

Corrigé Géométrie 2010

Exercice 1

$$\begin{cases} x(u, v) = u - \frac{u^3}{3} + uv^2 \\ y(u, v) = v - \frac{v^3}{3} + vu^2 \\ z(u, v) = u^2 - v^2 \end{cases}$$

$$1) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial u}(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - u^2 + v^2 \\ 2uv \\ 2u \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial v} = \begin{pmatrix} 2uv \\ 1 - v^2 + u^2 \\ -2v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial v} = \begin{pmatrix} -4uv^2 - 2u(1 - v^2 + u^2) = -2u - 2uv^2 - 2u^3 \\ 4u^2v + 2v(1 - u^2 + v^2) = 2v + 2vu^2 + 2v^3 \\ 1^2 - (v^2 - u^2)^2 - 4u^2v^2 = 1 - v^4 - u^4 + 2u^2v^2 \\ -4u^2v^2 = 1 - (v^2 + u^2)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (1 + u^2 + v^2) \begin{pmatrix} -2u \\ 2v \\ 1 - u^2 - v^2 \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0} \text{ pour tout } u, v \in \mathbb{R}$$

donc $\forall (u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ $\alpha(u, v)$ est un point régulier de la surface paramétrée

2) équation du plan tangent en $\alpha(u, v)$

$$-2u \left(x - u + \frac{u^3}{3} - uv^2 \right) + 2v \left(y - v + \frac{v^3}{3} - vu^2 \right) + (1 - u^2 - v^2) (z - u^2 + v^2) = 0$$

c à d

(2)

$$-2ux + 2vy + (1-u^2-v^2)y$$

$$= 2u \left(-u + \frac{u^3}{3} - \cancel{uv} \right) - 2v \left(-v + \frac{v^3}{3} - \cancel{vu} \right) + (1-u^2-v^2)(u^2-v^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) E(u,v) &= \left\| \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial u} \right\|^2 = (1-u^2+v^2)^2 + 4u^2v^2 + 4u^2 \\ &= 1 + (v^2-u^2)^2 + 2(v^2-u^2) + 4u^2v^2 + 4u^2 \\ &= 1 + (v^2+u^2)^2 + 2(v^2+u^2) = (1+v^2+u^2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

De même $G(u,v) = (1+u^2+v^2)^2$
en échangeant les rôles de u et de v .

$$F = \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial v} = (1-u^2+v^2)2uv + 2uv(1-v^2+u^2) - 4uv = 0$$

donc $\frac{1}{1+u^2+v^2} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial u}, \frac{1}{1+u^2+v^2} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial v}$ base orthonormée

$$\begin{aligned} 4) \text{ donc } (ds)^2 &= E(du)^2 + 2F(du)(dv) + G(dv)^2 \\ &= (1+v^2+u^2)^2(du)^2 + (1+v^2+u^2)(dv)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Soit $\gamma(t)$ la courbe tracée sur S . $u=v=t$

donc $du = dv = dt$

$$(du)^2 = 2(1+2t^2)^2(dt)^2$$

$$ds = \sqrt{2} (1+2t^2) dt$$

longueur de γ entre $t=0$ et $t=1 = \int_0^1 \sqrt{2} (1+2t^2) dt$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left[t + \frac{2t^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \sqrt{2} \frac{5}{3}$$

(3)

$$5) d\sigma = \left\| \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial v} \right\| = (1+u^2+v^2) \sqrt{4u^2+4v^2+(1-u^2-v^2)^2} du dv$$

$$= (1+u^2+v^2) \sqrt{4u^2+4v^2+1+(u^2+v^2)^2-2(u^2+v^2)} du dv$$

$$= (1+u^2+v^2) \sqrt{1+(u^2+v^2)^2+2(u^2+v^2)} du dv$$

$$= (1+u^2+v^2)^2 du dv$$

ou plus simplement

$$= \sqrt{EG-F^2} du dv = (1+u^2+v^2)^2 du dv$$

$$\text{Soit } B = \left\{ (u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid u^2+v^2 \leq 1 \right\}$$

$$\text{area de } \alpha(B) = \iint_B (1+u^2+v^2)^2 du dv$$

Passant en coordonnées polaires $u = r \cos \theta$

$$v = r \sin \theta$$

$$\text{area de } \alpha(B) = \iint (1+r^2)^2 r dr d\theta$$

$$0 < \theta < 2\pi$$

$$0 < r < 1$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \times \int_0^1 (1+r^2)^2 r dr$$

$$\text{Soit } x = r^2 \quad dx = 2r dr$$

(4)

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 (1+x)^2 \frac{dx}{2} = \pi \left[\frac{(1+x)^3}{3} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} (2^3 - 1) = \frac{7}{3} \pi.$$

6)

Le vecteur normal unitaire

$$\vec{N} = \frac{\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial v}}{\left\| \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial v} \right\|} = \frac{(1+u^2+v^2)}{(1+u^2+v^2)^{3/2}} \begin{pmatrix} -2u \\ 2v \\ 1-u^2-v^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1+u^2+v^2)^{1/2}} \begin{pmatrix} -2u \\ 2v \\ 1-u^2-v^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

