

1. Si $z(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + xy + y^2)$, alors

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2.$$

2. Si $z(x, y) = xy + x \exp(y/x)$, alors

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xy + z(x, y).$$

3. Si $u(x, y, z) = (x - y)(y - z)(z - x)$, alors

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0.$$

4. Si $u(x, y, z) = x + (x - y)/(y - z)$, alors

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 1.$$

5. Avec

$$z(x, y) = \exp(xy) \quad \text{et} \quad u(x) = z(x, \varphi(x)),$$

on a

$$u'(x) = ye^{xy} + xe^{xy} \varphi'(x).$$

6. On pose

$$z(u, v) = f(x, y) \quad \text{avec} \quad x = uv, \quad y = \frac{u}{v}.$$

Alors

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = v \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \quad \text{et} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = u \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \frac{u}{v^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}.$$

12. Calculer les dérivées partielles (par rapport à x et à y) des expressions suivantes.

$$f_0(x, y) = -x^2y + 2xy + y^2 - x$$

$$f_1(x, y) = \cos(-y^2 + 2x)$$

$$f_2(x, y) = 6x - 3y$$

$$f_3(x, y) = e^{(3xy)}$$

$$f_4(x, y) = e^{(-xy^2)}$$

$$f_5(x, y) = x^2e^{(2y)}$$

$$f_6(x, y) = xy e^{(2x)}$$

$$f_7(x, y) = x^y e^{(-\frac{1}{x})}$$

$$f_8(x, y) = x^{(y-1)} e^{(-xy)}$$

$$f_9(x, y) = \cos(2xy)$$

$$f_{10}(x, y) = \cos(x + 2y)$$

$$f_{11}(x, y) = e^{(-y^2+2x)}$$

$$f_{12}(x, y) = \sin(3x^2y)$$

$$f_{13}(x, y) = e^{(-\frac{x^2}{2y})}$$

7. Si $z(x, y) = \varphi(x^2 + y^2)$, alors

$$y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$$

8. Exprimer en fonction de f' les dérivées partielles de

$$z(x, y) = f\left(xy + \frac{y}{x}\right).$$

9. Si $u = f(x, y, z)$ où $y = \varphi(x)$ et $z = \psi(x, y)$, alors

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \varphi'(x) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \left[\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \varphi'(x) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \right].$$

10. Quelle que soit la fonction φ de classe \mathcal{C}^1 , la fonction

$$z(x, y) = y\varphi(x^2 - y^2)$$

vérifie l'équation

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{z}{y^2}.$$

11. Quelle que soit la fonction φ de classe \mathcal{C}^1 , la fonction

$$z(x, y) = xy + x\varphi(y/x)$$

vérifie l'équation

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xy + z.$$

$$f_{14}(x, y) = \ln(\cos(x^2y))$$

$$f_{15}(x, y) = \ln(\cos(x + y) + 1)$$

$$f_{16}(x, y) = \ln(xe^y)$$

$$f_{17}(x, y) = \ln(y + e^x)$$

$$f_{18}(x, y) = e^{(\sin(x) - 2 \sin(y))}$$

$$f_{19}(x, y) = \sin(e^{(2x)} - e^{(-y)})$$

$$f_{20}(x, y) = (2x + 1)^{3y-1}$$

$$f_{21}(x, y) = (y^2 + 1)^{\sin(x)}$$

$$f_{22}(x, y) = (e^{(4x-1)})^{y+2}$$

$$f_{23}(x, y) = \frac{2x + y}{y^2 + 1}$$

$$f_{24}(x, y) = \frac{\ln(x) - \ln(y)}{e^{(y^2)} + e^{(2x)}}$$

Problème Deux navires appareillent simultanément du point A : l'un se dirige vers le nord à 10 nœuds, l'autre se dirige vers le nord-est à 20 nœuds. Avec quelle vitesse la distance qui les sépare croît-elle ?

