



Exercice 1

$$f_1(x, t) = \begin{cases} \frac{xt}{x^2+t^2} & \text{si } (x, t) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{si } (x, t) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

Soit y_n une suite tendant vers 0

$$f_1(y_n, y_n) = \frac{y_n^2}{2y_n^2} = \frac{1}{2} \neq f_1(0, 0)$$

Donc f_1 n'est pas continue.

Exercice 2

$$f_2(x, t) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{x^2+t^2} & \text{si } (x, t) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{si } (x, t) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

Passons par les coordonnées polaires.

$$\text{posons } \begin{cases} x_n = r_n \sin(\theta_n) \\ t_n = r_n \cos(\theta_n) \end{cases} \quad \text{où } r_n \text{ tend vers } 0.$$

$$f_2(x_n, t_n) = \frac{r_n^3 \sin^3(\theta_n)}{r_n^2 (\sin^2 \theta_n + \cos^2 \theta_n)} = r_n \sin^3(\theta_n) \xrightarrow{r_n \rightarrow 0} 0 = f_2(0, 0)$$

Donc f_2 est continue en $0 \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f_3(x, t) = \frac{x^2 - t^2}{x^2 + t^2}$$

Soit y_n qui tend vers 0.

$$f_3(y_n, 0) = \frac{y_n^2}{y_n^2} = 1 \neq f(0, 0)$$

Donc f_3 n'est pas continue.

$$f_4(x, t) = \sin(x^2 + t^2)$$

$$x_n = r_n \sin \theta_n \quad \text{avec } r_n \text{ tendant vers } 0.$$

$$t_n = r_n \cos \theta_n$$

$$f_4(x_n, t_n) = \sin(x_n^2 + t_n^2) \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_n^2 + t_n^2}}$$

$$\forall x \geq 0 \quad \sin(x) \leq x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{donc } f_4(x_n, t_n) &\leq x_n^2 + t_n^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_n^2 + t_n^2}} \\ &= \sqrt{x_n^2 + t_n^2} \\ &= r_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0 = f(0, 0) \end{aligned}$$

Donc f_4 continue.

Exercice 2

$$f_1(x, t) = x^2 + t^2 - 2x + 4t$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x - 2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = 2t + 4$$

$$f_1(x, t) = \frac{x-t}{x+t}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{(x+t) - (x-t)}{(x+t)^2} = \frac{2t}{(x+t)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{-(x+t) - (x-t)}{(x+t)^2} = \frac{-2x}{(x+t)^2}$$

$$f_3(x, t) = \sqrt{1+x^2t^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = xt^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2t^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = tx^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2t^2}}$$

$$f_4(x, t) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+t^2})$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \left(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+t^2}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2+t^2}}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{t}{\sqrt{x^2+t^2}} \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2+t^2}}$$

$$f_5(x, t) = \frac{x \sin(t)}{1+x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\sin(t)(1+x^2) - 2x^2 \sin(t)}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{x \cos(t)}{1+x^2}$$

Exercice 3

$$F(x) = \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-t}}{x+t} dt$$

1) $\frac{e^{-t}}{x+t}$ continue sur $]0, +\infty[\times]0, 1[$

car $x+t \neq 0$ et $x+t$ continue sur $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$, item e^{-t}

2) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = e^{-t} \frac{1}{x+t} = -\frac{e^{-t}}{(x+t)^2}$ aussi continue.

Donc, d'après le cours si $F(x) = \int_a^b f(x,t) dt$ et $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ est continue

alors F est dérivable et

$$F'(x) = \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,t) dt$$

Donc $F(x) = \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-t}}{x+t} dt$
 $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\substack{\text{toujours positive} \\ \text{négative } \forall x \in]0, +\infty[}}$

ce qui implique la décroissance de F .

