

Exercice 1:

1) V 2) V 3) V 4) V 5) F 6) V 7) F

Exercice 2:

1) $Q = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2) symétrique $\rightarrow$ diagonalisable dans une B.N

3) changement de base pour une forme quadratique

$$M' = {}^t P M P.$$

Diagonalisation $D = P^{-1} M P$

si P est orthogonale ${}^t P = P^{-1}$ donc $M' = D$.

4) $S_P = \{0, 2\}$

$$E_0 = \text{Vect } v_1 = \text{Vect } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_2 = \text{Vect } v_2 = \text{Vect } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

5) Dans $B_1(0, v_1, v_2)$ $X = P X_1$ $P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (x_1 + y_1) \\ y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-x_1 + y_1) \end{cases}$$

donc $\mathcal{C}$ dans B_1 : $2y_1^2 + 3(x_1 + y_1) - 2(-x_1 + y_1) + 1 = 0$

$$2y_1^2 + 5x_1 + y_1 + 1 = 0$$

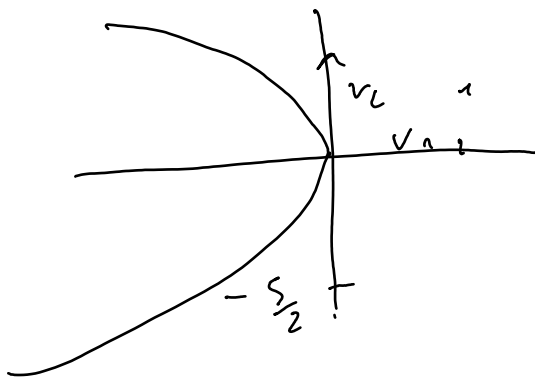
$$6) \quad \mathcal{C} \Leftrightarrow 2\left(y_1 + \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{8} = -5x_1$$

$$2\left(y_1 + \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = -5\left(x_1 + \frac{1}{40}\right)$$

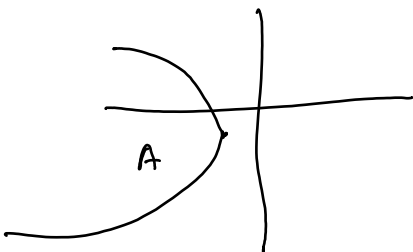
$$A\left(-\frac{1}{40}; -\frac{1}{40}\right) \rightarrow 2Y^2 = -5X$$

$$Y^2 = -\frac{5}{2}X$$

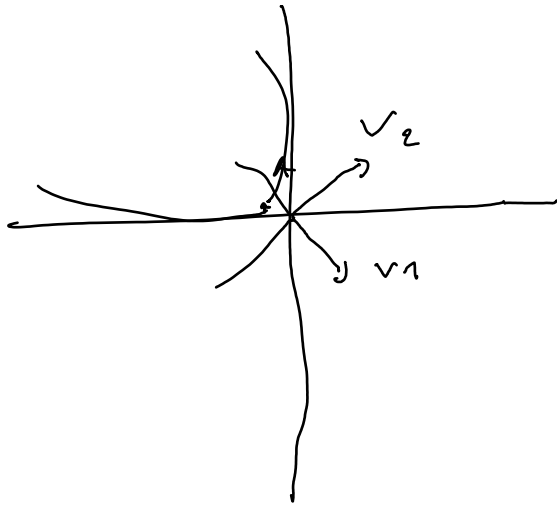
7) Dans (A, v_1, v_2) : parabole.



Dans (O, v_1, v_2)



Dans $(0, \vec{x}, \vec{y})$



Exercice 3 :

1) Norme :

$$\bullet N(f) > 0 \text{ sur } [1]$$

$$\bullet N(\lambda f) = |\lambda f(0)| + \int_0^1 |\lambda f'(t)| dt \\ = |\lambda| N(f) .$$

$$\bullet N(f) = 0 \Rightarrow \underbrace{|f(0)|}_{>0} = 0 \text{ et } \underbrace{\int_0^1 |f'(t)| dt}_{>0} = 0$$

$$\text{— donc } f(0) = 0 \text{ et } f'(t) = 0 \\ \text{— donc } f(t) = K$$

$$\swarrow \searrow \\ K = 0 \quad f(t) = 0 .$$

$$N(f+g) \leq N(f) + N(g)$$

$$\text{car } |a+b| \leq |a| + |b|$$

$$\text{— } \int |f+g| \leq \int |f| + \int |g|$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{général } f_n(x) - f(x) = -e^x \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$N(g) = |g(0)| + \int_0^1 \left| \frac{e^t}{n} \right| dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} + \left[\frac{e^t}{n} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{e-1}{n} = \frac{e}{n} \xrightarrow{+\infty} 0$$

done for CV norm of g over N .

