

Exercice 1:

1) On a pour $n \geq 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} u_n &= \sqrt{n^2 + 5n + 18} - n \\ &= \frac{n^2 + 5n + 18 - n^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + 5n + 18} + n} \\ &= \frac{5n + 18}{\sqrt{n^2 + 5n + 18} + n} \\ &= \frac{n(5 + 18/n)}{n(\sqrt{1 + 5/n + 18/n^2} + 1)} \\ &= \frac{5 + 18/n}{\sqrt{1 + 5/n + 18/n^2} + 1} \\ &\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5}{\sqrt{1} + 1} = \frac{5}{2} \quad \text{donc } u_n \text{ converge} \end{aligned}$$

Et $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = \frac{5}{2}$

2) On a pour le critère de d'Alembert pour $n \geq 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| &= \left| \frac{(-3)^{n+1}}{(n+1)^3} \times \frac{n^3}{(-3)^n} \right| \\ &= \frac{3^{n+1}}{3^n} \times \frac{n^3}{(n+1)^3} = \frac{3}{(1 + 1/n)^3} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 3 > 1 \end{aligned}$$

Donc la série de terme général $u_n = \frac{(-3)^n}{n^3}$ est divergente

3) On a par IPP: $\int_0^1 x e^{3x} dx = \left[f(x)g(x) \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 f'(x)g(x) dx$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x & g'(x) &= e^{3x} \\ f'(x) &= 1 & g(x) &= \frac{e^{3x}}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[x \frac{e^{3x}}{3} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 1 \times \frac{e^{3x}}{3} dx \\ &= \frac{e^3}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{e^{3x}}{3} \right]_0^1 \\ &= e^3 \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9} \right) + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{2e^3}{9} + \frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$$

4) a) On a :

$$\begin{aligned} u(x) &= x^2 \\ u'(x) &= 2x \\ f(u) &= \sin u \\ a=0, b=\sqrt{\pi} \\ u(a)=0, u(b)=\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} x \sin(x^2) dx &= \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{u'(x)}{2} \times f(u(x)) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(u) du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin u du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [-\cos u]_0^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (-\cos \pi + \cos 0) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

b) On a :

$x = \cos u = \varphi(u)$
 $x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}] \Leftrightarrow u \in [\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$
 sur $[\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, φ est strictement
 car $(\cos)' = -\sin < 0$ donc
 $\cos$ est bijective sur $[\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$.
 donc on peut appliquer la formule de
 substitution.

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi'(u) &= -\sin u \\ a=0, b=1/2 \\ \varphi^{-1}(0) &= \frac{\pi}{2}, \varphi^{-1}(1/2) = \pi/3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{1/2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{-\sin u}{\sqrt{1-\cos^2 u}} du \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin u}{\sqrt{\sin^2 u}} du \text{ car } \cos^2 u + \sin^2 u = 1 \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin u}{\sin u} du \text{ car } \sin > 0 \text{ sur } [\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \\ &= \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} 1 du \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3\pi - 2\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6} \end{aligned}$$

5) a) Soit $0 < \varepsilon < 1$. On a :

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 \frac{dx}{x^2} &= \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_{\varepsilon}^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - 1 \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} +\infty \end{aligned}$$

Donc $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^2}$ n'existe pas.

b) Soit $n > e$. On a :

$$\int_1^n x^{-2x} dx = \int_1^n e^{-2x \ln x} dx$$

car $\ln x \geq 1$ pour $x \geq e$
 donc $-2x \ln x \leq -2x$ pour $x \geq e$
 et $x^{-2x \ln x} \leq 1$ pour $1 \leq x \leq e$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \int_1^e 1 dx + \int_e^n e^{-2x} dx \\ &\leq (e-1) + \left[\frac{e^{-2x}}{-2} \right]_e^n \\ &\leq e-1 + \frac{e^{-2e}}{2} - \frac{e^{-2n}}{2} \\ &\leq e-1 + \frac{e^{-2e}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Donc $\int_1^{+\infty} x^{-2x} dx$ existe.

c) Soit $n > 1$. On a:

$$\int_1^n \frac{dx}{x} = [\ln x]_1^n = \ln n - \ln 1 = \ln n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} +\infty$$

Donc $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x}$ n'existe pas.

