

BA2 A2 Résumé

Equ. Diff. Ordinaires: $E(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0$, cherche $y \in C^n: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ tq. $E=0 \forall x \in I$, autonome pas de x Solution générale: linéaire en $y, y', \dots, y^{(n)}$, ensemble de toutes les sol., Problème Cauchy: $y(x_0) = b_0, \dots, y'(x_0) = \dots$, EDVS $F(y) \cdot y' = g(x)$

Sol. maximale: sur le + grand intervalle, EDL1 $y'(x) + p(x)y(x) = F(x)$ sol. $y \in C^1: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, Sol. homogène $y_h(x) = C e^{-P(x)}$ $C \in \mathbb{R}$, sol. particulière: $y_p(x) = C(x) \cdot e^{-P(x)}$ où $C(x) = \int F(x) \cdot e^{P(x)} dx$, Sol. générale: $y(x) = y_h + y_p$

EDL2: $y''(x) + p(x)y'(x) + q(x)y(x) = F(x)$, EDL2h coef. cst. $\rightarrow \lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0$ racines $a, b \in \mathbb{C}$ $\rightarrow y_h(x) = C_1 e^{ax} + C_2 e^{bx}$ $a \neq b \in \mathbb{R}$ $\exists 2$ solutions lin. ind. satisfaisant $y(x) = s$ $V_1(x)$ Sol. part. h $V_2(x) = V_1(x) \int \frac{e^{-P(x)}}{V_1^2(x)} dx$ Sol. générale h: $y(x) = C_1 \cdot V_1(x) + C_2 \cdot V_2(x)$ c sol λ de multiplicité r

Wronskien $W[V_1, V_2] = \begin{vmatrix} V_1 & V_2 \\ V_1' & V_2' \end{vmatrix}$ V_1, V_2 lin. ind. $\Rightarrow W[V_1, V_2] \neq 0$, EDL2 $C_1(x) = -\int \frac{F(x) \cdot V_2(x)}{W[V_1, V_2]} dx$ $C_2(x) = \int \frac{F(x) \cdot V_1(x)}{W[V_1, V_2]} dx$ $y(x) = C_1 V_1(x) + C_2 V_2(x) + y_p(x)$ | coef. indét. $F(x): 1) e^{cx} R_n(x) \Rightarrow y_0(x) = (x^n) e^{cx} T_n(x)$

2) $e^{ax}(P_n(x)\cos(bx) + Q_m(x)\sin(bx)) \Rightarrow y_0(x) = e^{ax}(T_n(x)\cos(bx) + S_n(x)\sin(bx))$ $F(x) = F_1(x) + F_2(x) \Rightarrow y_0 = y_{p1} + y_{p2} \Rightarrow y(x) = y_h(x) + y_0(x)$

Espace \mathbb{R}^n : $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$, $\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$, $\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle \geq 0$, $\|\vec{x}\| = \sqrt{\langle \vec{x}, \vec{x} \rangle}$ $\|\vec{x} + \vec{y}\| \leq \|\vec{x}\| + \|\vec{y}\|$, $\|\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle\| \leq \|\vec{x}\| \cdot \|\vec{y}\|$, $\|\vec{x} - \vec{y}\| \geq \|\|\vec{x}\| - \|\vec{y}\|\|$, distance $d(\vec{y}, \vec{x}) = d(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \|\vec{x} - \vec{y}\|$, $d(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) \leq d(\vec{x}, \vec{z}) + d(\vec{z}, \vec{y})$, $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \delta > 0 B(\vec{x}, \delta) = \{\vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \|\vec{x} - \vec{y}\| < \delta\}$

