

Corrigé de la série de TD n°1

Exercice n°1

1. $\int \left(\frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x}\right) dx$

On a

$$\begin{aligned} \int \left(\frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x}\right) dx &= -2 \int \frac{-1}{x^2} dx + 3 \int \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= -2 \frac{1}{x} + 3 \ln|x| + c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}. \end{aligned}$$

2. $\int \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{x^2+6x}} dx$

On a

$$\int \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{x^2+6x}} dx = \int \frac{2(x+3)}{2\sqrt{x^2+6x}} dx = \sqrt{x^2+6x} + c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

L'utilisation de $\int \frac{f'(x)}{2\sqrt{f(x)}} dx = \sqrt{f(x)} + c$.

3. $\int \cos(7x+1) dx$.

On a,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \cos(4x+2) dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int 4 \cos(4x+2) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sin(4x+2) + c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}. \end{aligned}$$

L'utilisation de $\int f'(x)g(f(x)) dx = G(f(x)) + c$, où G est la primitive de g et $c \in \mathbb{R}$.

4. $\int x\sqrt{1-x^2} dx$. On a,

$$\begin{aligned} \int x\sqrt{1-x^2} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int -2x(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R} \\ &= \frac{-1}{3} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}. \end{aligned}$$

L'utilisation de $\int f'(x)f^\alpha(x) dx = \frac{f^{\alpha+1}(x)}{\alpha+1} + c, \alpha, c \in \mathbb{R}$.

5. $\int e^x (1+e^x)^4 dx$

On a

$$\int e^x (1+e^x)^4 dx = \frac{(1+e^x)^5}{5} + c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

L'utilisation de $\int f'(x)f^n(x)dx = \frac{f^{n+1}(x)}{n+1} + c$.

$$6. \int \frac{6x-6}{x^2-2x+3}dx$$

On a

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{6x-6}{x^2-2x+3}dx &= 3 \int \frac{2x-2}{x^2-2x+3}dx \\ &= 3 \ln|x^2-2x+3| + c, c \in \mathbb{R}\end{aligned}$$

L'utilisation de $\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}dx = \ln|f(x)| + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$.

Exercice n°2

En utilisant l'intégration par parties, calculer

$$1. \int (2x+1)e^x dx.$$

On pose

$$\begin{aligned}u(x) &= (2x+1) \Rightarrow u'(x) = 2, \\ v'(x) &= e^x \Rightarrow v(x) = e^x,\end{aligned}$$

donc

$$\begin{aligned}\int (2x+1)e^x dx &= (2x+1)e^x - \int 2e^x dx \\ &= (2x+1)e^x - 2e^x + c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R} \\ &= (2x-1)e^x + c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.\end{aligned}$$

$$2. \int x^2 \cos x dx$$

on pose :

$$\begin{aligned}u(x) &= x^2 \Rightarrow u'(x) = 2x \\ v'(x) &= \cos x \Rightarrow v(x) = \sin x\end{aligned}$$

donc

$$\int x^2 \cos x dx = x^2 \sin x - 2 \int x \sin x dx,$$

Intégrons par partie une deuxième fois :

on pose :

$$\begin{aligned}u(x) &= x \Rightarrow u'(x) = 1 \\ v'(x) &= \sin x \Rightarrow v(x) = -\cos x\end{aligned}$$

donc

$$\int x \sin x dx = -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx = -x \cos x + \sin x,$$

D'où :

$$\begin{aligned}\int x^2 \cos x dx &= x^2 \sin x - 2(-x \cos x + \sin x) + c \\ &= (x^2 - 2) \sin x + 2x \cos x + c, c \in \mathbb{R}\end{aligned}$$

3. $\int \arctan x dx$

on pose :

$$u(x) = \arctan x \Rightarrow u'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$v'(x) = 1 \Rightarrow v(x) = x$$

donc

$$\begin{aligned} \int \arctan x dx &= x \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + c, c \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

