

Rappel : $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, $g: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^e$ différentiables
 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto f(x)$ $y = (y_1, \dots, y_m) \mapsto g(y)$

Alors, $g \circ f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^e$ est différentiable et $\forall 1 \leq i \leq e, \forall 1 \leq j \leq n$

$$\frac{\partial g_i \circ f}{\partial x_j}(x) = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial y_k}(f(x)) \cdot \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial x_j}(x)$$

$$\nabla f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1}(x) & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n}(x) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1}(x) & \dots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n}(x) \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \nabla f_1 \\ \vdots \\ \nabla f_m \end{matrix}$$

$$\nabla(g \circ f)(x) = \nabla g(f(x)) \cdot \nabla f(x)$$

$l \times n$ $l \times m$ $m \times n$

⚠ convention $f = \gamma: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$,

$$\gamma'(x) = (\gamma_1'(x), \dots, \gamma_m'(x)), \quad \nabla \gamma(x) = \gamma'(x)^T = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1'(x) \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_m'(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

Exemple 4.38 (i) (suite)

$$g(r, \theta) = f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \text{ . Alors,}$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)}_{\text{dérivation, puis composition}} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial r}(r, \theta) \cdot \cos \theta - \frac{\partial g}{\partial \theta}(r, \theta) \frac{\sin \theta}{r}$$

dérivation, puis
composition

composition, puis
dérivation

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) = \frac{\partial g}{\partial r}(r, \theta) \sin \theta + \frac{\partial g}{\partial \theta}(r, \theta) \frac{\cos(\theta)}{r}$$

En notation matricielle :

$$g = f \circ \varphi \quad \varphi(r, \theta) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$$

$$\nabla g(r, \theta) = \nabla f(\varphi(r, \theta)) \cdot \nabla \varphi(r, \theta)$$

$$\nabla g(r, \theta) = \nabla f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\partial_r \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\frac{\sin \theta}{r} & \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla g(r, \theta) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\frac{\sin \theta}{r} & \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \end{pmatrix} = \nabla f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial r}(r, \theta), \frac{\partial g}{\partial \theta}(r, \theta) \right)$$

en développant le membre de gauche, on a le résultat

Exemple 4.39: (i) Soit $h: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ définie par

$$h(u, v) = (-u(1-2v), u^2(1-v), uv).$$

$g = g(x, y, z) : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ & $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f = g \circ h$
differentiable.

$$\nabla f(1, 0)$$

$$\nabla f(u, v) = \nabla(g \circ h)(u, v) = \nabla g(h(u, v)) \cdot \nabla h(u, v)$$

$$\nabla h(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} 2v - 1 & 2u \\ 2u(1 - v) & -u^2 \\ v & u \end{pmatrix}$$

$$h(1, 0) = (-1, 1, 0), \quad \nabla h(1, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla f(1,0) &= \nabla g(-1,1,0) \nabla h(1,0) \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(-1,1,0), \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(-1,1,0), \frac{\partial g}{\partial z}(-1,1,0) \right) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \left(-\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(-1,1,0) + 2\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(-1,1,0), \right. \\ &\quad \left. 2\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(-1,1,0) - \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(-1,1,0) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial z}(-1,1,0) \right)\end{aligned}$$

(ii) Soit $D:]0, +\infty[\times]0, 2\pi[$, $E = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \geq 0, y = 0\}$

$G: D \rightarrow E$ définie par $G(r, \theta) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$

