

2.3 PLAN TANGENT ET DÉRIVÉE DE COMPOSITION

cours 11

Au dernier cours, nous avons vu

- ❖ Dérivées partielles.
- ❖ Dérivées partielles d'ordre supérieur.
- ❖ Équations aux dérivées partielles.

Aujourd'hui, nous allons voir

- ❖ Plan tangent.
- ❖ Approximation du premier degré.
- ❖ Différentielle.
- ❖ Dérivées de compositions.

On a déjà remarqué qu'on pouvait voir une fonction à une variable

$$y = f(x)$$

comme une fonction vectorielle de paramètre x

$$\vec{r}(x) = (x, f(x))$$

De la même manière, on peut voir une fonction à deux variables

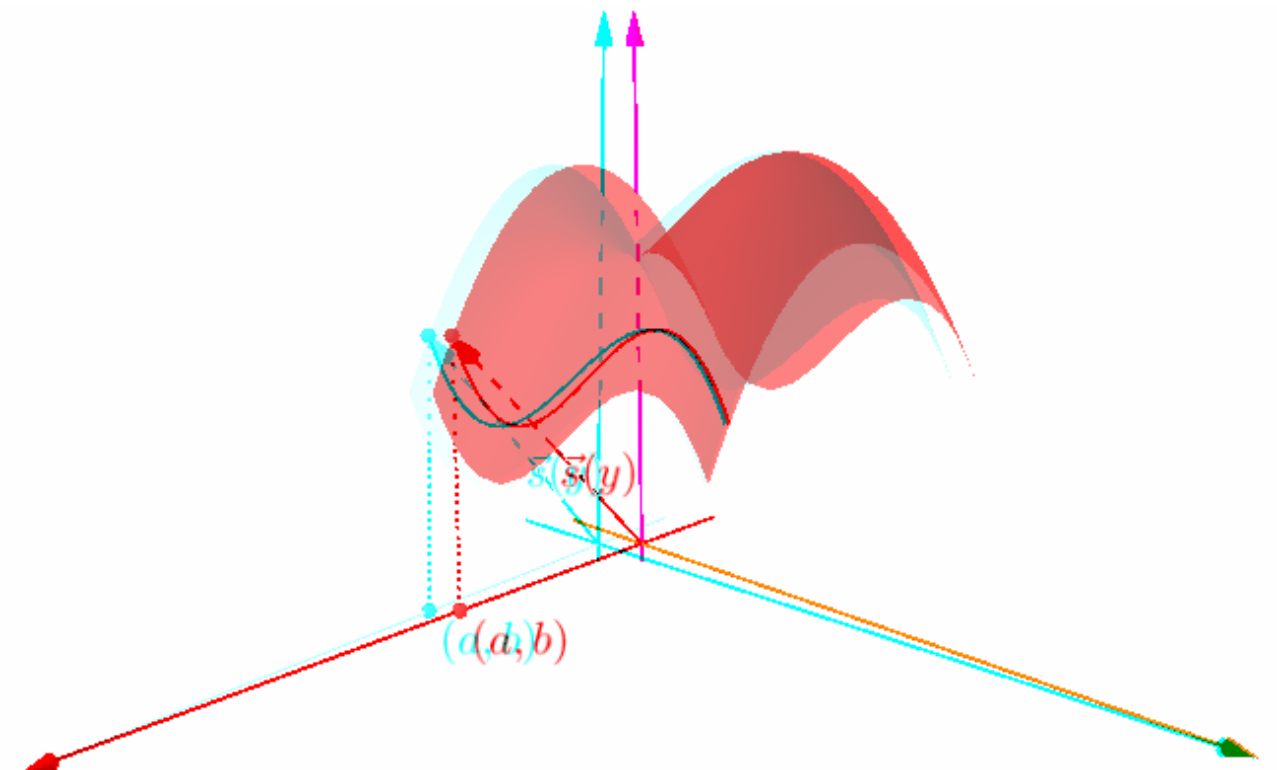
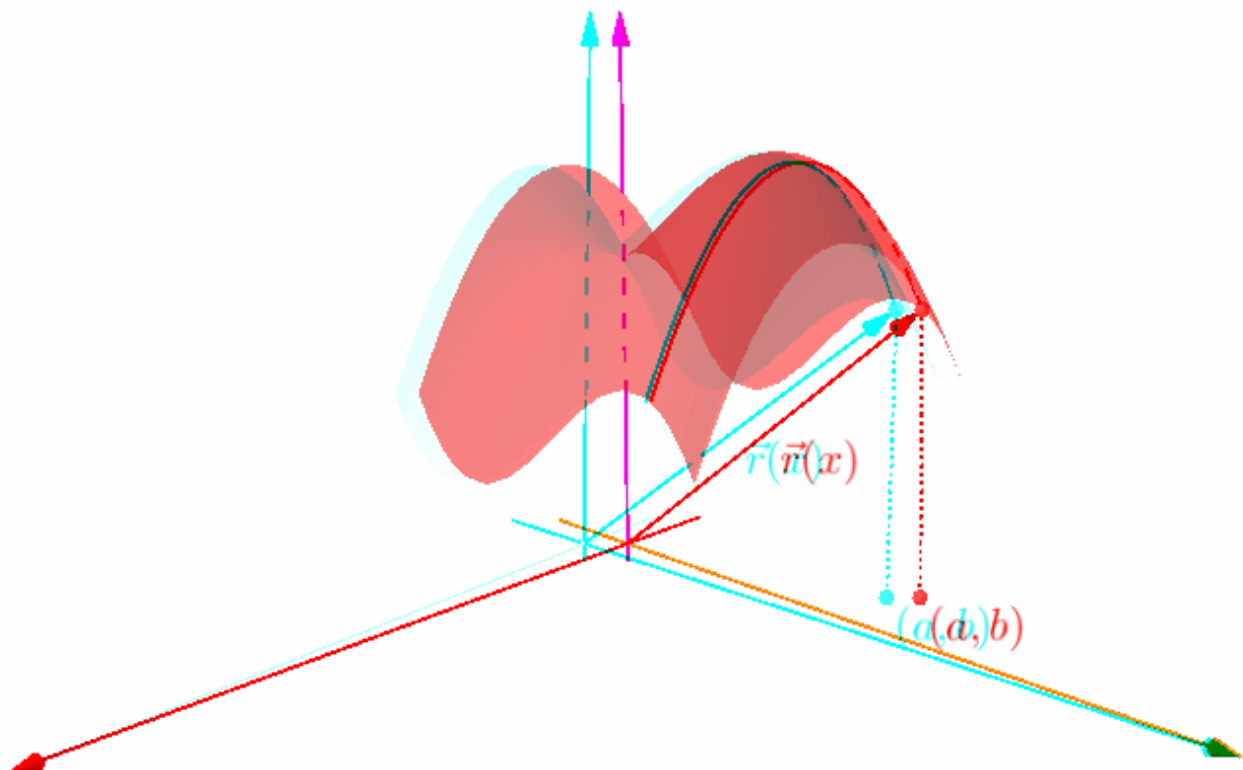
$$z = f(x, y)$$

comme une fonction vectorielle de paramètre x et y

$$\vec{r}(x, y) = (x, y, f(x, y))$$

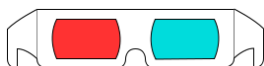
Un des avantages de les voir comme ça est qu'on obtient aisément la courbe d'intersection entre la surface et les plans $x = k$, et $y = k$.

