

Théorème de la borne atteinte :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ continue} \\ \exists x \in [a, b] \quad f(x) = \max_{[a, b]} f < +\infty \end{array} \right\}$$

Deux hypothèses :

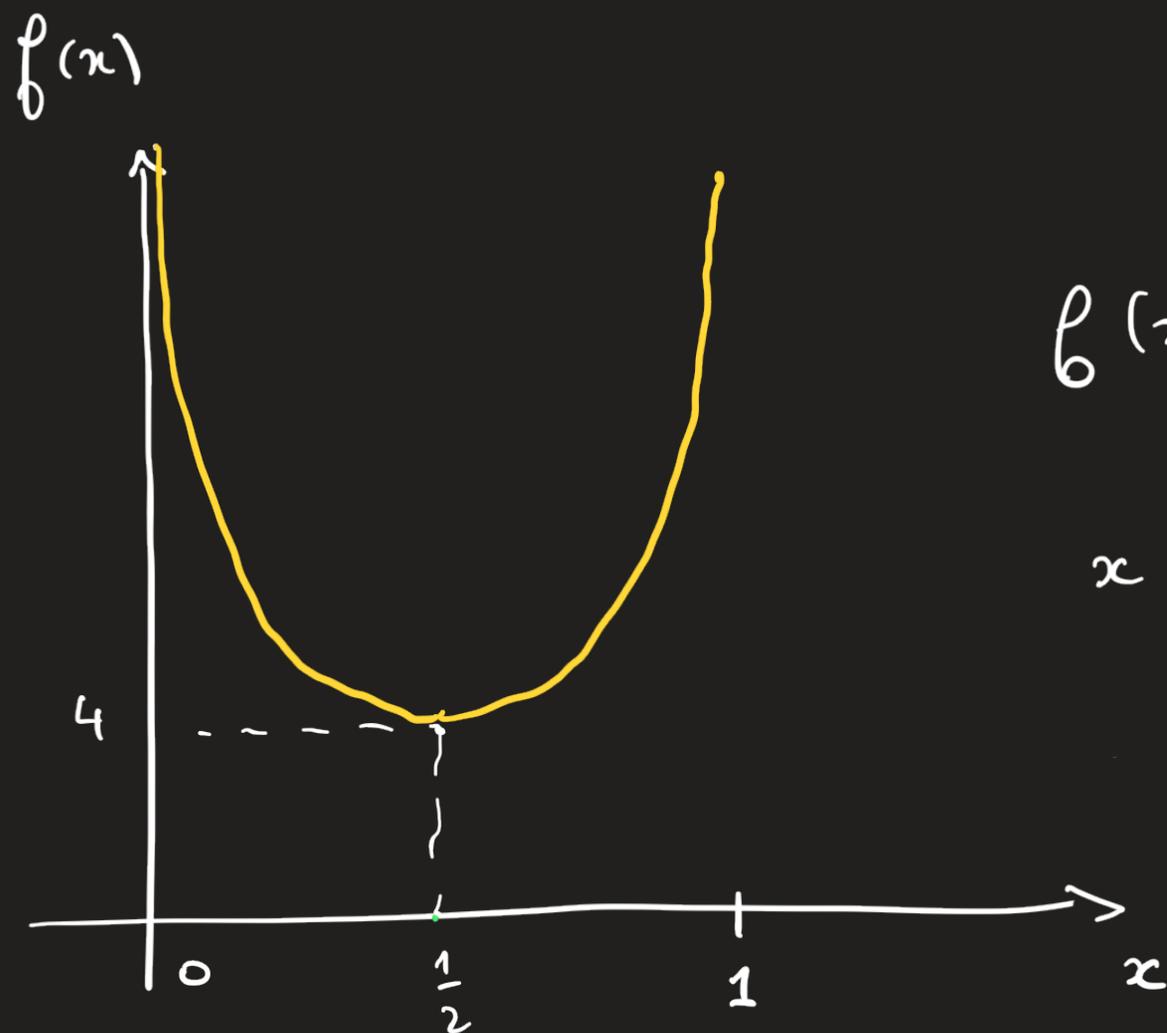
- $[a, b]$  fermé, borné

- $f$  continue

Deux conclusions :

- $f$  est bornée

- le max de  $f$  est atteint.