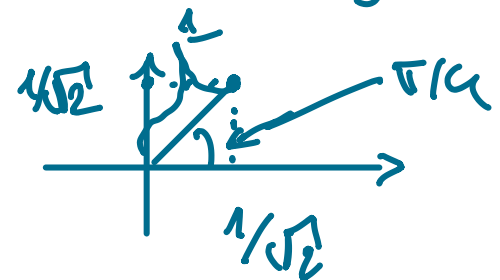
Soit $f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ différentiable

$$\text{for } \nabla(f \circ G)(r, \theta) = (2r \cos \theta \sin \theta, r(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta))$$

$$\nabla f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = ?$$

$$\nabla(f \circ G) = \nabla f(G(r, \theta)) \cdot \nabla G(r, \theta)$$

$$= \nabla f(G(r, \theta)) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G(r, \theta) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = G\left(1, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$


$$\left(2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right), \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$= \nabla f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\pi/4) \\ \sin(\pi/4) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\sin(\pi/4) \\ \cos(\pi/4) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\frac{5}{2}, 0 \right) &= \nabla f \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \quad 2 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\
 &\quad \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \left(\frac{5}{2}, 0 \right) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4}, \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4} \right) \quad \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

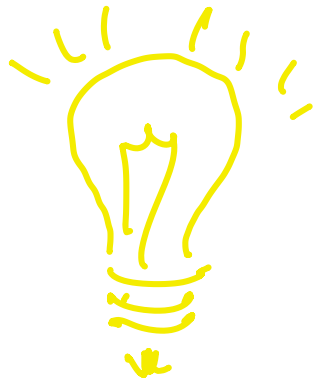
Corollaire 4.40 (Thm fond. du calcul intégral généralisé)

Soit $f \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$, $f = f(t, x)$, $\alpha, \beta \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$ et
 $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ définie par

$$g(t) = \int_{\alpha(t)}^{\beta(t)} f(t, x) dx$$

Alors,

$$g'(t) = \beta'(t) \cdot f(t, \beta(t)) - \alpha'(t) f(t, \alpha(t)) + \int_{\alpha(t)}^{\beta(t)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(t, x) dx$$



$$F(a, b, t) = \int_a^b f(t, x) dx$$

$$g(t) = F(\alpha(t), \beta(t), t)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = -f(t, a) \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial b} = f(t, b) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(a, b, t) = \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(t, x) dx.$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_a^b = \int_a^b \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right|$$

Exemple 4.41

Soit $F:]0, +\infty[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ définie par

$$F(t) = \int_t^{t^2} \frac{1}{x} e^{xt} dx$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{e^{xt}}{x} \right] = \frac{e^{xt}}{x} \cdot x$$

Calculons $F'(1)$, $f(t, x) = \frac{e^{xt}}{x}$, $\alpha(t) = t$, $\beta(t) = t^2$

$$\Rightarrow F'(t) = \beta'(t) f(t, \beta(t)) - \alpha'(t) f(t, \alpha(t)) + \int_{\alpha(t)}^{\beta(t)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(t, x) dx$$

$$= 2t \frac{1}{t^2} e^{t^2 \cdot t} - 1 \cdot \frac{1}{t} e^{t \cdot t} + \int_t^{t^2} e^{x \cdot t} dx$$

$$\text{en } t=1,$$

$$F'(1) = 2 \cdot e - e + \underbrace{\int_1^1 e^x dx}_{=0} = e$$

Chapitre 5: Ensembles de niveau et thm des fonctions implicites.