$$\vec{F}(x, y) = (x, y, f(x, y))$$

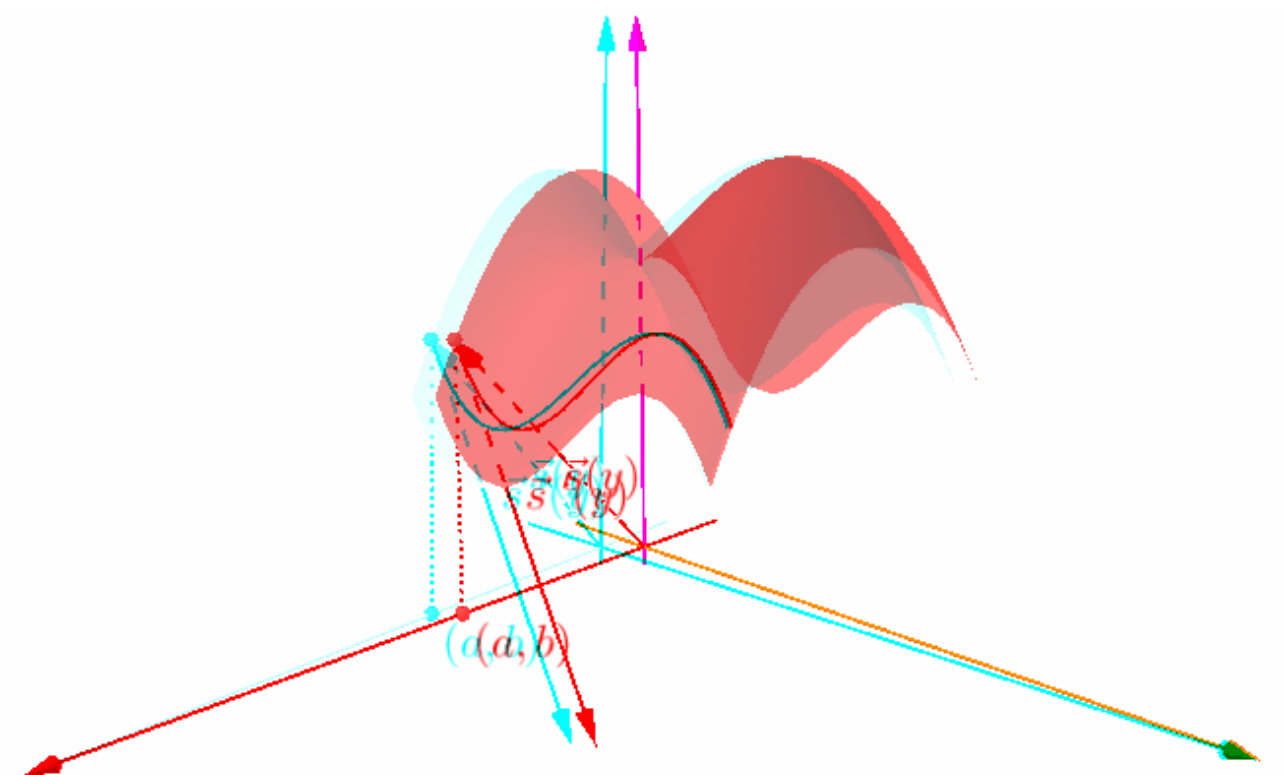
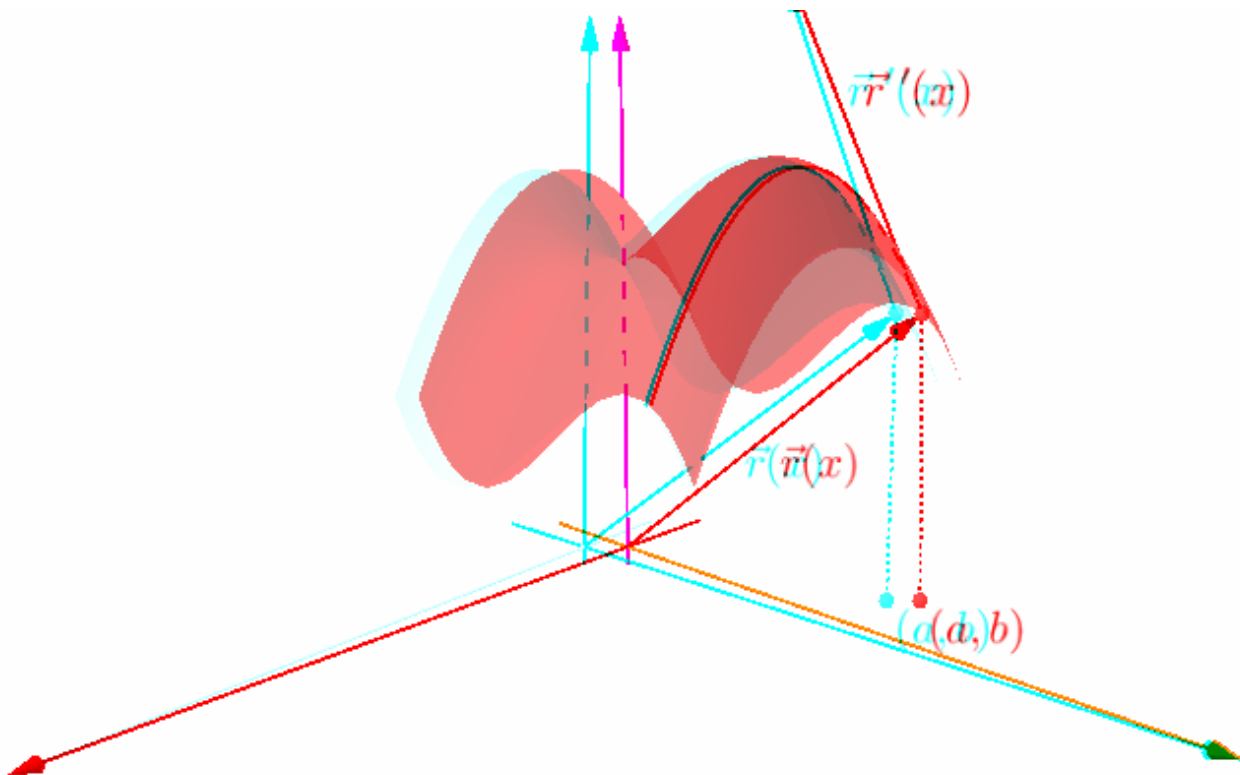


$$\begin{aligned}\vec{r}(x) &= (x, k, f(x, k)) \\ &= \vec{F}(x, k)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{s}(y) &= (k, y, f(k, y)) \\ &= \vec{F}(k, y)\end{aligned}$$



En dérivant ces fonctions vectorielles, on trouve les vecteurs tangents aux courbes

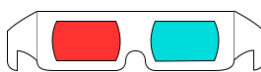


$$\vec{r}(x) = (x, k, f(x, k))$$

$$\vec{r}'(x) = \left(1, 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\vec{s}(y) = (k, y, f(k, y))$$

