_n + f_{n+1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

Proposition. $f_n f_{m+1} - f_m f_{n+1} = (-1)^m f_{n-m} \quad \forall n, m : n \geq m \geq 0$



Dém: Base: $P(0,0): f_0 f_1 - f_0 f_1 = (-1)^0 f_0 \Rightarrow 0 - 0 = 0$ vraie

$P(1,0): f_1 f_1 - f_0 f_2 = (-1)^0 f_1 \Rightarrow 1 - 0 = 1$ vraie

$n \geq m \Rightarrow \cancel{P(0,1)} P(1,1): f_1 f_2 - f_1 f_2 = (-1)^1 f_0 \Rightarrow 1 - 1 = 0$ vraie.

Hérédité $P(n,0) : f_n f_1 - f_0 f_{n+1} = (-1)^0 f_n \Rightarrow f_n - 0 = f_n$ vraie $\forall n \geq 0$ (sans récurrence).

$P(n,1): f_n f_2 - f_1 f_{n+1} = (-1)^1 f_{n-1} \Rightarrow f_n - f_{n+1} = -f_{n-1} \Leftrightarrow f_{n-1} + f_n \stackrel{\text{Fib}}{=} f_{n+1}$ vraie $\forall n \geq 1$.

Soit n fixé: démontrons que $P(n,m)$ et $P(n,m+1) \Rightarrow P(n,m+2) \quad \forall m \leq n-2$

$P(n,m): f_n f_{m+1} - f_m f_{n+1} = (-1)^m f_{n-m}; \quad P(n,m+1): f_n f_{m+2} - f_{m+1} f_{n+1} = (-1)^{m+1} f_{n-m-1}$

$P(n,m+2): f_n f_{m+3} - f_{m+2} f_{n+1} = f_n (f_{m+1} \stackrel{\text{Fib}}{+} f_{m+2}) - (f_m \stackrel{\text{Fib}}{+} f_{m+1}) f_{n+1} =$
 $= (f_n f_{m+1} - f_m f_{n+1}) + (f_n f_{m+2} - f_{m+1} f_{n+1}) = (-1)^m (f_{n-m} - f_{n-m-1}) = (-1)^{m+2} f_{n-m-2}$

$P_{n,m}: (-1)^m f_{n-m} \quad P_{n,m+1}: (-1)^{m+1} f_{n-m-1}$

$\stackrel{\text{Fib}}{=} f_{n-m-2}$

$\Rightarrow P(n,m+2): f_n f_{m+3} - f_{m+2} f_{n+1} = (-1)^{m+2} f_{n-m-2}$.

Conclusion: $P(n,0)$ vraie $\forall n \geq 0, P(n,1)$ vraie $\forall n \geq 1$, et pour tout $n \geq 0$ fixé,

$P(n,m)$ et $P(n,m+1)$ impliquent $P(n,m+2) \quad \forall m \leq n-2$. Alors par récurrence $P(n,m)$ est vraie $\forall n \geq m \geq 0$. ▣

Rappel:

$\bar{f} : E \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ dérivable sur E

$$\bar{f} = \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ \vdots \\ f_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow$ Matrice Jacobienne:

$$J_{\bar{f}}(\bar{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

n (above the matrix), m (to the right of the matrix)

Fonctions composées: $\mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{\bar{g}} \mathbb{R}^p \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} \mathbb{R}^q$;

Alors on considère $\bar{f} \circ \bar{g}$

$\Rightarrow \bar{f} \circ \bar{g}$ est dérivable en $\bar{a}$ et

Si $\bar{g}$ est dérivable en $\bar{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n$
et $\bar{f}$ est dérivable en $\bar{b} = \bar{g}(\bar{a}) \in \mathbb{R}^p$,

$$J_{\bar{f} \circ \bar{g}}(\bar{a}) = J_{\bar{f}}(\bar{g}(\bar{a})) \cdot J_{\bar{g}}(\bar{a})$$

matrices de Jacobi

produit matriciel

Application: Le gradient et le Laplacien en coordonnées polaires.

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Déf. Soit $f: E \xrightarrow{\subset \mathbb{R}^n} \mathbb{R}$ de classe C^2 sur E . La fonction $\Delta f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\Delta f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n^2}$$

 est le Laplacien de f .

