

EXO 1

$$\textcircled{1} \quad I_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{e^{2x}}{e^x + 1} dx$$

on pose : $t = e^x$

$$dt = e^x dx$$

$$dx = \frac{dt}{e^x}$$

$$dx = \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow t = 1$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow t = e$$

$$I_1 = \int_1^e \frac{t^x}{t+1} \times \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$= \int_1^e \frac{t}{t+1} dt$$

$$= \int_1^e \left(1 - \frac{1}{t+1}\right) dt$$

$$= \left[t - \ln(t+1) \right]_1^e$$

$$= e - \ln(e+1) - 1 + \ln(2)$$

$$= e - 1 + \ln\left(\frac{2}{e+1}\right)$$

$$I_2 = \int_{-1}^{-1+\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 3} dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{-1+\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2 + 2} dx$$

on pose $t = x+1$

$$dt = dx$$

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow t = 0$$

$$x = -1+\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{2}$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{t^2 + 2} dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\arctan(1) - \arctan(0))$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi\sqrt{2}}{8}$$

(2)

* la fct $x \mapsto \frac{x^3+2x+2}{x^2+1} e^{-x}$ continue et positive sur $[0; +\infty[$

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

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

$\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^x t e^{-t^2} dt = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-t^2} \Big|_0^x$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ (CV)}$

alors d'après le critère d'équivalence $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^3+2x+2}{x^2+1} e^{-x} dx$ CV

* $I_9 = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} x \cos(x) dx$

la fct $x \mapsto \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x-1}}$ continue, positive et décroissante

sur $[1; +\infty[$ et $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} = 0$

$\left| \int_1^x \cos(t) dt \right| = |\sin(x) - \sin(1)| \leq |\sin(x)| + |\sin(1)| \leq 2$

$\exists M = 2 > 0$ tq $\forall x \in [1; +\infty[; \left| \int_1^x \cos(t) dt \right| \leq M = 2$

alors d'après le critère d'Abel =

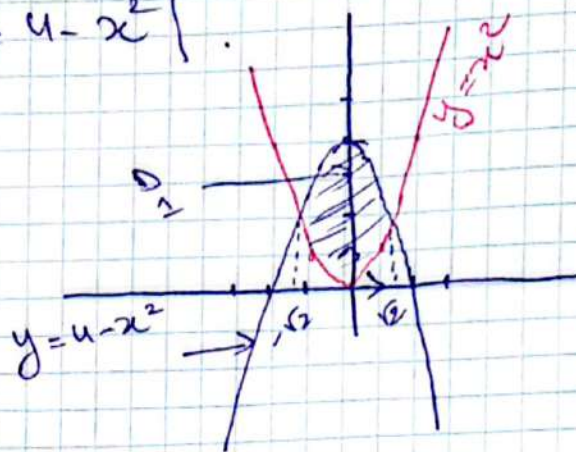
$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(x)}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} dx$ CV.

EX02 =

1. $D_1 = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ tq } x^2 \leq y \leq 4 - x^2 \}$.

a)

(1)



b) l'aire (D_1):

$D_1 = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid -\sqrt{2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{2}; x^2 \leq y \leq 4 - x^2 \}$.

Aire (D_1) = $\iint_{D_1} dx dy$

= $\int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} \left[\int_{x^2}^{4-x^2} dy \right] dx$

= $\int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} (4 - 2x^2) dx = \left[4x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 \right]_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{16\sqrt{2}}{3} \text{ u.a}$

Aire (D_1) = $\frac{16\sqrt{2}}{3} \text{ u.a}$

2. $D = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \geq 0; y \geq 0 \text{ et } 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 \}$

$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad |J| = r$

$D = \{ (r, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 1 \leq r \leq 2 \text{ et } 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \}$

$I_1 = \iint_D \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \iint_D \frac{r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{r^2} \cdot r dr d\theta$

= $\int_1^2 r dr \times \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta$

