

Corrigé du partiel de TQ2

exercice 1:

1) On a: $f(x) = (x-4)^2 \times (3x-3)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d'où } f'(x) &= ((x-4)^2)' \times (3x-3) + (x-4)^2 \times (3x-3)' \\ &= 2(x-4)(3x-3) + (x-4)^2 \times 3 \\ &= 3(x-4)(2 \times (x-1) + (x-4)) \\ &= 3(x-4)(3x-6) \\ &= 9(x-4)(x-2) \end{aligned}$$

Ainsi, $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x=4 \text{ ou } x=2$.

Les points critiques sont donc: 2 et 4.

Calculons maintenant $f''(x)$. On a: $f'(x) = 9(x^2 - 4x - 2x + 8)$
 $= 9(x^2 - 6x + 8)$

d'où $f''(x) = 9(2x - 6) = 18(x-3)$.

Ainsi $f''(2) = 18(2-3) = -18 < 0$ donc 2 est un maximum

$f''(4) = 18 \times (4-3) = 18 > 0$ donc 4 est un minimum.

On a alors:

x	$-\infty$	2	3	4	$+\infty$
f''	$\ominus$	$\ominus$	$\oplus$	$\oplus$	$\oplus$
f'	$\oplus \rightarrow$	$\circ$	$\ominus \rightarrow$	$\circ \rightarrow$	$\oplus$
f	$-\infty$	$\nearrow 12$		$\searrow 0$	$\nearrow +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$

$f(2) = (2-4)^2 \times (3 \times 2 - 3) = 4 \times 3 = 12$
 $f(4) = 0$

(2)

Ainsi, 2 est un maximum local strict.
4 est un minimum local strict.

2) (a) On a: $g(x) = u \circ v(x)$ avec $\begin{cases} u(x) = \sqrt{x} \\ v(x) = e^x - 1 \end{cases}$; $\begin{cases} u'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \\ v'(x) = e^x \end{cases}$

d'où $g'(x) = v'(x) \times u'(v(x)) = e^x \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{e^x - 1}} = \frac{e^x}{2\sqrt{e^x - 1}}$

Comme $g'(x) = \frac{U(x)}{2V(x)}$ avec $\begin{cases} U(x) = e^x \\ V(x) = \sqrt{e^x - 1} = g(x) \end{cases}$; $\begin{cases} U'(x) = e^x \\ V'(x) = \frac{e^x}{2\sqrt{e^x - 1}} \end{cases}$

on a:
$$\begin{aligned} g''(x) &= \frac{U'(x)V(x) - U(x)V'(x)}{2V(x)^2} \\ &= \frac{e^x \times \sqrt{e^x - 1} - e^x \times e^x / (2\sqrt{e^x - 1})}{2(\sqrt{e^x - 1})^2} \\ &= \frac{2e^x(\sqrt{e^x - 1})^2 - (e^x)^2}{4\sqrt{e^x - 1}(e^x - 1)} \\ &= \frac{2e^x(e^x - 1) - e^{2x}}{4\sqrt{e^x - 1}(e^x - 1)} \\ &= \frac{e^{2x} - 2e^x}{4\sqrt{e^x - 1}(e^x - 1)} \\ &= \frac{e^x(e^x - 2)}{4\sqrt{e^x - 1}(e^x - 1)} \end{aligned}$$

(b) On a:

$$\begin{aligned} g''(x) = 0 &\Leftrightarrow e^x - 2 = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow e^x = 2 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$(b) \text{ Ainsi, } g''(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq \ln 2 \text{ car } e^x > 0 \text{ et } e^x - 1 > 0$$

$$g''(x) \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 < x \leq \ln 2 \text{ car } e^x > 0 \text{ et } e^x - 1 > 0$$

Donc g est convexe sur $[\ln 2; +\infty[$

et g est concave sur $]0; \ln 2[$.