$E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ouvert. $\forall x \in E \exists \delta > 0$ tq. $B(x, \delta) \subset E$ Fermé: $CE = \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \vec{x} \notin E\}$ ouvert, intérieur $\dot{E} = \{\vec{x} \in E \mid \exists \delta > 0 B(\vec{x}, \delta) \subset E\} \subset E$, E ouvert $\Leftrightarrow \dot{E} = E$, \cup d'ouverts \rightarrow ouvert \cap d'ouverts \rightarrow ouvert, \emptyset et \mathbb{R}^n seuls Fermé et ouvert

adhérence: \bar{E} plus petit ensemble Fermé S tq. $E \subset S$, E fermé $\Leftrightarrow E = \bar{E}$, frontière: $\partial E = \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \forall \delta > 0 E \cap B(\vec{x}, \delta) \neq \emptyset \wedge C \cap B(\vec{x}, \delta) \neq \emptyset\}$, $\partial E \cap \dot{E} = \emptyset$, $\dot{E} \cup \partial E = \bar{E}$, $\partial E = \bar{E} \setminus \dot{E}$, $\partial \mathbb{R}^n = \partial \emptyset = \emptyset$

Suites application $F: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, $F: k \mapsto \vec{x}_k$, $\{\vec{x}_k\}_{k=0}^\infty$, $\{\vec{x}_k\}_{k=0}^\infty \rightarrow \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists k_0 \in \mathbb{N} \forall k > k_0 \|\vec{x}_k - \vec{x}\| < \epsilon$, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \vec{x}_k = \vec{x} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_{k,j} = x_j, \forall j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, Converge \Rightarrow Bornée, Thm. Bolzano-W: Bornée $\Rightarrow \exists$ sous-suite convergente

E compacte ssi. Fermé et borné, E compacte \Rightarrow a un sous-recouvrement fini, Heine-Borel tout recouvrement d'ouverts

Multi-variables: $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ $F: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $F(E) \subset \mathbb{R}$, $c \in F(E)$ $N_c = \{\vec{x} \in E \mid F(\vec{x}) = c\} \subset E$, voisinage de \vec{x}_0 $[\exists \delta > 0: B(\vec{x}_0, \delta) \subset E \cup \{\vec{x}_0\}]$, limite: $\lim_{\vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{x}_0} F(\vec{x}) = L: \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta_\epsilon > 0$ tq. $\forall \vec{x} \in E, 0 < \|\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0\| < \delta_\epsilon \Rightarrow |F(\vec{x}) - L| < \epsilon$

continuité: $\vec{x}_0 \in \dot{E}$ F continue en $\vec{x} = \vec{x}_0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{\vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{x}_0} F(\vec{x}) = F(\vec{x}_0)$, $F(\vec{x}) \rightarrow L \Leftrightarrow F(\vec{a}_k) \rightarrow L \forall$ suite $\{\vec{a}_k\} \subset E \setminus \{\vec{x}_0\}$, $\vec{a}_k \rightarrow \vec{x}_0$, polynomiales \rightarrow Continues changement var. $x = r \cdot \cos \varphi$ $r \in \mathbb{R} +$ et rationnelles sur D_f , coord. polaires $y = r \cdot \sin \varphi$ $\varphi \in [0, 2\pi[$ $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ $g_1(x), \dots, g_p(x)$ continues en $\vec{a} \in A$ $f(\vec{y})$ continue en $(g_1(\vec{a}), \dots, g_p(\vec{a}))$

$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} F(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (\lim_{y \rightarrow b} F(x,y)) = \lim_{y \rightarrow b} (\lim_{x \rightarrow a} F(x,y))$, 2 gendarmes $f, g, h: E \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $\textcircled{1} F(x) \rightarrow L \leftarrow g(x) \textcircled{2} \exists \alpha > 0: \forall \vec{x} \in E, 0 < \|\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0\| < \alpha \} F(\vec{x}) \leq h(\vec{x}) \leq g(\vec{x}) \Rightarrow \lim_{\vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{x}_0} h(\vec{x}) = L$, $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{\vec{g}} B \subset \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f \circ g(\vec{x})$ continue en $\vec{x} = \vec{a}$