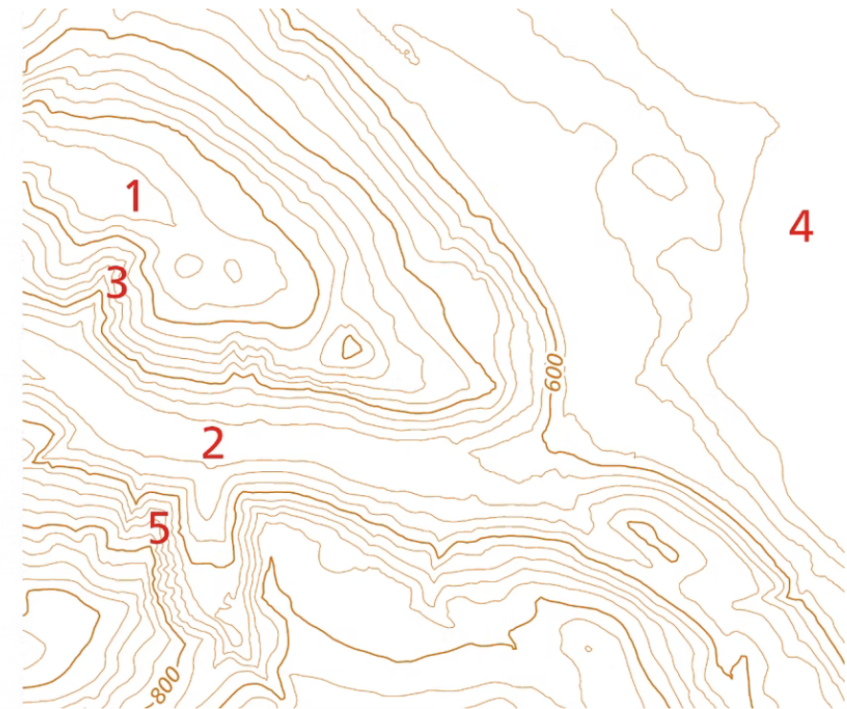
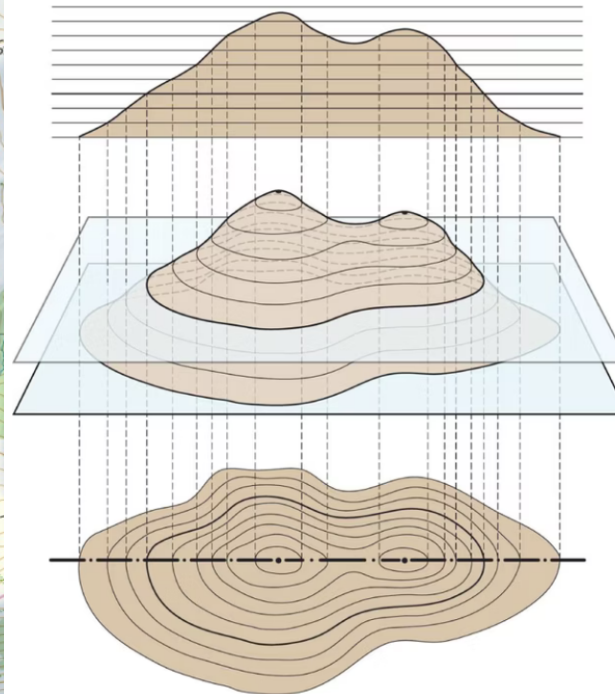
