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①

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \\ z = r \sin \varphi \end{cases} \quad |S| = r^2 \sin \varphi$$

$$\Delta = \{(r, \varphi) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 0 \leq r \leq 1, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$$

$$I = \iiint_{\Delta} r^2 \sin \varphi \, dr \, d\varphi$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} r^2 \sin \varphi \, d\varphi \, dr$$

$$= \int_0^1 r^2 dr \times \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi \, d\varphi$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{3} r^3 \right]_0^1 \times \left[-\cos \varphi \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{3} \times 2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{3} \right] \times [2] = \frac{2}{3}$$

② $I = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{x+3}{x^2 + \sin(\frac{1}{x})} dx$

La fct $x \mapsto \frac{x+3}{x^2 + \sin(\frac{1}{x})}$ continue

et positive sur $[2, +\infty[$.

$$-1 \leq \sin(\frac{1}{x}) \leq 1$$

$$x^2 - 1 \leq x^2 + \sin(\frac{1}{x}) \leq x^2 + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \leq \frac{1}{x^2 + \sin(\frac{1}{x})} \leq \frac{1}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\frac{x+3}{x^2 + 1} \leq \frac{x+3}{x^2 + \sin(\frac{1}{x})} \leq \frac{x+3}{x^2 - 1}$$

on a: $\frac{x+3}{x^2 + 1} \leq \frac{x+3}{x^2 + \sin(\frac{1}{x})}$

$$\frac{x+3}{x^2 + 1} \sim_{+\infty} \frac{x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx \text{ div}$$

(Kreman pour $\varphi = 1$)

d'après l'équivalence

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{x+3}{x^2 + 1} dx \text{ div}$$

d'après la comparaison

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{x+3}{x^2 + \sin(\frac{1}{x})} dx \text{ div}$$

③

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(2 + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(2 + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)^2$$

$$= 4 > 1$$

d'après Cauchy, la série $\sum u_n$ div.

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$$\textcircled{1} V = \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x \geq 0, z \geq 0 \text{ et } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1 \}$$

$$I = \iiint_V xz \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$\textcircled{2}$ ~~$I = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} xz \, dz \, dy \, dx$~~ $I = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x+3}{x^2 + \sin(\frac{1}{x})} dx$

$$\textcircled{3} u_n = \left(2 + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)^{2n}$$

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$$I = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$$

An doit

la fct $x \mapsto \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}}$, continue et positive
sur $[1; +\infty[$.

$$\sqrt{x^2+1} \geq x$$

$$x\sqrt{x^2+1} \geq x^2$$

$$\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}} \leq \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \text{ cv (Riemann pour } 2 > 1)$$

d'après le critère de comparaison

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx \text{ converge}$$