$M, m \in F(E) \subset \mathbb{R}$ $F(x) < M \forall x \in E$ M maxi., F continue sur $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ compact $\Leftrightarrow \exists \max(F)$ et $\exists \min(F)$, E compact et connexe par chemin \Rightarrow F atteint toute valeur entre m et M

Différentielle: $f: E \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g(s) = f(a_1, \dots, s, \dots, a_n)$ $\vec{a} \in E$ g dérivable en a_k . $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k}(\vec{a}) = g'(a_k) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\vec{a} + t \cdot \vec{e}_k) - f(\vec{a})}{t}$, $\vec{e}_k = (0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0)$ en $\vec{a} \in E$ gradient

$\forall \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $g(t) = f(\vec{a} + t \vec{v})$ g dérivable en $t=0 \Rightarrow$ de f en \vec{a} suivant \vec{v} $Df(\vec{a}, \vec{v}) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{v}}(\vec{a}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(t) - g(0)}{t}$, Si $\vec{v} = \vec{e}_i: Df(\vec{a}, \vec{e}_i) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(\vec{a})$, $Df(\vec{a}, \lambda \vec{v}) = \lambda \cdot Df(\vec{a}, \vec{v}) \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^*$ $\textcircled{3} \forall k \exists \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k}(\vec{a}) = L_k(\vec{a}) \Rightarrow \nabla f(\vec{a}) = (L_1(\vec{a}), \dots, L_n(\vec{a}))$

F dérivable en \vec{a} si $\exists L: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ et $r: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ tq. $f(\vec{x}) = f(\vec{a}) + L(\vec{x} - \vec{a}) + r(\vec{x}) \forall \vec{x} \in E$ et $\lim_{\vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{a}} \frac{r(\vec{x})}{\|\vec{x} - \vec{a}\|} = 0$, $L_{\vec{a}}$: différentielle de f en \vec{a} $L_{\vec{a}} = Df(\vec{a})$, $\exists L_{\vec{a}} \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} f$ continue en \vec{a} $\textcircled{2} \forall \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \exists Df(\vec{a}, \vec{v}) = L_{\vec{a}}(\vec{v})$

$\textcircled{4} \forall \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} L_{\vec{a}}(\vec{v}) = Df(\vec{a}, \vec{v}) = \langle \nabla f(\vec{a}), \vec{v} \rangle$ $\textcircled{5} \forall \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n \|\vec{v}\| = 1 Df(\vec{a}, \vec{v}) \leq \|\nabla f(\vec{a})\|$ $Df(\vec{a}, \frac{\vec{v}}{\|\vec{v}\|}) = \frac{Df(\vec{a}, \vec{v})}{\|\vec{v}\|} = \|\nabla f(\vec{a})\|$, Plan tangent: $\nabla f(x, y, z) = (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\vec{a}), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\vec{a}), 1)$ $Z = f(x_0, y_0) + \langle \nabla f(x_0, y_0), (x - x_0, y - y_0) \rangle$, $\exists Df(\vec{a}, \vec{v}) \forall \vec{v} \Rightarrow \exists \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k}(\vec{a})$

$\exists \delta > 0$ tq. $\forall k \exists \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k}(\vec{x})$ sur $B(\vec{a}, \delta)$ et sont continues en $\vec{a} \Rightarrow$ f dérivable en \vec{a} , $\exists k$ tq. $\exists \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k}$ en tout points $\in E \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_k} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_k \partial x_i}$ et continuent en \vec{a} existant dans un voisinage de $\vec{a} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(\vec{a}) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}(\vec{a})$

