

Exercice 1 :

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & a & b & 0 \\ 0 & b & a & 0 \\ b & 0 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a-b & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & a & b & 0 \\ 0 & b & a & 0 \\ b-a & 0 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{p_4 \rightarrow p_4 + p_1}{=} \begin{vmatrix} a-b & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & a & b & 0 \\ 0 & b & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & a+b \end{vmatrix}$$

$\xrightarrow{c_1 \rightarrow c_1 - c_4}$

$$\stackrel{(dev/c_1)}{=} (a-b) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ b & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a+b \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_1 \rightarrow c_1 + c_2}{=} (a-b) \begin{vmatrix} a+b & b & 0 \\ b+a & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a+b \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{p_2 \rightarrow p_2 - p_1}{=} (a-b)^2 (a+b)^2$$

$$(a-b) \begin{vmatrix} a+b & b & 0 \\ 0 & a-b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a+b \end{vmatrix} = (a-b)^2 (a+b)^2$$

Exercice 2 :

1) $a = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r}, \quad \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{r}$

2) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r} f'(r), \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{r} f'(r) - \frac{x^2}{r^3} f'(r) + \frac{x^2}{r^2} f''(r)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{xy}{r^3} f'(r) + \frac{xy}{r^2} f''(r)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{r} f'(r) - \frac{y^2}{r^3} f'(r) + \frac{y^2}{r^2} f''(r)$$

Donc: $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} =$

$$\frac{x^2}{r} f'(r) - \frac{x^4}{r^3} f'(r) + \frac{x^4}{r^2} f''(r) + -\frac{2x^2 y^2}{r^3} f'(r) + \frac{2x^2 y^2}{r^2} f''(r)$$

$$+ \frac{y^2}{r} f'(r) - \frac{y^4}{r^3} f'(r) + \frac{y^4}{r^2} f''(r)$$

$$= \frac{(x^2+y^2)}{r} f'(r) + \frac{(x^2+y^2)^2}{r^3} f'(r) + \frac{(x^2+y^2)^2}{r^2} f''(r)$$

$$= r^2 f''(r).$$

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Exercice 3. On calcule les valeurs propres de la matrice

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{P_2 \rightarrow P_2 + P_3}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{C_3 \rightarrow C_3 + C_2}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\text{dev/c}_1}{=} (2-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1-\lambda & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (2-\lambda)((1-\lambda)(1+\lambda) - 2) + 2 = (2-\lambda)(1-\lambda^2-2) + 2 =$$

$$(\lambda-2)(\lambda^2+1) + 2 = \lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 + \lambda = \lambda(\lambda-1)^2.$$

A a deux valeurs propres 0 et 1.

Espace propre pour $\lambda=0$.

on résout $A\vec{u} = 0$ $\vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y - z = 0 \\ -x + z = 0 \\ x + y = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z = x \\ y = -x \\ 2x - 2x = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z = x \\ y = -x \end{cases}$$

l'espace propre est de dimension 1, un vecteur propre est $\vec{f}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

Espace propre pour $\lambda=1$ On résout $A\vec{u} = \vec{u}$

On calcule la matrice des dérivées secondes:

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} -12x^2 & -2y \\ -2y & -2x \end{bmatrix}$$

- Nature du point A:

si $(x,y) = (0,2)$ $M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $\text{Tr}M = 0$ $\det M = -16$.

M a 2 valeurs propres de signes contraires, A est un point selle.

- Nature du point B:

si $(x,y) = (0,-2)$ $M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $\det M = -16$,

B est un point selle.

- Nature du point C:

$(x,y) = (1,0)$ $M = \begin{bmatrix} -12 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ $\det M = 24$ $\text{Tr}M = -14$.

M a 2 valeurs propres négatives C est un maximum local.