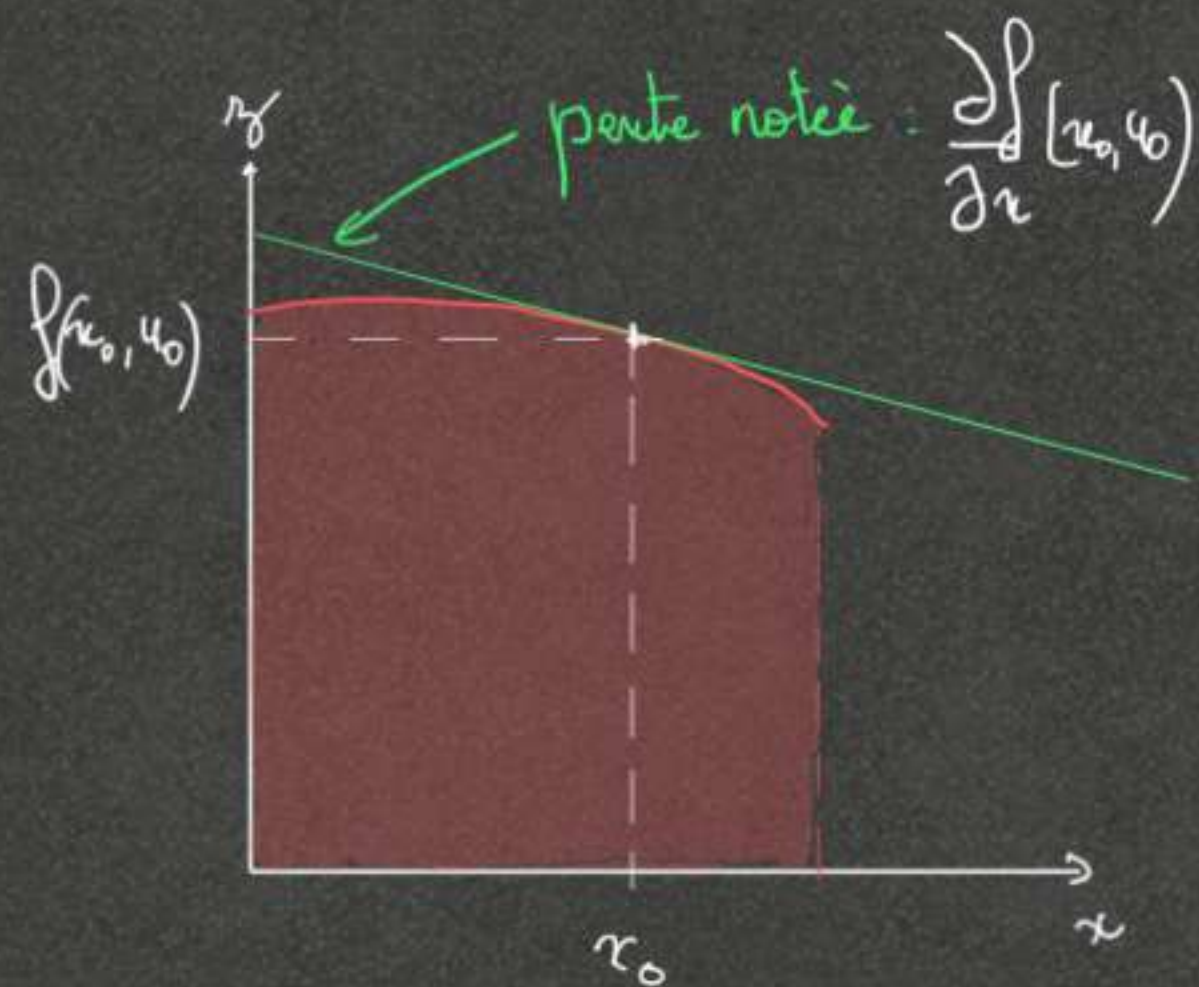


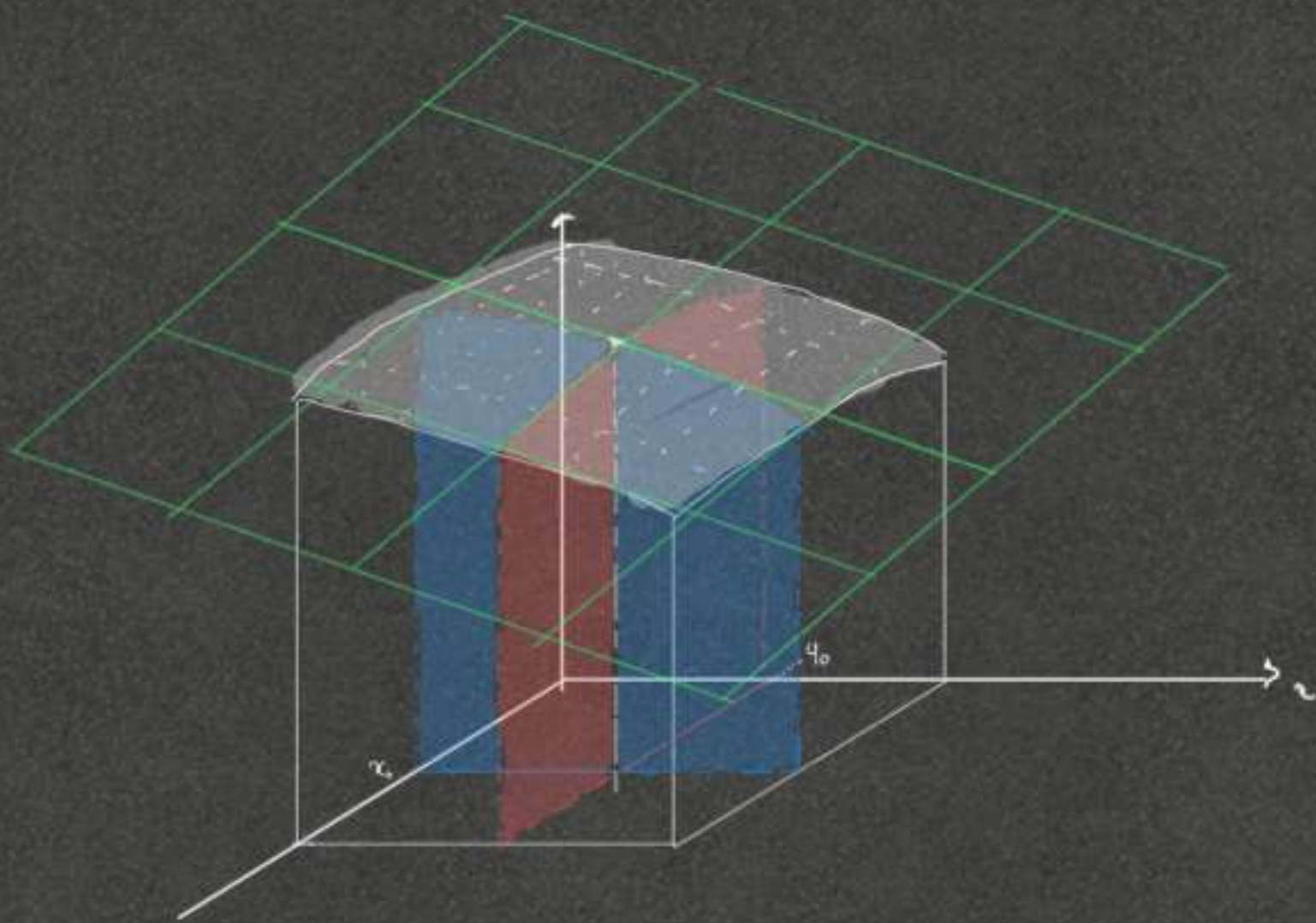