$$3) (a) D_h = \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\text{On a: } \text{grad } h(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial h(x, y, z)}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial h(x, y, z)}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial h(x, y, z)}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2xy + ze^x \\ x^2 \\ e^x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(b) D_f = \left\{ (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) \in \mathbb{R}^5 / x_2 + x_3 > 0, x_4 > 0 \text{ et } x_5 \neq 0 \right\}.$$

$$\text{On a: } \text{grad } f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_4} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_5} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \ln(x_2 + x_3) / x_5 \\ x_1 / (x_5 \times (x_2 + x_3)) \\ x_1 / (x_5 \times (x_2 + x_3)) - \sqrt{x_4} x_5^{x_3 x_5} \\ - e^{x_3 x_5} / (2 \sqrt{x_4}) \\ - x_1 \ln(x_2 + x_3) / x_5^2 - \sqrt{x_4} x_3 e^{x_3 x_5} \end{pmatrix}$$

exercice 2:

$$1) \text{ On a: } \text{grad } f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x e^{x^2 + 3y^2} \\ 6y e^{x^2 + 3y^2} \end{pmatrix} \text{ car } (e^u)' = u' e^u.$$

$$2) \text{ On a: } \text{grad } f = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = 0 \\ 6y = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x = y = 0.$$

Le unique point critique est donc $(0, 0)$.

3) On a: $f(0,0) = e^0 = 1$.

et $x^2 + 3y^2 \geq 0 \quad \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

donc $e^{x^2+3y^2} \geq 1$ car l'exponentielle est une fonction croissante.

d'où $f(x,y) \geq f(0,0) \quad \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

donc $(0,0)$ est un minimum global.

Ce minimum est strict car $f(x,y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{x^2+3y^2} = 1$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 3y^2 = 0$ car l'exponentielle est injective.

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

Finalement, $(0,0)$ est un minimum global strict.

exercice 3:

1) On a:
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\ln(x^2 - y^2 + 2)) \\ &= \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2 - y^2 + 2)}{x^2 - y^2 + 2} \quad \text{car } (\ln u)' = \frac{u'}{u} \\ &= \frac{2x}{x^2 - y^2 + 2} \end{aligned}$$

et
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\ln(x^2 - y^2 + 2)) \\ &= \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^2 - y^2 + 2)}{x^2 - y^2 + 2} \quad \text{car } (\ln u)' = \frac{u'}{u} \\ &= \frac{-2y}{x^2 - y^2 + 2} \end{aligned}$$

2) On a:
$$\text{grad } f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2x}{x^2 - y^2 + 2} \\ \frac{-2y}{x^2 - y^2 + 2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{grad } f = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = 0 \\ -2y = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x = y = 0.$$

Il y a un unique point critique: $(0, 0)$.

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \text{ On a: } \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{2x}{x^2 - y^2 + 2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(x^2 - y^2 + 2)^2} \times \left(\frac{\partial(2x)}{\partial x} \times (x^2 - y^2 + 2) - 2x \times \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2 - y^2 + 2) \right) \\ &= \frac{2(x^2 - y^2 + 2) - 2x(2x)}{(x^2 - y^2 + 2)^2} \\ &= \frac{2(-x^2 - y^2 + 2)}{(x^2 - y^2 + 2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{puis } \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{-2y}{x^2 - y^2 + 2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(x^2 - y^2 + 2)^2} \times \left(\frac{\partial(-2y)}{\partial y} \times (x^2 - y^2 + 2) - (-2y) \times \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x^2 - y^2 + 2) \right) \\ &= \frac{-2(x^2 - y^2 + 2) - (-2y)(-2y)}{(x^2 - y^2 + 2)^2} \\ &= \frac{-2(x^2 + y^2 + 2)}{(x^2 - y^2 + 2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{et enfin } \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} \quad \text{par le thm de Schwarz} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) \end{aligned}$$

⑥

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{2x}{x^2 - y^2 + 2} \right) \\
 &= -\frac{2x}{(x^2 - y^2 + 2)^2} \times \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^2 - y^2 + 2) \\
 &= -\frac{2x \times (-2y)}{(x^2 - y^2 + 2)^2} \\
 &= \frac{4xy}{(x^2 - y^2 + 2)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

4)(a) sur $[-1; 1]$, $x^2 \geq 0$

donc $x^2 + 2 \geq 2$

donc $\ln(x^2 + 2) \geq \ln 2$

d'où $g(x) \geq \ln 2 = g(0)$

Donc g admet un minimum local en $x=0$.

(b) On a: $h(y) = f(0, y) = \ln(-y^2 + 2)$

sur $[-1; 1]$, $-y^2 \leq 0$

donc $-y^2 + 2 \leq 2$

donc $\ln(-y^2 + 2) \leq \ln 2$

d'où $h(y) \leq \ln 2 = h(0)$

Donc h admet un maximum local en $y=0$.

(c) D'après 4)(a) et 4)(b), on arrive à une contradiction.

Donc $(0, 0)$ n'est pas un extremum local.