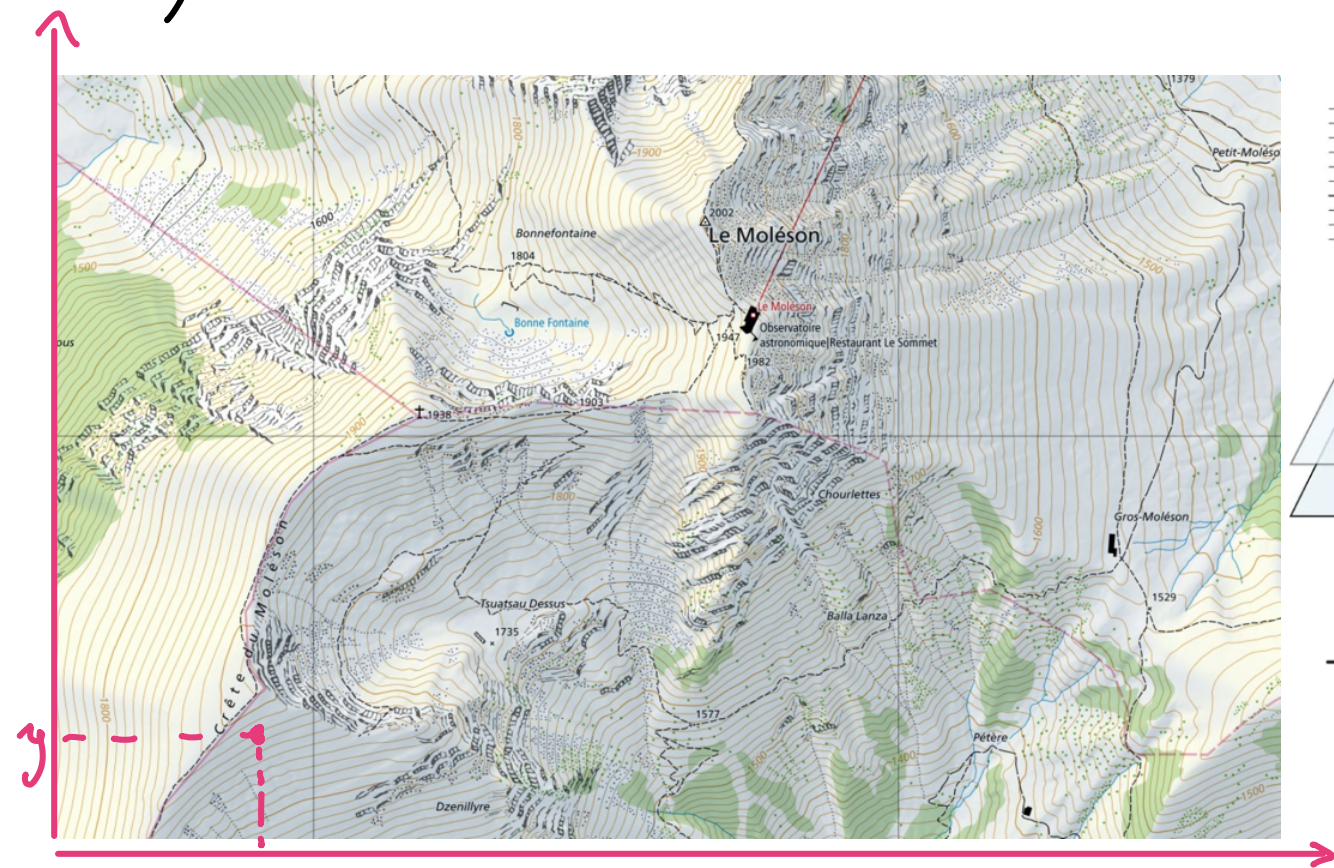
§5.1 Intro & les théorèmes.