3)

$$\int_0^1 \frac{e^{-t}}{x+1} dt \leq \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-t}}{x+t} dt \leq \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-t}}{x} dt$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{x+1} [-e^{-t}]_0^1}_{x \rightarrow +\infty > 0} \leq F(x) \leq \underbrace{\frac{1}{x} [-e^{-t}]_0^1}_{x \rightarrow +\infty > 0}$$

Donc $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = 0$

4)

$$\int_0^1 \frac{e^{-1}}{x+1} dt \leq \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-t}}{x+t} dt \leq \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-0}}{x+t} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-1} [\ln(x+t)]_0^1 \leq F(x) \leq [\ln(x+t)]_0^1$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-1} \underbrace{(\ln(x+1) - \ln(x))}_{x \rightarrow 0 > +\infty} \leq F(x) \leq \underbrace{(\ln(x+1) - \ln(x))}_x \underbrace{\frac{1}{x}}_{x \rightarrow 0 > +\infty}$$

Donc $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} F(x) = +\infty$

5]

$$x \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-t}}{x+1} dt \leq x \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-t}}{x+t} dt \leq x \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-t}}{x} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{x+1} [-e^{-t}]_0^1 \leq x F(x) \leq [-e^{-t}]_0^1$$

$$\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 1^0} (-e^{-1} + 1) \leq x F(x) \leq -e^{-1} + 1$$

$$\text{Donc } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^0} x F(x) = -e^{-1} + 1$$

6] $\sim -\ln(x)$
en 0.Exercice 4

$$f(x) = \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$g(x) = \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-(1+t^2)x^2}}{1+t^2} dt$$

 e^{-t^2} est continuedonc f l'est aussi.

$$f'(x) = e^{-x^2}$$

$$\frac{e^{-(1+t^2)x^2}}{1+t^2} \text{ continue}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{e^{-(1+t^2)x^2}}{1+t^2} = \frac{-(1+t^2)2x e^{-(1+t^2)x^2}}{1+t^2}$$

$$= -2x e^{-(1+t^2)x^2}$$

$$g'(x) = \int_0^1 -2x e^{-(1+t^2)x^2} dt$$

$$= -2x e^{-x^2} \int_0^1 e^{-(tx)^2} dt$$

$$h' = g'(x) = -2 e^{-x^2} \int_0^1 x e^{-(tx)^2} dt + 2 e^{-x^2} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} tx = y: \\ t=0 \Rightarrow y=0 \\ t=1 \Rightarrow y=x \\ dy = x dt \Rightarrow dt = \frac{dy}{x} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow -2 e^{-x^2} \int_0^x e^{-y^2} dy + 2 e^{-x^2} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt = 0$$

Donc h est bien constante.

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad h(0) &= 0^2 + \int_0^1 \frac{e^0}{1+t^2} dt \\ &= [\arctan(t)]_0^1 = \arctan(1) = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Donc } h(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$3) \quad 0 \leq \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-(1+t^2)x^2}}{1+t^2} dt \leq \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dt$$

car positive " g(x) car décroissant et maximum en 0

$$f^2 = h - g$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} - 0 \leq h - g \leq \frac{\pi}{4} - \underbrace{e^{-x^2}}_{x \rightarrow +\infty \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\text{Donc } f^2(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$f(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt$

Exercice 5

$$F(x) = \int_0^A \cos(xt) e^{-t^2} dt \quad A \in \mathbb{R}_+^* \text{ fixé}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \cos(xt) e^{-t^2} = -t \sin(xt) e^{-t^2} \quad \text{qui est continue sur } \mathbb{R}$$

donc F dérivable

$$\text{et } F'(x) = \int_0^A -t \sin(xt) e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \int_0^A t \sin(\alpha t) e^{-t^2} dt &= \int_0^A \left(\frac{e^{-t^2}}{2}\right)' \sin(\alpha t) dt \\
 &= \left(\left[\frac{e^{-t^2}}{2} \sin(\alpha t) \right]_0^A - \frac{\alpha}{2} \int_0^A e^{-t^2} \cos(\alpha t) dt \right) \\
 &\left(\begin{array}{l} u = \sin(\alpha t) \quad v = \frac{e^{-t^2}}{2} \\ u' = \alpha \cos(\alpha t) \quad v' = \left(\frac{e^{-t^2}}{2}\right)' \end{array} \right. \\
 &\Rightarrow = -\frac{\alpha}{2} F(x) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-A^2} \sin(\alpha A)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(F(x) e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} \right) &= F'(x) e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} + \frac{x}{2} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} F(x) \\
 &= \frac{x}{2} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} F(x) + F'(x) e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} \\
 &= \frac{x}{2} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} F(x) + e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} \left(-\frac{x}{2} F(x) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-A^2} \sin(\alpha A) \right) \\
 &= \cancel{\frac{x}{2} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} F(x)} - \cancel{\frac{x}{2} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} F(x)} + \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} e^{-A^2} \sin(\alpha A)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$F(x) e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} = e^{-A^2} \int_0^x e^{\frac{t^2}{4}} \sin(tA) dt + F(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x) = \frac{e^{-A^2}}{2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} \int_0^x e^{\frac{t^2}{4}} \sin(tA) dt + F(0) e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}}$$