= $\left[\frac{1}{2} r^2 \right]_1^2 \times \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{3}{4}$

$$* \bar{J}_2 = \iiint_V z^2 dx dy dz$$

$$V = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0 \text{ et } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 9\}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \\ z = r \sin \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$|J| = r^2 \cos \varphi$$

$$\Delta = \{(r, \varphi) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 \leq r \leq 3, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$$

$$\bar{J}_2 = \iiint_{\Delta} r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cdot r^2 \cos \varphi dr d\varphi$$

$$= \int_0^3 r^4 dr \times \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi \cdot \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{5} r^5 \right]_0^3 \times \left[\frac{1}{3} \sin^3 \varphi \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{81\pi}{10}$$

* $\bar{J}_3 = \iiint_V z \ln(1+x^2+y^2) dx dy dz$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

$$|J| = r$$

$$\Delta' = \{(r, \varphi, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid 0 \leq r \leq 3, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{9-r^2}\}$$

$$\bar{J}_3 = \iiint_{\Delta'} z \ln(1+r^2) r dr d\varphi dz$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \times \int_0^3 \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{9-r^2}} r z \ln(1+r^2) dz \right] dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^3 \frac{1}{2} r (9-r^2) \ln(1+r^2) dr$$

$$J_3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^3 (9r - r^3) \ln(1+r^2) dr \quad (\text{par parties})$$

$$u(r) = \ln(1+r^2) \Rightarrow \bar{u}(r) = \frac{2r}{1+r^2}$$

$$v(r) = 9r - r^3 \Rightarrow \bar{v}(r) = \frac{9}{2} r^2 - \frac{1}{4} r^4$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_3 &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\left(\frac{9}{2} r^2 - \frac{1}{4} r^4 \right) \ln(1+r^2) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{18r^3 - r^5}{1+r^2} dr \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{81}{4} \ln(10) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 \left(-r^3 + 19r - \frac{19}{2} \frac{2r}{r^2+1} \right) dr \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{81}{4} \ln(10) - \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{4} r^4 + \frac{19}{2} r^2 - \frac{19}{2} \ln(r^2+1) \right]_0^3 \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{81}{4} \ln(10) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{261}{4} - \frac{19}{2} \ln(10) \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left(25 \ln(10) - \frac{261}{8} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \sum_{n \geq 2} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^{-n^2}$$

$$u_n = \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^{-n^2} \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^{-n} = \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

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

D'après le critère de Cauchy $\sum_{n \geq 1} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^{-n^2}$ div

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{e^{-n}}{n^n n!}$$

$$u_n = \frac{e^{-n}}{n^n n!} \Rightarrow u_{n+1} = \frac{e^{-n-1}}{(n+1)^{n+1} (n+1)!} = \frac{e^{-n} \cdot e^{-1}}{(n+1)^2 \cdot (n+1)^n \cdot n!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-n} \cdot e^{-1}}{(n+1)^2 (n+1)^n n!} \times \frac{n^n n!}{e^{-n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-1}}{(n+1)^2} \times \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-1}}{(n+1)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

D'après le critère d'Alambert $\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{e^{-n}}{n^n n!}$ CV

✂—Examen de Rattrapage — Mathématiques 3—✂

Exercice 1 (08.00 points) :

1. Calculer les intégrales simples suivantes :

$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^x} dx \quad \text{et} \quad I_2 = \int_1^{-1+\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{x^2+2x+3} dx.$$

2. Déterminer la nature des intégrales impropres suivantes :

$$I_3 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^3+2x+2}{x^2+1} e^{-x^2} dx \quad \text{et} \quad I_4 = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(x)}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} dx.$$

Exercice 2 (12.00 points) :

1. Soit $D_1 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; x^2 \leq y \leq 4 - x^2\}$.

(a) Tracer le domaine D_1 .

(b) Calculer l'aire de D_1 .

2. Soient $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; x \geq 0; y \geq 0 \text{ et } 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$ et

$$V = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3; x \geq 0; y \geq 0; z \geq 0 \text{ et } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 9\}.$$

▷ Calculer les intégrales suivantes :

$$J_1 = \iint_D \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} dx dy; \quad J_2 = \iiint_V z^2 dx dy dz \quad \text{et} \quad J_3 = \iiint_V z \ln(1+x^2+y^2) dx dy dz.$$

3. Déterminer la nature des séries numériques suivantes :

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^{-n^2} \quad \text{et} \quad \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{e^{-n}}{n^n n!}.$$

Une rédaction précise, claire et rigoureuse est requise.

Bonne Chance

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