

Corrigé de l'exercice 1**Extrema sous contrainte en dimension 2 - corrige detaille****►1. A - Facile (contrainte lineaire)****Etape 0 - Rappel**

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 2y + 3$$

$$g(x, y) = x + y + 3 = 0 \iff x + y = -3$$

Etape 1 - Lagrangien

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) - \lambda g(x, y)$$

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 2y + 3 - \lambda(x + y + 3)$$

Etape 2 - Gradients detailles

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x + 4, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y - 2$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 1$$

$$\nabla f(x, y) = (2x + 4, 2y - 2), \quad \nabla g(x, y) = (1, 1)$$

Etape 3 - Systeme de Lagrange

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \\ g(x, y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 4 = \lambda \cdot 1 \\ 2y - 2 = \lambda \\ x + y = -3 \end{cases}$$

Etape 4 - Resolution pas a pas

$$x = \frac{1\lambda - 4}{2}, \quad y = \frac{\lambda + 2}{2}$$

$$1 \cdot \frac{1\lambda - 4}{2} + \frac{\lambda + 2}{2} = -3$$

$$\frac{(2)\lambda - (2)}{2} = -3 \implies \lambda = -2$$

$$\implies (x, y) = (-3, 0)$$

Etape 5 - Valeurs et conclusion

$$f(-3, 0) = 0$$

Sur la droite de contrainte, cette valeur est le minimum global; il n'y a pas de maximum global.

Enfinement : $(x, y) = (-3, 0)$, $f_{\min} = 0$, pas de maximum global.

Etape 6 - Methode alternative

Substitution (toujours possible pour une contrainte lineaire).

$$y = -3 - x$$

$$\phi(x) = f(x, -3 - x) = 2x^2 + 12x + 18$$

$$\phi'(x) = 4x + 12 = 0 \implies x_* = -3, y_* = 0$$

$$\phi(x_*) = f_{\min} = 0$$

►2. B - Facile (variante lineaire)

Etape 0 - Rappel

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 2y - 2$$

$$g(x, y) = -2x + y - 6 = 0 \iff -2x + y = 6$$

Etape 1 - Lagrangien

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) - \lambda g(x, y)$$

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 2y - 2 - \lambda(-2x + y - 6)$$

Etape 2 - Gradients detailles

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x + 2, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y + 2$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = -2, \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 1$$

$$\nabla f(x, y) = (2x + 2, 2y + 2), \quad \nabla g(x, y) = (-2, 1)$$

Etape 3 - Systeme de Lagrange

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \\ g(x, y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2 = \lambda \cdot -2 \\ 2y + 2 = \lambda \\ -2x + y = 6 \end{cases}$$

Etape 4 - Resolution pas a pas

$$x = \frac{-2\lambda - 2}{2}, \quad y = \frac{\lambda - 2}{2}$$

$$-2 \cdot \frac{-2\lambda - 2}{2} + \frac{\lambda - 2}{2} = 6$$

$$\frac{(5)\lambda - (-2)}{2} = 6 \implies \lambda = 2$$

$$\implies (x, y) = (-3, 0)$$

Etape 5 - Valeurs et conclusion

$$f(-3, 0) = 1$$

Sur la droite de contrainte, cette valeur est le minimum global; il n'y a pas de maximum global.

Finalemment : $(x, y) = (-3, 0)$, $f_{\min} = 1$, pas de maximum global.

Etape 6 - Methode alternative

Substitution (toujours possible pour une contrainte lineaire).

$$y = 6 + 2x$$

$$\phi(x) = f(x, 6 + 2x) = 5x^2 + 30x + 46$$

$$\phi'(x) = 10x + 30 = 0 \implies x_* = -3, \quad y_* = 0$$

$$\phi(x_*) = f_{\min} = 1$$

►3. C - Moyen (cercle)**Etape 0 - Rappel**

$$f(x, y) = -x - y - 1$$

$$g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 2 = 0$$

Etape 1 - Lagrangien

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) - \lambda g(x, y)$$

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = -x - y - 1 - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 2)$$

Etape 2 - Gradients detailles

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -1, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 2y$$

$$\nabla f(x, y) = (-1, -1), \quad \nabla g(x, y) = (2x, 2y)$$

Etape 3 - Systeme de Lagrange

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \\ g(x, y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -1 = 2\lambda x \\ -1 = 2\lambda y \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

Etape 4 - Resolution pas a pas

$$x = \frac{-1}{2\lambda}, \quad y = \frac{-1}{2\lambda}$$

$$\left(\frac{-1}{2\lambda}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-1}{2\lambda}\right)^2 = 2$$

$$\frac{2}{4\lambda^2} = 2 \implies \lambda^2 = \frac{1}{4} \implies \lambda = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \implies (x, y) = (-1, -1), \quad \lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \implies (x, y) = (1, 1)$$

Etape 5 - Valeurs et conclusion

$$f(-1, -1) = 1$$

$$f(1, 1) = -3$$

Finalemment : $f_{\min} = -3$ et $f_{\max} = 1$.