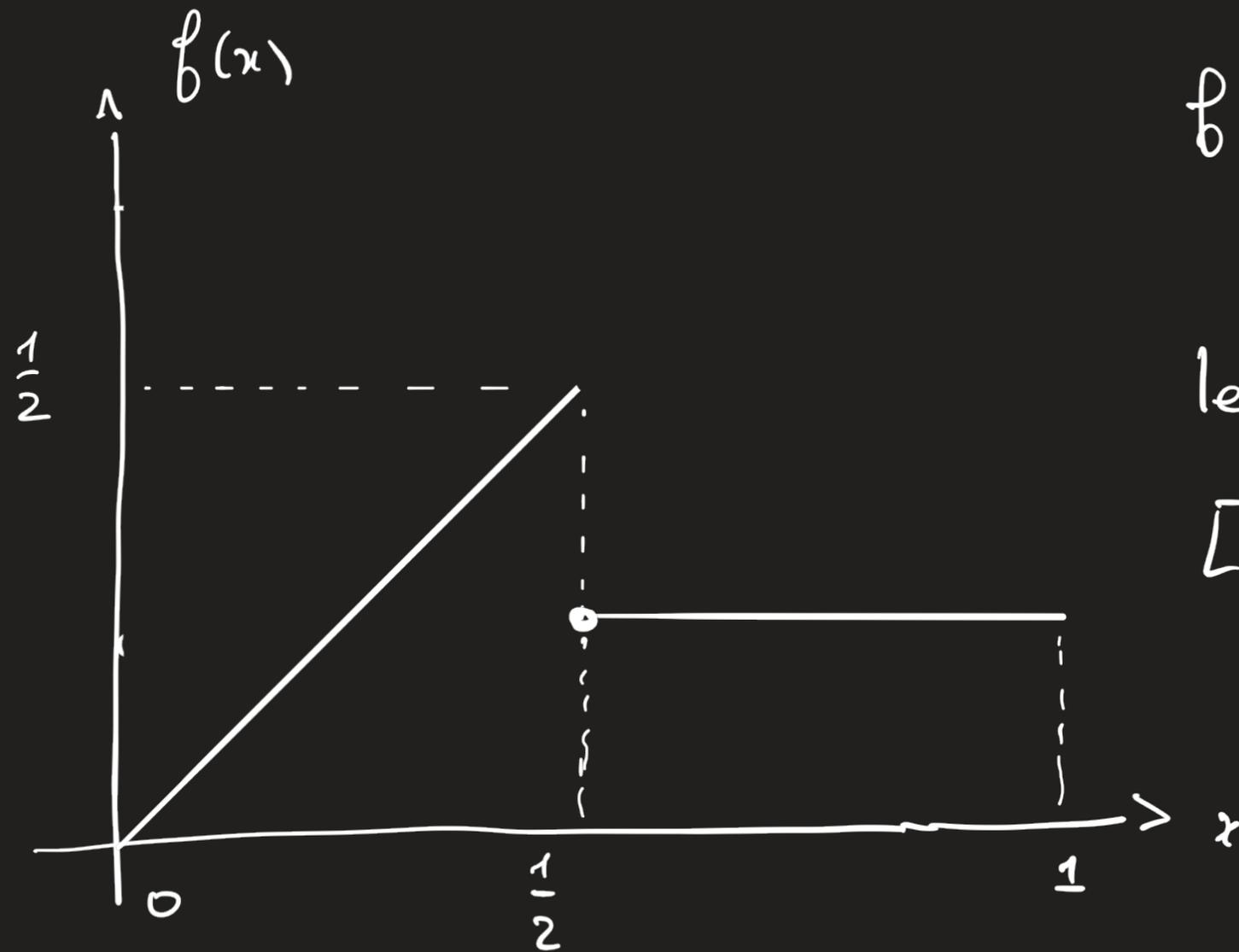


$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x(1-x)}$$

$$x \in ]0, 1[$$

$f$  est continue mais

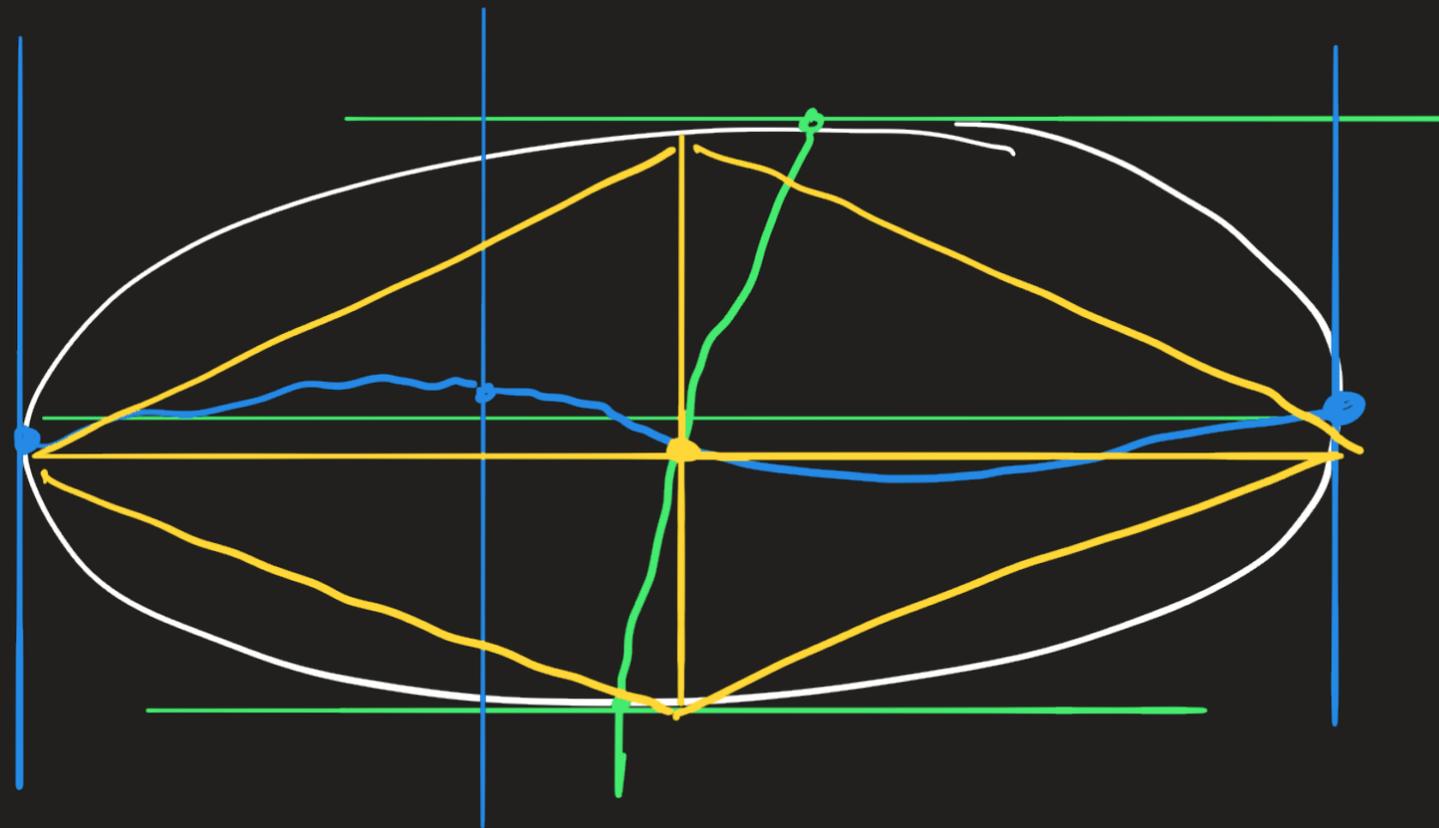
$f$  n'est pas bornée

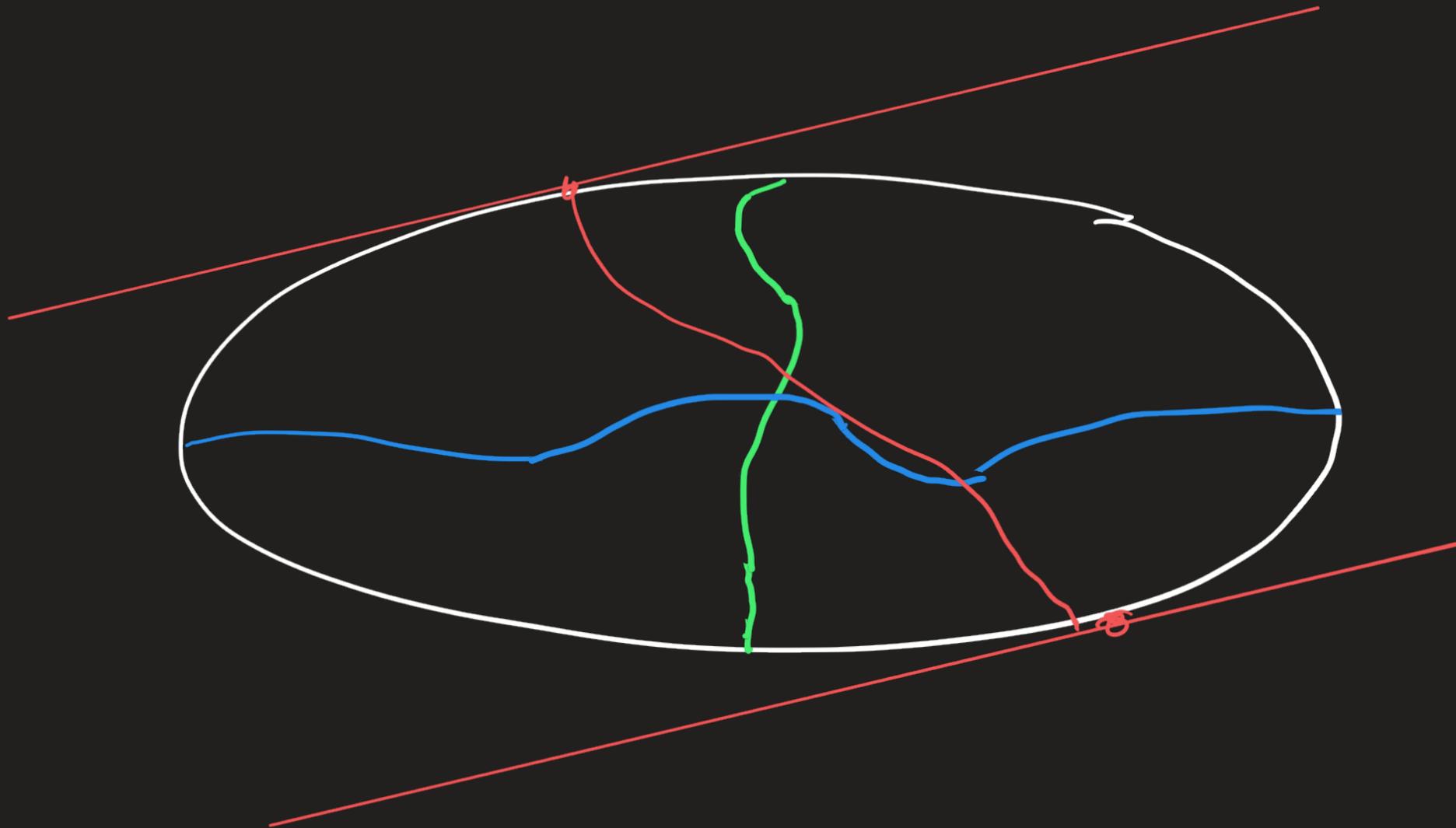


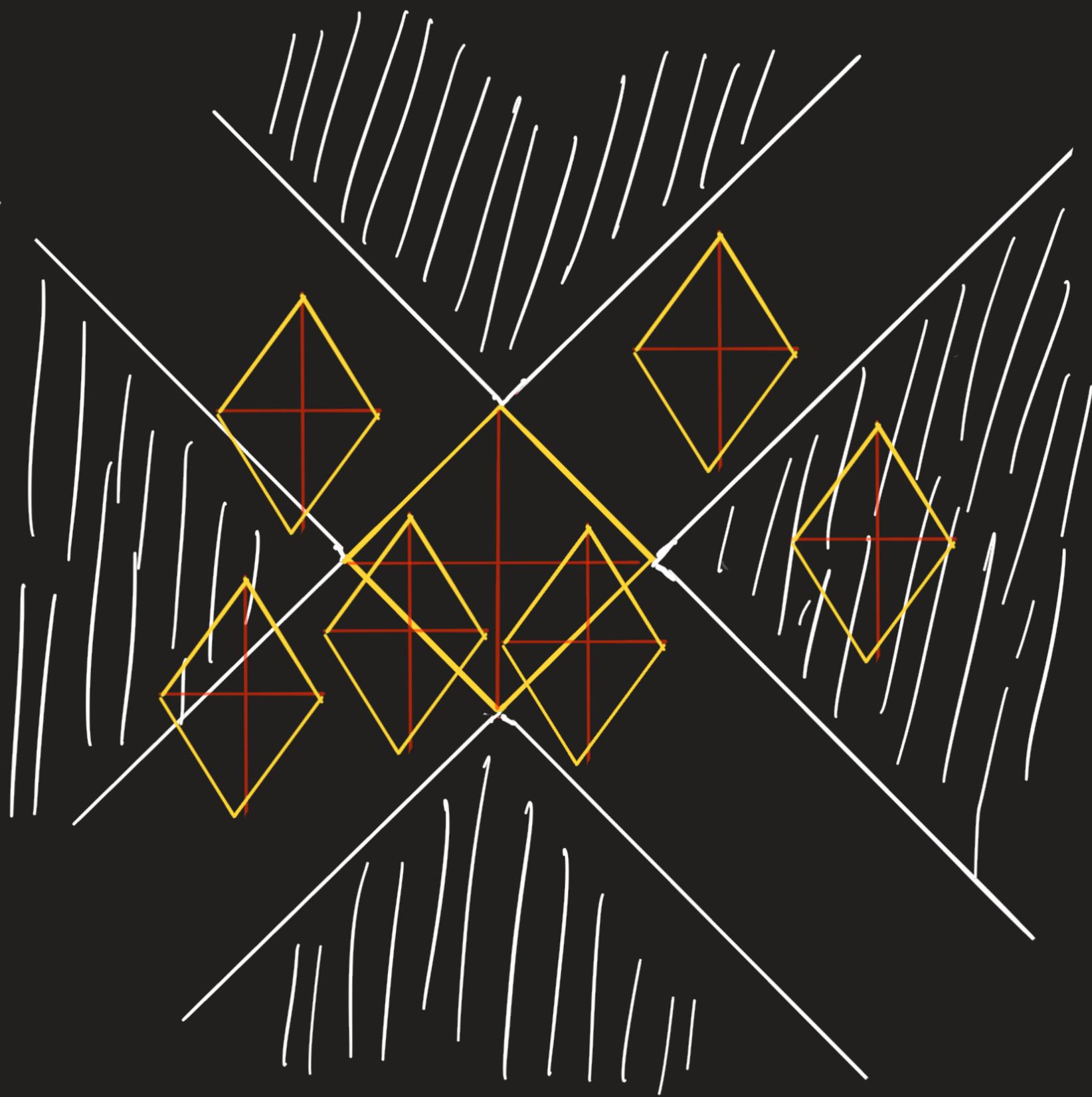
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{si } x < \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \text{si } x \geq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

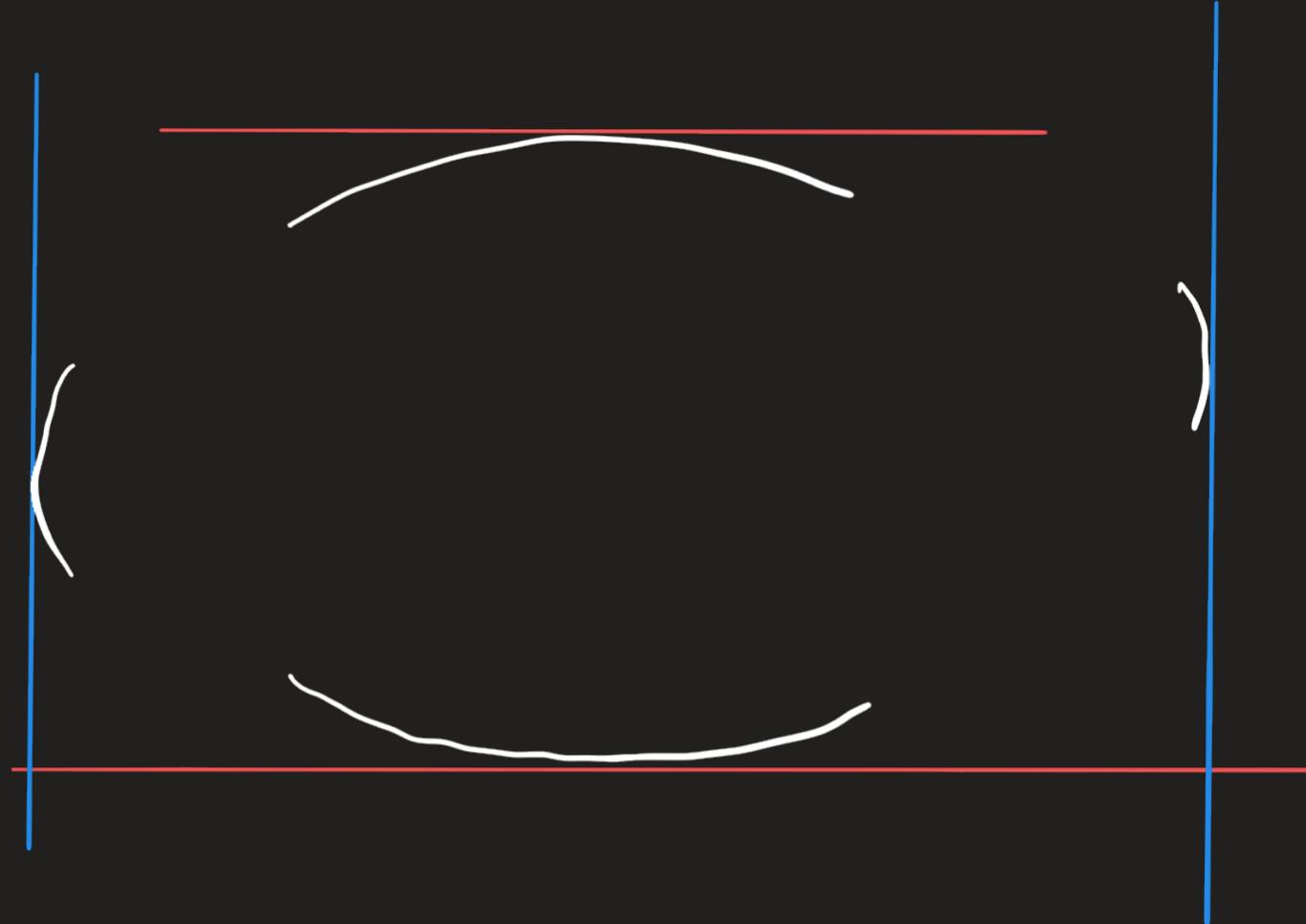
le sup de  $f$  sur  $[0, 1]$  est  $\frac{1}{2}$ , il n'est pas atteint.