$F \in C^p(E)$: toutes les dérivées partielles $\leq p$ continues sur E, $F \in C^1 \Rightarrow$ F dérivable, $F \in C^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}$, $F \in C^p \Rightarrow$ on peut échanger l'ordre des dérivées partielles jusqu'à l'ordre p, $F \in C^2 \Rightarrow \text{Hess}(F)(\vec{a}) = \text{Hess}(F)(\vec{a})^T$, $\text{Hess}(F)(\vec{a}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2}(\vec{a}) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2}(\vec{a}) & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_n}(\vec{a}) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2}(\vec{a}) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2}(\vec{a}) & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_n}(\vec{a}) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_n}(\vec{a}) & \dots & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n^2}(\vec{a}) \end{pmatrix}$

Fonction dans \mathbb{R}^m : $\vec{F}: E \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ $\vec{F}(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} F_1(\vec{x}) \\ \vdots \\ F_m(\vec{x}) \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, ex. $(\nabla \vec{F})^T \in \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, partielle $\vec{a} \in E$ $\frac{\partial \vec{F}}{\partial x_k}(\vec{a}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_k}(\vec{a}) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F_m}{\partial x_k}(\vec{a}) \end{pmatrix}$ admet la $\frac{\partial \vec{F}}{\partial x_k}$ en \vec{a} dérivée directionnelle suivant $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $\vec{a} \in E Df(\vec{a}, \vec{v}) = \begin{pmatrix} Df_1(\vec{a}, \vec{v}) \\ \vdots \\ Df_m(\vec{a}, \vec{v}) \end{pmatrix}$ si $Df_i(\vec{a}, \vec{v})$ existe $\forall i$ de 1 à m, $\vec{F} \xrightarrow{\vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{a}} \mathbb{R}^m$ si $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ tq. $0 < \|\vec{x} - \vec{a}\| < \delta \Rightarrow \|\vec{F}(\vec{x}) - \vec{F}(\vec{a})\| < \epsilon$ \vec{F} dérivable en $\vec{a} \in E$ si $\exists L: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ et $r: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ tq. $\vec{F}(\vec{x}) = \vec{F}(\vec{a}) + L(\vec{x} - \vec{a}) + r(\vec{x})$ et $\lim_{\vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{a}} \frac{r(\vec{x})}{\|\vec{x} - \vec{a}\|} = 0$, \vec{F} dérivable en $\vec{a} \in E$ ssi. $\forall f_i: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ dérivable en $\vec{a} \Rightarrow L_{\vec{a}}(\vec{v}) = \begin{pmatrix} L_{1, \vec{a}}(\vec{v}) \\ \vdots \\ L_{m, \vec{a}}(\vec{v}) \end{pmatrix} \forall \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $\Rightarrow L_{\vec{a}} = Df_{\vec{a}}(\vec{v}) = \langle \nabla f(\vec{a}), \vec{v} \rangle$

\vec{F} possède toutes les $m \times n$ $JF(\vec{a}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_1}(\vec{a}) & \dots & \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_n}(\vec{a}) \\ \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F_m}{\partial x_1}(\vec{a}) & \dots & \frac{\partial F_m}{\partial x_n}(\vec{a}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla f_1(\vec{a}) \\ \vdots \\ \nabla f_m(\vec{a}) \end{pmatrix} = \left(\frac{\partial \vec{F}}{\partial x_1}(\vec{a}), \dots, \frac{\partial \vec{F}}{\partial x_n}(\vec{a}) \right)$, \vec{F} dérivable en $\vec{a} \in E JF(\vec{a}) = \begin{pmatrix} L_{1, \vec{a}}(\vec{e}_1) & \dots & L_{1, \vec{a}}(\vec{e}_n) \\ \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ L_{m, \vec{a}}(\vec{e}_1) & \dots & L_{m, \vec{a}}(\vec{e}_n) \end{pmatrix}$ et $Df(\vec{a}, \vec{v}) = JF(\vec{a}) \cdot \vec{v}$, Si $m=n$ $|JF(\vec{a})| = \frac{D(F_1, \dots, F_m)}{D(x_1, \dots, x_n)} = \det(JF(\vec{a}))$