6) On pose $f_1(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_2 \cos(x_1 x_3)$ et on a: $D_f = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}_+^* \times \mathbb{R}_+$
 $f_2(x_1, x_2, x_3) = e^{x_1} \ln x_2 \sqrt{x_3}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{On a: } \text{Jac } f &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_3} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -x_2 x_3 \sin(x_1 x_3) & \cos(x_1 x_3) & -x_1 x_2 \sin(x_1 x_3) \\ e^{x_1} \ln x_2 \sqrt{x_3} & \frac{e^{x_1} \sqrt{x_3}}{x_2} & \frac{e^{x_1} \ln x_2}{2\sqrt{x_3}} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 2:

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \text{ On a: } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^{xy-y^2}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^{xy}) e^{-y^2} \\ &= \frac{\partial(xy)}{\partial x} e^{xy} e^{-y^2} \\ &= y e^{xy-y^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (e^{xy-y^2}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (xy-y^2) e^{xy-y^2} \\ &= (x-2y) e^{xy-y^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Donc } \text{grad } f = \begin{pmatrix} y e^{xy-y^2} \\ (x-2y) e^{xy-y^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2) \quad \text{grad } f = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y e^{xy-y^2} = 0 \\ (x-2y) e^{xy-y^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x-2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x=y=0.$$

Donc $\Pi = (0,0)$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \text{ On a: } \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (y e^{xy-y^2}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^{xy}) y e^{-y^2} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy) e^{xy} y e^{-y^2} \\ &= y^2 e^{xy-y^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} ((x-2y) e^{xy-y^2}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x-2y) e^{xy-y^2} + (x-2y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (e^{xy-y^2}) \\ &= -2 e^{xy-y^2} + (x-2y)^2 e^{xy-y^2} \\ &= -((x-2y)^2 - 2) e^{xy-y^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y e^{xy-y^2}) = \frac{\partial (y)}{\partial y} e^{xy-y^2} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (e^{xy-y^2}) \\ &= e^{xy-y^2} + y(x-2y) e^{xy-y^2} \\ &= (1+xy-2y^2) e^{xy-y^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} ((x-2y) e^{xy-y^2}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x-2y) e^{xy-y^2} + (x-2y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^{xy-y^2}) \\ &= e^{xy-y^2} + (x-2y) y e^{xy-y^2} \\ &= (1+xy-2y^2) e^{xy-y^2} \end{aligned}$$

Donc on a bien $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$.

4) On a: $g(y) = f(0, y) = e^{-y^2}$

$$g'(y) = -2y e^{-y^2}$$

$$g''(y) = (-2)e^{-y^2} + (-2y) \times (-2y)e^{-y^2}$$

$$= (-2 + 4y^2) e^{-y^2}$$

$$g'(y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 0.$$

$$g''(0) = -2e^0 < 0 \text{ donc } 0 \text{ est un maximum local pour } g.$$

5) On a: $h(y) = f(2y, y) = e^{y^2}$

$$h'(y) = 2y e^{y^2}$$

$$h''(y) = 2e^{y^2} + (2y)(2y)e^{y^2}$$

$$= (2 + 4y^2) e^{y^2}$$

$$h'(y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 0$$

$$h''(0) = 2e^0 > 0 \text{ donc } 0 \text{ est un minimum local pour } h.$$

6) Finalement, le point $N = (0, 0)$ n'est ni un maximum ni un minimum pour f car d'après 4) et 5), on ne peut à la fois être maximum et minimum. On dit que N est un point selle.