Retour sur le cours d'hier



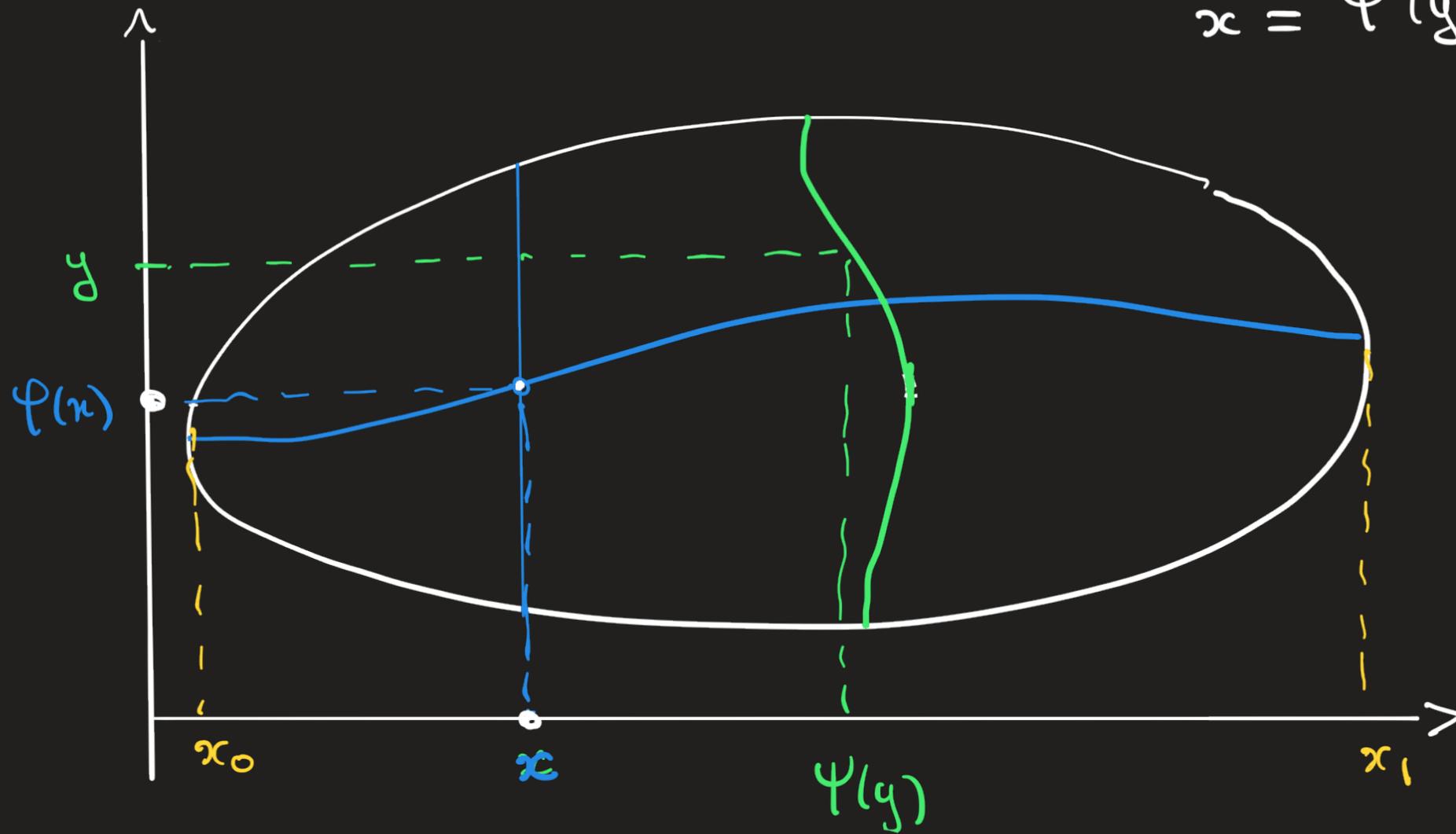






$$y = \varphi(x)$$

$$x = \Psi(y)$$



$$g(x) = x - \Psi(\varphi(x))$$

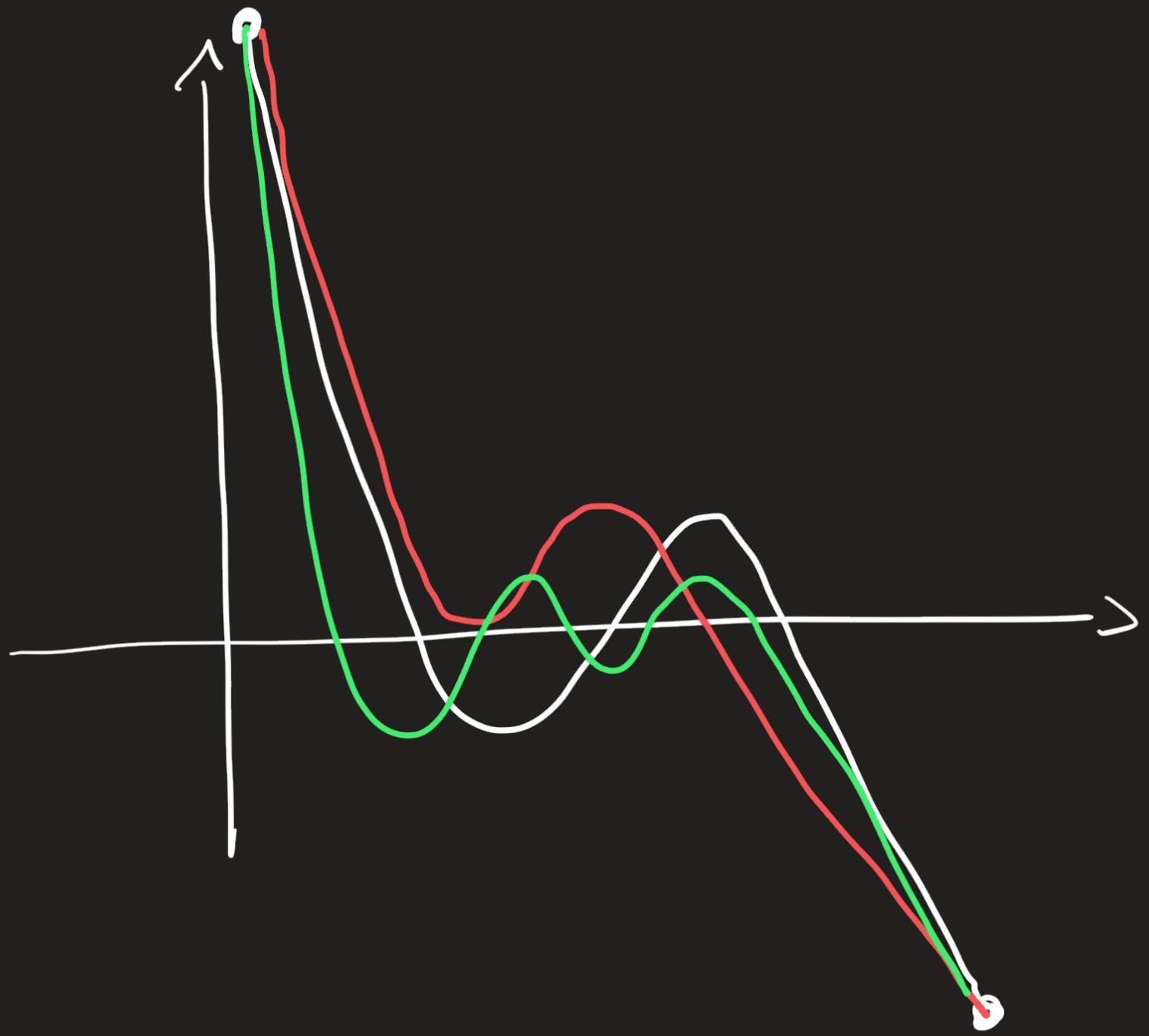
$$g(x_0) < 0$$

$$g(x_1) > 0$$

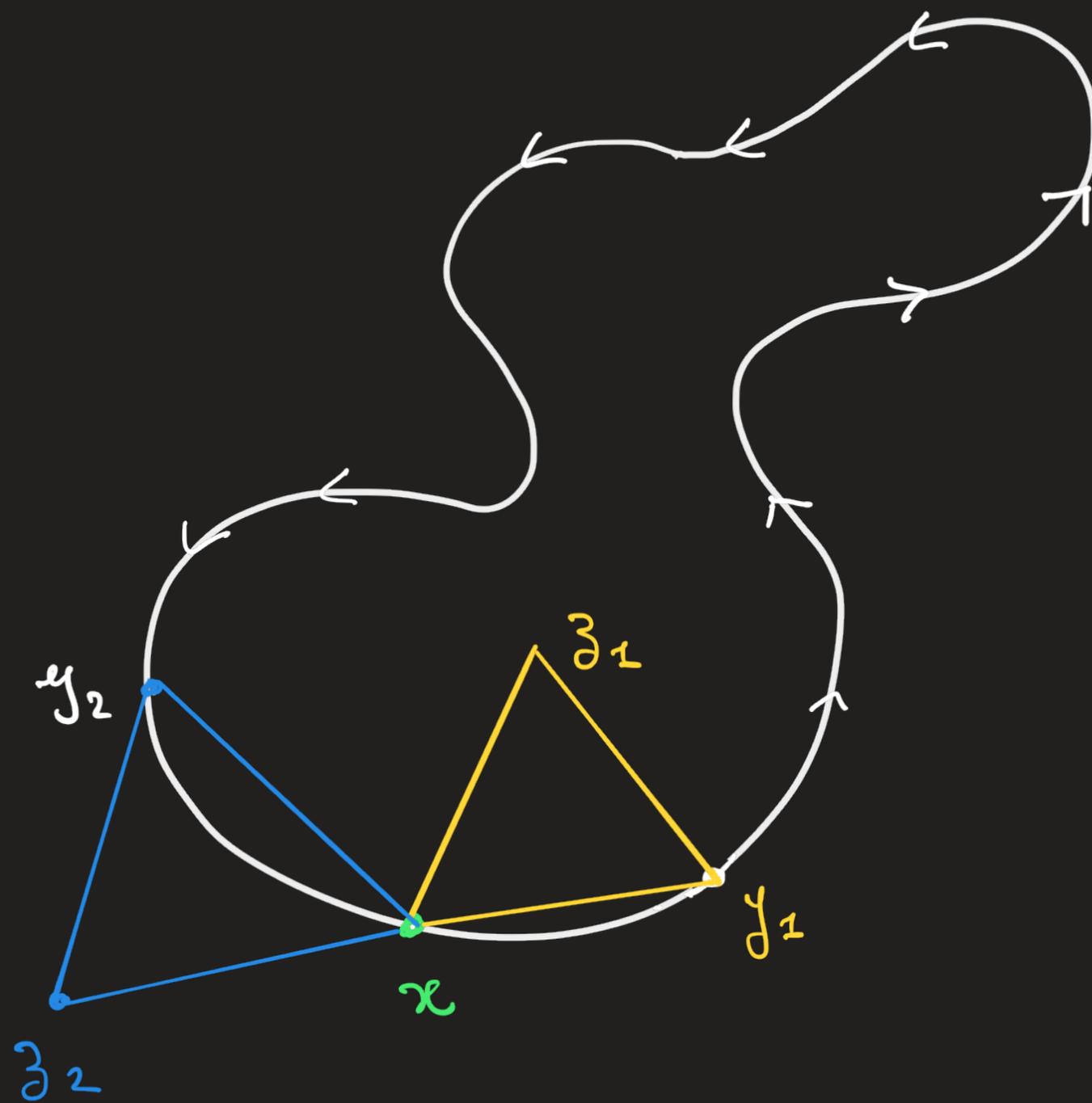
$$x = \Psi(\varphi(x))$$

$$y = \varphi(x)$$





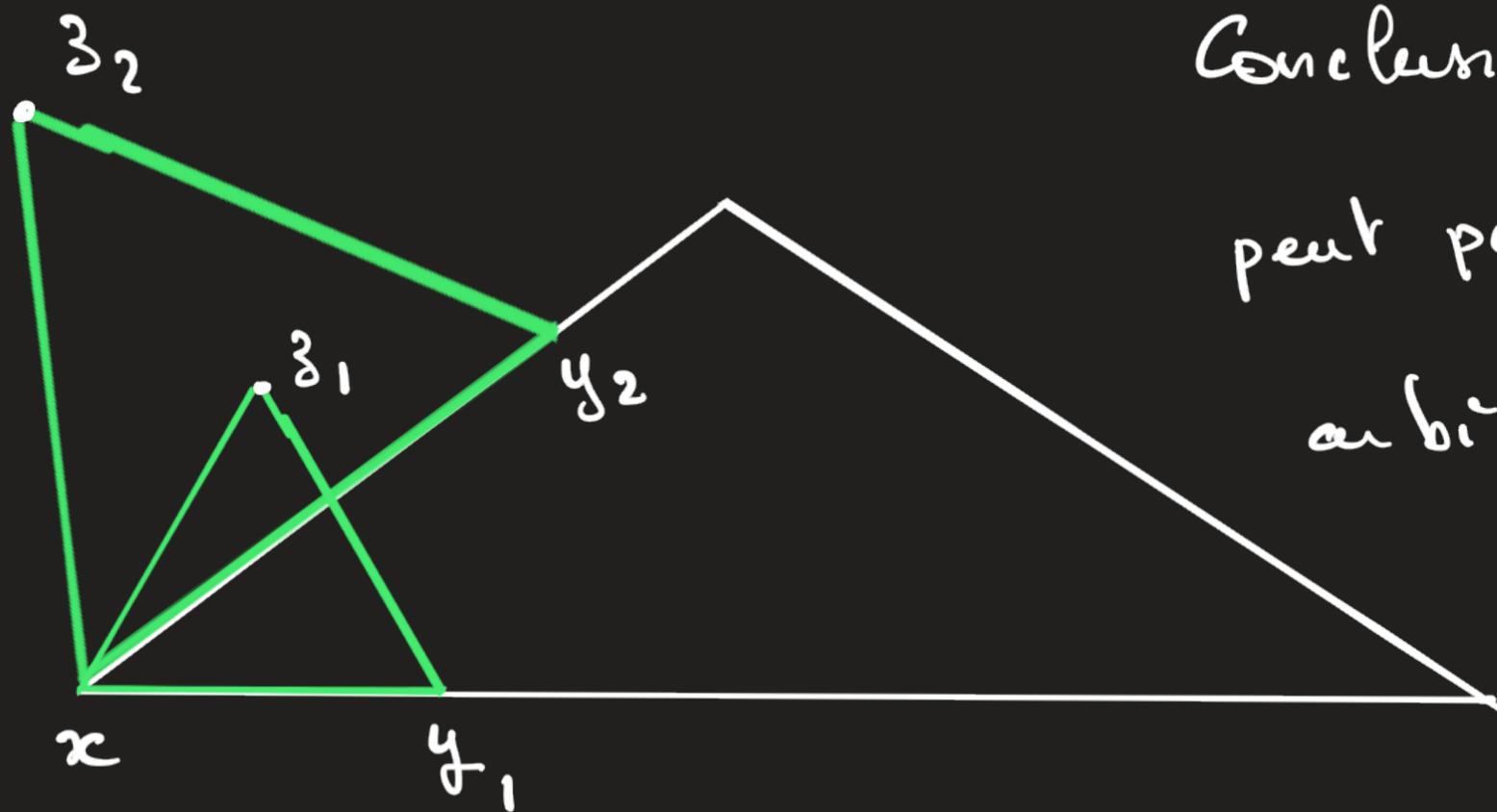
Théorème (M. Meyerson 1982). Soit  $\Gamma$  une  