4. $\int e^{-x} \sin x dx$

On pose

$$u(x) = e^{-x} \Rightarrow u'(x) = -e^{-x}$$

$$v'(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow v(x) = -\cos x.$$

Donc

$$\int e^{-x} \sin x dx = -e^{-x} \cos x - \int e^{-x} \cos x dx$$

encore une deuxième fois intégration par parties pour $\int e^{-x} \cos x dx$

$$u(x) = e^{-x} \Rightarrow u'(x) = -e^{-x}$$

$$u'(x) = \cos x \Rightarrow u(x) = \sin x$$

$$\int e^{-x} \cos x dx = e^{-x} \sin x + \int e^{-x} \sin x dx$$

Finalement,

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^{-x} \sin x dx &= -e^{-x} \cos x - \left(e^{-x} \sin x + \int e^{-x} \sin x dx \right) \\ \int e^{-x} \sin x dx &= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (\cos x + \sin x) + C \end{aligned}$$

où $C \in \mathbb{R}$

Exercice n°3

En effectuant un changement de variable, calculons

a) $\int \frac{e^{2x+1}}{2+5e^{2x+1}} dx.$

En posant

$$t = e^{2x+1} \Rightarrow dt = 2e^{2x+1} dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{2e^{2x+1}} dt \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{2t} dt,$$

on obtient

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{e^{(2x+1)}}{2+5e^{(2x+1)}} dx &= \int \frac{t}{2+5t} \frac{1}{2t} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{2+5t} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{5}{2+5t} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{10} \ln |2+5t| + c, c \in \mathbb{R} \\
&= \frac{1}{10} \ln |2+5e^{2x+1}| + c, c \in \mathbb{R}.
\end{aligned}$$

b) $\int \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x} dx$

On pose :

$$t^2 = x - 1 \Rightarrow dx = 2tdt \text{ et } x = t^2 + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x} dx &= 2 \int \frac{t}{t^2+1} (tdt) = 2 \int \frac{t^2+1-1}{t^2+1} dt \\
&= 2 \int dt - 2 \int \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt \\
&= 2t - 2 \arctan t + c, c \in \mathbb{R} \\
&= 2\sqrt{x-1} - 2 \arctan \sqrt{x-1} + c, c \in \mathbb{R}
\end{aligned}$$

c) $\int \frac{\cos x}{(1+\sin x)^4} dx$

On pose :

$$\begin{aligned}
t = \sin x \Rightarrow dt = \cos x dx \\
\int \frac{\cos x}{(1+\sin x)^4} dx &= \int \frac{1}{(1+t)^4} dt \\
&= \frac{-1}{3} \frac{1}{(1+t)^3} + c, c \in \mathbb{R} \\
&= \frac{-1}{3(1+\sin x)^3} + c, c \in \mathbb{R}
\end{aligned}$$

Exercice n°4

Calculons :

a) A priori il faut décomposer $\frac{2x+3}{(x-2)(x+5)}$ en éléments simples mais

$$(x-2)(x+5) = x^2 + 3x - 10$$

Donc $\frac{2x+3}{(x-2)(x+5)}$ est de la forme $\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$ et alors

$$\int \frac{2x+3}{(x-2)(x+5)} dx = \ln |x^2 + 3x - 10| + c, c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

b)

$$\int \frac{x^3}{x^2 - x - 6} dx$$

1-ère étape : effectuer la division euclidienne

$$\frac{x^3}{x^2 - x - 6} = x + 1 + \frac{7x + 6}{x^2 - x - 6}$$

2-ème étape : décomposer en fractions simples

$$\frac{7x + 6}{(x+2)(x-3)} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{x-3} = \frac{A(x-3) + B(x+2)}{(x+2)(x-3)} = \frac{(A+B)x + (-3A+2B)}{(x+2)(x-3)}$$

Par identification, on obtient :

$$\begin{cases} (A+B) = 7 \\ (-3A+2B) = 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3A + 3B = 21 \\ (-3A+2B) = 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = \frac{8}{5}, B = \frac{27}{5},$$

d'où

$$\frac{7x + 6}{x^2 - x - 6} = \frac{7x + 6}{(x+2)(x-3)} = \frac{\frac{8}{5}}{x+2} + \frac{\frac{27}{5}}{x-3} = \frac{8}{5(x+2)} + \frac{27}{5(x-3)}.$$