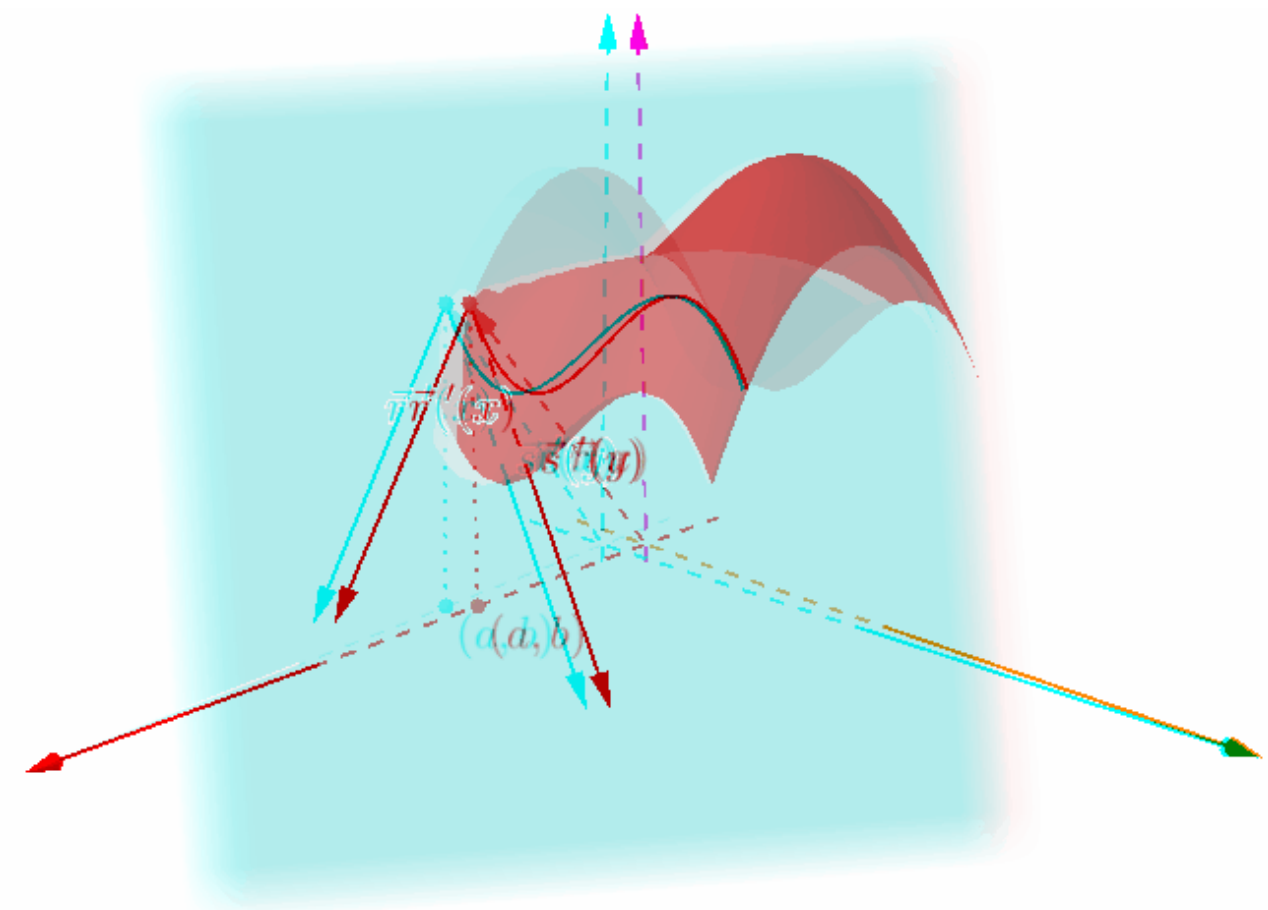
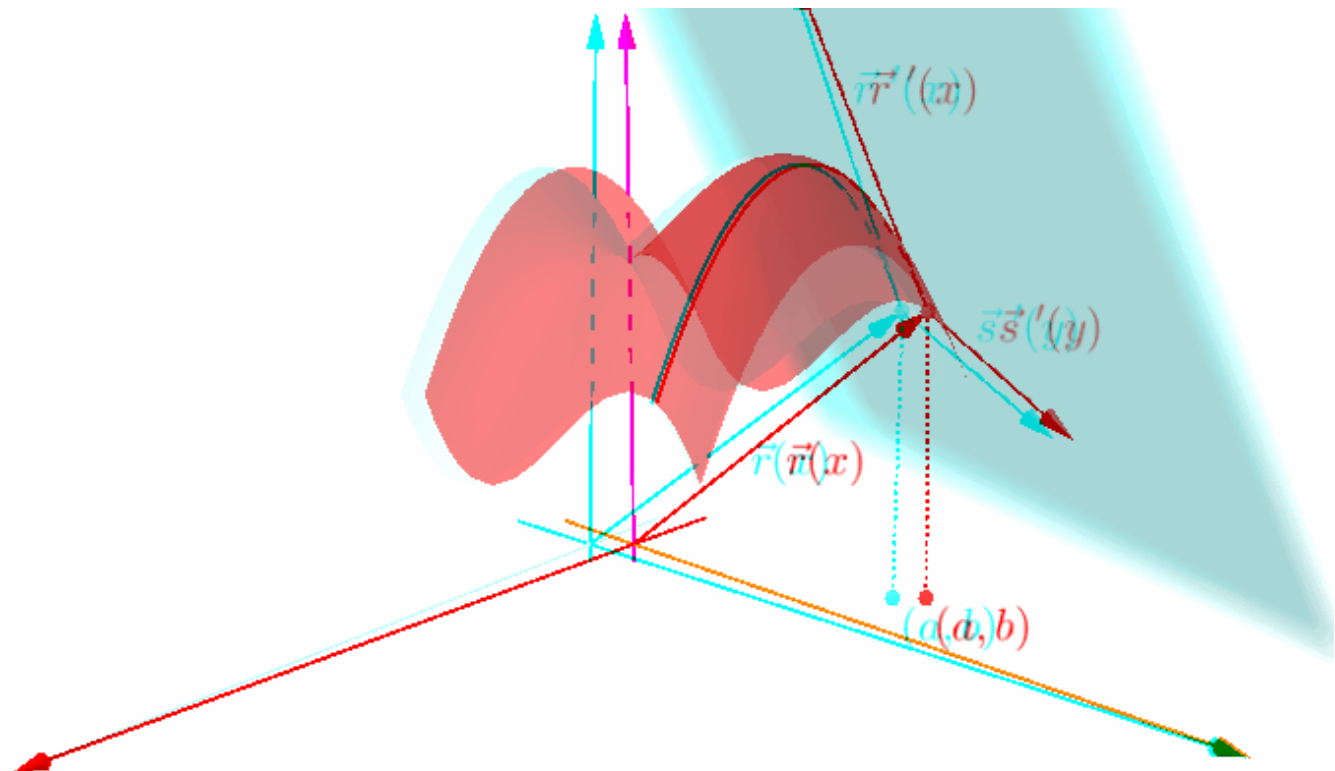
$$\vec{s}'(y) = \left(0, 1, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)$$



Ces deux vecteurs sont donc tangents à la surface au point

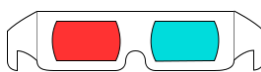
$$(a, b, f(a, b)) = \vec{OP}$$

Ce qui nous permet de trouver le plan tangent à la surface.



$$\vec{r}'(x) = \left(1, 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \vec{d}_1$$

$$\vec{s}'(y) = \left(0, 1, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \vec{d}_2$$



$$(a, b, f(a, b)) \quad \vec{r}'(x) = \left(1, 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right) \quad \vec{s}'(x) = \left(0, 1, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)$$

D'où l'équation vectorielle du plan tangent à la surface est

$$\begin{aligned}(x, y, z) &= (a, b, f(a, b)) + t \left(1, 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right) + r \left(0, 1, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) \\ &= \left(a + t, b + r, f(a, b) + t \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + r \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)\end{aligned}$$

$$(x, y, z) = (a, b, f(a, b)) + t \left(1, 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) + r \left(0, 1, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)$$

Si l'on veut l'équation normale du plan

$$\begin{vmatrix} x - a & y - b & z - f(a, b) \\ 1 & 0 & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$-\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (x - a) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} (y - b) + z - f(a, b) = 0$$

$$z = f(a, b) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (x - a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} (y - b)$$

Exemple

Trouver l'équation du plan tangent à

$$f(x, y) = x^2 e^y \quad \text{en} \quad (x, y) = (1, 1)$$

$$f(1, 1) = e \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x e^y \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^2 e^y$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,1)} = 2e \quad \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(1,1)} = e$$

$$z = e + 2e(x - 1) + e(y - 1)$$

Exemple

Parfois on ne peut pas trouver le plan tangent

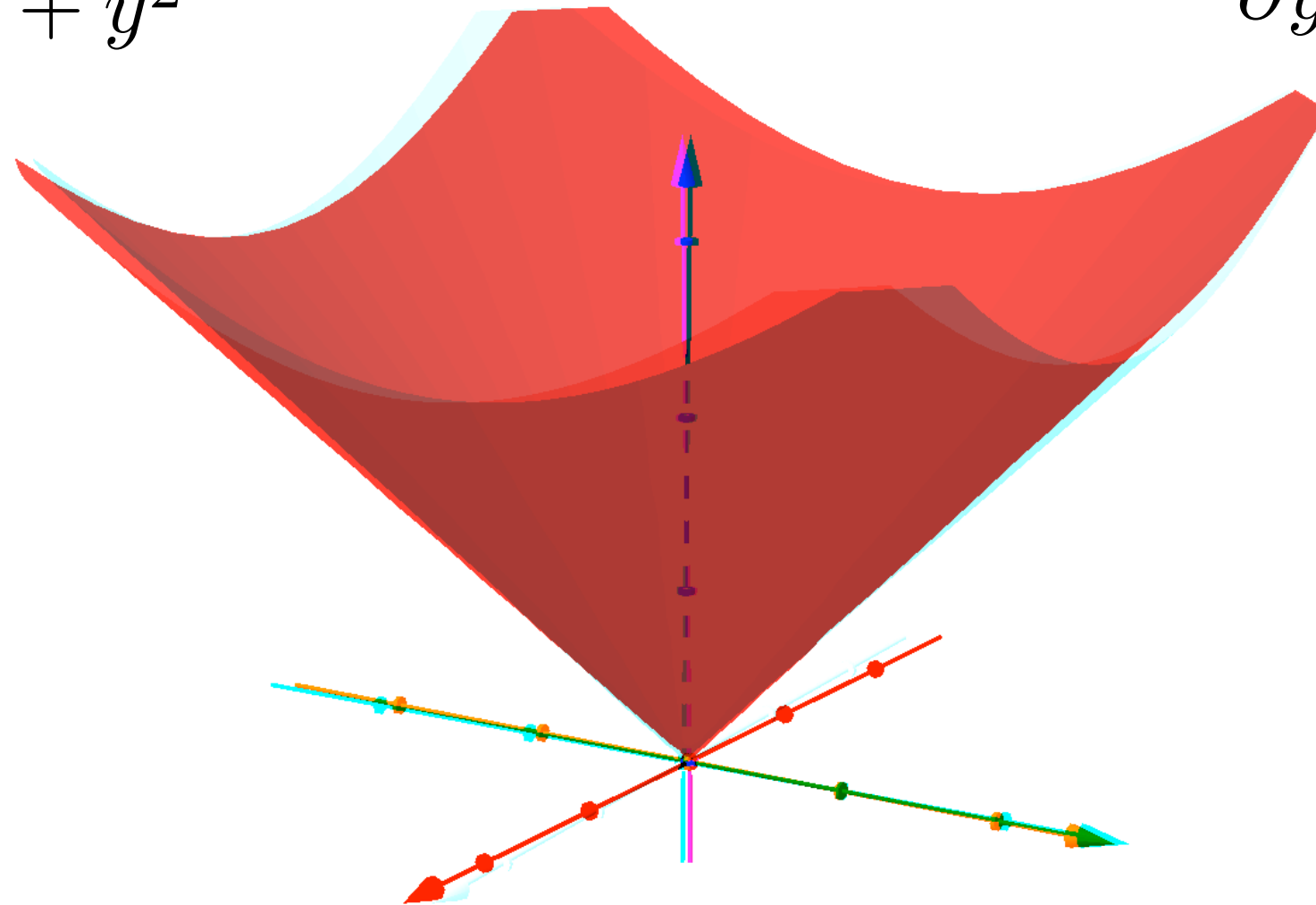
$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad f(0, 0) = 0$$