Ex 1. $f(x, y) = xy + 3x^3$. $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ de classe C^∞ sur $\mathbb{R}^2$.

$$\Delta f(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 18x + 0 = 18x.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y + 9x^2 ; \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x$$

Proposition. $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ de classe C^2 . Soit $\tilde{f} = f \circ g(r, \varphi)$ ↖ changement de variables polaires

Alors $\nabla f(x, y) = \left(\cos \varphi \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \varphi}, \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \cos \varphi \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \varphi} \right)$ - le gradient

$$\Delta f(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{f}}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{f}}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial r} \text{ - le Laplacien.}$$

Dém: $\tilde{f}(r, \varphi) = f \circ g(r, \varphi)$; $g(r, \varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \varphi \\ r \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow J_g(r, \varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi & -r \sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & r \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{J_{f \circ g(r, \varphi)}}_{\tilde{f}} = \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \varphi} \right) = J_f(x, y) \cdot J_g(r, \varphi) = \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)}_{\nabla f} \cdot J_g(r, \varphi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f(x, y) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \varphi} \right) \cdot \left(J_g(r, \varphi) \right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \varphi} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{r} \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \varphi & r \sin \varphi \\ -\sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \left(\underbrace{\cos \varphi \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \sin \varphi \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi}}_{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}}, \underbrace{\sin \varphi \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \cos \varphi \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi}}_{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}} \right) = \nabla f(x, y).$$

Pour calculer $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} : \cos \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \text{ en coord. polaires} \right) - \frac{1}{r} \sin \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \text{ en coord. polaires} \right)$ (Voir Série 9) $\square$

Ex 2. $f(x, y) = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \quad (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \quad f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}) \quad \Delta f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = ?$

$f(x, y) \rightsquigarrow \tilde{f}(r, \varphi) = \frac{r \sin \varphi}{r^2} = \frac{\sin \varphi}{r}$ la même fonction en coordonnées polaires.

Proposition $\Rightarrow \Delta f = \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{f}}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{f}}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial r} = \frac{2 \sin \varphi}{r^3} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{-\sin \varphi}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \left(-\frac{\sin \varphi}{r^2} \right) = 0.$

$\frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial r} = -\frac{\sin \varphi}{r^2} \quad ; \quad \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{\cos \varphi}{r} \quad \Rightarrow \Delta f = 0 \text{ sur son domaine}$

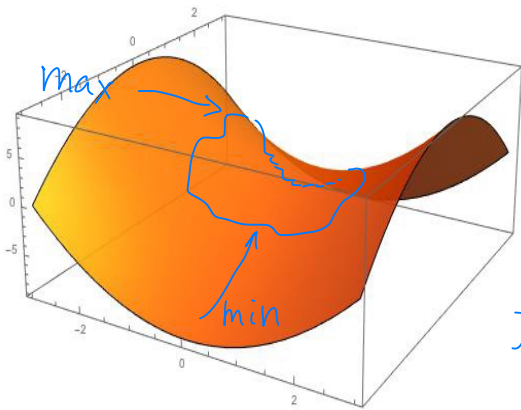
Déf. Une fonction telle que $\Delta f = 0$ sur $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ s'appelle *harmonique*.

Ex 3. $f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

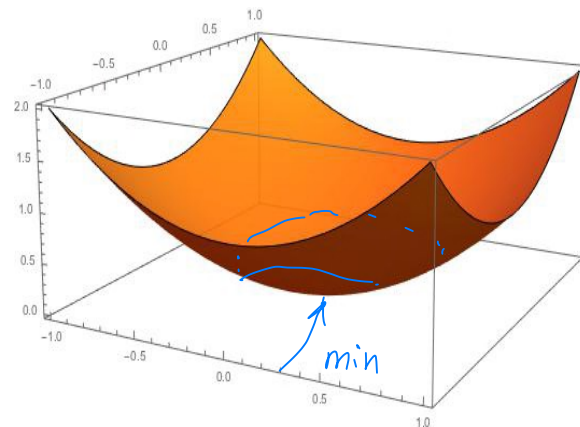
$\Delta f(x, y) = 2 - 2 = 0 \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\Delta f(x, y) = 2 + 2 = 4 \neq 0 \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2$



$f(x, y)$ est harmonique sur $\mathbb{R}^2$



$g(x, y)$ n'est pas harmonique.

Une fonction harmonique sur un domaine compact atteint son min et son max ⁻¹⁶⁵⁻
sur la frontière du domaine. (Sans démonstration)

§4.7 Formule de Taylor.

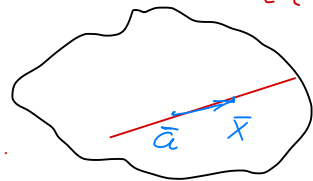
Thm. Soit $f: E \xrightarrow{\subset \mathbb{R}^n} \mathbb{R}$ de classe C^{p+1} au voisinage de $\bar{a} \in E$.

