

Étude locale près de $M(t_0)$ - Cas général

$$M(t) = (f(t), g(t))$$

Soit $\vec{V}^{(p)}(t_0)$ le 1^{er} vecteur dérivé non nul

Soit $\vec{V}^{(q)}(t_0)$ le 1^{er} vecteur dérivé suivant non nul, non parallèle à $\vec{V}^{(p)}(t_0)$

$$\overrightarrow{M(t_0)M(t_0+h)} = \left(\frac{h^p}{p!} + \frac{h^{p+1}}{(p+1)!} a_1 + \dots + \frac{h^{q-1}}{(q-1)!} a_{q-1} + h^q \varepsilon_1(h) \right) \vec{V}^{(p)}(t_0) + \left(\frac{h^q}{q!} + h^q \varepsilon_2(h) \right) \vec{V}^{(q)}(t_0)$$

• termes principaux : $\frac{h^p}{p!} \vec{V}^{(p)}(t_0) + \frac{h^q}{q!} \vec{V}^{(q)}(t_0)$

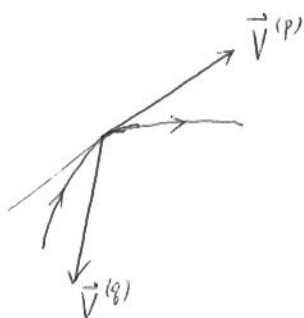
• Tangente : vecteur tangent : $\vec{V}^{(p)}(t_0)$

• Position de la courbe : • Nouveau système de coordonnées : OXY , $OX = \vec{V}^{(p)}(t_0)$, $OY = \vec{V}^{(q)}(t_0)$

$$\begin{cases} p \text{ impair} \leftrightarrow \Delta X \text{ du signe de } h \\ p \text{ pair} \leftrightarrow \Delta X > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} q \text{ impair} \leftrightarrow \Delta Y \text{ du signe de } h \\ q \text{ pair} \leftrightarrow \Delta Y > 0 \end{cases}$$

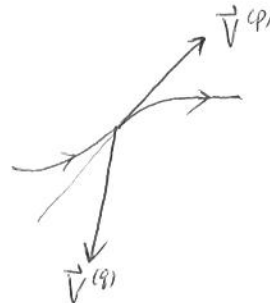
• direction de la courbe : toujours entre $\vec{V}^{(p)}$ et $\vec{V}^{(q)}$