Puis,

$$\frac{x^3}{x^2 - x - 6} = x + 1 + \left(\frac{8}{5}\right) \frac{1}{x+2} + \left(\frac{27}{5}\right) \frac{1}{x-3}$$

3-ème étape : intégrer

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^3}{x^2 - x - 6} dx &= \int (x+1)dx + \frac{8}{5} \int \frac{1}{x+2} dx + \frac{27}{5} \int \frac{1}{x-3} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + \frac{8}{5} \ln|x+2| + \frac{27}{5} \ln|x-3| + c \end{aligned}$$

c) $\int \frac{3x+1}{x^2 - 2x + 10} dx.$

On a :

$$x^2 - 2x + 10 = (x-1)^2 + 9$$

On pose : $x - 1 = 3t \Rightarrow dx = 3dt$, on obtient

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{3x+1}{x^2-2x+10} dx &= \int \frac{3(3t+1)+1}{9t^2+9} 3dt \\
&= \int \frac{27t+12}{9(t^2+1)} dt \\
&= 3 \int \frac{t}{t^2+1} dt + \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt \\
&= \frac{3}{2} \ln(t^2+1) + \frac{4}{3} \arctan(t) + c, c \in \mathbb{R}, \\
&= \frac{3}{2} \ln \left(\left(\frac{x-1}{3} \right)^2 + 1 \right) + \frac{4}{3} \arctan \left(\frac{x-1}{3} \right) + c, c \in \mathbb{R}.
\end{aligned}$$

Exercice n°5

Intégrons les fonctions trigonométriques suivantes :

$$\begin{aligned}
I_1 &= \int_0^\pi \cos^3 x dx \\
&= \int_0^\pi \cos^2 x \cos x dx \\
&= \int_0^\pi (1 - \sin^2 x) \cos x dx \\
&= \int_0^\pi \cos x dx - \int_0^\pi \sin^2 x (\cos x) dx
\end{aligned}$$

Calculons $\int \sin^2(x) \cos(x) dx$.

On pose $t = \sin(x)$, $dt = \cos(x)dx$. Donc

$$\int \sin^2(x) \cos(x) dx = \int t^2 dt = \frac{1}{3} t^3 + c = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3(x) + c.$$

Alors $I_1 = [\sin x]_0^\pi - \frac{1}{3} [\sin^3 x]_0^\pi = 0$.

$$I_2 = \int_0^\pi \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx.$$

On utilise les deux formules suivantes :

$$\cos(2x) = 2 \cos^2(x) - 1 \Rightarrow \cos^2(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x)$$

et

$$\cos(2x) = 1 - 2 \sin^2(x) \Rightarrow \sin^2(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x)$$

d'où

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin^2 x \cos^2 x &= \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos(2x)) \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos(2x)) \\
&= \frac{1}{4}(1 - \cos^2(2x)) \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(4x) \right) \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos(4x) \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos(4x) \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{8}(1 - \cos(4x))
\end{aligned}$$

donc

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\pi \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx &= \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{8}(1 - \cos(4x)) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^\pi (1 - \cos(4x)) dx \\
&= \left[\frac{1}{8} \left(x - \frac{1}{4} \sin(4x) \right) \right]_0^\pi \\
&= \frac{\pi}{8}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$I_3 = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \cos 2x \sin 3x dx$$

On utilise la formule suivante :

$$\cos a \sin b = \frac{1}{2}[\sin(b - a) + \sin(a + b)],$$

donc :

$$\begin{aligned}
I_3 &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \frac{1}{2}[\sin(3x - 2x) + \sin(3x + 2x)] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \sin x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \sin 5x dx \\
&= \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{10} \cos 5x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \\
&= \frac{3}{5}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_4 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x - (1 - \cos^2 x)}{\cos^2 x} dx \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2\cos^2 x - 1}{\cos^2 x} dx \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx \\
&= 2[x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - [\tan x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\
&= 2\frac{\pi}{4} - \left(\tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan 0\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1.
\end{aligned}$$