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

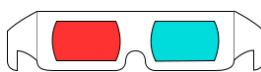
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,0)} \nexists$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} \nexists$$



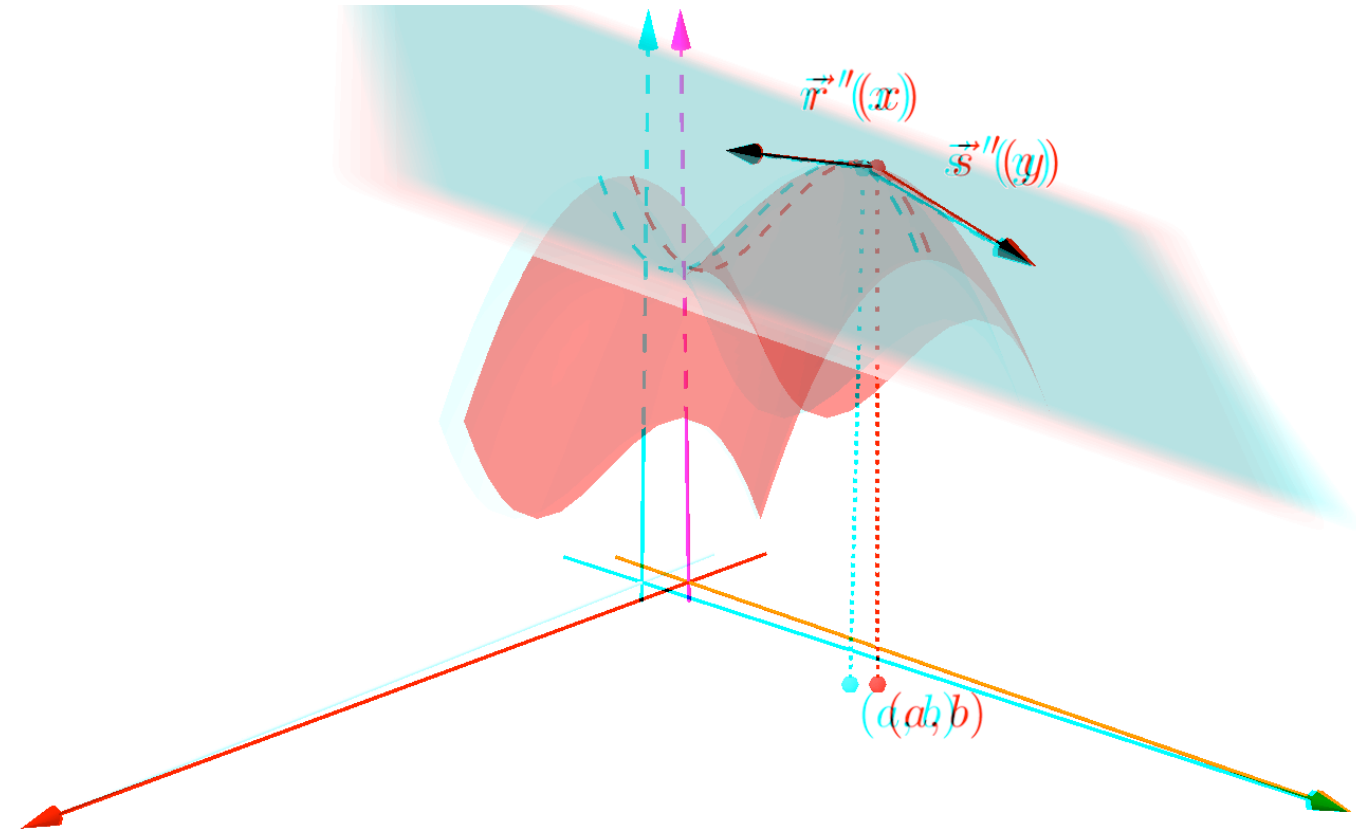
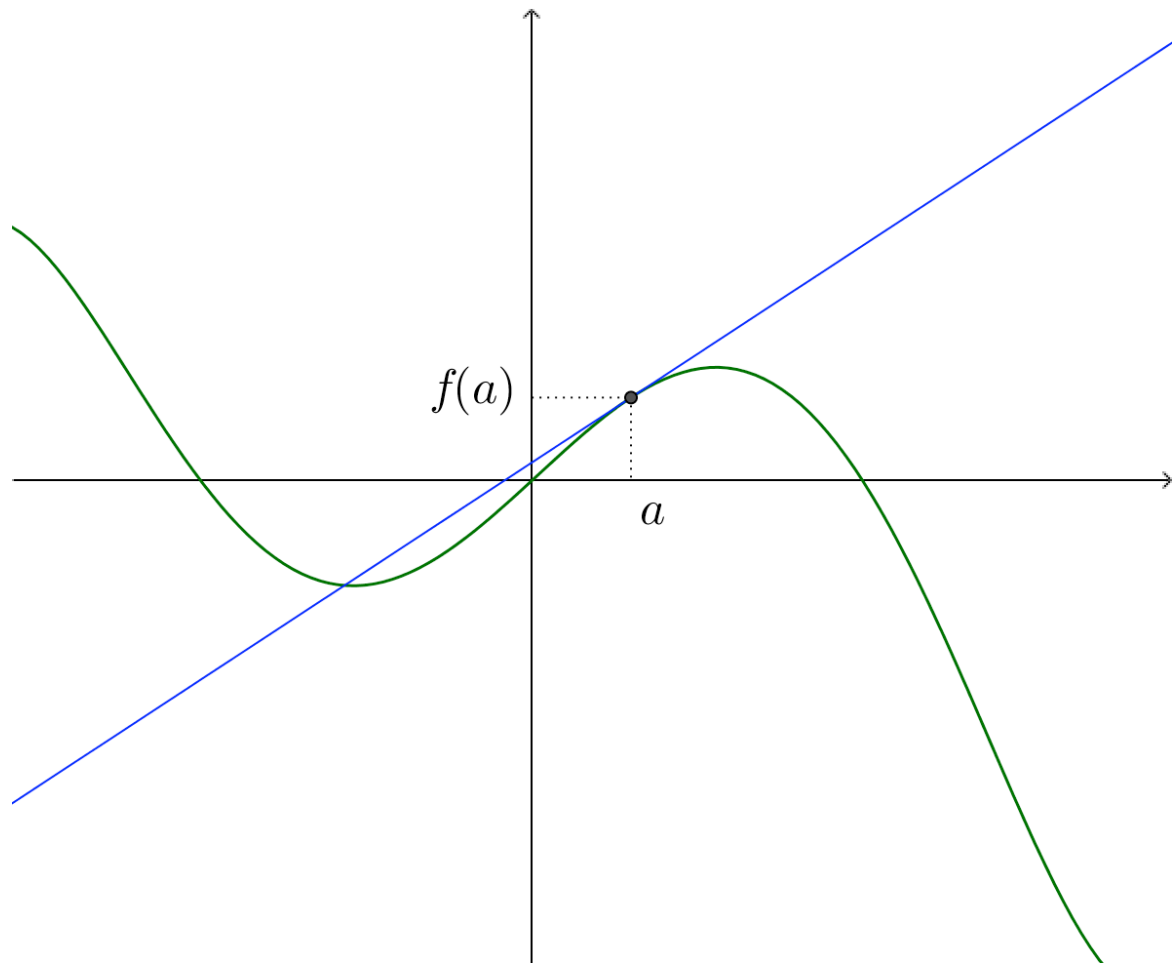
Cette fonction n'est pas dérivable en $(0,0)$.