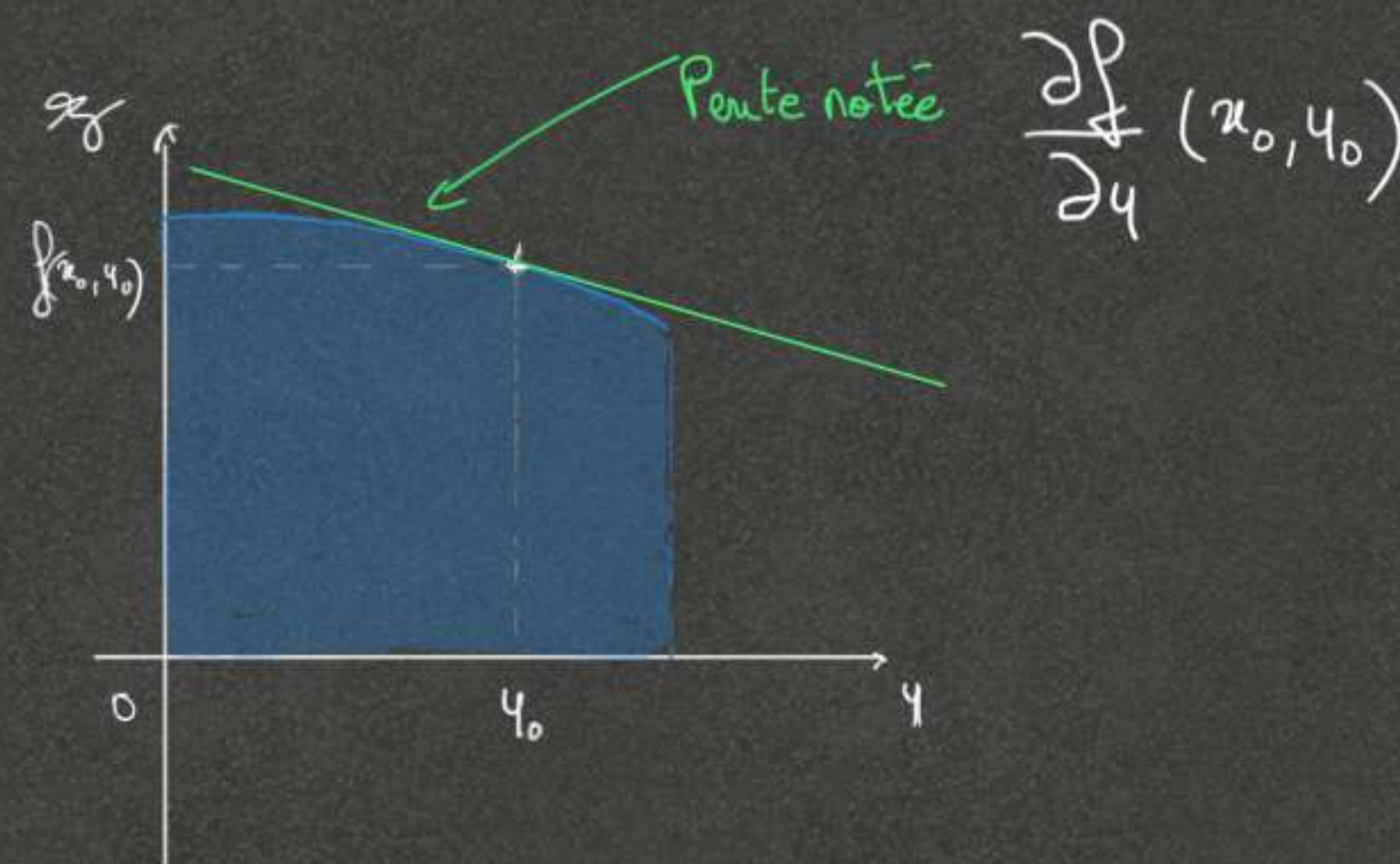
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{x - x_0}$$