Etape 6 - Methode alternative

Parametrisation du cercle.

$$x = \sqrt{2} \cos t, \quad y = \sqrt{2} \sin t$$

$$f(t) = \sqrt{2}(-1 \cos t + -1 \sin t) - 1$$

$$|-1 \cos t + -1 \sin t| \leq \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\implies -3 \leq f(t) \leq 1$$

►4. D - Difficile (ellipse generale + quadratique)**Etape 0 - Rappel**

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$

$$g(x, y) = 2x^2 + 3xy + 2y^2 - 7 = 0$$

Etape 1 - Lagrangien

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) - \lambda g(x, y)$$

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 - \lambda(2x^2 + 3xy + 2y^2 - 7)$$

Etape 2 - Gradients detaillés

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 4x + 3y, \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 3x + 4y$$

$$\nabla f = (2x, 2y), \quad \nabla g = (4x + 3y, 3x + 4y)$$

Etape 3 - Systeme de Lagrange

$$\begin{cases} 2x = \lambda(4x + 3y) \\ 2y = \lambda(3x + 4y) \\ 2x^2 + 3xy + 2y^2 = 7 \end{cases}$$

Etape 4 - Resolution pas a pas

Somme des deux equations : $2(x + y) = \lambda(4 + 3)(x + y)$

Difference : $2(x - y) = \lambda(4 - 3)(x - y)$

$$\implies (2 - (4 + 3)\lambda)(x + y) = 0, \quad (2 - (4 - 3)\lambda)(x - y) = 0$$

(i) $x = y = t \implies (4 + 3)t^2 = 7 \implies t = \pm 1$

(ii) $x = -y = t \implies (4 - 3)t^2 = 7 \implies t = \pm\sqrt{7}$

$$\mathcal{C} = \left\{ (1, 1), (-1, -1), (\sqrt{7}, -\sqrt{7}), (-\sqrt{7}, \sqrt{7}) \right\}$$

Etape 5 - Valeurs et conclusion

$$f(1, 1) = 2$$

$$f(-1, -1) = 2$$

$$f(\sqrt{7}, -\sqrt{7}) = 14$$

$$f(-\sqrt{7}, \sqrt{7}) = 14$$

Finalemént : $f_{\min} = 2, f_{\max} = 14.$

Etape 6 - Methode alternative

Autre approche : diagonaliser la contrainte via $u=x+y$ et $v=x-y$.

$$2x^2 + 3xy + 2y^2 = \frac{4+3}{4}u^2 + \frac{4-3}{4}v^2, \quad f = \frac{u^2 + v^2}{2}$$

►5. E - Plus difficile (ellipse generale + quadratique riche)

Etape 0 - Rappel

$$f(x, y) = 3x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2$$

$$g(x, y) = 2x^2 + 1xy + 2y^2 - 5 = 0$$

Etape 1 - Lagrangien

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) - \lambda g(x, y)$$

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = 3x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2 - \lambda (2x^2 + 1xy + 2y^2 - 5)$$

Etape 2 - Gradients detaillés

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 6x - 2y, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -2x + 6y$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 4x + 1y, \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 1x + 4y$$

$$\nabla f = (6x - 2y, -2x + 6y), \quad \nabla g = (4x + 1y, 1x + 4y)$$

Etape 3 - Systeme de Lagrange

$$\begin{cases} 6x - 2y = \lambda(4x + 1y) \\ -2x + 6y = \lambda(1x + 4y) \\ 2x^2 + 1xy + 2y^2 = 5 \end{cases}$$

Etape 4 - Resolution pas a pas

$$\text{Somme des deux equations : } 4(x + y) = \lambda(4 + 1)(x + y)$$

$$\text{Difference : } 8(x - y) = \lambda(4 - 1)(x - y)$$

$$\implies (4 - (4 + 1)\lambda)(x + y) = 0, \quad (8 - (4 - 1)\lambda)(x - y) = 0$$

$$(i) \ x = y = t \implies (4 + 1)t^2 = 5 \implies t = \pm 1$$

$$(ii) \ x = -y = t \implies (4 - 1)t^2 = 5 \implies t = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$\mathcal{C} = \left\{ (1, 1), (-1, -1), \left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}, -\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} \right), \left(-\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}, \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} \right) \right\}$$

Etape 5 - Valeurs et conclusion

$$f(1, 1) = 4$$

$$f(-1, -1) = 4$$

$$f\left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}, -\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}\right) = \frac{40}{3}$$

$$f\left(-\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}, \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}\right) = \frac{40}{3}$$

Finalemment : $f_{\min} = 4, f_{\max} = \frac{40}{3}$.

Etape 6 - Methode alternative

Autre approche : diagonaliser simultanement la contrainte et l'objectif par un changement de base orthogonal.