$$\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial x}(x, y) = -2xy + 2y - 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial y}(x, y) = -x^2 + 2x + 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x}(x, y) = 2 \sin(y^2 - 2x)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y}(x, y) = -2y \sin(y^2 - 2x)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}(x, y) = 6$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y}(x, y) = -3$$

$$\frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x}(x, y) = 3ye^{(3xy)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_3}{\partial y}(x, y) = 3xe^{(3xy)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_4}{\partial x}(x, y) = -y^2e^{(-xy^2)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_4}{\partial y}(x, y) = -2xye^{(-xy^2)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_5}{\partial x}(x, y) = 2xe^{(2y)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_5}{\partial y}(x, y) = 2x^2e^{(2y)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_6}{\partial x}(x, y) = (2x + 1)ye^{(2x)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_6}{\partial y}(x, y) = xe^{(2x)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_7}{\partial x}(x, y) = (xy + 1)x^{(y-2)}e^{(-\frac{1}{x})}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_7}{\partial y}(x, y) = x^ye^{(-\frac{1}{x})} \ln(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_8}{\partial x}(x, y) = -(xy - y + 1)x^{(y-2)}e^{(-xy)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_8}{\partial y}(x, y) = -(x - \ln(x))x^{(y-1)}e^{(-xy)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_9}{\partial x}(x, y) = -2y \sin(2xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_9}{\partial y}(x, y) = -2x \sin(2xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{10}}{\partial x}(x, y) = -\sin(x + 2y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{10}}{\partial y}(x, y) = -2 \sin(x + 2y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{11}}{\partial x}(x, y) = 2e^{(-y^2+2x)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{11}}{\partial y}(x, y) = -2ye^{(-y^2+2x)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{12}}{\partial x}(x, y) = 6xy \cos(3x^2y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{12}}{\partial y}(x, y) = 3x^2 \cos(3x^2y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{13}}{\partial x}(x, y) = -\frac{xe^{(-\frac{x^2}{y})}}{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{13}}{\partial y}(x, y) = \frac{x^2e^{(-\frac{x^2}{y})}}{2y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{14}}{\partial x}(x, y) = -\frac{2xy \sin(x^2y)}{\cos(x^2y)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{14}}{\partial y}(x, y) = -\frac{x^2 \sin(x^2y)}{\cos(x^2y)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{15}}{\partial x}(x, y) = -\frac{\sin(x+y)}{\cos(x+y)+1}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{15}}{\partial y}(x, y) = -\frac{\sin(x+y)}{\cos(x+y)+1}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{16}}{\partial x}(x, y) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{16}}{\partial y}(x, y) = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{17}}{\partial x}(x, y) = \frac{e^x}{y+e^x}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{17}}{\partial y}(x, y) = \frac{1}{y+e^x}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{18}}{\partial x}(x, y) = e^{(\sin(x)-2\sin(y))} \cos(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{18}}{\partial y}(x, y) = -2e^{(\sin(x)-2\sin(y))} \cos(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{19}}{\partial x}(x, y) = 2e^{(2x)} \cos\left(\left(e^{(2x+y)} - 1\right)e^{(-y)}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{19}}{\partial y}(x, y) = e^{(-y)} \cos\left(\left(e^{(2x+y)} - 1\right)e^{(-y)}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{20}}{\partial x}(x, y) = 2(3y-1)(2x+1)^{(3y-2)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{20}}{\partial y}(x, y) = 3(2x+1)^{(3y-1)} \ln(2x+1)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{21}}{\partial x}(x, y) = (y^2+1)^{\sin(x)} \ln(y^2+1) \cos(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{21}}{\partial y}(x, y) = 2y(y^2+1)^{(\sin(x)-1)} \sin(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{22}}{\partial x}(x, y) = 4(y+2)e^{(4xy+8x-y-2)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{22}}{\partial y}(x, y) = (4x-1)e^{(4xy+8x-y-2)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{23}}{\partial x}(x, y) = \frac{2}{y^2+1}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{23}}{\partial y}(x, y) = -\frac{4xy+y^2-1}{(y^2+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{24}}{\partial x}(x, y) = \frac{e^{2x}(1+2x \ln(y/x)) + e^{y^2}}{x(e^{y^2} + e^{2x})^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{24}}{\partial y}(x, y) = \frac{e^{y^2}(2y^2 \ln(y/x) - 1) - e^{2x}}{y(e^{y^2} + e^{2x})^2}$$