

Corrigé du devoir.

EXERCICE 1:

1°. Solutions de l'équation homogène: $\lambda e^{-4x} + \mu e^{+2x}$ $\leftarrow (2)$ Solution particulière: $y_0 = -\frac{1}{2x}$ $\leftarrow (6)$ 2°. $R = \frac{(1+y'^2)^{3/2}}{y''}$: $y' = \lambda$ et $y'' = -2\lambda + 2$ (en utilisant l'équa diff.)

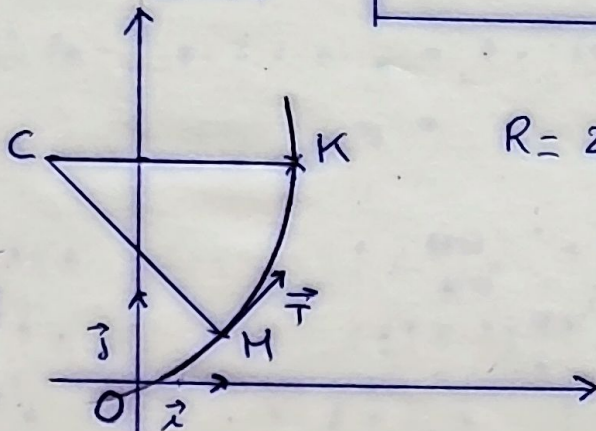
$$\vec{T} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\lambda^2}} \\ \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{1+\lambda^2}} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{N} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{1+\lambda^2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\lambda^2}} \end{pmatrix} \quad R\vec{N} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\lambda(1+\lambda^2)}{2(1-\lambda)} \\ \frac{1+\lambda^2}{2(1-\lambda)} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (U) \begin{cases} x = \frac{-\lambda^3 + \lambda - 2}{2(1-\lambda)} \\ y = \frac{\lambda^2 - \lambda + 2}{2(1-\lambda)} \end{cases} \leftarrow (8)$$

PROBLEME 1:

1°).

$$2^\circ). \vec{OK} = \vec{OM} + \vec{MC} + \vec{CK} \\ = \vec{OM} + R\vec{N} + R\vec{U}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{K}}{ds} = \vec{T} + R \frac{d\vec{N}}{ds} + \frac{dR}{ds} \vec{N} + \frac{dR}{ds} \vec{U} + R \frac{d\vec{U}}{ds}$$



$$R = 2\sqrt{2} \quad y' = 1 \Rightarrow \vec{T} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow (4)$$

$$\frac{d\vec{U}}{ds} = \frac{d\vec{T}}{ds} \cos \alpha + \frac{d\vec{N}}{ds} \sin \alpha + \vec{V} \frac{d\alpha}{ds} = \left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{d\alpha}{ds} \right) \vec{V}; \quad \vec{N} = \vec{U} \sin \alpha + \vec{V} \cos \alpha; \quad \vec{T} + R \frac{d\vec{N}}{ds} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{K}}{ds} = \vec{U} \frac{dR}{ds} (1 + \sin \alpha) + \vec{V} \left(R \frac{d\alpha}{ds} + \frac{dR}{ds} \cos \alpha + 1 \right)$$

K décrit une trajectoire $\perp$ à la famille des cercles de courbure $\Leftrightarrow \frac{d\vec{K}}{ds} = \lambda \vec{U}$

$$\Leftrightarrow R \frac{d\alpha}{ds} + \frac{dR}{ds} \cos \alpha + 1 = 0. \quad \leftarrow (8)$$

$$3^\circ). \text{On a: } R = e^{\theta\sqrt{2}}, \quad ds = e^{\theta\sqrt{2}} d\theta \Rightarrow (1) \Leftrightarrow \cos \alpha + \frac{d\alpha}{d\theta} + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{d\alpha}{d\theta} = -(1 + \cos \alpha)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha = -2 \operatorname{Arctg}(\theta - \theta_0) \quad \leftarrow (4)$$

$$4^\circ). \rho = \operatorname{rg}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \operatorname{Arctg} \rho + h\pi \Rightarrow d\alpha = \frac{2d\rho}{1+\rho^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \sin(2 \operatorname{Arctg} \rho) = \frac{2\rho}{1+\rho^2} \Rightarrow (1) \Leftrightarrow \frac{dR}{ds} \frac{2\rho}{1+\rho^2} + R \frac{2}{1+\rho^2} + 1 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(2) \Leftrightarrow (3) (\rho \neq 0): \rho \frac{dR}{ds} + R = -\frac{\rho^2 + 1}{2}$$

$$\text{Equation homogène: } R = \frac{\lambda}{\rho}; \text{ sol. particulière: } R = -\frac{\rho^2 + 3}{6} \quad \leftarrow (4)$$

$$\text{Pas d'inflexion} \Leftrightarrow R \neq \infty \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 0 \text{ i.e. } R = -\frac{\rho^2 + 3}{6} = \frac{d\alpha}{d\alpha}$$

$$\frac{d\alpha}{\rho^2 + 3} = -\frac{1}{\rho} d\rho \Rightarrow \alpha = -2\sqrt{3} \operatorname{Arctg} \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (\text{en prenant une constante d'intégration nulle})$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x = \int \cos(2\sqrt{3} \operatorname{Arctg} \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{3}}) d\rho \quad \text{et} \quad y = -\int \sin(2\sqrt{3} \operatorname{Arctg} \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{3}}) d\rho} \quad \leftarrow (4)$$

PROBLEME 2:

I. 1°. $\Delta'(z_1, z_2)(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta$ constant; l'équivalence est immédiate $\leftarrow (2)$ 2°. On cherche z sol. de (2) $\Rightarrow z = \lambda z_1 + \mu z_2$ vérifiant:

$$\begin{cases} z(a) = \lambda z_1(a) + \mu z_2(a) = 0 \\ z(b) = \lambda z_1(b) + \mu z_2(b) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{si} \quad \begin{vmatrix} z_1(a) & z_2(a) \\ z_1(b) & z_2(b) \end{vmatrix} \neq 0: \text{1 seule sol.: } z = 0 \quad \leftarrow (3)$$

sinon: une infinité de solutions.