courbe de Jordan. Tout triangle  
est semblable à un triangle dont  
les trois sommets sont des points  
de  $\Gamma$ .



Une très bonne  
idée !

Un contre-exemple !

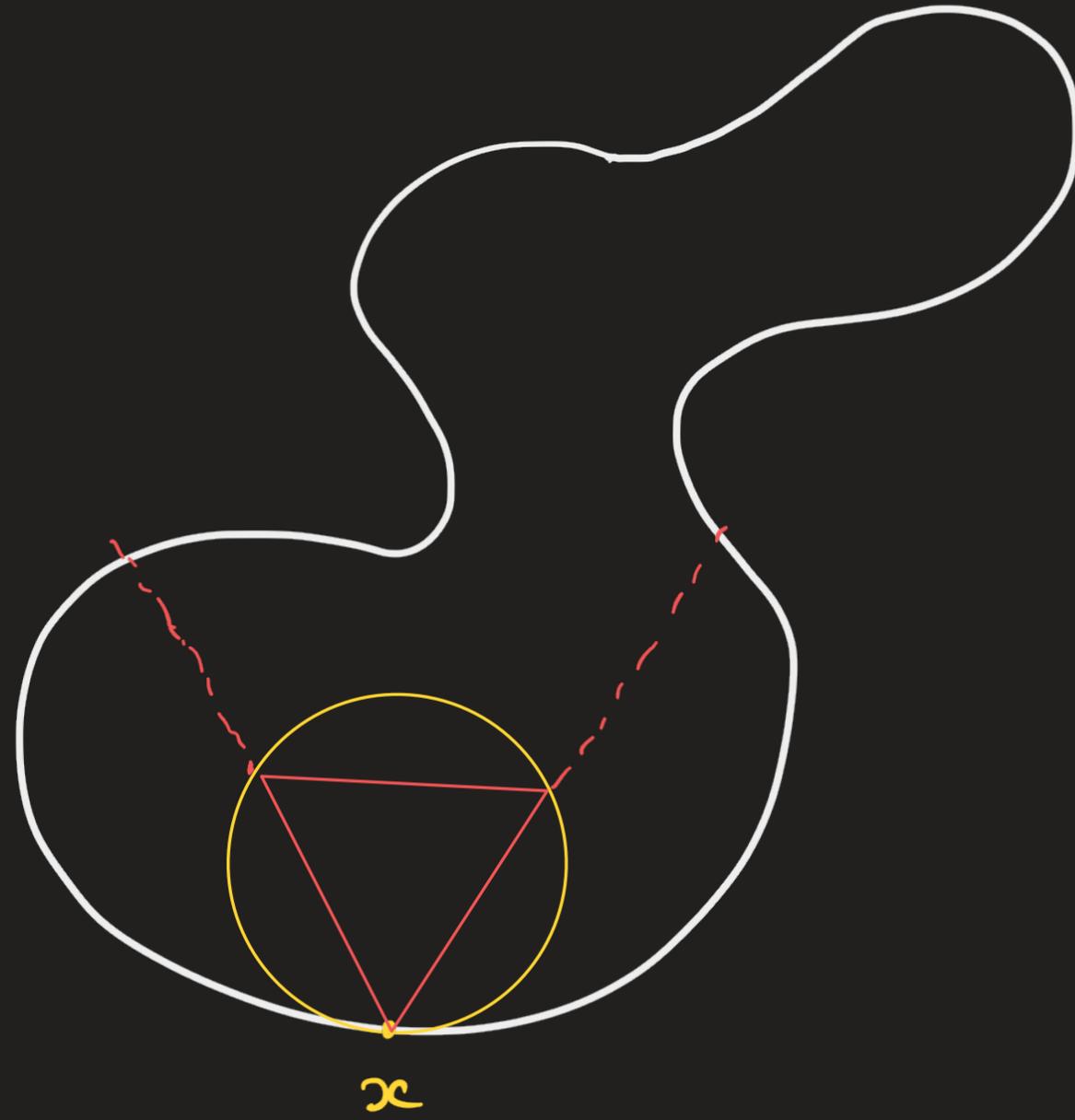
Conclusion:  $x$  ne  
peut pas être choisi  
arbitrairement.

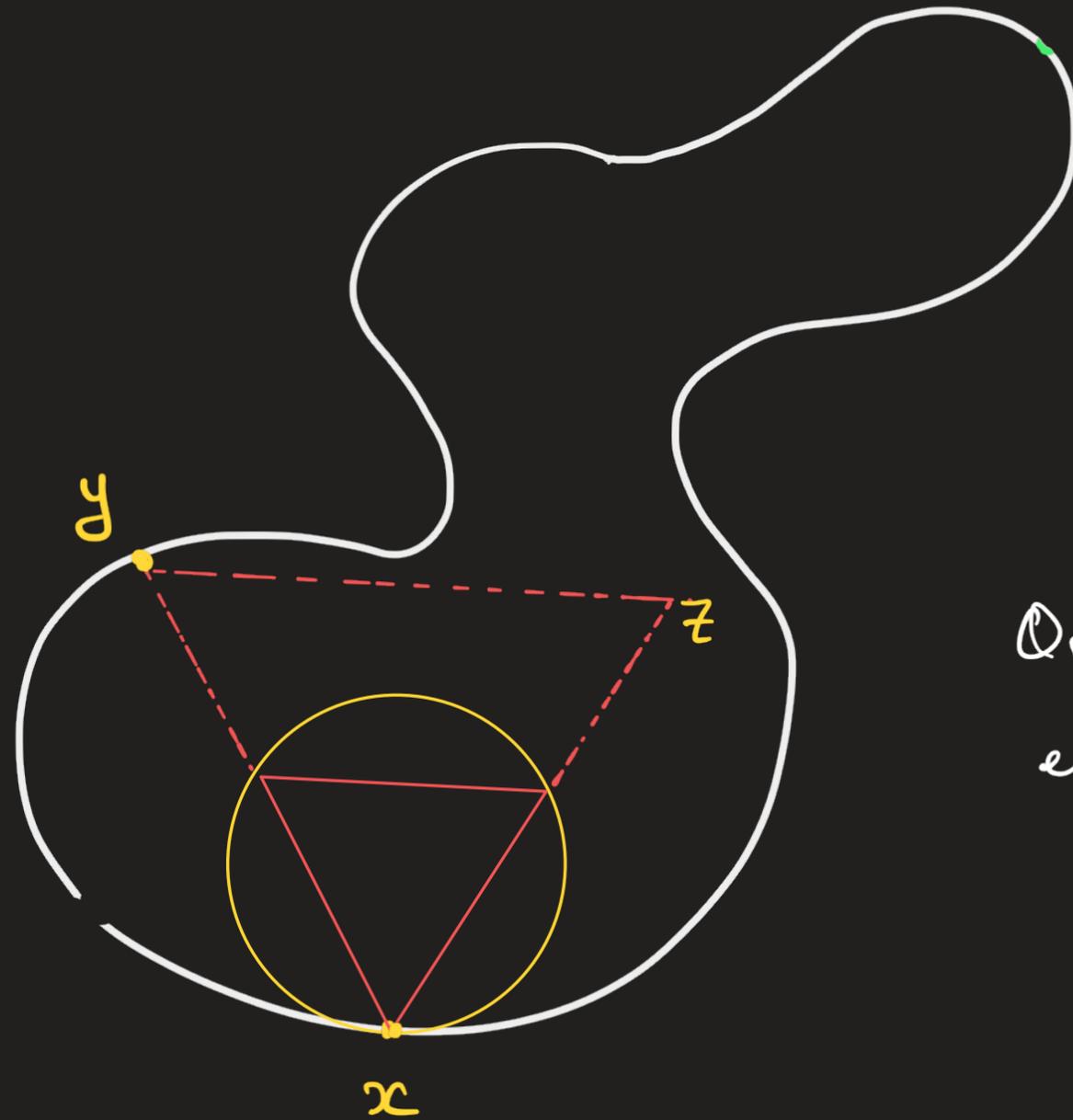


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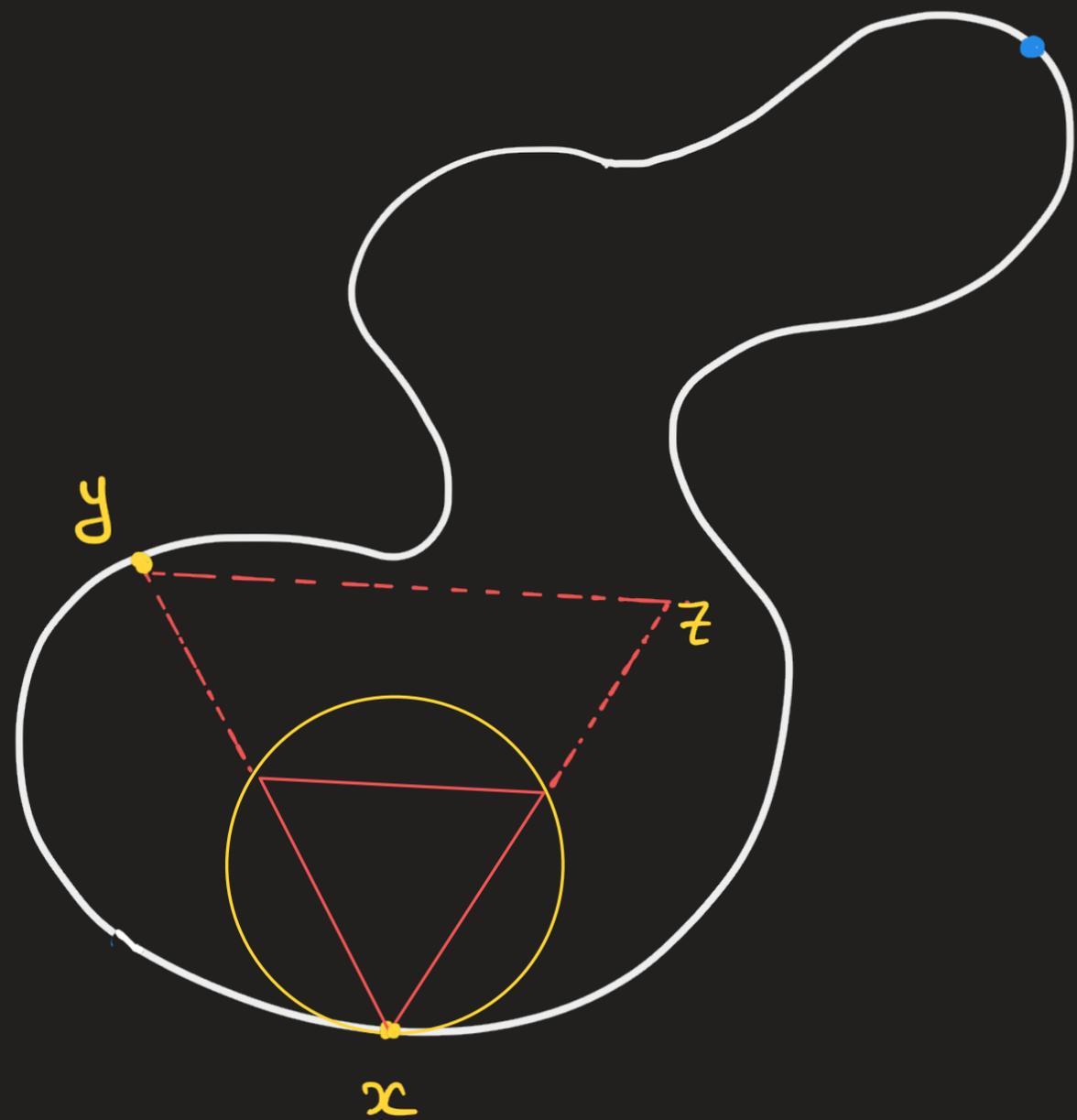


