

Examen session 2 - 62 - 54.

Exo 1: (E_1) EDL (E_1) a pour sol. $y(x) = k e^{\frac{2}{3}x}$ et $\frac{1}{7} e^{3x}$ est solution.

donc les sol. de (E_1) sont les fonctions $y(x) = \frac{1}{7} e^{3x} + k e^{\frac{2}{3}x}$
 (E_2) EDb d'ordre 2 à coef. const. $P(x) = x^2 + 2x + 3$ $\Delta = 4 - 12 = -8 = (2\sqrt{2}i)^2$ $x = -1 \pm \sqrt{2}i$
 sol de (E_2) $y(x) = e^{-x} (K_1 \cos \sqrt{2}x + K_2 \sin \sqrt{2}x)$ on cherche 1 sol particulière
 de la forme $\zeta(x) = ax + b$ $\zeta'(x) = a$

ζ est solution ssi $2a + 3ax + 3b = x$ ssi $a = \frac{1}{3}$ et $\frac{2}{3} + 3b = 0$ ssi $a = \frac{1}{3}$ et $b = -\frac{2}{9}$

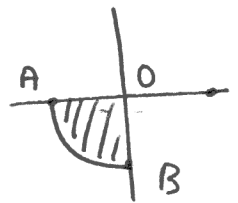
Sol. de (E_2) : $\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{2}{9} + e^{-x} (K_1 \cos \sqrt{2}x + K_2 \sin \sqrt{2}x)$.

(E_3) $\varphi(x,y) = \xi(x+ay, y)$ $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial u}$ $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial u} a + \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial v}$ $\begin{cases} u = x+ay \\ v = y \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} x = u-av \\ y = v \end{cases}$

$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + 2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = (2x+y)\varphi \iff \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial u} + 2a \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial u} + 2 \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial v} = (2u+v+v)\xi \iff \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial v} = (u+v)\xi$.

donc $\xi(u,v) = k(v) e^{uv + \frac{1}{2}v^2}$ $a = -\frac{1}{2}$ donc $\varphi(x,y) = k(x - \frac{1}{2}y) e^{xy}$

Exo 2: $I = \iint_D x^2 y \, dx \, dy = \int_{\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \int_0^2 r^3 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta \, r \, dr \, d\theta$
 $= \int_0^2 r^4 \, dr \int_{\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta = \left[\frac{r^5}{5} \right]_0^2 \left[-\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \theta \right]_{\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} = -\frac{32}{15}$



$J = \int_{\partial D^+} x^2 y^2 \, dx + x^3 y \, dy = \iint_D (3x^2 y - 2x^2 y) \, dx \, dy = I$ par Green Riemann.

Exo 3: $\nabla \cdot \phi = \text{div } \phi = 2xy f'(x^2+y^2) - 2xy f'(xy^2) = 0$.

3.2. $g(r) \vec{u}_\theta = g(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) \left(-\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}; \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right)$
 $= \left(y \left(-\frac{g(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right); -x \left(\frac{g(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right) \right)$

Il suffit alors de poser $f(t) = -\frac{g(\sqrt{t})}{\sqrt{t}}$
 et $g(r) \vec{u}_\theta = \phi$.



Exo 4: $\Psi(r, \theta) = (\sqrt{2}r \cos \theta; \sqrt{2}r \sin \theta; 4r\theta)$

4.1: $\Psi(r, \theta) = (\sqrt{2}r, 0, 0)$ qui décrit l'axe x étant r .

4.2: $\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial r} = (\sqrt{2} \cos \theta; \sqrt{2} \sin \theta; 4\theta)$ $\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \theta} = (-\sqrt{2}r \sin \theta; \sqrt{2}r \cos \theta; 4r)$.

$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial r}(1; \frac{\pi}{4}) = (1; 1; \pi)$ $\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \theta}(1; \frac{\pi}{4}) = (-1; 1; 4)$ $\vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \pi \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4-\pi \\ -4-\pi \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Psi(1; \frac{\pi}{4}) = (1; 1; \pi)$

Γ a pour équation $(4-\pi)(x-1) - (4+\pi)(y-1) + 2(3-\pi) = 0$.

4.3: $(4-\pi)(-1) - (4+\pi)(-1) + 2(-\pi) = -4 + \pi + 4 + \pi - 2\pi = 0$ CQFD

4.4: $\vec{v} = (1; 1; \pi)$ et $\vec{w} = \vec{v} \wedge \vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \pi \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} 4-\pi \\ -4-\pi \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2+4\pi-\pi^2 \\ -2+4\pi-\pi^2 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix}$
 $(\vec{v}; \vec{w})$ est un repère orthogonal de Γ .