$$6) \int_0^{+\infty} \cos(\alpha t) e^{-t^2} dt = F(0) e^{-\frac{\alpha^2}{4}} = e^{-\frac{\alpha^2}{4}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-\frac{\alpha^2}{4}}$$

$$\text{car } \frac{e^{-A^2}}{2} \xrightarrow{A \rightarrow +\infty} 0$$

$$y) \quad G(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \cos(xt) e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$\cos(xt) e^{-t^2} \leq e^{-t^2} \quad \text{et} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt \quad \text{cv.}$$

car $\cos(xt) \leq 1$

Donc G est définie.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos(xt) e^{-t^2} = -t \sin(xt) e^{-t^2}$$

$$-t \sin(xt) e^{-t^2} \leq -t e^{-t^2}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} -t e^{-t^2} dt = \left[\frac{e^{-t^2}}{2} \right]_0^{+\infty} \quad \text{cv.}$$

Donc G est dérivable.

$$G'(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} -t \sin(xt) e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{e^{-t^2}}{2} \right)' \sin(xt) dt = \left[\sin(xt) \frac{e^{-t^2}}{2} \right]_0^{+\infty}$$

$$u = \sin(xt)$$

$$v = \frac{e^{-t^2}}{2}$$

$$u' = x \cos(xt)$$

$$v' = \left(\frac{e^{-t^2}}{2} \right)'$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{x}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \cos(xt) e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$G'(x) = -\frac{x}{2} G(x)$$

$$G(x) - G(0) = \int_0^x -\frac{x}{2} G(x) dx$$

$$\left(G(x) e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} \right)' = e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} G'(x) + \frac{x e^{\frac{x^2}{4}}}{2} G(x)$$

$$= -\frac{x}{2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} G(x) + \frac{x}{2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} G(x) = 0$$

$$G(x) e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} - G(0) e^{\frac{0^2}{4}} = \int_0^x dt = 0$$

$$G(x) e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} = G(0)$$

$$G(x) = G(0) e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}}$$

Exercice 6

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(t)}{t} & t \neq 0 \\ 1 & t = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-xt} dt$$

$f(t)$ est définie sur $\mathbb{R} \setminus]0, +\infty[$
 e^{-xt} aussi donc $F(x)$ aussi.

$f(t)$ est continue e^{-xt} aussi sur $\mathbb{R} \setminus]a, +\infty[$

$$|f(t)| \leq 1 \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$e^{-xt} \leq 1 \quad \forall (x,t) \in]a, +\infty[\times]0, +\infty[\quad \text{car } xt > 0$$

$$\text{Donc } f(t)e^{-xt} \leq e^{-at} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} dt = \left[-\frac{e^{-at}}{a} \right]_0^{+\infty} \text{ converge}$$

Donc F est continue sur $]a, +\infty[\quad \forall a > 0$
 $\Rightarrow F$ est continue sur $]0, +\infty[$

$$2] \quad \frac{d}{dx} (f(t)e^{-xt}) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\sin(t)}{t} e^{-xt} \right) = -t \frac{\sin(t)}{t} e^{-xt} = -\sin(t) e^{-xt}$$

$$|-\sin(t) e^{-xt}| \leq e^{-at} \text{ qui converge.}$$

Alors F dérivable

$$e^t \quad F'(x) = -\int_0^{+\infty} \sin(t) e^{-xt} dt$$

$$3] \quad F'(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xt} \left(\frac{\cos(t)}{t} - \frac{\sin(t)}{t^2} - \sin(t) \right) dt$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} =$$