Dans le plan $y = y_0$.



$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \frac{f(x_0, y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{y - y_0}$$

Dans le plan $x = x_0$.



Quand $y = y_0$

$$f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0) \approx \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0)$$

Quand $x = x_0$:

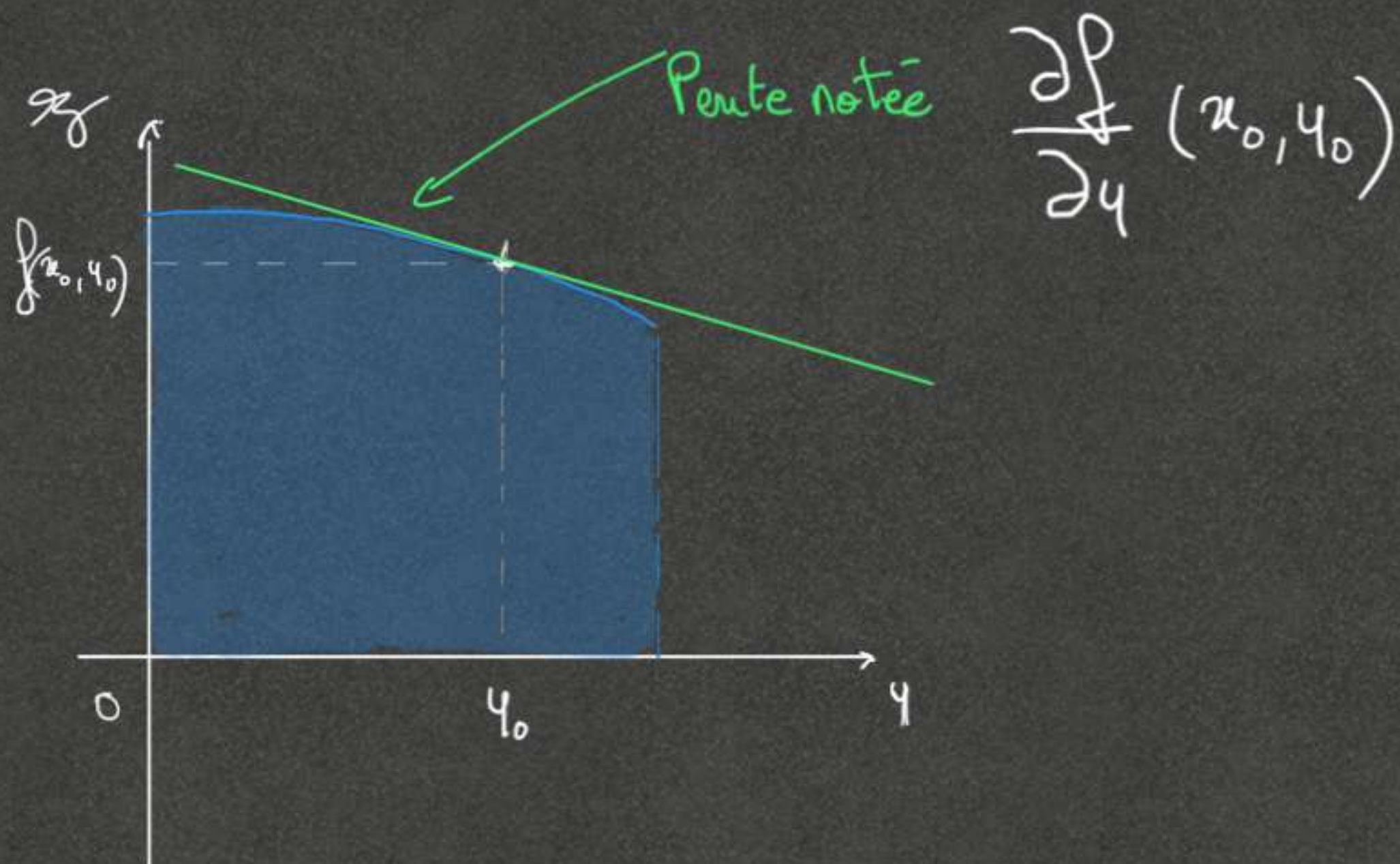
$$f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0) \approx \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$$

On peut montrer que lorsque $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$ et $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ sont bien définies on a :

$$f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) + \varepsilon(h) \times h$$

$$\text{ou } h = \|(x - x_0, y - y_0)\|$$

Dans le plan $x = x_0$.