Définition 5.1 (Ensemble de niveau d'une fonction)
 Soit $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ et $c \in \mathbb{R}$. L'ensemble de niveau
 c de f est la préimage de $\{c\}$ par f :

$$f^{-1}(\{c\}) = \{x \in D : f(x) = c\}.$$

Exemples 5.2 (dans $\mathbb{R}^2$)

(i) Les courbes de niveau sur les cartes géographiques



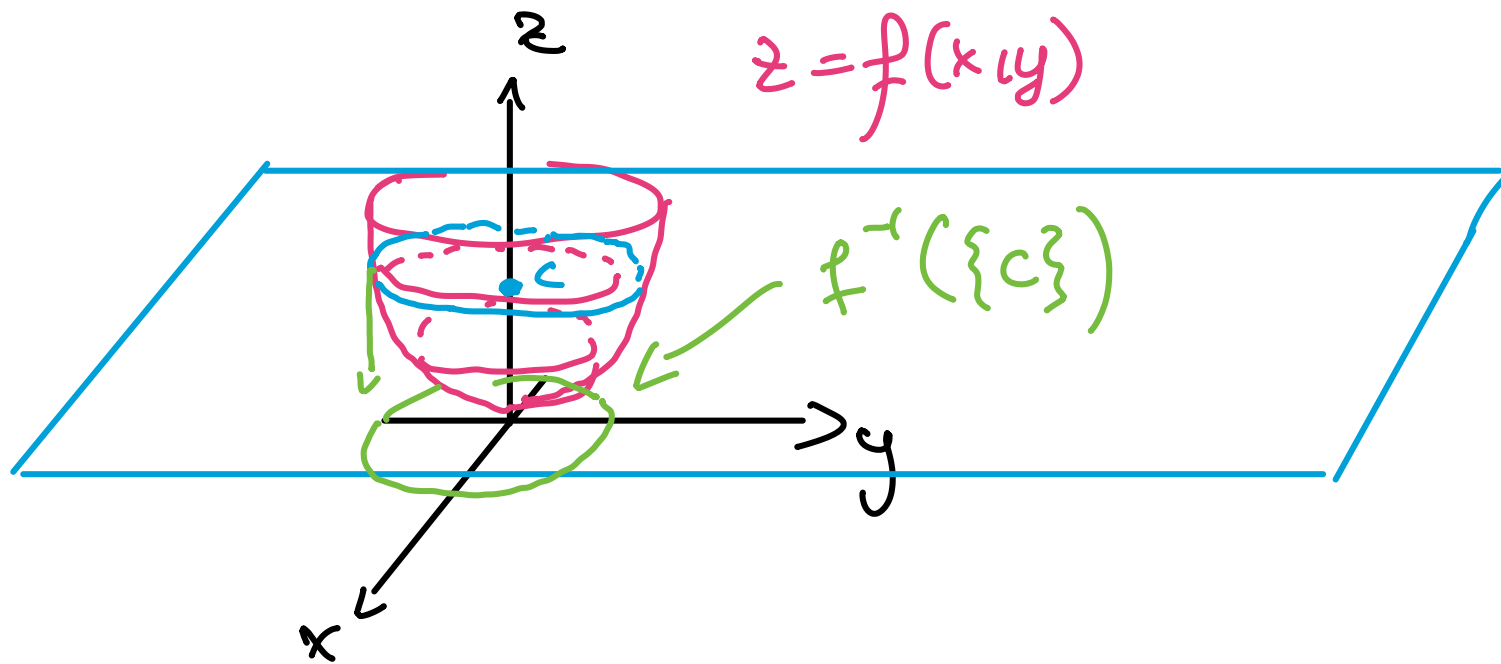
$f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, (x, y) \mapsto f(x, y) = \text{altitude du point } (x, y) \text{ sur la carte}$

(ii) Soit $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ définie par $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$.

Si $c < 0$, $f^{-1}(\{c\}) = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; x^2 + y^2 = c\} = \emptyset$

Si $c = 0$, $f^{-1}(\{c\}) = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; x^2 + y^2 = c\} = \{(0,0)\}$

Si $c > 0$, $f^{-1}(\{c\}) = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; x^2 + y^2 = c\} = \partial B((0,0), \sqrt{c})$



(ii) Soit $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ définie par

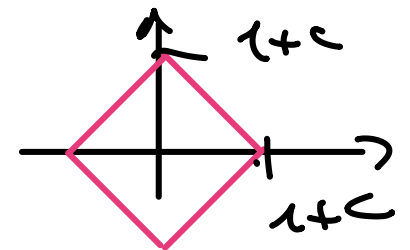
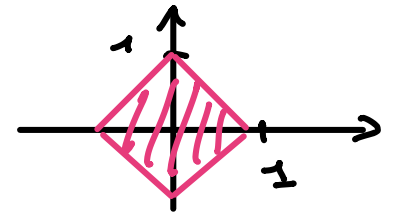
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } |x|+|y| < 1 \\ |x|+|y|-1 & \text{si } |x|+|y| \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

Si $c < 0$,

$$f^{-1}(\{c\}) = \emptyset$$

$$\text{Si } c = 0, \quad f^{-1}(\{c\}) = \{(x,y) : |x|+|y| \leq 1\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Si } c > 0, \quad f^{-1}(\{c\}) &= \{(x,y) : f(x,y) = c\} \\ &= \{(x,y) : |x|+|y| = 1+c\} \end{aligned}$$