Faites les exercices suivants

p. 778 # 1, 3 et 5

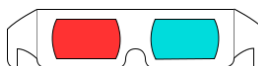
Prenons un instant pour remarquer la similitude avec l'équation de la droite tangente à une fonction à une variable



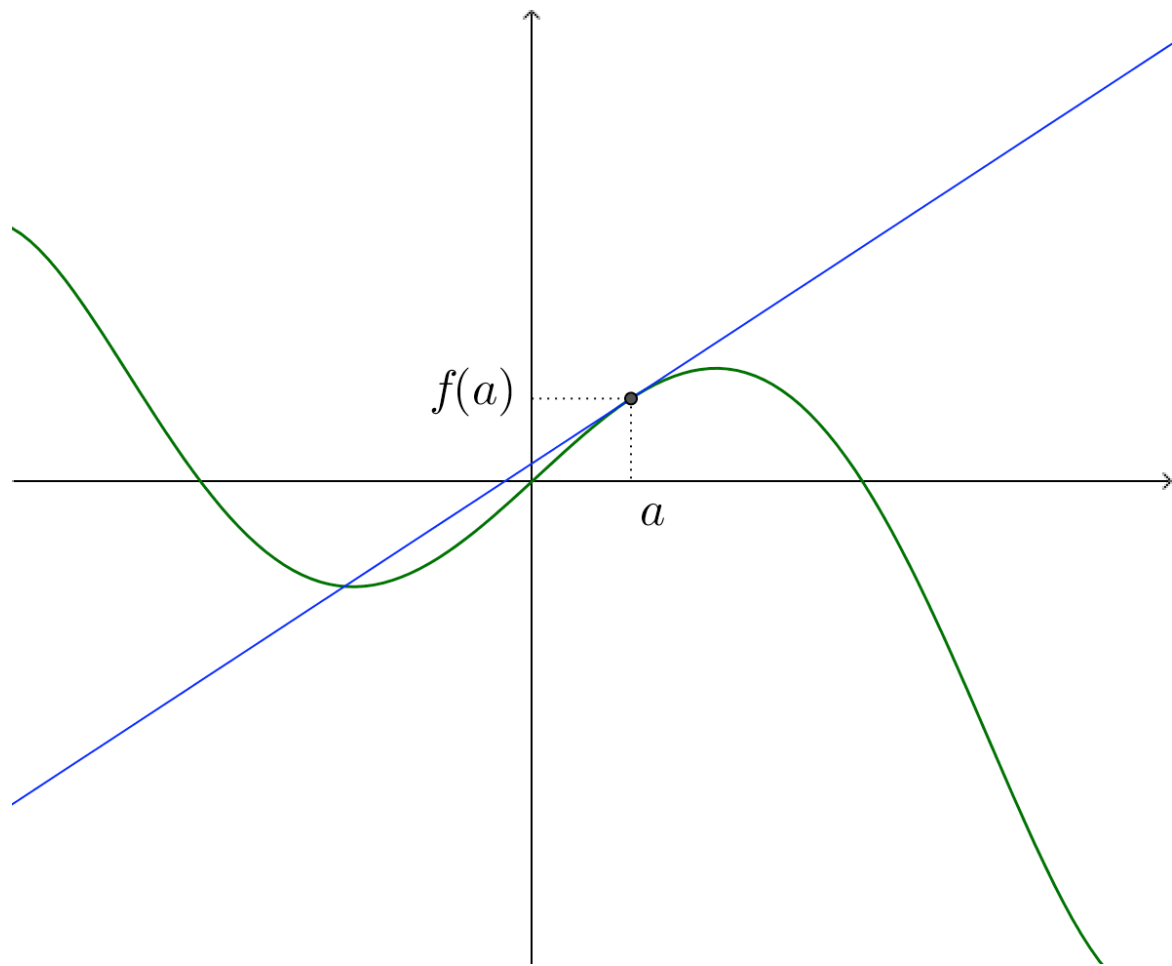
$$y = f(a) + f'(a)(x - a)$$

$$z = f(a, b) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x - a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(y - b)$$

On parle parfois de l'approximation du premier degré.