On choisit  $c$   
le centre du  
cercle et on  
construit  $x$

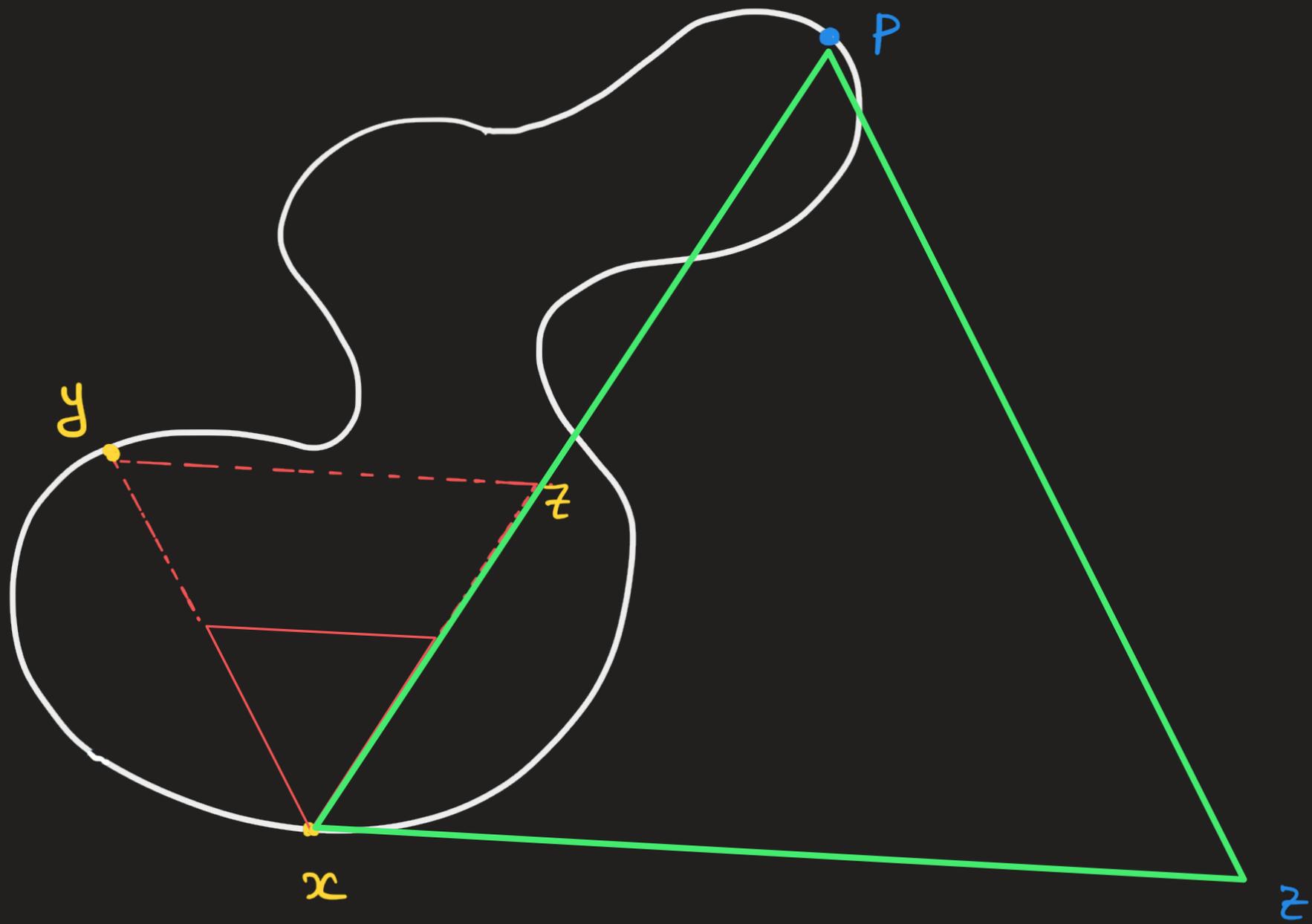




On construit  $y$   
et  $z$



$P$  est le point de la courbe le plus éloigné de  $x$



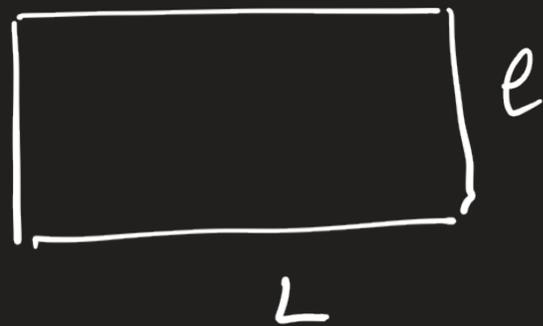
Théorème (J. Green - A. Lobb 2020) Soit  $\Gamma$

une courbe régulière. Pour tout  $r > 0$

il existe un rectangle dont les 4 sommets sont des points de  $\Gamma$  et

le rapport des côtés est égal à  $r$ .

$$\frac{l}{L} = r$$



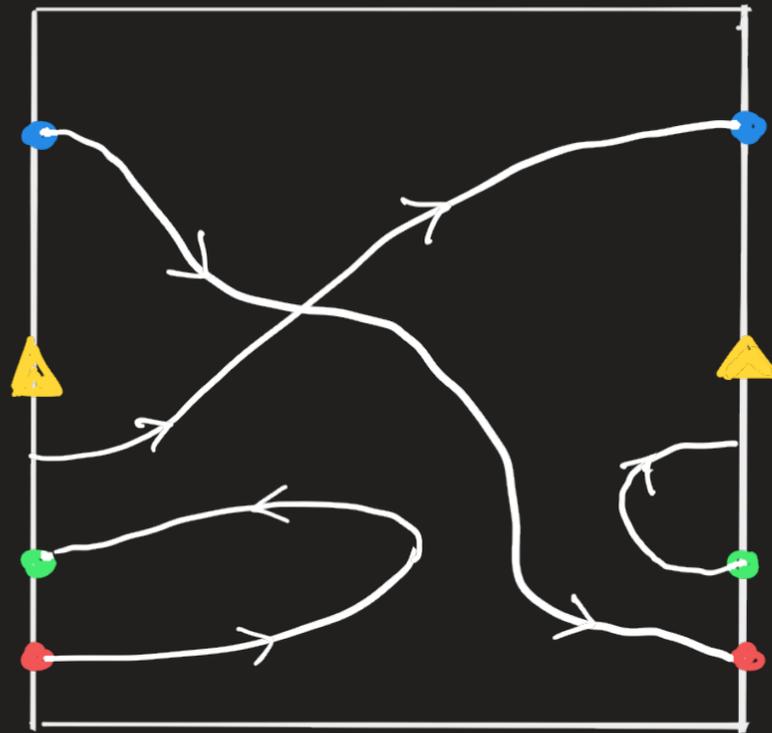
Quelques éléments de la théorie  
des surfaces

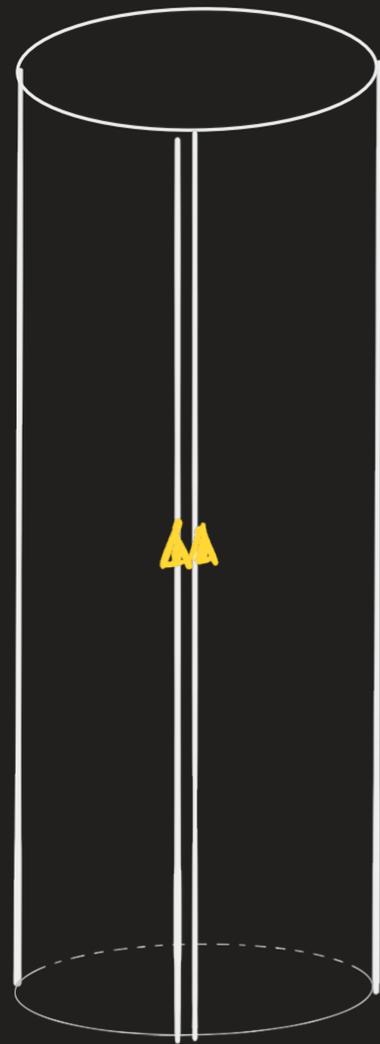
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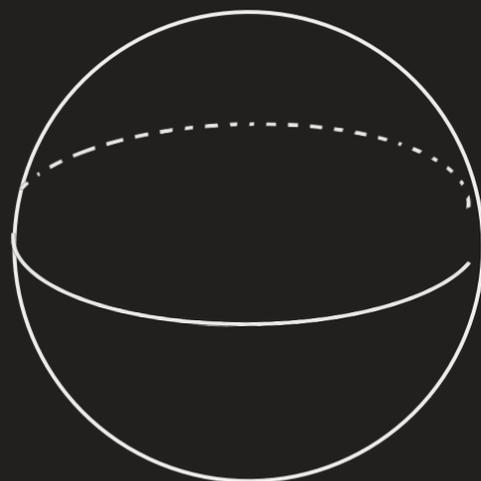
le cylindre