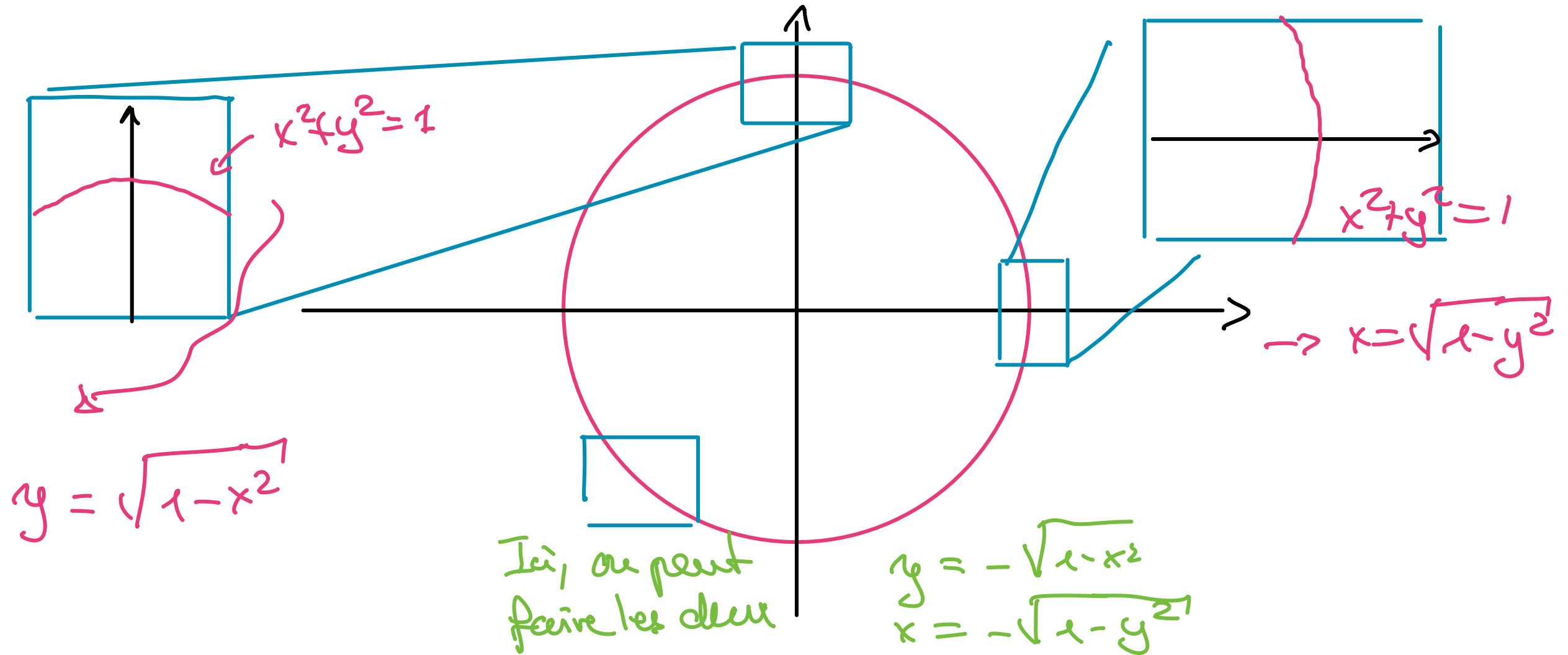


Remarque 5.3 :

On voit dans $\mathbb{R}^2$ qu'un ensemble de niveau peut avoir plusieurs formes: $\emptyset$, des points, une courbe ou un ensemble avec intérieur ou une combinaison de ces choses.