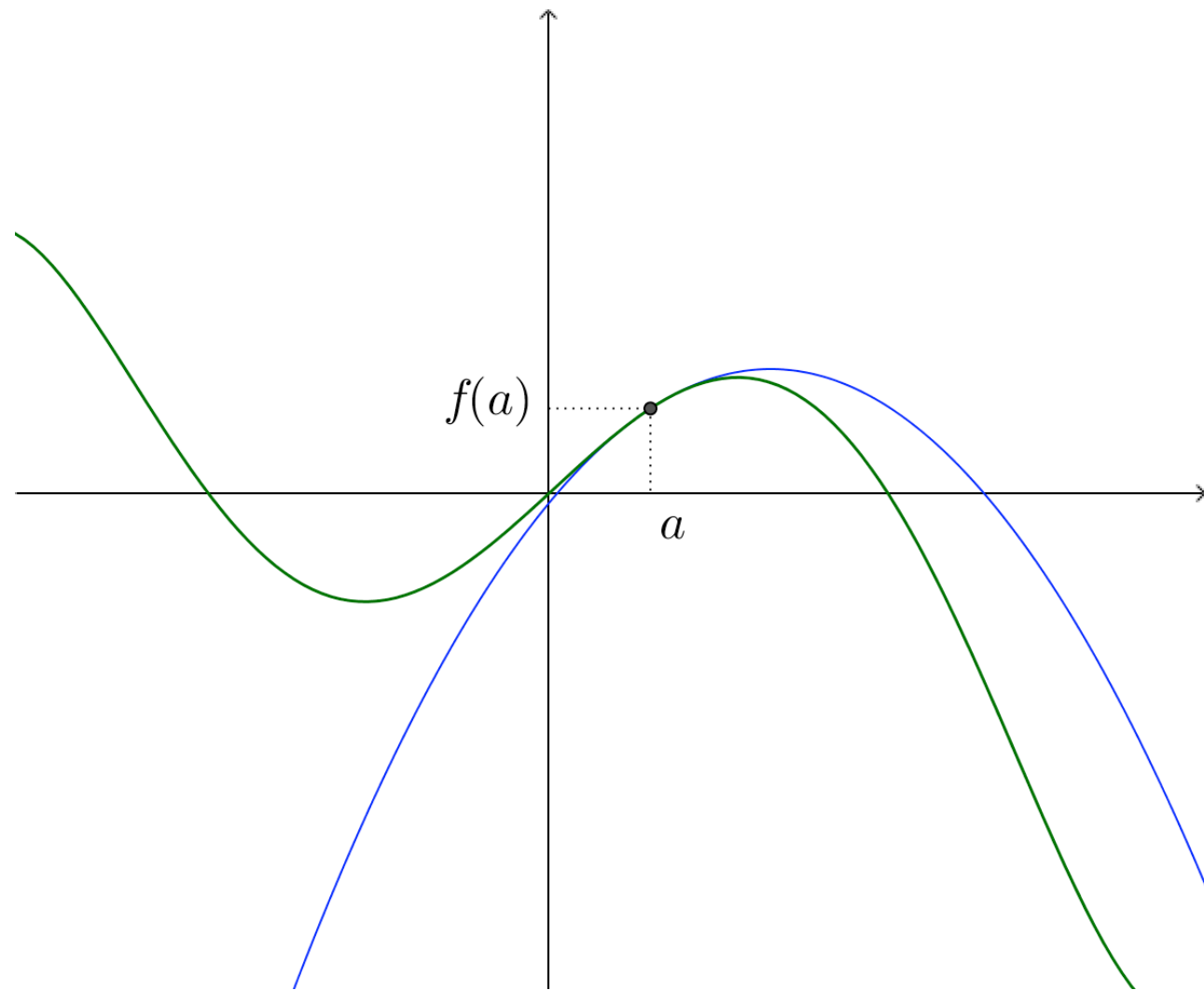


Et si vous vous rappelez des polynômes de Taylor



$$y = f(a) + f'(a)(x - a)$$

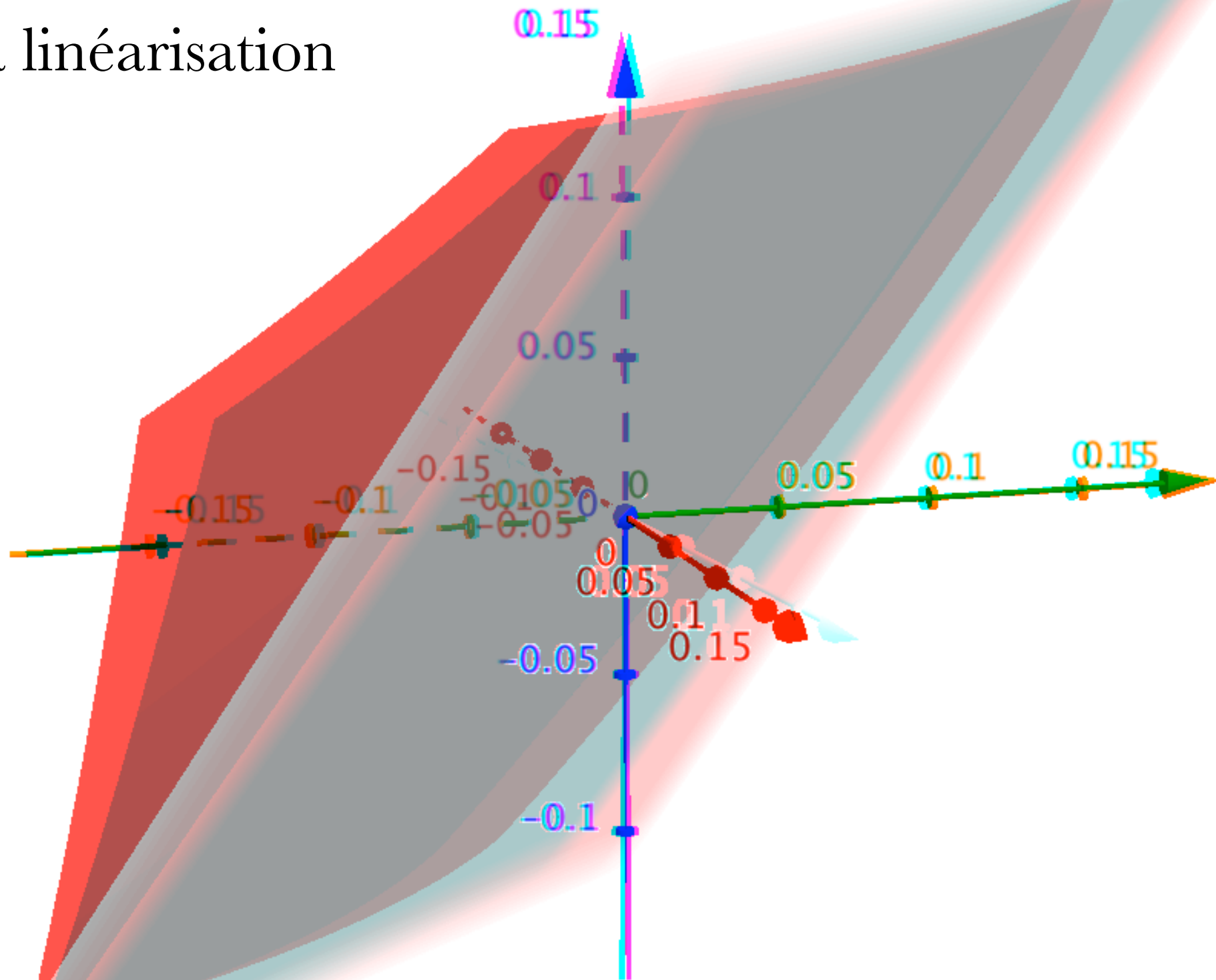
Degré 1



Degré 2

$$y = f(a) + f'(a)(x - a) + f''(a) \frac{(x - a)^2}{2}$$

La linéarisation



Si on est dans un voisinage suffisamment petit autour de (a, b)

$$f(x, y) \approx f(a, b) + f'_x(a, b)(x - a) + f'_y(a, b)(y - b) = L(x, y)$$

Faites les exercices suivants

p. 778 # 11 et 13

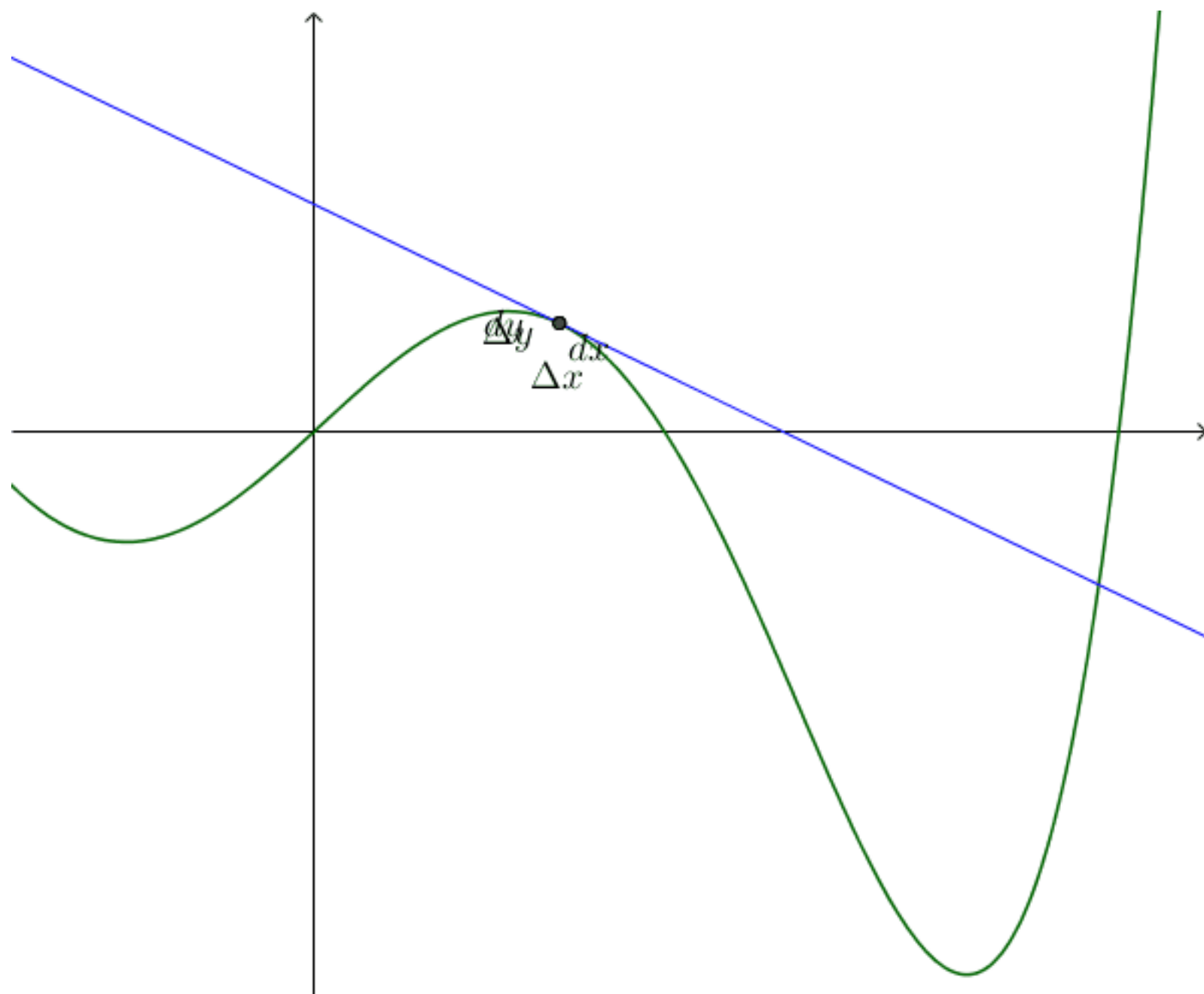
$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x)$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = m$$