Un chemin sur un cylindre

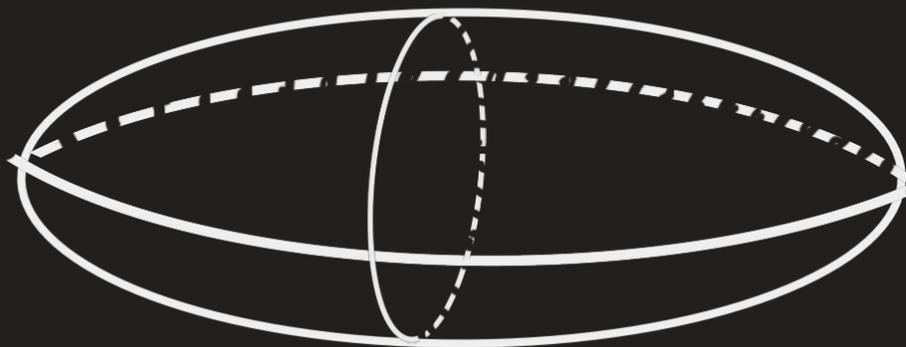




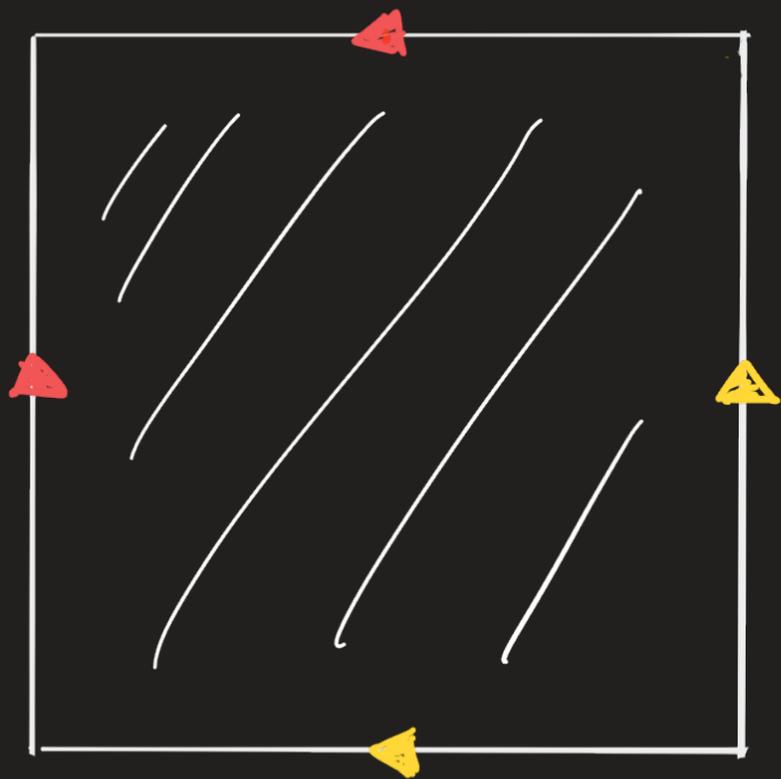
②



La sphère  $S^2$



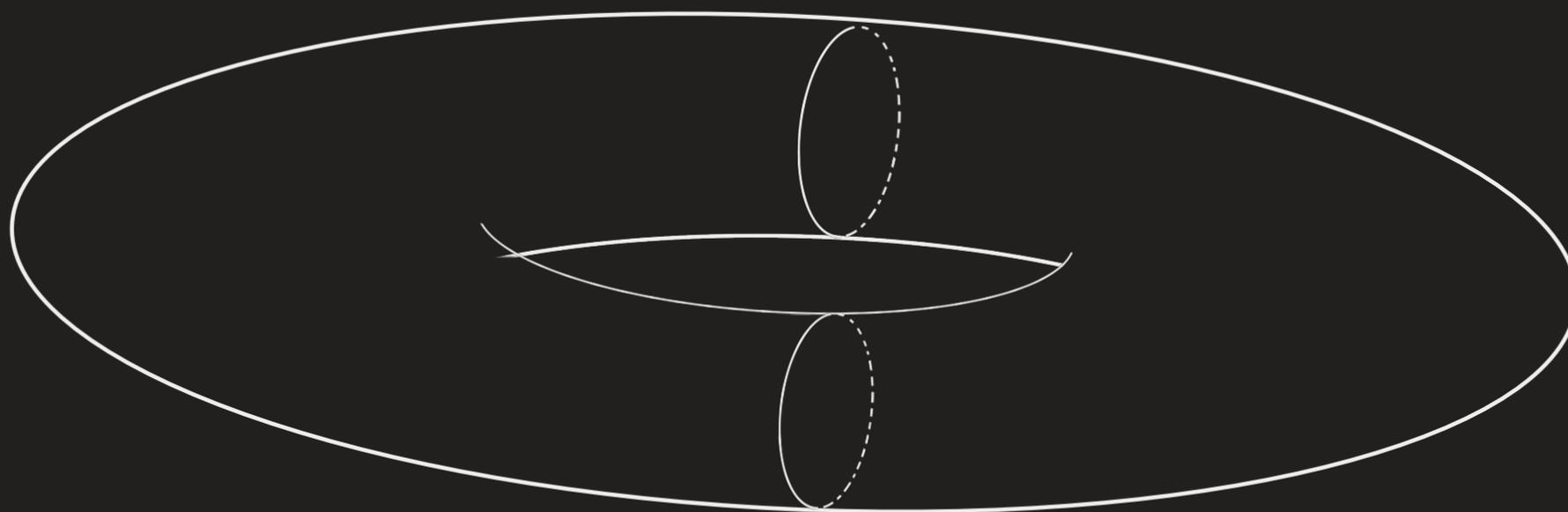
ellipsoïde

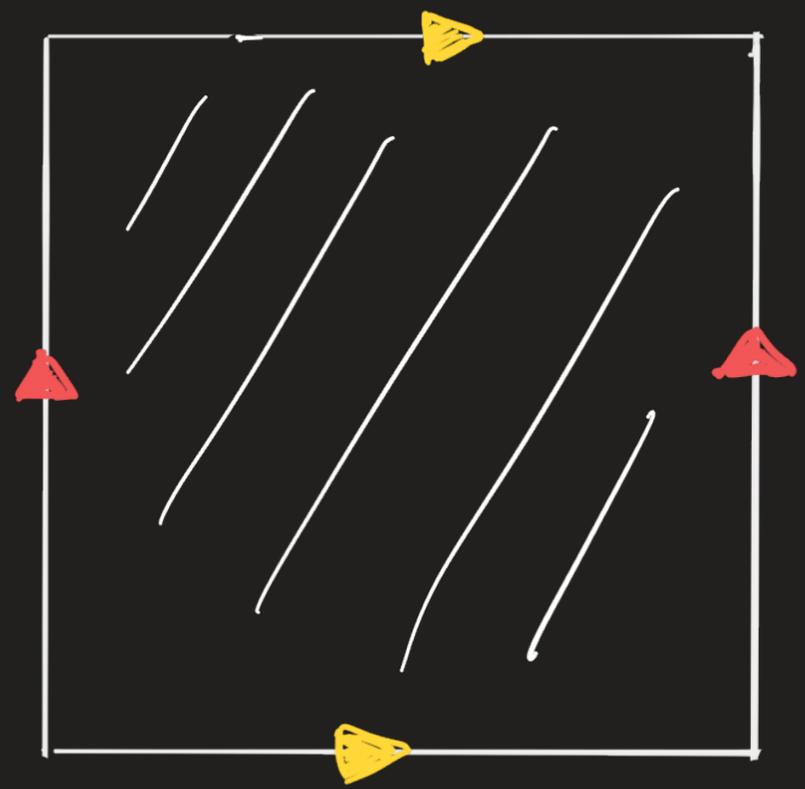


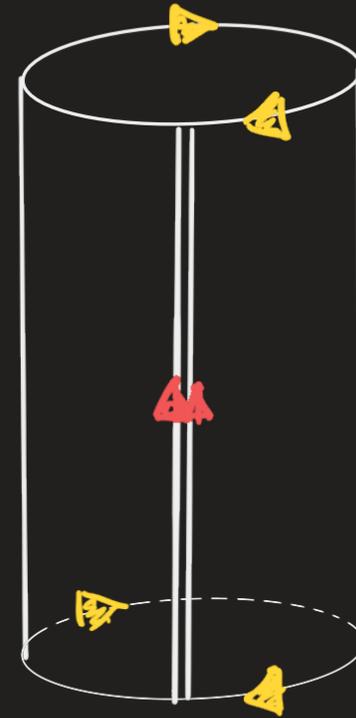
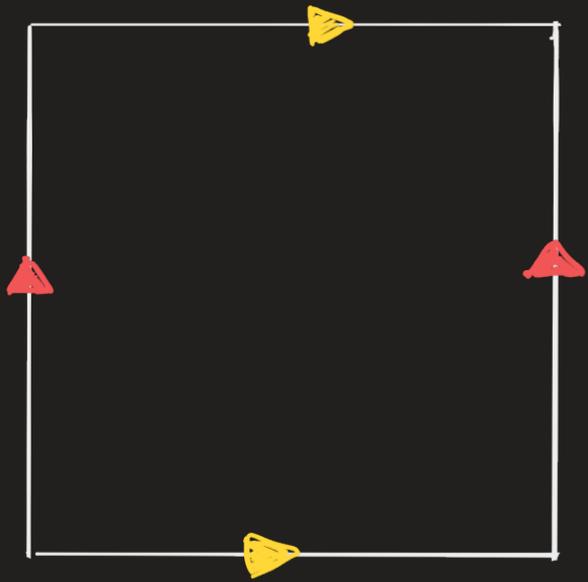
④

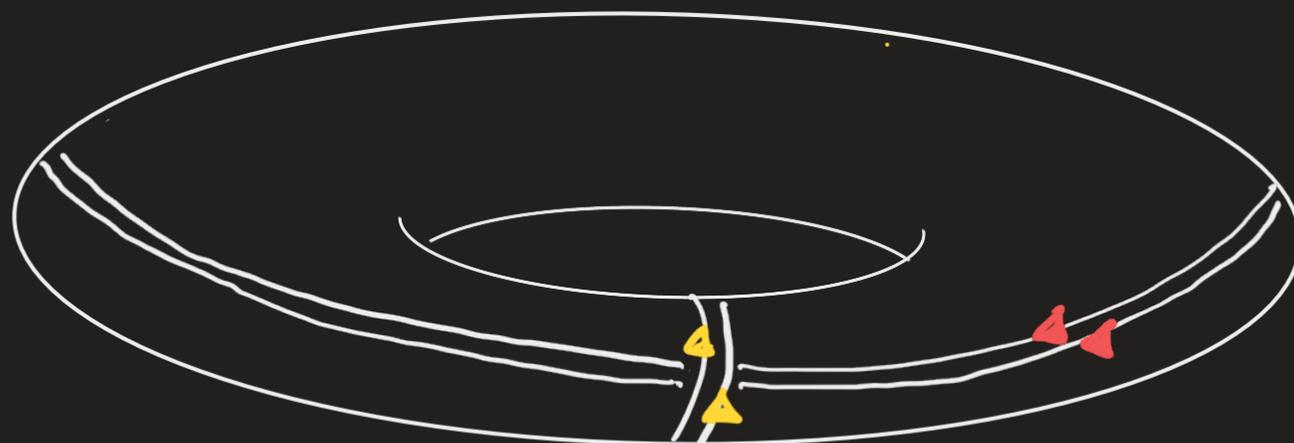
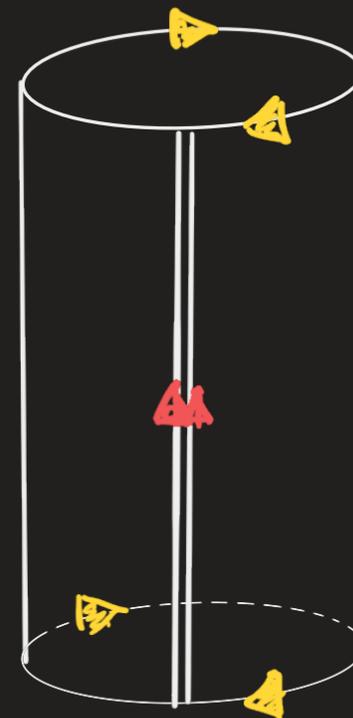
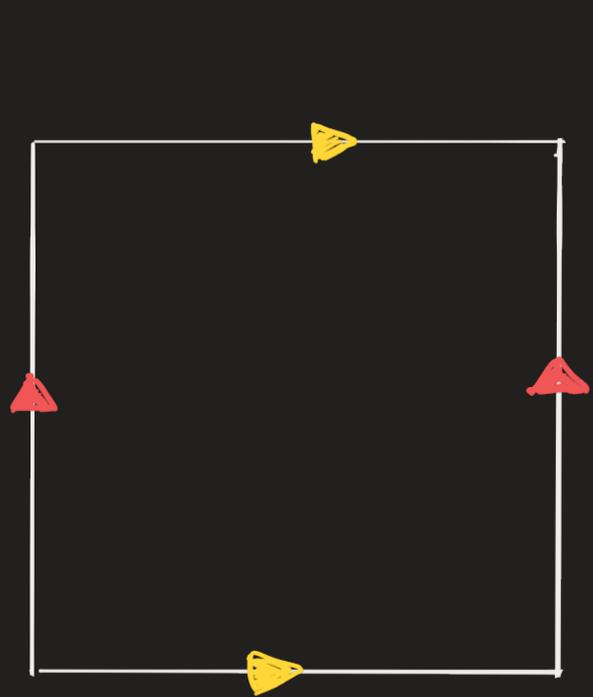
le tore.