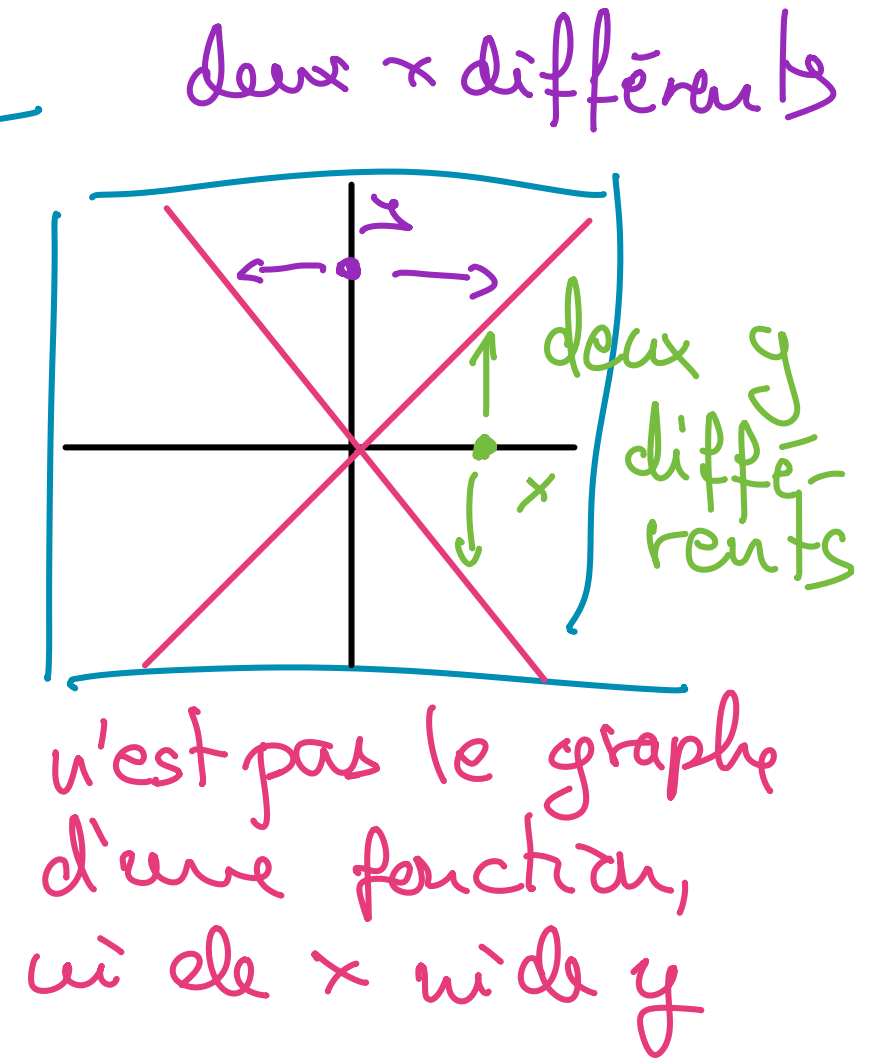
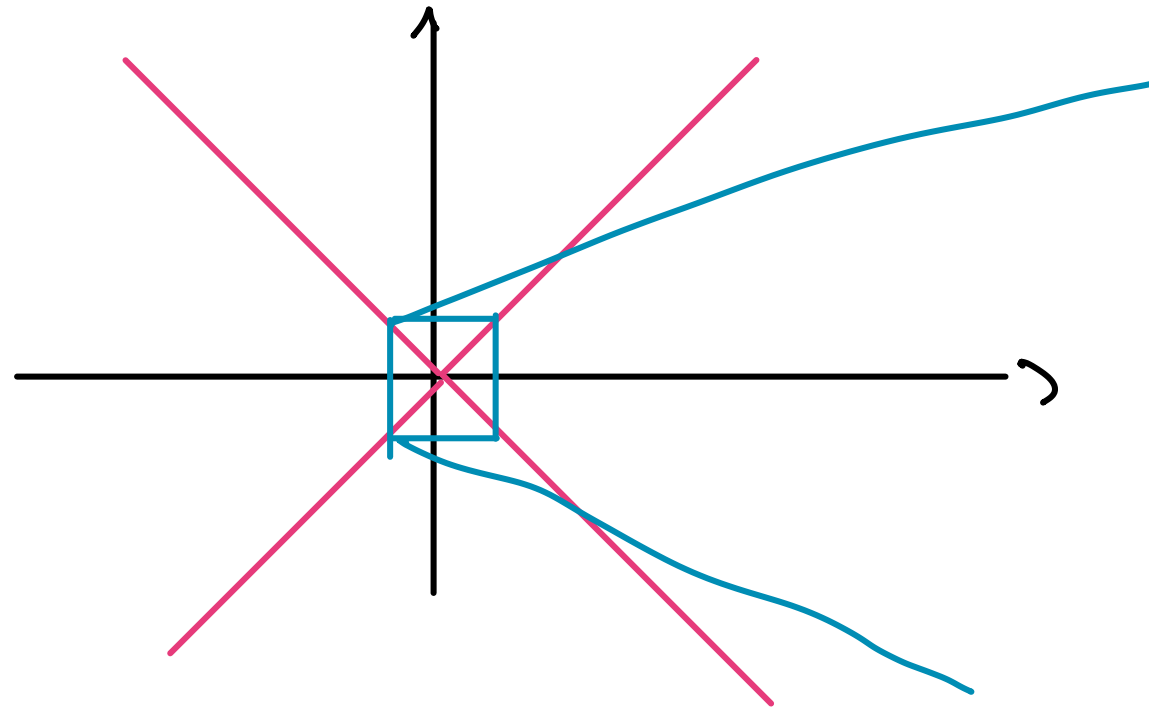
Notre but est de déterminer pour une fonction $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, quand est-ce qu'un ensemble de niveau est un ensemble de dimension $n-1$, ($\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow$ courbe, $\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow$ surface) et quand cet ensemble peut se décrire comme le graphe d'une fonction.