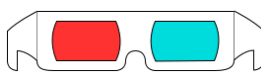
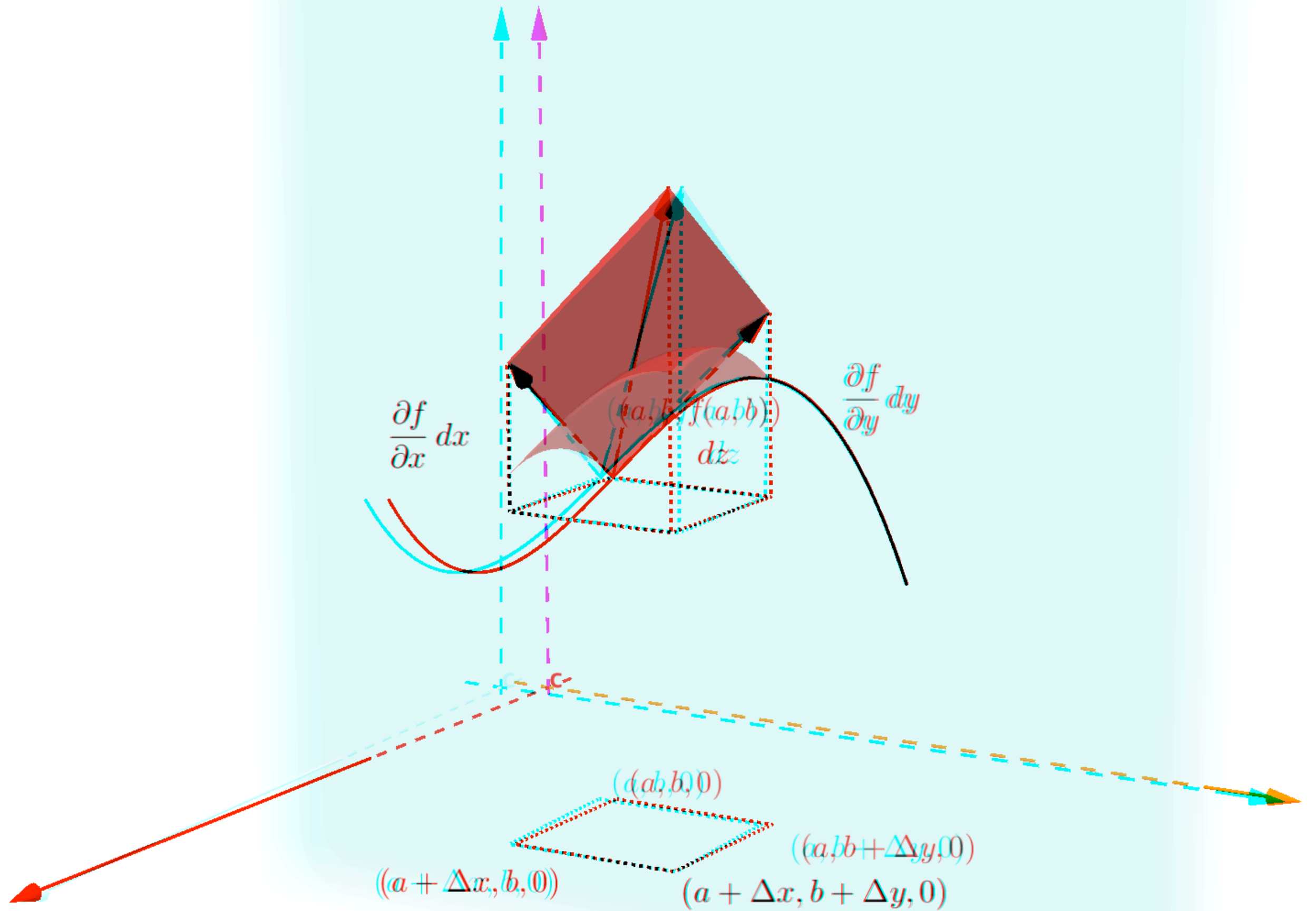
$$\Delta y = m\Delta x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x)$$

$$dy = f'(x)dx$$

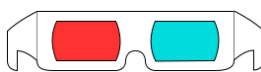
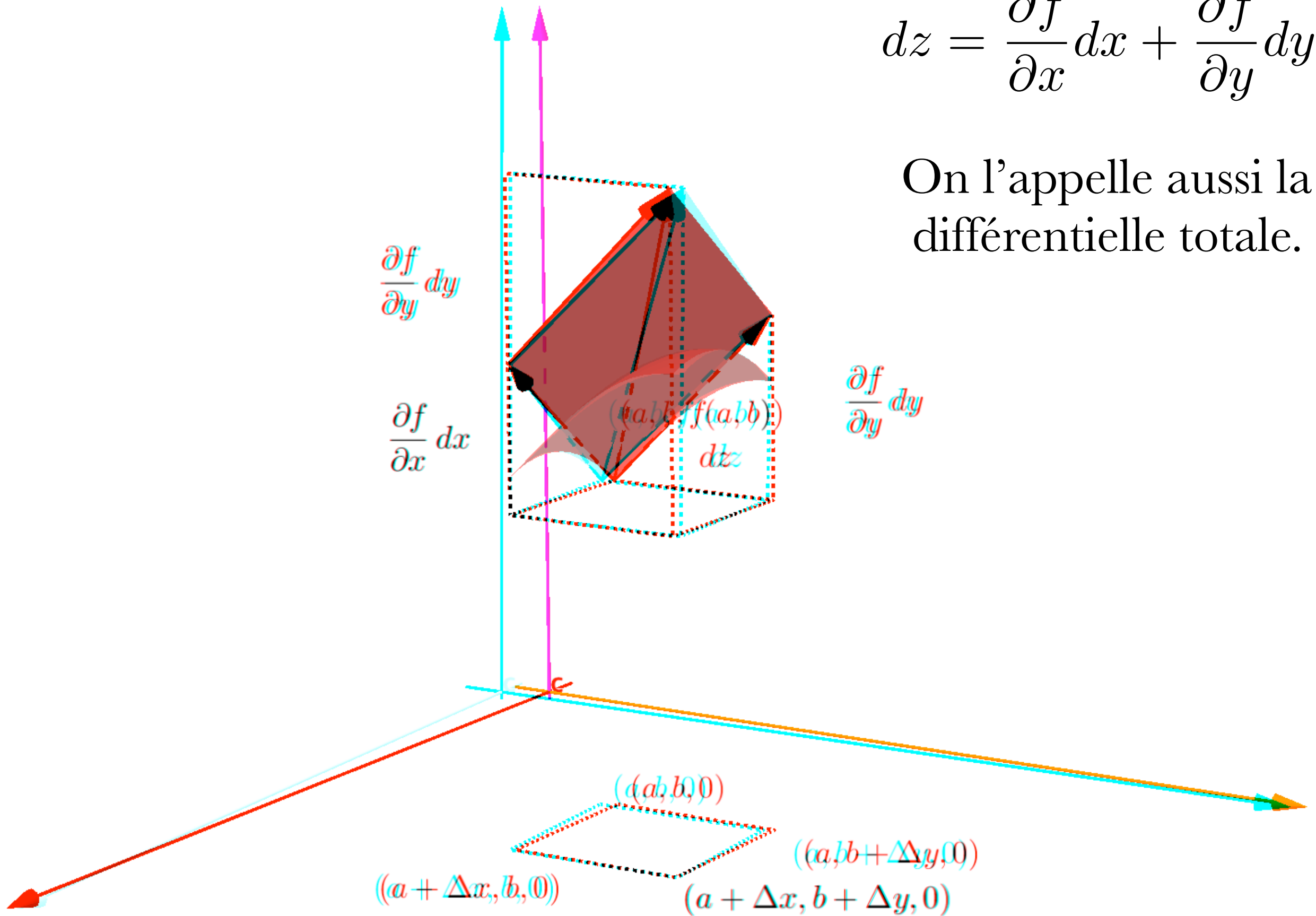


et si on regarde dans le plan $x = a$



$$dz = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy$$

On l'appelle aussi la différentielle totale.



Faites les exercices suivants

p.779 # 23 à 28

$$z = f(x, y) = f(u(t), v(t)) = g(t) \quad x = u(t) \quad y = v(t)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(t+h) - g(t)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u(t+h), v(t+h)) - f(u(t), v(t))}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u(t+h), v(t+h)) - f(u(t), v(t+h))}{h} + \frac{f(u(t), v(t+h)) - f(u(t), v(t))}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u(t+h), v(t+h)) - f(u(t), v(t+h))}{h}$$

$$+ \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u(t), v(t+h)) - f(u(t), v(t))}{h}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = f(u(t), v(t)) = g(t) \quad x = u(t) \quad y = v(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dz}{dt} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u(t+h), v(t+h)) - f(u(t), v(t+h))}{h} \frac{u(t+h) - u(t)}{u(t+h) - u(t)} \\ &\quad + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u(t), v(t+h)) - f(u(t), v(t))}{h} \frac{v(t+h) - v(t)}{v(t+h) - v(t)} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u(t+h), v(t+h)) - f(u(t), v(t+h))}{u(t+h) - u(t)} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(t+h) - u(t)}{h} \\ &\quad + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u(t), v(t+h)) - f(u(t), v(t))}{v(t+h) - v(t)} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{v(t+h) - v(t)}{h} \end{aligned}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = f(u(t), v(t)) = g(t) \quad x = u(t) \quad y = v(t)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u(t+h), v(t+h)) - f(u(t), v(t+h))}{u(t+h) - u(t)} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(t+h) - u(t)}{h}$$

$$+ \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u(t), v(t+h)) - f(u(t), v(t))}{v(t+h) - v(t)} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{v(t+h) - v(t)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u(t+h), v(t+h)) - f(u(t), v(t+h))}{u(t+h) - u(t)} u'(t)$$

$$+ \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u(t), v(t+h)) - f(u(t), v(t))}{v(t+h) - v(t)} v'(t)$$