$T^2$

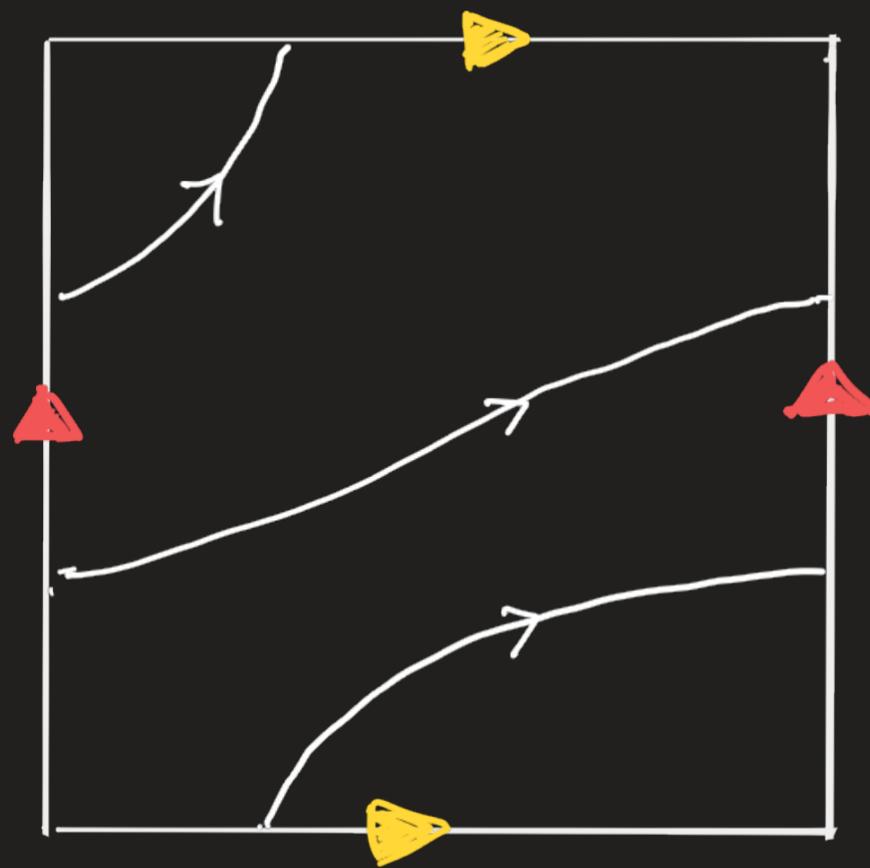




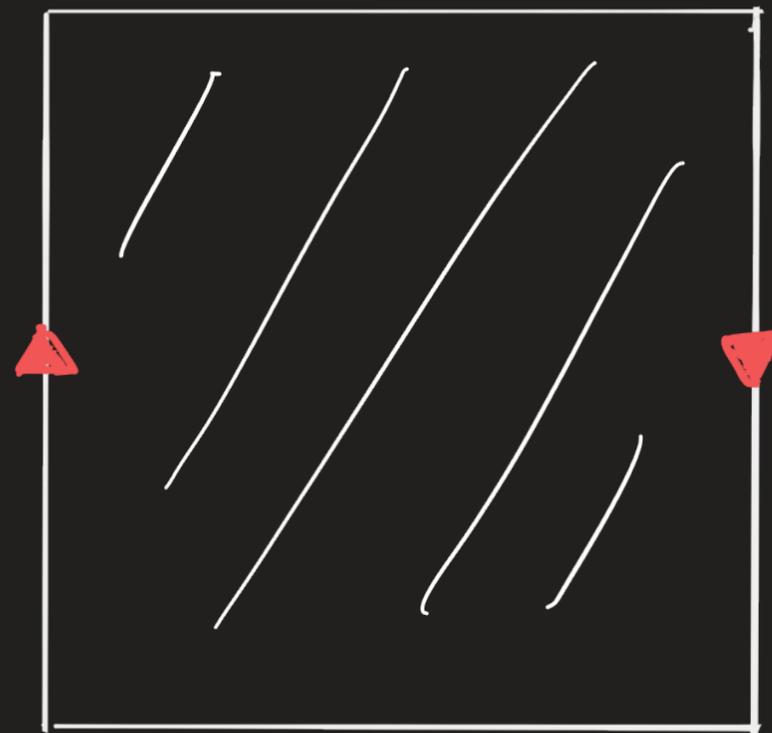




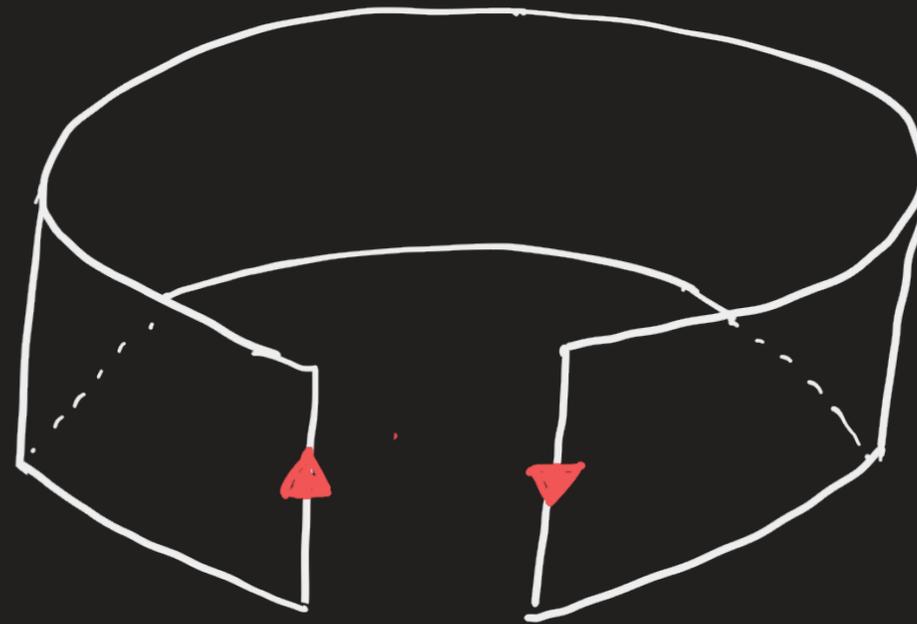
Un chemin sur le tore



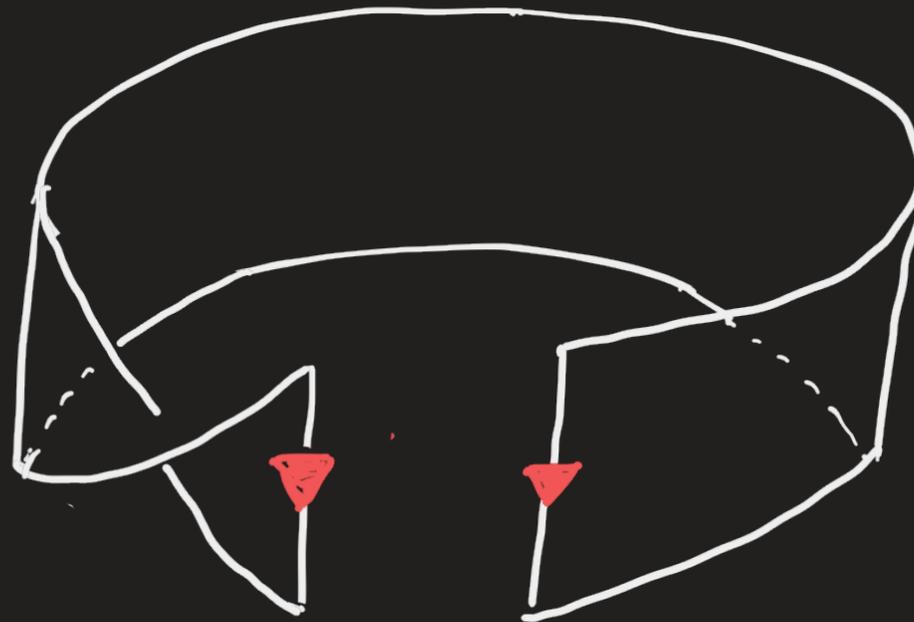
④ La bande de Möbius



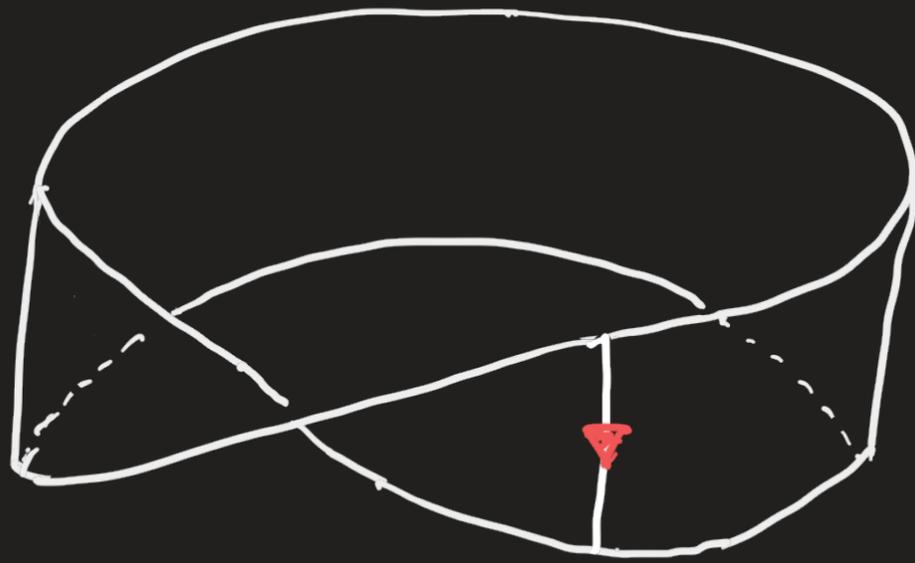
La bande de Möbius



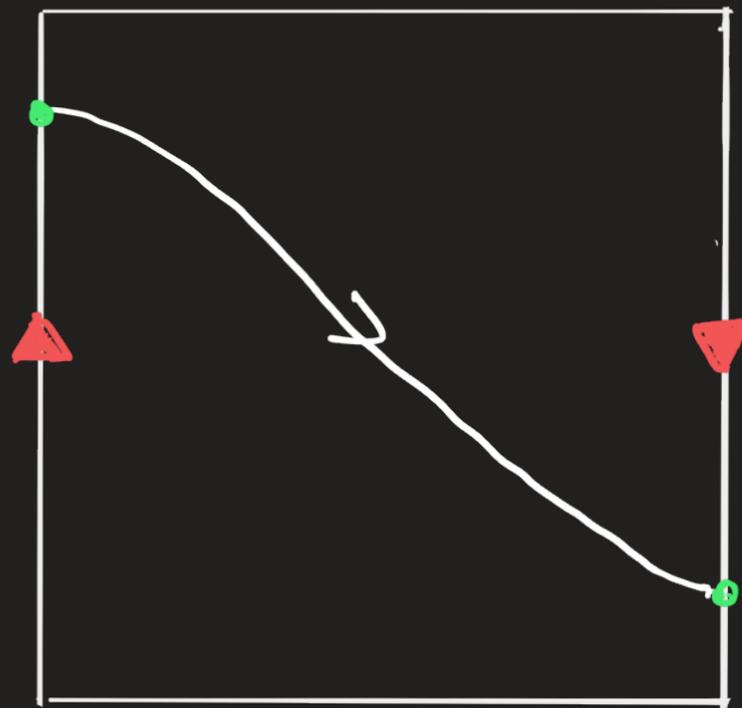
La bande de Möbius



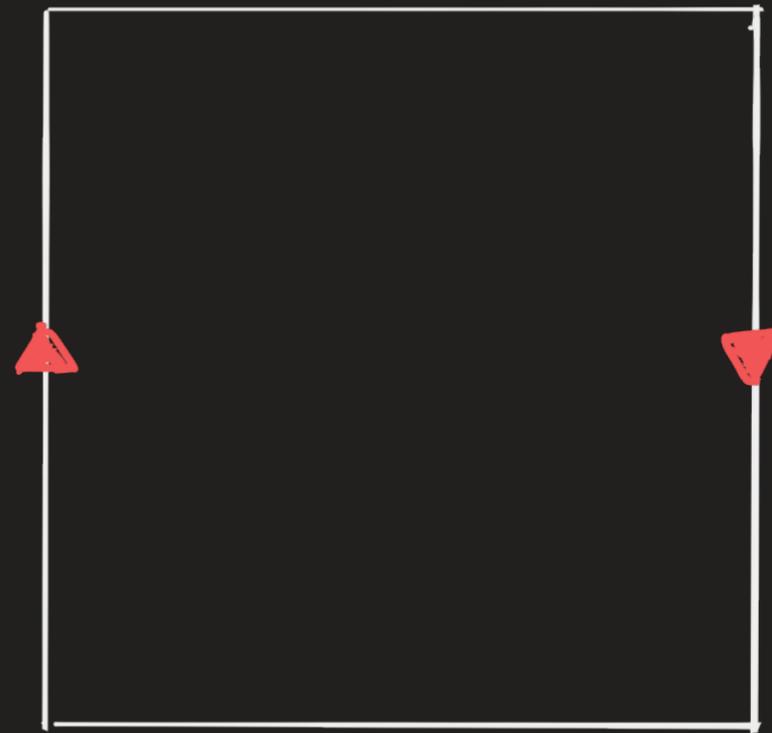
La bande de Möbius n'a qu'un seul bord.