$\text{si } f \in C^2(E): J(f \circ \gamma)'(\bar{x}) = \text{Hess}(f)(\bar{x}), \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{\gamma} \mathbb{R}^p \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R}^q$ f dérivable en $\bar{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ différentielle de f différentielle de g $\nabla(f \circ g) = \nabla f \cdot J_g$ $\text{si } n=p=q: |J_{f \circ g}(\bar{a})| = |J_f(\bar{g}(\bar{a}))| \cdot |J_g(\bar{a})|$, \bar{h} un changement de variables $\mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{\bar{h}} \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R}^q$ $J_{\bar{h}^{-1} \circ \bar{h}} = I_n$ $J_{\bar{h}^{-1}}(\bar{h}(\bar{a}))^{-1}$

$\bar{g}: E \rightarrow D$ continuellement dérivable: voisinage de $\bar{a} \in E \iff |J_{\bar{g}}(\bar{a})| \neq 0, f: [a, b] \times I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ tq. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ continue sur $[a, b] \times I \Rightarrow g(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y) dx \in C^1(I)$ et $g'(y) = \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dx \forall y \in I, g, h: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ dérivables et $f: J \times I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ tq. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$ continue: $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_a^b f(x, t) dx \rightarrow F'(t) = f(g(t), t) \cdot g'(t) - f(h(t), t) \cdot h'(t) + \int_{h(t)}^{g(t)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(x, t) dx, J_{F^{-1}}(x, y) = [J_f(F^{-1}(x, y))]^{-1}$

Applications: Laplacien $\Delta f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $\Delta f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i^2}$, harmonique: $\Delta f = 0$ sur tout E , Taylor: $\exists \delta > 0$ tq. $\forall x \in B(\bar{a}, \delta) \cap E \exists \theta \in]0, 1[$ tq. $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{1}{i!} f^{(i)}(\bar{a}) + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\bar{a})$, Point Stationnaire: $\nabla f(\bar{p}) = \bar{0}$, $F: E \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, F \in C^{p+1}(B(\bar{a}, \delta))$ $F: I \subset [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} F(t) = f(\bar{a} + t(\bar{x} - \bar{a}))$ $F: E \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$F(\bar{x}) \geq F(\bar{p})$ min local $\forall \bar{x} \in N(B(\bar{a}, \delta))$, \bar{p} extremum local et $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(\bar{p})$ existent $\forall i \Rightarrow \bar{p}$ stationnaire, Point Critique: \bar{p} stationnaire \vee n'existe pas, \bar{p} stationnaire + valeurs propres $H = \text{Hess}_f(\bar{p})$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda_i > 0 \forall i \Rightarrow \text{min local} \\ \lambda_i < 0 \forall i \Rightarrow \text{max local} \\ \lambda_i > 0, \lambda_j < 0 \Rightarrow \text{pas extremum} \end{array} \right.$ (Hess $_f(\bar{a})$ diagonalisable)

$n=2$ $H = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ c & b \end{pmatrix} \begin{cases} \det H > 0 \\ \begin{matrix} a > 0 & \rightarrow \text{min local} \\ a < 0 & \rightarrow \text{max local} \end{matrix} \end{cases}$ $n=3$ $\Delta_1 = \det H$ $\Delta_2 = \det \begin{pmatrix} H_{11} & H_{12} \\ H_{12} & H_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ $\Delta_3 = \det \begin{pmatrix} H_{11} & H_{12} & H_{13} \\ H_{12} & H_{22} & H_{23} \\ H_{13} & H_{23} & H_{33} \end{pmatrix}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta_1 > 0, \Delta_2 > 0, \Delta_3 > 0 \text{ min. loc} \\ \Delta_1 < 0, \Delta_2 > 0, \Delta_3 < 0 \text{ max. loc} \\ \Delta_3 \neq 0 \text{ pas d'extr. loc.} \end{array} \right.$ else if $\Delta_3 \neq 0$ pas d'extr. loc., D compact $\textcircled{2}$ min., max. de $f(D) \rightarrow f(\bar{d})$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1}$ pts. critiques sur $D \rightarrow f(\bar{c})$ min $\textcircled{2}$ min., max. de $f(D) \rightarrow f(\bar{d})$ max \end{array} \right\}