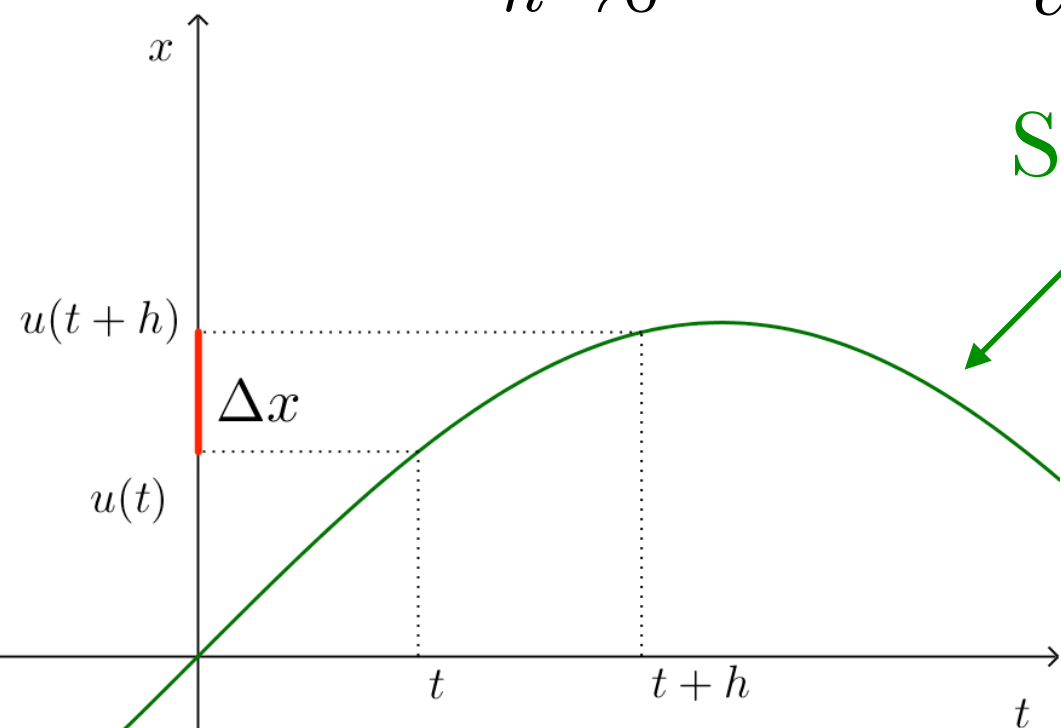
$$z = f(x, y) = f(u(t), v(t)) = g(t) \quad x = u(t) \quad y = v(t)$$

$$\Delta x = u(t+h) - u(t) \quad u(t+h) = x + \Delta x \quad h \rightarrow 0 \quad \Delta x \rightarrow 0$$

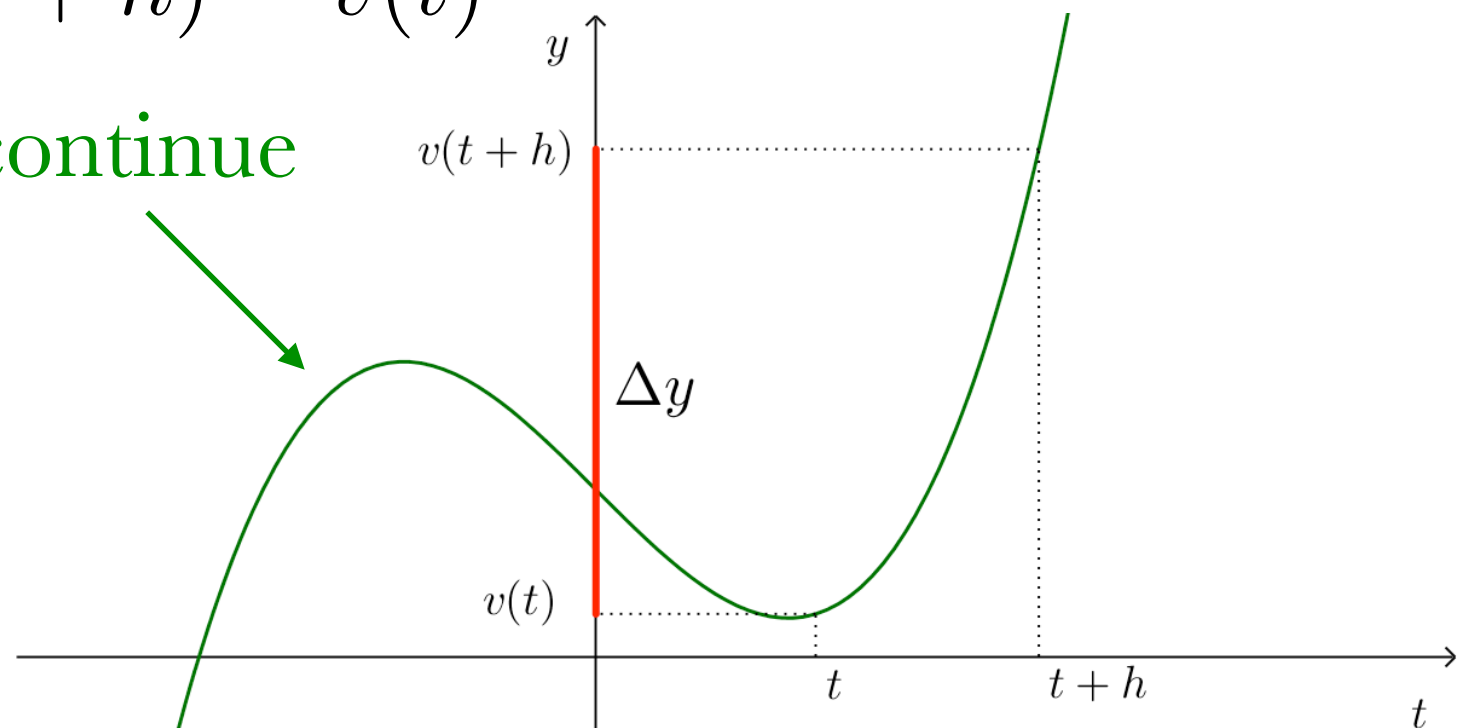
$$\Delta y = v(t+h) - v(t) \quad v(t+h) = y + \Delta y \quad \Delta y \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u(t+h), v(t+h)) - f(u(t), v(t+h))}{u(t+h) - u(t)} u'(t)$$

$$+ \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u(t), v(t+h)) - f(u(t), v(t))}{v(t+h) - v(t)} v'(t)$$



Si continue



$$z = f(x, y) = f(u(t), v(t)) = g(t) \quad x = u(t) \quad y = v(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta x &= u(t+h) - u(t) & u(t+h) &= x + \Delta x & h \rightarrow 0 & \Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y &= v(t+h) - v(t) & v(t+h) &= y + \Delta y & & \Delta y \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dz}{dt} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u(t+h), v(t+h)) - f(u(t), v(t+h))}{u(t+h) - u(t)} u'(t) \\ &\quad + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u(t), v(t+h)) - f(u(t), v(t))}{v(t+h) - v(t)} v'(t) \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y + \Delta y)}{\Delta x} u'(t) \\ &\quad + \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)}{\Delta y} v'(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = f(u(t), v(t)) = g(t) \qquad x = u(t) \qquad y = v(t)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y + \Delta y)}{\Delta x} u'(t)$$

$$+ \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)}{\Delta y} v'(t)$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

Dérivée d'une composition

$$z = f(x, y) \qquad x = u(t) \qquad y = v(t)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

Cela dit, j'aurais pu faire tout ça comme ceci:

$$dz = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy \right) \frac{1}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

Mais ce type de manipulation de différentielle a toujours un peu l'air magique!

Example

$$z = f(x, y) = x^2 y + y \quad x = \sin t \quad y = \sqrt{t}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2xy \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^2 + 1 \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = \cos t \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = 2xy \cos t + \frac{x^2 + 1}{2\sqrt{t}} = 2 \sin t \sqrt{t} \cos t + \frac{\sin^2 t + 1}{2\sqrt{t}}$$

$$z = \sin^2 t \sqrt{t} + \sqrt{t}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = 2 \sin t \cos t \sqrt{t} + \frac{\sin^2 t}{2\sqrt{t}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}$$

Je ne ferai pas la preuve, mais si

$$z = f(x, y) \quad x = u(t, s) \quad y = v(t, s)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}$$

On peut généraliser ces résultats.

$$w = f(x, y, z)$$

$$dw = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dz$$

$$x = u(t) \quad y = v(t) \quad z = r(t)$$

$$\frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$x = u(t, s) \quad y = v(t, s) \quad z = r(t, s)$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial s}$$

Faites les exercices suivants

p. 786 # 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 et 11

Aujourd'hui, nous avons vu

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- ❖ Approximation du premier degré.
- ❖ Différentielle.
- ❖ Dérivées de compositions.

Devoir:

p. 778 # 1 à 6, 11 à 17 et 23 à 29

p. 786 # 1 à 14 et 21 à 25