ou fixe x .
C'est la représentation de : $y \mapsto f(x_0, y)$

pour calculer $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$

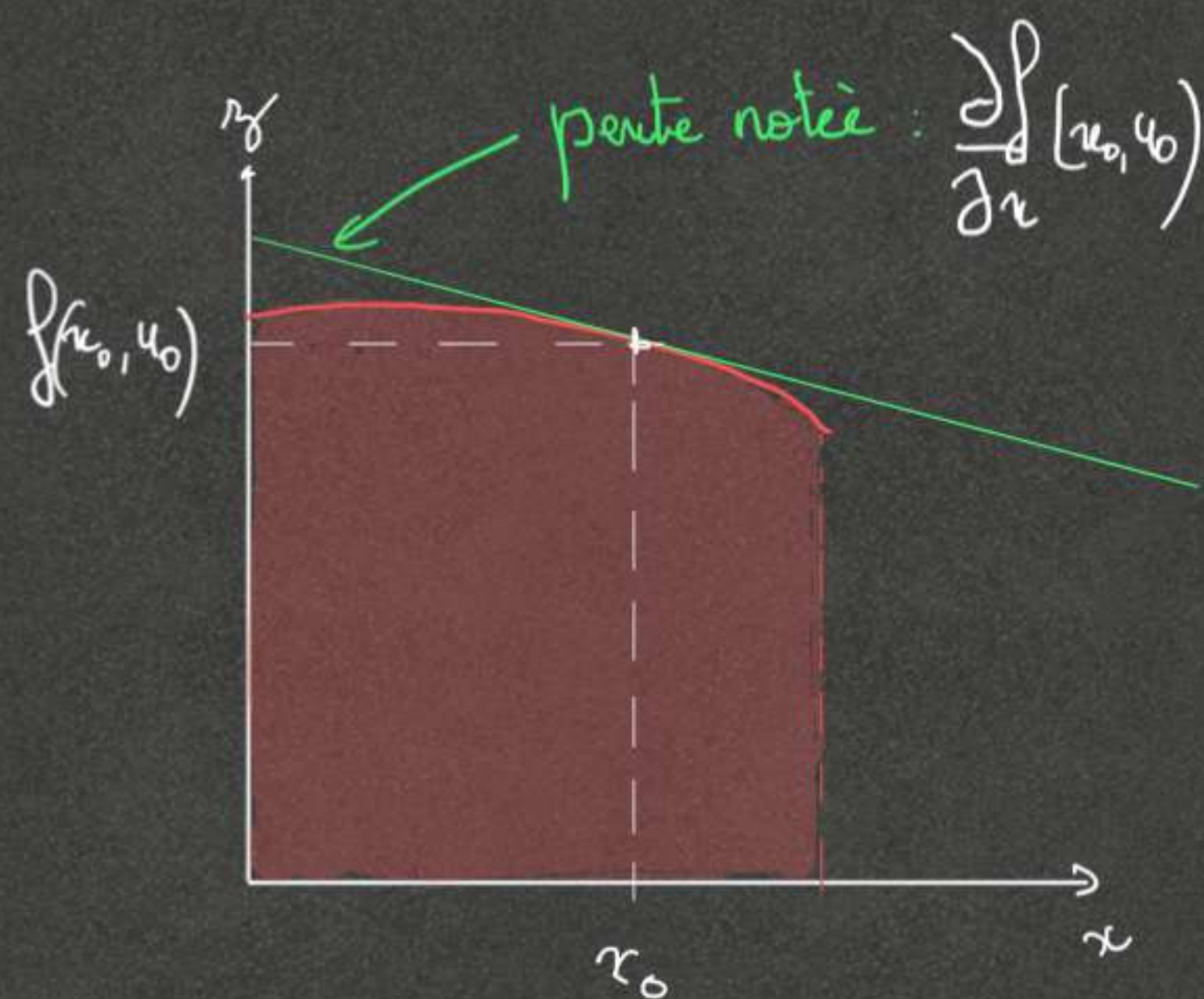
on dérive l'expression $f(x, y)$

par rapport à y en
considérant que x est
une constante.

on retrouve :

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \frac{f(x_0, y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{y - y_0}$$

Dans le plan $y = y_0$.



ou fixe y .
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$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{x - x_0}$$

Exemple:

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$(x, y) \mapsto x^2 y + 3x y^3$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = 2xy + 3y^3$$

la première
variable
de f

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = x^2 + 9xy^2$$

la deuxième
variable

Dérivées partielles d'ordre 2.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) (x, y) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} (x, y)$$

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Example:

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
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$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = x^2 + 9xy^2$$

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x, y) = 2x + 6y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x, y) = 6xy$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x, y) = 2x + 6y^2$$

- $g(t) = f(x(t))$

$$g'(t) = x'(t) \cdot f'(x(t))$$

$$(g \circ f)' = f' \cdot g' \circ f$$

Voici la démonstration dans le cas. On utilise le cas sur $\mathbb{D} \perp$.

$$g'(t) = (x'(t), y'(t)) \cdot \nabla f \circ (x, y)(t)$$

- $g(t) = f(x(t), y(t))$

$$g'(t) = x'(t) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x(t), y(t)) + y'(t) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x(t), y(t))$$

↪ Produit scalaire dans \mathbb{R}^2 $x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2$

$$g'(t) = (x'(t), y'(t)) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x(t), y(t)), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x(t), y(t)) \right)$$

Gradient de f en $(x(t), y(t))$

$$\left(f \circ (x, y) \right)' = (x', y') \cdot \nabla f \circ (x, y)$$