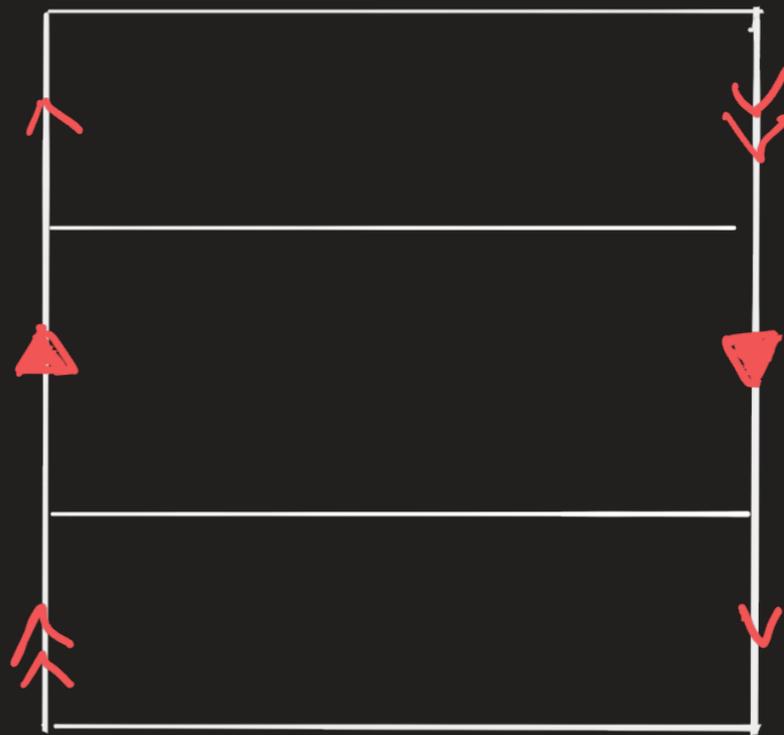
Un chemin sur la bande  
de Möbius



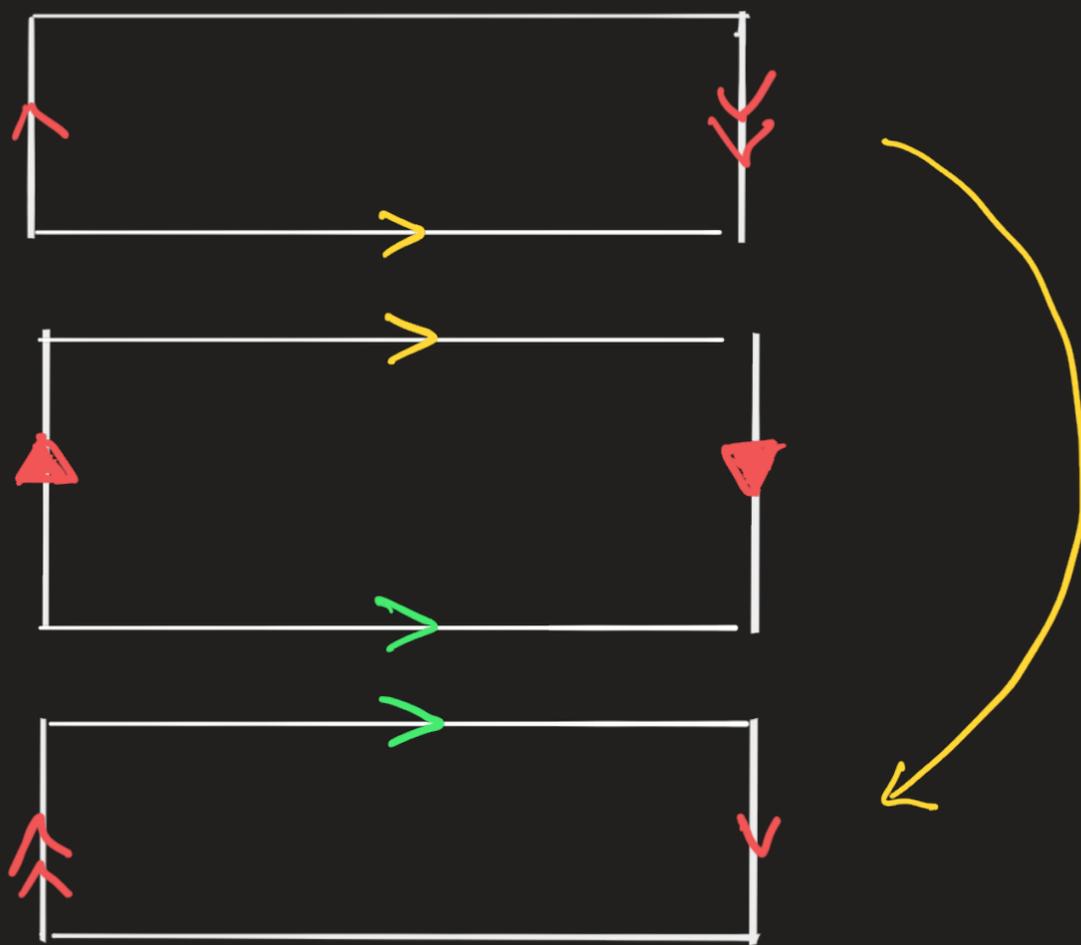
Découper la bande de Möbius



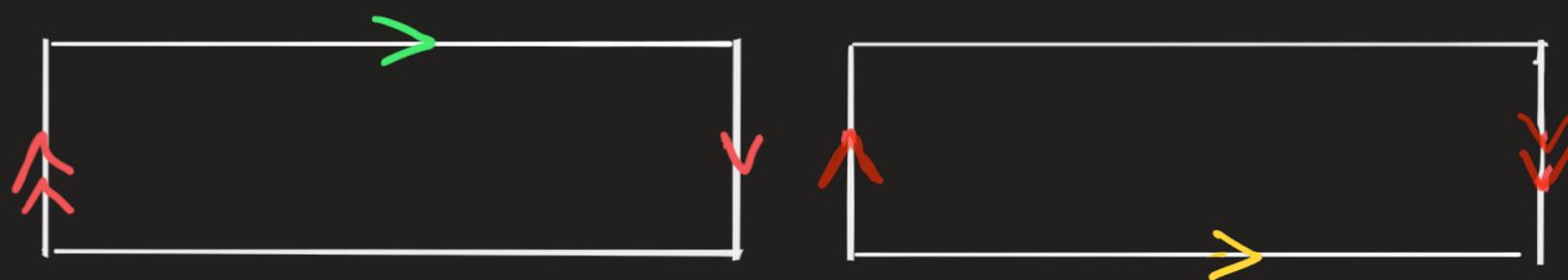
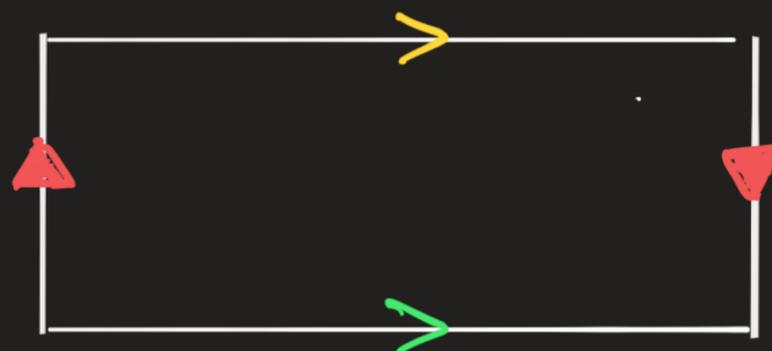
Découper la bande de Möbius



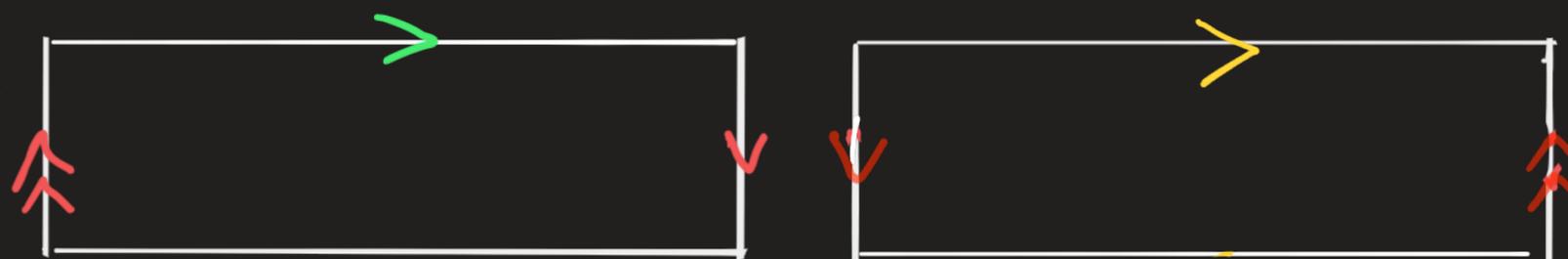
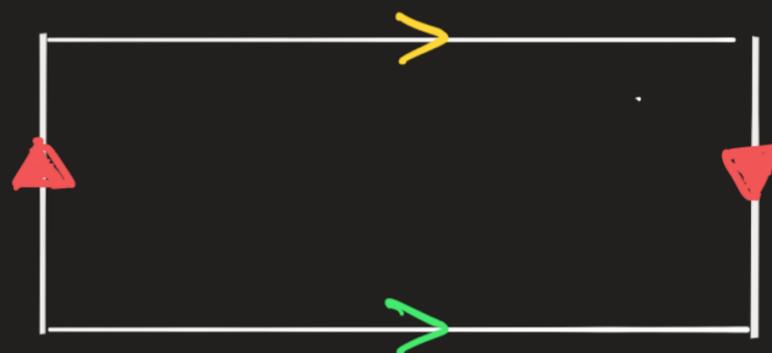
Découper la bande de Möbius



Découper la bande de Möbius



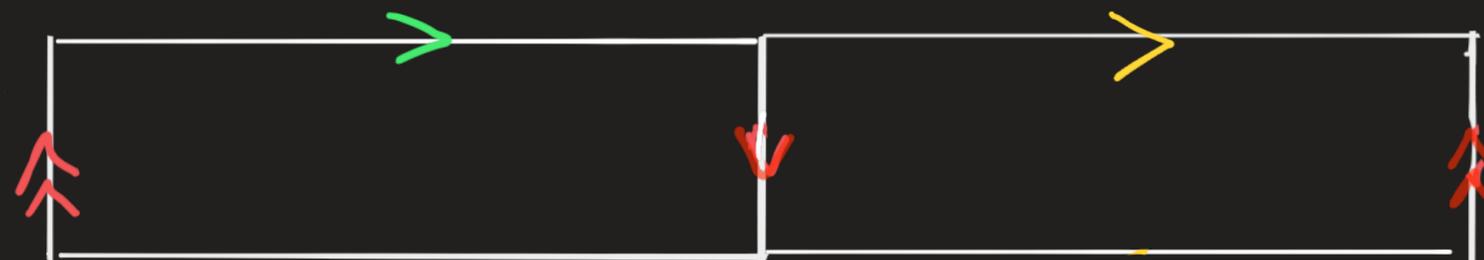
Découper la bande de Möbius



Découper la bande de Möbius



Bande de Möbius



cylindre