Fonctions implicites: $f = F(\bar{x}) = \text{équation, niveau } C: F(\bar{x}) = C, \text{ TFI: } F: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ tq. $F(\bar{a}) = 0 \wedge \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_n}(\bar{a}) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} a_n = f(a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}) \textcircled{2} F(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, f(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})) = 0$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_p}(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, f(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})) = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_p}(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, f(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}))}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_n}(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, f(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}))} \forall p \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$

(hyper)plan si $F(\bar{x}) \in C_1(E \subset \mathbb{R}^n) \wedge \exists i: 1 \leq i \leq n$ tq. TFI $z = f(a, b) + \langle \nabla f(a, b), (x-a, y-b) \rangle$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(\bar{a}) \neq 0 \Rightarrow F(\bar{a}) = 0 \wedge \nabla F(\bar{a}) \neq \bar{0} \Rightarrow$ tangent à $F(\bar{x}) = 0$ en $\bar{a} \iff \langle \nabla F(\bar{a}), \bar{x} - \bar{a} \rangle = 0$

Multiplicateur Lagrange: $f_1, g_1, \dots, g_m: E \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \bar{a} \in E \nabla g_1(\bar{a}), \dots, \nabla g_m(\bar{a})$ lin. indépendants $\nabla g(\bar{x}) \neq \bar{0} \forall \bar{x}: g(\bar{x}) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \bar{\lambda} = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m)$ tq. $\nabla F(\bar{a}) = \sum_{k=1}^m \lambda_k \nabla g_k(\bar{a})$

Integration: pavé fermé: $P \subset \mathbb{R}^n P = [a_1, b_1] \times \dots \times [a_n, b_n]$, volume $|P| = \prod_{i=1}^n (b_i - a_i)$, subdivision de $P: \sigma = (\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)$, $\sigma_j = [a_j, x_j^0 < x_j^1 < \dots < x_j^{i_j} < b_j]$ $\sigma_j \in \mathbb{R}$ **sommes Darboux:** \downarrow bornée sur P $\sum_{\alpha \in \sigma} m(\alpha) |\alpha|$ $\sum_{\alpha \in \sigma} M(\alpha) |\alpha|$ $\sum_{\alpha \in \sigma} m(\alpha) |\alpha| \leq \sum_{\alpha \in \sigma} M(\alpha) |\alpha|$ $\sum_{\alpha \in \sigma} m(\alpha) |\alpha| \leq \sum_{\alpha \in \sigma} M(\alpha) |\alpha|$ $\sum_{\alpha \in \sigma} m(\alpha) |\alpha| \leq \sum_{\alpha \in \sigma} M(\alpha) |\alpha|$ $\sum_{\alpha \in \sigma} m(\alpha) |\alpha| \leq \sum_{\alpha \in \sigma} M(\alpha) |\alpha|$

$S(f) \leq \bar{S}(f)$, $f: P \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ f intégrable ssi $\underline{S}(f) = \bar{S}(f) \Rightarrow \int_P f(\bar{x}) d\bar{x} = \int \dots \int f(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$, $\int_P c d\bar{x} = c \cdot |P|$, f continue \Rightarrow intégrable sur P , $\int_P f(\bar{x}) d\bar{x} = \sum_{i \in I} \int_{P_i} f(\bar{x}) d\bar{x}$, $\int_P (\alpha f(\bar{x}) + g(\bar{x})) d\bar{x} = \alpha \int_P f(\bar{x}) d\bar{x} + \int_P g(\bar{x}) d\bar{x}$, $\Rightarrow -k \cdot |P| \leq \int_P f(\bar{x}) d\bar{x} \leq k \cdot |P|$

