

# Examen de Mathématiques - B.S.P.I. semestre 2 (2014)

Exercice 1:  $\Gamma(r, \theta) = \Psi(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$

$$\frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial \theta}(r, \theta) = \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x}(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) (-r \sin \theta) + \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial y}(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Gamma}{\partial \theta^2}(r, \theta) = \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2}(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) (-r \sin \theta)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x \partial y}(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) (-r \sin \theta)(r \cos \theta) + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial y^2}(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) (r \cos \theta)^2 - \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} r \sin \theta + \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial y} r \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Gamma}{\partial \theta^2}(2; \frac{\pi}{2}) = 4 \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2}(0; 2) - 8 \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial y}(0; 2)$$

Exercice 2:  $\Psi_1(x, y, z) = x^3 + yz + xy - 3$        $\Psi_2(x, y, z) = xyz + x^2 + y^2 - 5$

$$\Psi_1(1, 2, 0) = 1 + 0 + 2 - 3 = 0 \text{ donc } A \in \Sigma_1. \quad \Psi_2(1, 2, 0) = 0 + 1 + 4 - 5 = 0. \text{ (} A \in \Sigma_2)$$

$$2.2. \vec{n}_2 = \text{grad } \Psi_2(1, 2, 0) \text{ or } \text{grad } \Psi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} yz + 2x \\ xz + 2y \\ xy \end{pmatrix} \text{ donc } \vec{n}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Equation de  $\Pi_2$ :  $2(x-1) + 4(y-2) + 2(z-0) = 0$ .  
Equation du plan  $\perp$  à  $\vec{n}_2$  et passant par A.

$$2.3. \Sigma_1 \cap \Sigma_2 = \begin{cases} x^3 + yz + xy - 3 = 0 \\ xyz + x^2 + y^2 - 5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{tangente à } \Sigma_1 \cap \Sigma_2 \text{ en } (1, 2, 0): \begin{cases} (3+2)(x-1) + 1 \cdot (y-2) + 2(z-0) = 0 \\ 2(x-1) + 4(y-2) + 2(z-0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Il suffit donc de trouver un vecteur non nul qui vérifie

$$\text{le système } \begin{cases} 5x + y + 2z = 0 \\ 2x + 4y + 2z = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3x + y + 2z = 0 \\ 3x - 3y = 0 \end{cases} \text{ par exemple } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Autre méthode } \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ -6 \\ 18 \end{pmatrix} = -6 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

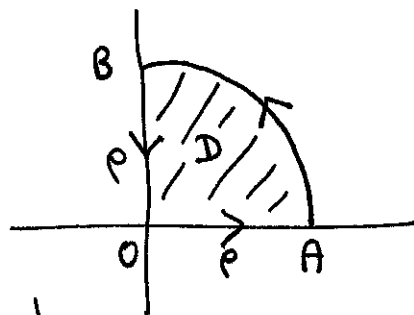
Exercice 3:

$$3.3. \int_{\Gamma} -y^2 dx + x^2 dy$$

$$\stackrel{GR}{=} \iint_D 2x + 2y \, dx \, dy \quad (\text{Chg de var polaire})$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\rho} \int_0^{\pi/2} r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta \, r \, d\theta \, dr$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \rho^3 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \theta + \sin \theta \, d\theta = \frac{2}{3} \rho^3 [\sin \theta - \cos \theta]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{4}{3} \rho^3$$



Exercice 4:

$$4.1. \sum a_n y_1^{(n)} = f_1 \text{ et } \sum a_n y_2^{(n)} = f_2$$

$$\text{donc } \sum a_n y_1^{(n)} + 3 \sum a_n y_2^{(n)} = f_1 + 3f_2$$

$$\text{donc } \sum a_n (y_1 + 3y_2)^{(n)} = f_1 + 3f_2$$

4.2: (E) est une E.D.L d'ordre 3 à coef const.

$$P(x) = x^3 - 1 = (x-1)(x^2 + x + 1) \quad \Delta = 1 - 4 = (\sqrt{3}i)^2 \quad x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

$$= (x-1)(x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i)(x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i)$$

$$\text{Solution de (E)} \quad y(x) = K_1 e^x + e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} (K_2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + K_3 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x)$$

(E<sub>1</sub>) on résoud  $y''' - y = e^x$  car  $e^x$  est solution de (E) on

cherche une solution de la forme  $y(x) = Kx e^x$

$$y' = K(1+x)e^x \quad y'' = K(2+x)e^x \quad y''' = K(3+x)e^x$$

$$y \text{ est solution ssi } y''' - y = 3Ke^x = e^x \text{ donc } K = \frac{1}{3}$$

(E<sub>2</sub>) on résoud  $y''' - y = 3x$  on cherche 1 sol sur la forme

$$y = ax + b \quad y''' = 0 \text{ donc } -(ax + b) = 3x \text{ donc } y(x) = -3x$$

Finalement les solutions de (E) sont  $y(x) = -3x + (\frac{1}{3}x + K_1)e^x + e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} (K_2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + K_3 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x)$

Exercice 5:

$$5.1 \text{ Chgt de var } \begin{cases} X = x + ay \\ Y = y \end{cases}$$

$$F(x, y) = f(y) = F(x + ay, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial X} \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial X} a + \frac{\partial F}{\partial Y}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - 2 \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial X} - 2a \frac{\partial F}{\partial X} - 2 \frac{\partial F}{\partial Y} \quad \text{Posons } a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-2 \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = F^2 \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial Y} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ on intègre en } Y \text{ à } X \text{ fixé } \frac{-1}{F} = -\frac{1}{2} Y + K(X)$$

$$\text{Donc } f(y) = \frac{1}{-K(x + \frac{1}{2}y) + \frac{1}{2}y} \text{ or } f(x, 2) = 1 = \frac{1}{x - K(2x)} \text{ Donc } K(2x) = x - 1 \text{ Donc } K(x) = \frac{x-1}{2}$$

$$\text{Donc } f(x, y) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}y - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{4} + 1} = \frac{4}{y - 2x + 4}$$

5.2 Cela revient juste à résoudre  $y'' - 2y' + y = 0$        $P(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1 = (x-1)^2$

on intègre en  $x$ , à  $y$  fixé.

$$f(x, y) = (K_1(y) + K_2(y)x) e^x$$