7)

$$e = \vec{N} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \alpha}{\partial u^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \alpha}{\partial u^2} = \begin{pmatrix} -2u \\ 2v \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

donc $e = \frac{1}{1+u^2+v^2} (4u^2 + 4v^2 + 2 - 2u^2 - 2v^2) = 2$



$$\frac{\partial^2 \alpha}{\partial u \partial v} = \begin{pmatrix} 2v \\ 2u \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(5)

$$b = N \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \alpha}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{1}{1+u^2+v^2} (-4uv + 4uv + 2 \times 0) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \alpha}{\partial v^2} = \begin{pmatrix} 2u \\ -2v \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g = N \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \alpha}{\partial v^2} = \frac{1}{1+u^2+v^2} (-4u^2 - 4v^2 - 2 + 2u^2 + 2v^2) = -2$$

$$g) \quad K = \frac{eg - b^2}{EG - F^2} = \frac{2 \times -2 - 0^2}{(1+u^2+v^2)^2 \times (1+u^2+v^2)^2 - 0^2} = \frac{-4}{(1+u^2+v^2)^4}$$

d'après les équations de Weingarten

dN a pour matrice relativement à la base $\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial v}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad a_{11} = \frac{bF - eG}{EG - F^2} = \frac{-2 \times (1+u^2+v^2)^2}{(1+u^2+v^2)^4} = \frac{-2}{(1+u^2+v^2)^2}$$

$$a_{12} = 0 \quad a_{21} = 0$$

$$a_{22} = \frac{bF - gE}{EG - F^2} = \frac{+2 \times (1+u^2+v^2)^2}{(1+u^2+v^2)^4} = \frac{2}{(1+u^2+v^2)^2}$$

donc dN a pour matrice

$$\frac{2}{(1+u^2+v^2)^2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

relativement à la base $\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}$

donc $\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}$ donne la direction principale associée à la courbure maximale $K_1 = \frac{2}{(1+u^2+v^2)^2}$

$\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}$ donne la direction principale associée à la courbure minimale $K_2 = \frac{-2}{(1+u^2+v^2)^2}$

La courbure moyenne $H_\mu = 0$ est nulle

Exercice 2

1) $\gamma = h(x, y)$ Do Caenn Example 5 p. 162

Param $x(u, v) = u$

$y(u, v) = v$

$z(u, v) = h(u, v)$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial u} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial X}{\partial v} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Base du plan tangent}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial X}{\partial v} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \\ -\frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{vecteur normal}$$

2) donc $E = 1 + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}\right)^2$ $F = \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}$

$G = 1 + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right)^2$

$$\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial u^2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial u \partial v} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x \partial y} \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial v^2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial y^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

3) le vecteur normal unitaire est donné par

$$N = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right)^2}} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \\ -\frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{dom } \frac{1}{4} e = N \cdot \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial u^2} = \frac{\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2}}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right)^2}}$$

$$b = N \cdot \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x \partial y}}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right)^2}}$$

$$g = N \cdot \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial v^2} = \frac{\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial y^2}}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right)^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_M \left(a \frac{\partial X}{\partial u} + b \frac{\partial X}{\partial v} \right) &= a^2 \left(1 + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right) + 2ab \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \\ &\quad + b^2 \left(1 + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} II_M \left(a \frac{\partial X}{\partial u} + b \frac{\partial X}{\partial v} \right) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right)^2}} \\ &\quad \times \left(a^2 \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} + 2ab \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x \partial y} + b^2 \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial y^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$5) x^4 + y^4 + z^4 = 3$$

$$\text{Soit } f(x, y, z) = x^4 + y^4 + z^4$$

$$\text{grad } f \begin{pmatrix} 4x^3 \\ 4y^3 \\ 4z^3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ est nul car } x = y = z = 0$$

$$\text{or } \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \notin S. \text{ Donc } S \text{ est une surface}$$

régulière de $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$6) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 1, 1) \neq 0 \text{ donc d'après le théorème des fonctions implicites sur un voisinage de } (1, 1, 1)$$

S est le graphe $z = h(x, y)$ d'une application de classe C^∞ .

$$7) x^4 + y^4 + h^4(x, y) = 0$$

on dérivait par rapport à x

$$4x^3 + 4 \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} h^3(x, y) = 0$$

on pose $x = y = 1$ car $h(1, 1) = 1$

$$\text{on obtient } \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = -1. \text{ De même } \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = -1$$

on dérivait par rapport à x encore une fois

$$3x^2 + \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} h^3(x, y) + \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} 3 \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} h^2(x, y) = 0$$

$$\text{d'où } 3 + \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} \times 1 + (-1) \times 3 \times (-1) \times 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} = -6. \text{ De même par symétrie } \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial y^2} = -6$$

on dérivent par rapport à y

$$\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x \partial y} h^3(x,y) + \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} 3 \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} h^2(x,y) = 0$$

d'où $\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x \partial y} \times 1 + (-1) \times 3 \times (-1) \times 1 = 0$

donc $\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x \partial y} = -3$

8) donc $E = 2 \quad F = 1 \quad G = 2$

$$e = \frac{-6}{\sqrt{3}} \quad f = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{3}} \quad g = \frac{-6}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$e = -2\sqrt{3} \quad f = -\sqrt{3} \quad g = -2\sqrt{3}$$

9) donc
$$I_P \left(a \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + b \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \right) = 2 \left(a^2 + ab + b^2 \right)$$

$$II_P \left(a \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + b \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \right) = -2\sqrt{3} a^2 - 2\sqrt{3} b^2 - 2\sqrt{3} c^2$$

10) Soit $\vec{v} \in T S$ un vecteur tangent non nul

La courbure normale au point P dans la direction définie par $\vec{v}$

$$k_n = II \left(\frac{\vec{v}}{\|\vec{v}\|} \right) = \frac{II_M(\vec{v})}{I_M(\vec{v})} = -\sqrt{3}$$

La courbure normale au point P est constante dans toutes les directions. En particulier $k_1 = k_2 = -\sqrt{3}$

P est ombilique $K = 3$ elliptique non plane