

Dérivés Partielles	Différentielle	Théorèmes Généraux
<p>$f : U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow E$ (Banach), $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in U, h \in \mathbb{R}^n$</p> <p>Dérivées partielles: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a) = \varphi'(a_i)$ où $\varphi(t) = f(a_1, \dots, a_i, \dots, a_n)$</p> <p>Dérivée de f en a suivant h:</p> $D_h f(a) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+th) - f(a)}{t} = (\varphi_h)'(0)$ <p>où $\varphi_h : [-\varepsilon, \varepsilon] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ $t \mapsto f(a+th)$</p> <p>Thm: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a) = D_{e_i} f(a)$, où (e_i) base canonique de \mathbb{R}^n</p> <p>Def: f de classe \mathcal{C}^1: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}$ existent et sont continue</p> <p>Thm: f de classe $\mathcal{C}^1 \Rightarrow D_h(f)(a) = \sum_{i=1}^n h_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a)$</p> <p>Gradient: Si $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ de classe \mathcal{C}^1, on pose</p> $\vec{\text{grad}} f(a) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a) e_i$ <p>on a alors</p> $D_h(f)(a) = \left\langle \vec{\text{grad}} f(a), h \right\rangle$ <p>Matrice Jacobienne:</p> <p>Si $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (f_1, \dots, f_m)$</p> <p>de classe \mathcal{C}^1, on pose $\mathcal{J}f(a) = \left(\frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_i}(a) \right) \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$</p> <p>on a alors $D_h(f)(a) = \mathcal{J}f(a) \times h$</p> <p>Dérivées d'ordre supérieures:</p> <p>Def: f de classe \mathcal{C}^2 ssi $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}$ de classe $\mathcal{C}^1 \forall i$ dans ce cas, on a:</p> <p>Thm Schwarz: $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}$</p> <p>Formule de Taylor-Young à l'ordre 2:</p> $f(a+h) = f(a) + \sum_{i=1}^n h_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a) + \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} h_i h_j \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(a) + o(\ h\ _2^2)$	<p>Def: $f : E \rightarrow F$ où E, F Banach.</p> <p>On dit que f est différentiable en a ssi $\exists df_a$ lin. tq $f(a+h) = f(a) + df_a(h) + o(\ h\), \forall h \in E$</p> <p>Propriétés: $d(f + \lambda g)_a = df_a + \lambda dg_a$</p> $d(fg)_a = df_a \cdot g(a) + f(a) \cdot dg_a$ $d(f \circ g)_a = df_{g(a)} \circ dg_a$ $f(\gamma(t))' = d_{\gamma(t)}(\gamma'(t))$ $D_h f(a) = df_a(h)$ $\mathcal{J}f(a) = \mathcal{M}(df_a) \text{ qd } E = \mathbb{R}^n, F = \mathbb{R}^m$ $df_a(h) = \sum_{i=1}^n h_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a) \text{ qd } E = \mathbb{R}^n$ $df_a(h) = \left\langle \vec{\text{grad}} f(a), h \right\rangle \text{ qd } F = \mathbb{R}$ <p>Dérivation vectorielle: $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow E$ (Banach)</p> <p>Def: $f'(t_0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{f(t) - f(t_0)}{t - t_0}$</p> <p>Thm: f de classe $\mathcal{C}^1 \Rightarrow D_h f(a) = f'(a) \cdot h$</p> <p>Thm: $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ et $t \mapsto x_i(t)$ de classe \mathcal{C}^1 $\Rightarrow f(x_1, \dots, x_n)' = \sum x_i' \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}$</p> <p>App linéaire cont.</p> <p>Si $f : E \rightarrow F$ linéaire cont, alors $d_a f = f, \forall a$.</p> <p>App bilinéaire cont.</p> <p>Si $f : E \times F \rightarrow G$ bilinéaire cont, alors</p> $d_{(a,b)} f(u, v) = f(a, v) + f(u, b), \forall a.$ <p>Thèmes classiques: Résolution d'EDP, Extremum, Laplacien, Eq. Chaleur, Fcts harmoniques</p>	<p>Extremums: $f : U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ de classe \mathcal{C}^1</p> <p>Thm: f admet un extr. en $a \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a) = 0, \forall i$</p> <p>Formules de Monge: $f : U \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ de classe \mathcal{C}^2 $(a, b) \in U$ tq. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a, b) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a, b) = 0$</p> $r = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial x}, s = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}, t = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial y}$ $rt - s^2 > 0, r > 0 \Rightarrow \text{min. local}$ $rt - s^2 > 0, r < 0 \Rightarrow \text{max. local}$ $rt - s^2 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{n'est pas extremum}$ $rt - s^2 = 0 \Rightarrow ?$ <p>Formules de chgt. var.: $f : U \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ de classe \mathcal{C}^1</p> <p>$(u, v) = \varphi(x, y), g(u, v) = f(x, y)$ de classe \mathcal{C}^1</p> $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}$ <p>\mathcal{C}^k-difféomorphismes.</p> <p>Def: f bij. + f et f^{-1} de classe \mathcal{C}^k</p> <p>Thm inversion locale:</p> $f : U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \text{ classe } \mathcal{C}^k + \det \mathcal{J}f(a) \neq 0$ <p>+ U ouvert $\Rightarrow f$ \mathcal{C}^k-diffeo au vois de a</p> <p>Thm inversion globale: $f : U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow V \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ bij + class \mathcal{C}^k alors f \mathcal{C}^k-diffeo $\Leftrightarrow \det \mathcal{J}f(a) \neq 0 \forall a \in U$</p> <p>Thm Fcts Implicites: $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ class. \mathcal{C}^k</p> <p>Si $f(a, b) = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a, b) \neq 0$ alors $\exists \varphi :]a - \varepsilon, a + \varepsilon[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ class. \mathcal{C}^k tq $\varphi(a) = b, f(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = \varphi(x)$</p>