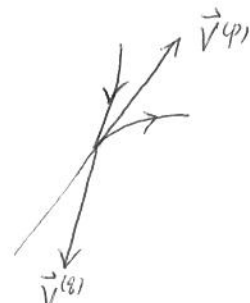
① p impair
 q pair



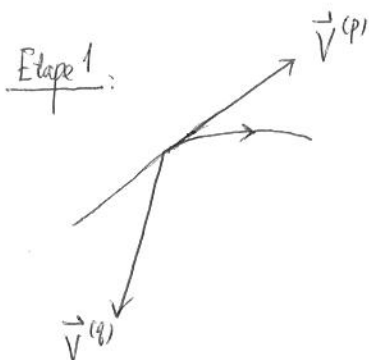
② p pair
 q pair



③ p impair
 q impair

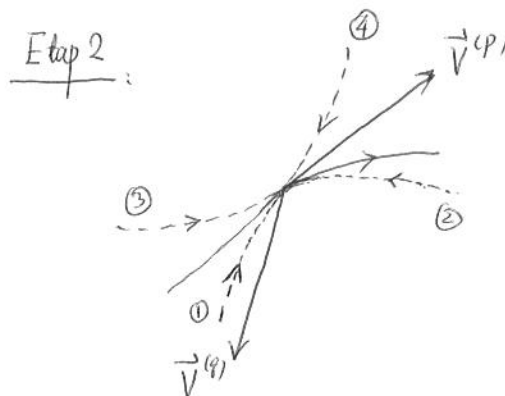


④ p pair
 q impair



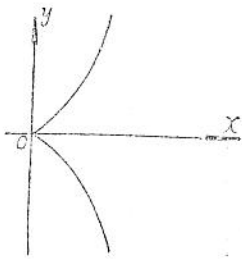
• tangente à $\vec{V}^{(p)}$

• direction de la courbe entre $\vec{V}^{(p)}$ et $\vec{V}^{(q)}$



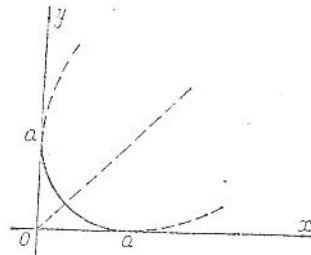
(2) 半立方抛物线

$$y^2 = ax^3.$$



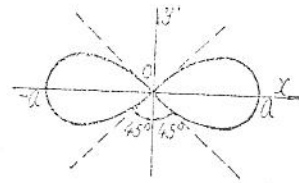
(5) 抛物线 $x^{\frac{1}{2}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}} = a^{\frac{1}{2}}$,

$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos^4 t, \\ y = a \sin^4 t. \end{cases}$$



(6) 双纽线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$,

$$\rho^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta.$$

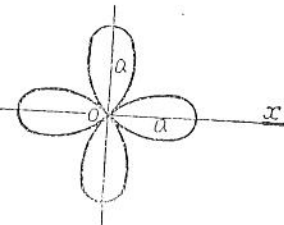
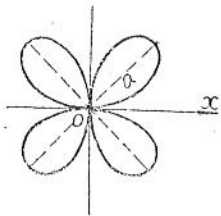


面积 = a^2 .

(21) 四叶玫瑰线

$$\rho = a \sin 2\theta.$$

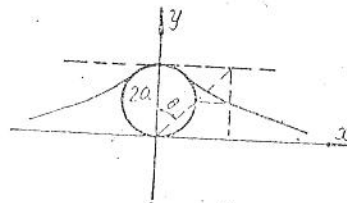
$$\rho = a \cos 2\theta.$$



面积 = $\frac{1}{2} \pi a^2$.

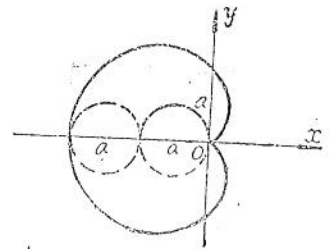
(4) 箕舌线 $y = \frac{8a^3}{x^2 + 4a^2}$,

$$\begin{cases} x = 2a \tan \theta, \\ y = 2a \cos^2 \theta. \end{cases}$$



(12) 心脏线 $x^2 + y^2 + ax = a\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$,

$$\rho = a(1 - \cos \theta).$$



面积 = $\frac{3}{2} \pi a^2$.

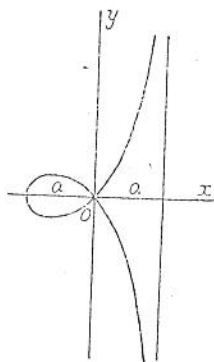
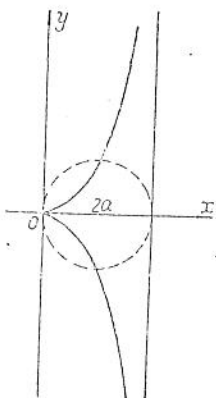
周长 = $8a$.