Exercice 4 :

$$f(x, y) = 2x^3 - 15x^2 + 24x - 9y^2 + 1$$

$$1) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 6x^2 - 30x + 24 = 6(x^2 - 5x + 4)$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 16 = 9$$

$$x_1 = \frac{5-3}{2} = 1$$

$$x_2 = \frac{5+3}{2} = 4$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -18y$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0 & \rightarrow x = 1 \text{ or } x = 4. \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 & \rightarrow y = 0 \end{cases}$$

2 points critiques $A(1, 0)$ et $B(4, 0)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 12x - 30$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -18$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$$

en A : $Q_A(h_1, h_2) = -18x^2 + 18y^2 \quad S(0, 2)$

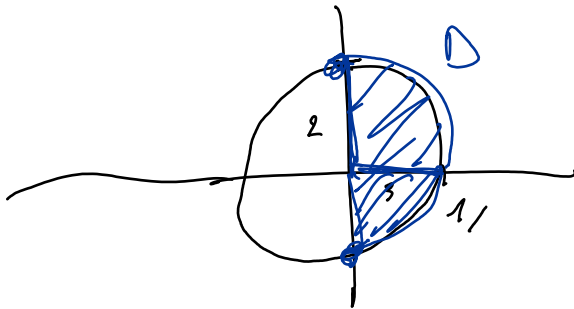
max local

en B : $Q_B(h_1, h_2) = 18x^2 - 18y^2 \quad S(1, 1)$ point col
ni min ni max.

2)

$$9y^2 + 4x^2 = 36$$

$$\frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{x^2}{9} = 1 \quad \text{ellipse:}$$



$$3) \quad \forall (x, y) \in D$$

$$9y^2 \leq 36$$

$$y^2 \leq 4$$

$$|y| \leq 2$$

$$\text{et } 4x^2 \leq 36 - 9y^2 \leq 36$$

$$|x| \leq 3$$

donc $\|(x, y)\|_2 \leq 3$ D est borné.

$$4) \quad U_n \mid \begin{matrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{matrix} \text{ une suite } \subset V \text{ de } D \quad \forall x_n, y_n \\ \text{vers } L \mid \begin{matrix} l_1 \\ l_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$9y_n^2 \leq -4x_n^2 + 36 \quad \text{et} \quad x_n \geq 0$$

par passage à la limite

$$9l_2^2 \leq -4l_1^2 + 36 \quad \text{et} \quad l_1 \geq 0.$$

$$\text{donc } L \in D$$

D est un fermé.

5) f continue sur un compact donc atteint ses extrema.

6) $A = (1, 0)$ est dans D . et $f(A) = 12$

7) Sur le bord.

① D ②

①: $x = 0$ et $y \in [-2, 2]$

$$f(0, y) = -9y^2 + 1$$

$$f' = -18y$$

	-2	0	2
f	+	0	-
		1	

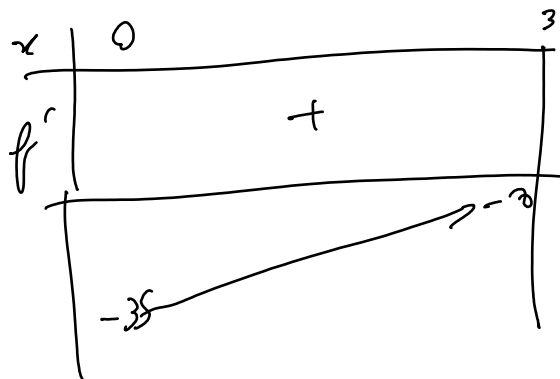
② $\rightarrow 9y^2 = -4x^2 + 36$. $x: 0 \rightarrow 1$

$$f(x, y) = 2x^3 - 15x^2 + 24x + 4x^2 - 36 + 1$$

$$= 2x^3 - 11x^2 + 24x - 35.$$

$$f'(x) = 6x^2 - 22x + 24 = 6 \left(x^2 - \frac{11}{3}x + 4 \right)$$

$\Delta < 0$



Max: entre $f(x)$; $f(x)$ et $f(A) = 12$