Example 5.4 : (i) Soit $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ défini par $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ et $c = 1$. Alors, $f^{-1}(\{1\}) = \partial B((0,0), 1)$



(ii) Soit $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ définie par $f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$ et $c = 0$.

$$f^{-1}(\{0\}) = \{(x,y) : x^2 - y^2 = 0\} = \{(x,y) : |x| = |y|\}$$



Théorème 5.5 (Théorème des fonctions implicites, $n=2$)
Soit $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ un ouvert, $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) \in D$, $f \in C^1(D)$ et $c = f(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})$.

Alors,

(i) Si $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) \neq 0$, alors, localement autour de $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})$,

l'ensemble de niveau c de f est le graphe d'une fonction de x , $\varphi(x)$ de classe C^1 tq.

$$\varphi(\tilde{x}) = \tilde{y} \quad \text{et} \quad f(x, \varphi(x)) = c$$

Plus précisément, $\exists a, b, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ tq $a < \tilde{x} < b$, $\alpha < \tilde{y} < \beta$ et $\varphi \in C^1([a, b])$ tq

$$f^{-1}(\{c\}) \cap]a, b[\times]\alpha, \beta[= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \in]a, b[\text{ et } y = \varphi(x)\}$$

De plus, on a alors,

$$\varphi'(\tilde{x}) = - \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})}$$

(ii) Si $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) \neq 0$, alors, localement autour de $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})$,

l'ensemble de niveau c de f est le graphe d'une fonction de y , $\varphi(y)$ de classe C^1 tq

$$\varphi(\tilde{y}) = \tilde{x}, \quad f(\varphi(y), y) = c$$

Plus précisément, $\exists a, b, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ tq $a < \tilde{x} < b$, $\alpha < \tilde{y} < \beta$
et $\varphi \in C^1(\text{]} \alpha, \beta \text{[})$ tq

$$f^{-1}(\{c\}) \cap \text{]} a, b \text{[} \times \text{]} \alpha, \beta \text{[} = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y \in \text{]} \alpha, \beta \text{[}, x = \varphi(y) \}$$

De plus, on a alors, $\psi'(\tilde{y}) = - \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, \tilde{y})}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, \tilde{y})}.$

Preuve de la formule pour $\phi'(x)$.

On a $c = f(x, \phi(x)) \quad \forall x \in]a, b[.$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \cdot \quad 0 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [f(x, \phi(x))] = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, \phi(x)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [x] \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, \phi(x)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [\phi(x)] \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, \phi(x)) + \phi'(x) \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, \phi(x)). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{at } x = \tilde{x}, \quad 0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\tilde{x}, \underbrace{\varphi(\tilde{x})}_{\tilde{y}}) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\tilde{x}, \underbrace{\varphi(\tilde{x})}_{\tilde{y}}) \cdot \varphi'(\tilde{x})$$

$$\varphi'(\tilde{x}) = - \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})}.$$