(7) 蔓叶线

$$y^2 = \frac{x^3}{2a-x}.$$

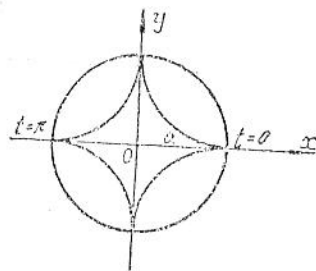
(8) 环索线

$$y^2 = x^2 \frac{a+x}{a-x}.$$



(9) 星形线 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$,

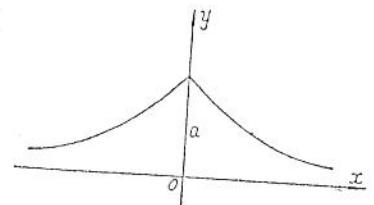
$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos^3 t, \\ y = a \sin^3 t. \end{cases}$$



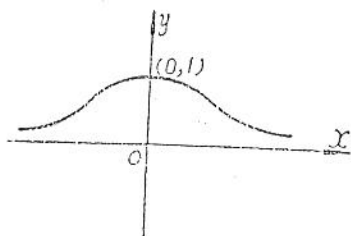
面积 = $\frac{3}{8} \pi a^2$. 周长 = $6a$.

(10) 曳物线 $x = a \ln \frac{a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y} \mp \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}$,

$$\begin{cases} x = t - a \operatorname{th} \frac{t}{a}, \\ y = a \operatorname{sech} \frac{t}{a}. \end{cases}$$



(15) 概率曲线 $y = e^{-x^2}$.



Conique en coordonnées polaires:

$$\rho = \frac{p}{1 - e \cos \theta}$$

- $e < 1$ ellipse ($e=0$: cercle)
- $e > 1$ hyperbole
- $e = 1$ parabole

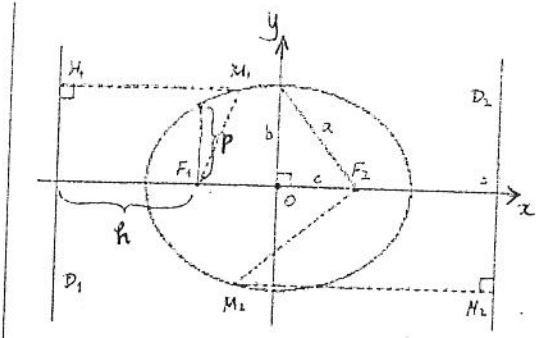
- e : excentricité
- p : demi-latus rectum

• Excentricité $e := \frac{|FM|}{|HM|}$

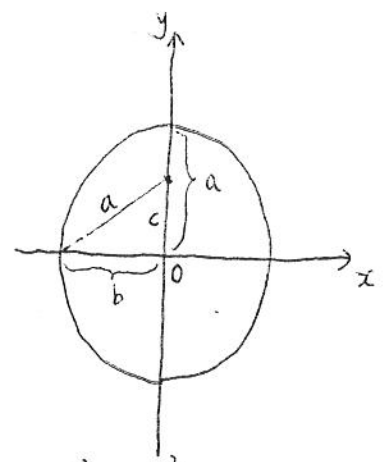
3.1 Ellipse ($e < 1$).

Propriétés

- Équation réduite: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, avec $a \geq b$.
- Paramètres: $c^2 = a^2 - b^2$
 $c = ea$
 $p = \frac{b^2}{a}$
 $h = d(F_1, D_1) = \frac{b^2}{c}$
 $p = eh$
- Foyers: de coordonnées $(-c, 0)$ et $(c, 0)$.
- Directrice: d'équation $x = -c + h$.
- Équation cartésienne: $\begin{cases} x(t) = a \cos t \\ y(t) = b \sin t \end{cases}$



$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad (a \geq b)$$



$$\frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} = 1 \quad (a \geq b)$$

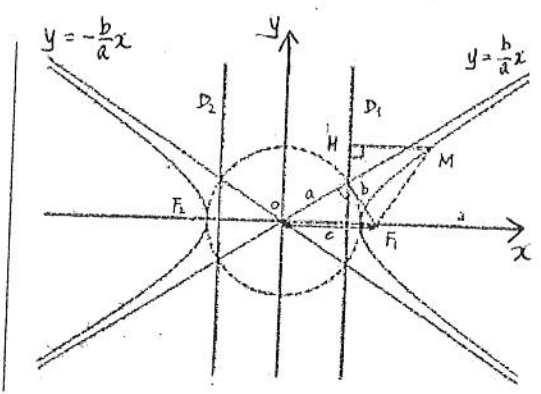
- Équation polaire:

- $\rho = \frac{p}{1 + e \cos \theta}$ (repère défini par le foyer et l'axe focal)
- $\rho^2 = \frac{b^2}{1 - e^2 \cos^2 \theta}$ (repère défini par le centre et l'axe focal)

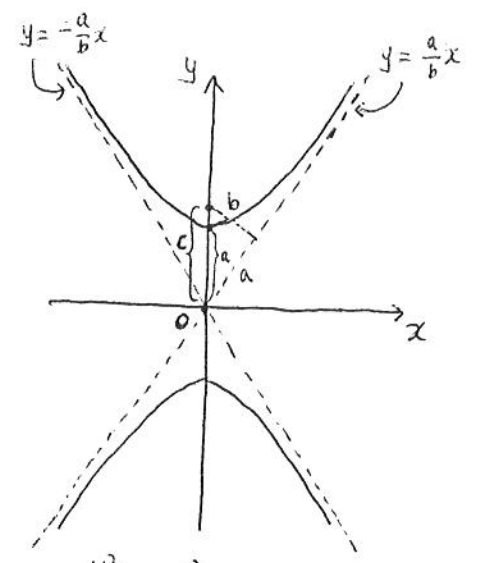
3.2 Hyperbole ($e > 1$).

Propriétés

- Équation réduite: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, avec $a \geq b$.
- Paramètres: $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$
 $c = ea$
 $p = \frac{b^2}{a}$
 $h = d(F_1, D_1) = \frac{b^2}{c}$
 $p = eh$
- Foyers: de coordonnées $(-c, 0)$ et $(c, 0)$.
- Directrice: d'équation $x = -c + h$.
- Équation cartésienne: $\begin{cases} x(t) = a \cosh t \\ y(t) = b \sinh t \end{cases}$



$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

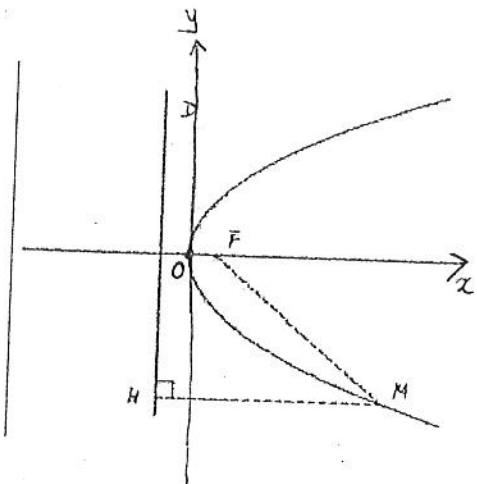


$$\frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1$$

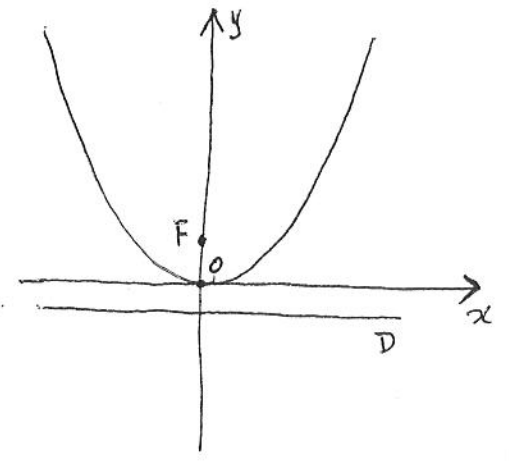
3.3 Parabole ($e = 1$).

Propriétés

- Équation réduite: $y^2 = 2px$.
- Équation cartésienne: $\begin{cases} x(t) = 2pt^2 \\ y(t) = 2pt \end{cases}$



$$y^2 = 2px$$



$$x^2 = 2py$$