

DS 09 Anjet A
calcul intégral.

Ex 2: $I = \int_0^1 (5x^4 + x^2 + 1) dx$

On pose $f(x) = 5x^4 + x^2 + 1$

F une primitive de f

$$F(x) = x^5 + \frac{x^3}{3} + x$$

$$I = F(1) - F(0)$$

$$F(1) = 1^5 + \frac{1^3}{3} + 1 = 1 + \frac{1}{3} + 1 = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$F(0) = 0 \text{ d'où } \underline{I = \frac{7}{3}}$$

$$K = \int_0^2 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^3+1}} dx$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^3+1}} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{3x^2}{\sqrt{x^3+1}}$$

On pose $u = x^3 + 1$
 $u' = 3x^2$

$$f = \frac{1}{3} \frac{u'}{\sqrt{u}} \text{ d'où } F = \frac{1}{3} \times 2\sqrt{u} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{u}$$

Ainsi $F = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3+1}$

$$K = F(2) - F(0)$$

$$F(2) = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2^3+1} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{9} = \frac{2}{3} \times 3 = 2$$

$$F(0) = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{0^3+1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$K = F(2) - F(0) = 2 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{6}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{4}{3}}}$$

$$J = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{4x+1} dx$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4x+1} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{4x+1}$$

on pose $u = 4x+1$

$$u' = 4$$

$$f = \frac{1}{4} \frac{u'}{u}$$

donc $F = \frac{1}{4} \ln|u|$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{4} \ln|4x+1|$$

$$J = F(2) - F(1)$$

$$F(2) = \frac{1}{4} \ln|4 \times 2 + 1| = \frac{1}{4} \ln 9$$

$$F(1) = \frac{1}{4} \ln|4 \times 1 + 1| = \frac{1}{4} \ln 5$$

$$J = \underline{\underline{\frac{\ln 9 - \ln 5}{4}}}$$

$$K = \underline{\underline{\frac{4}{3}}}$$

Ex 3 La valeur moyenne de $f(x) = e^{3x}$ sur $[1; \ln 2]$

$$\text{soit } \mu = \frac{1}{\ln 2 - 1} \int_1^{\ln 2} f(x) dx$$

$$\text{ici } f(x) = e^{3x} \\ = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3e^{3x}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{3} u' e^u \text{ où } u = 3x$$

$$\text{d'où } F = \frac{1}{3} e^u \text{ ainsi } F(x) = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x}$$

$$\text{Puis } \mu = \frac{1}{\ln 2 - 1} (F(\ln 2) - F(1))$$

$$F(\ln 2) = \frac{1}{3} e^{3 \ln 2} = \frac{1}{3} e^{\ln(2^3)} = \frac{1}{3} e^{\ln 8} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$F(1) = \frac{1}{3} e^3$$

$$\text{Ainsi } \mu = \frac{1}{\ln 2 - 1} \left(\frac{8 - e^3}{3} \right) \\ = \frac{8 - e^3}{3(\ln 2 - 1)}$$

Ex 4: La fonction f est négative sur $[-1; 6]$
L'aire hachurée vaut $A = - \int_{-1}^6 f(x) dx$

$$\text{ici } f(x) = x^2 - 5x - 6$$

F une primitive de f

$$F(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - 5 \frac{x^2}{2} - 6x$$

$$F(6) = \frac{6^3}{3} - 5 \times \frac{6^2}{2} - 6 \times 6$$

$$= 72 - 90 - 36$$

$$= -54$$

$$F(-1) = \frac{(-1)^3}{3} - 5 \frac{(-1)^2}{2} - 6(-1)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{5}{2} + 6$$

$$= \frac{19}{6}$$

$$A = \frac{343}{6} \text{ u.a.}$$

$$A = - (F(6) - F(-1))$$

$$= F(-1) - F(6)$$

$$= \frac{19}{6} + 54 = \frac{343}{6}$$

DS 08 Calcul Integral Sujet B

Ex 6 $I = \int_0^2 (x^3 + 2x + 3) dx$

$f(x) = x^3 + 2x + 3$

$F(x) = \frac{x^4}{4} + x^2 + 3x$

$I = F(2) - F(0)$

$F(2) = \frac{2^4}{4} + 2^2 + 3 \times 2$

$= 4 + 4 + 6$

$F(0) = 0$

$I = 14$

$J = \int_0^1 (3x+2)^3 dx$

ona $f(x) = (3x+2)^3$
 $= \frac{1}{3} \times 3 (3x+2)^3$

$u = 3x+2$

$u' = 3$

d'après $f = \frac{1}{3} u' u^3$
 $F = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{u^{3+1}}{3+1} = \frac{1}{12} u^4$

$F(x) = \frac{1}{12} (3x+2)^4$

$J = F(1) - F(0)$

$F(1) = \frac{1}{12} (3+2)^4 = \frac{625}{12}$

$F(0) = \frac{1}{12} \times 2^4 = \frac{16}{12}$

$J = \frac{625}{12} - \frac{16}{12} = \frac{609}{12} = \frac{203}{4}$

$J = \frac{203}{4}$

$K = \int_0^\pi \sin(2x) dx$

$f(x) = \sin(2x)$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \sin(2x)$

$f = \frac{1}{2} u' \sin u$ où $u = 2x$
 $u' = 2$

$F = \frac{1}{2} (-\cos u) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos u$

$F(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(2x)$

$K = F(\pi) - F(0)$

$F(\pi) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2\pi$
 $= -\frac{1}{2}$

$F(0) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 0$
 $= -\frac{1}{2}$

d'où $K = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

$K = 0$

Ex 7 la valeur moyenne de $f(x) = e^{2x}$ sur $[1; \ln 3]$

$$\text{est } \mu = \frac{1}{\ln 3 - 1} \int_1^{\ln 3} f(x) dx$$

$$\text{ici } f(x) = e^{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2e^{2x}$$

$$\text{d'où } F(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{\ln 3 - 1} (F(\ln 3) - F(1))$$

$$F(\ln 3) = \frac{1}{2} e^{2 \ln 3} = \frac{1}{2} e^{\ln(3^2)} = \frac{1}{2} e^{\ln 9} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$F(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^2$$

$$\text{Puis } \mu = \frac{1}{\ln 3 - 1} \left(\frac{9 - e^2}{2} \right)$$

$$\mu = \frac{9 - e^2}{2(\ln 3 - 1)}$$

Ex 8: Comme f est négative sur $[-1; 2]$
l'aire hachurée vaut $A = - \int_{-1}^2 f(x) dx$

$$\text{ici } f(x) = x^2 - x - 2$$

$$F(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x$$

$$A = - (F(2) - F(-1))$$

$$= F(-1) - F(2)$$

$$F(2) = \frac{2^3}{3} - \frac{2^2}{2} - 2 \times 2$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} - 2 - 4$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} - \frac{6}{3} - \frac{12}{3}$$

$$= -\frac{10}{3}$$

$$A = \frac{10}{3} + \frac{7}{6} = \frac{27}{6} = \frac{3 \times 9}{3 \times 2}$$

$$A = \frac{9}{2} \text{ u.a.}$$

$$F(-1) = \left(\frac{-1}{3} \right)^3 - \left(\frac{-1}{2} \right) - 2(-1)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + 2$$

$$= \frac{7}{6}$$