① a, b continues $\forall x \in]a, b[\varphi_1(x) < \varphi_2(x)$ $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2: a < x < b, \varphi_1(x) < y < \varphi_2(x)\} \Rightarrow F: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \int \int_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left(\int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right) dx$ **②** c, d continues $\forall y \in]c, d[\varphi_1(y) < x < \varphi_2(y), c < y < d \Rightarrow F: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \int \int_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left(\int_{\varphi_1(y)}^{\varphi_2(y)} f(x, y) dx \right) dy$

$z = H(x, y) \varphi_1, \varphi_2: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continues $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2: a < x < b, \varphi_1(x) < y < \varphi_2(x)\}$ $F: \bar{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continue $\int \int_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left(\int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right) dx$

$G = G(x, y) \varphi_1(x) < \varphi_2(x) \forall x \in]a, b[G, H: \bar{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continues $G(x, y) < H(x, y) \forall (x, y) \in D E = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3: (x, y) \in D, G(x, y) < z < H(x, y)\} \rightarrow$ intégrable sur $E \int \int \int_E f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_a^b \left(\int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} \left(\int_{G(x, y)}^{H(x, y)} f(x, y, z) dz \right) dy \right) dx$

$E \subset \mathbb{R}^n \Psi \in C^1(E): E \rightarrow \Psi(E)$ bijective $F: \bar{D} = \Psi(E) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \int_D f(\bar{x}) d\bar{x} = \int_E f(\Psi(\bar{w})) |\det J_{\Psi}(\bar{w})| d\bar{w}$, polaires: $G(r, \varphi) = \begin{cases} r \cdot \cos \varphi = x \\ r \cdot \sin \varphi = y \end{cases} \int \int_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \int_{G^{-1}(D)} f(r \cdot \cos \varphi, r \cdot \sin \varphi) r dr d\varphi$, sphériques: $G(r, \theta, \varphi) = \begin{cases} r \sin \theta \cos \varphi = x \\ r \sin \theta \sin \varphi = y \\ r \cos \theta = z \end{cases} |J_G| = r^2 \cdot \sin \theta$

cylindriques: $G(r, \varphi, z) = \begin{cases} x = r \cdot \cos \varphi \\ y = r \cdot \sin \varphi \\ z = z \end{cases} |J_G| = r$, masse: $M = \int \int \int \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz$

DL: $\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3, \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3, e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6}, \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3}, \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}, \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6}$

Méthodes de preuve: directe $P \Rightarrow Q$, contraposée $\neg Q \Rightarrow \neg P$, $P \Leftrightarrow Q: P \Leftrightarrow \dots \Leftrightarrow Q$ ou $(P \Rightarrow Q) \wedge (Q \Rightarrow P)$, absurde $\neg P \Rightarrow F$, n objets dans k tiroirs \Rightarrow au moins un tiroir avec $\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \rfloor$ objets

$n, n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ \downarrow initialisation \uparrow hérédité \uparrow généralisée \uparrow forte $P(n_0)$ vraie et $P(n) \Rightarrow P(n+1)$ ($P(n_0), \dots, P(n_0+k)$ vraies $\wedge \{P(n), \dots, P(n+k)\} \Rightarrow P(n+k+1)$ | $P(n_0)$ vraie $\wedge \{P(n_0), P(n_0+1), \dots, P(n)\} \Rightarrow P(n+1) \forall n \geq n_0 \Rightarrow P(n)$ vraie $\forall n \geq n_0$)

2 variables $\forall m, n P(n, m) \Rightarrow P(n+1, m) \quad P(n+1, m) \Rightarrow P(n, m+1)$ (diagonale) $\forall m, n P(n, 0) \wedge P(n, 0) \Rightarrow P(n+1, 0) \forall n \geq 0 \wedge P(n, m) \Rightarrow P(n, m+1) \forall m, n$ (carré),