Exercise 7

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad & \int_0^1 \int_0^1 y e^{x+y^2} dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^1 y \left(\int_0^1 e^{x+y^2} dx \right) dy \\
 &= \int_0^1 y \left[e^{x+y^2} \right]_0^1 dy \\
 &= \int_0^1 y (e^{1+y^2} - e^{y^2}) dy \\
 &= \int_0^1 y e^{1+y^2} dy - \int_0^1 y e^{y^2} dy \\
 &= \left[\frac{e^{1+y^2}}{2} \right]_0^1 - \left[\frac{e^{y^2}}{2} \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{e^1}{2} - \frac{e^1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (e^2 - 2e + 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 x \ln(x(1+y)) dx dy$$

$$\int_0^1 x \left(\int_0^1 (\ln(x) + \ln(1+y)) dy \right) dx$$

$$\int_0^1 x \left[\ln(x)y \right]_0^1 dx + \int_0^1 x \left(\int_0^1 \ln(1+y) dy \right) dx$$

$$\int_0^1 x \ln(x) dx + \int_0^1 \ln(1+y) dy \int_0^1 x dx \quad \rightarrow \quad \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left[\frac{x^2}{2} \ln(x) \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x dx$$

$$\left[\frac{x^2}{2} \ln(x) - \frac{x^2}{4} \right]_0^1 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^1 \ln(1+y) dy \int_0^1 x dx \\
 & \int_0^1 \ln(1+y) dy \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\
 & \frac{1}{2} \left[y \ln(1+y) \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{y}{1+y} dy \\
 & \quad - \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+y} \right) dy \\
 & \quad - \left[y - \ln(1+y) \right]_0^1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \ln(2) - 1 + \ln(2) \\
 &= 2 \ln(2) - 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} (2 \ln(2) - 1)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} + \ln(2) - \frac{1}{4} = \ln(2) - \frac{1}{2}$$

Exercice 2

e^{-xy} continue sur $[\varepsilon, A] \times [a, b]$ donc le théorème de Fubini s'applique.

$$\int_{\varepsilon}^A \int_a^b e^{-xy} dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{\varepsilon}^A \left[-\frac{e^{-xy}}{y} \right]_a^b dx = \int_{\varepsilon}^A \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{y} dx \\ \hookrightarrow &= \int_a^b \left(\int_{\varepsilon}^A e^{-xy} dx \right) dy = \int_a^b \left[-\frac{e^{-xy}}{y} \right]_{\varepsilon}^A dy \\ &= \int_a^b \frac{e^{-\varepsilon y} - e^{-Ay}}{y} dy \\ &= \int_a^b \frac{e^{-\varepsilon y}}{y} dy - \int_a^b \frac{e^{-Ay}}{y} dy \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b \frac{e^{-Ay}}{y} dy = \int_a^b 0 dy = 0$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_a^b \frac{e^{-\varepsilon y}}{y} dy = \int_a^b \frac{1}{y} dy = \left[\ln|y| \right]_a^b = \ln(b) - \ln(a) = \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$e^{-\varepsilon y} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} e^0 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \text{ par 1 } \int_{\varepsilon}^A \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx &= \int_a^b \frac{e^{-\varepsilon y}}{y} dy - \int_a^b \frac{e^{-Ay}}{y} dy \\ &= \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \quad \text{par (2)} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 9

$e^{-x^2-y^2}$ est continue sur $[0, R] \times [0, R]$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^R \int_0^R e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy &= \int_0^R \int_0^R e^{-x^2} e^{-y^2} dx dy \\ &= \left(\int_0^R e^{-x^2} dx \right) \left(\int_0^R e^{-y^2} dy \right) \\ &\quad \text{paron } x=y \\ &= \left(\int_0^R e^{-x^2} dx \right) \left(\int_0^R e^{-x^2} dx \right) \\ &= \left(\int_0^R e^{-x^2} dx \right)^2\end{aligned}$$

$$2) \int_0^p \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-z^2} dz d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^p e^{-z^2} dz$$

$$= \left[\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[-\frac{e^{-z^2}}{2} \right]_0^p$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \left(-\frac{e^{-p^2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} (1 - e^{-p^2}) \underset{p=R}{=} \frac{\pi}{4} (1 - e^{-R^2}) \leq \int_0^R \int_0^R e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy$$

car $D(R) \subset [0, R] \times [0, R]$ n'est
forcément égale.