Alors il existe $\delta > 0$ tel que pour tout $x \in B(\bar{a}, \delta) \cap E$ il existe $0 < \theta < 1$ tel que

$$f(\bar{x}) = F(0) + F'(0) + \frac{1}{2} F''(0) + \dots + \frac{1}{p!} F^{(p)}(0) + \frac{1}{(p+1)!} F^{(p+1)}(\theta).$$

où $F: \underset{[0,1]}{I} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $F(t) = f(\bar{a} + t(\bar{x} - \bar{a}))$

$F(0) = f(\bar{a})$
 $F(1) = f(\bar{x})$



Dém: $f(\bar{x}) = F(1)$, $f(\bar{a}) = F(0)$; $F(t)$ de classe C^{p+1} sur I

Analyse $I \Rightarrow$ la formule de Taylor pour $F(t)$, fonction d'une seule variable

$$\Rightarrow F(t) = F(0) + F'(0) \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} F''(0) \cdot t^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{p!} F^{(p)}(0) t^p + \frac{1}{(p+1)!} F^{(p+1)}(\theta) t^{p+1}, \quad \theta \text{ entre } 0 \text{ et } t.$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\bar{x}) = F(1) = F(0) + F'(0) + \frac{1}{2} F''(0) + \dots + \frac{1}{p!} F^{(p)}(0) + \frac{1}{(p+1)!} F^{(p+1)}(\theta), \quad 0 < \theta < 1$$



Remarque: $F'(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\bar{a} + t(\bar{x} - \bar{a})) - f(\bar{a})}{t} = D f(\bar{a}, (\bar{x} - \bar{a})).$

$$f(\bar{x}) = F(0) + F'(0) + \frac{1}{2} F''(0) + \dots + \frac{1}{p!} F^{(p)}(0) + \text{le reste}$$

le polynôme de Taylor de f d'ordre p au point $\bar{a}$.

En particulier, Cas $n=2$. $\bar{a} = (a, b)$; $\bar{x} = (x, y)$, f de classe C^{p+1} , $p \geq 2$. -166-

$f(x, y) : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, on cherche le polynôme de Taylor d'ordre p autour de (a, b) .

$F(t) = f(a + t(x-a), b + t(y-b))$. Trouver $F'(t)$, $F''(t)$ en termes de f .

$F(t) = f \circ g(t)$, $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $g(t) = (a + t(x-a), b + t(y-b))$.

$$\Rightarrow F'(t) = J_F(t) = J_f(g(t)) \cdot J_g(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial t} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot (x-a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot (y-b)$$

$g_1(t) = a + t(x-a)$, $g_2(t) = b + t(y-b)$.

$$\Rightarrow F'(0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a, b) \cdot (x-a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a, b) \cdot (y-b).$$

$F''(0)$? $F'(t) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial t}$

Calcul: $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial^2 g_1}{\partial t^2} \right) =$

$= \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial t} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial t}$

$$F''(t) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{\partial g_1}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} \left(\frac{\partial g_2}{\partial t} \right) \left(\frac{\partial g_1}{\partial t} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \left(\frac{\partial g_1}{\partial t} \right) \left(\frac{\partial g_2}{\partial t} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \left(\frac{\partial g_2}{\partial t} \right)^2 =$$

Thm de Schwartz, f est de classe C^p , $p \geq 3$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} (x-a)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} (x-a)(y-b) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} (y-b)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial g_1}{\partial t} = x-a$$

$$\frac{\partial g_2}{\partial t} = y-b$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g_1}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 g_2}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$F''(0) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(a,b) \cdot (x-a)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(a,b) \cdot (x-a)(y-b) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(a,b) \cdot (y-b)^2$$

D'une façon similaire, on obtient:

$$F^{(3)}(0) = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} \cdot (x-a)^3 + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} \cdot (x-a)^2(y-b) + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2} \cdot (x-a)(y-b)^2 + \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} \cdot (y-b)^3$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & & 3 & & 3 & & 1 \end{matrix}$$

Les coefficients binomiaux $C_p^k = \frac{p!}{k!(p-k)!}$

$$\Rightarrow F^{(p)}(0) = \sum_{k=0}^p \frac{\partial^p f}{\partial x^k \partial y^{p-k}} C_p^k (x-a)^k (y-b)^{p-k}$$

Souvent on utilise l'approximation de Taylor d'ordre 2:

$$f(x,y) = f(a,b) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a,b)(x-a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a,b)(y-b) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(a,b)(x-a)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(a,b)(x-a)(y-b) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(a,b)(y-b)^2 \right)$$

$$+ \varepsilon(\|(x,y)-(a,b)\|^2)$$

↑
le reste

$P_2 f(a,b)$ - polynôme de Taylor de f d'ordre 2
autour de (a,b) .