

**EXO. N°4 : ( ENONCE )**

Calculer les intégrales suivantes :

**1°/** Au moyen d'une primitive :

$$a / I = \int_{-1}^2 (3x^2 + x - 2) dx \quad b / I = \int_0^1 (1 - e^{-2x}) dx \quad c / I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(t) \cdot (\sin t)^5 dt$$

$$d / I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \operatorname{tg}(x) dx \quad e / I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \operatorname{tg}^2(x) dx \quad f / I = \int_2^3 \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln(x)} dx \quad g / I = \int_1^2 \frac{\ln(t)}{t} dt$$

$$h / I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin(2x) \cdot \cos(2x) dx \quad ; \quad i / I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^4(x) dx \quad ; \quad j / I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(2x) \cdot \cos(3x) dx$$

**2°/** A l'aide d'une intégration par parties :

$$a / I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cdot \sin(t) dt \quad ; \quad b / I = \int_0^1 t \cdot e^{-2t} dt \quad ; \quad c / I = \int_1^2 \ln(x) dx$$

$$d / I = \int_1^2 x \cdot \ln(x) dx \quad e / I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t \cdot (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 t) dt$$

**3°/** A l'aide d'une double intégration par parties :

$$a / I = \int_0^1 (3x^2 - 2x + 1) \cdot e^x dx \quad \text{et} \quad L = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t^2 \cdot \sin(t) dt$$

$$b / \text{ Calculer } I = \int_0^{\pi} \sin(2x) \cdot e^{-2x} dx \quad \text{et} \quad J = \int_0^{\pi} \cos(2x) \cdot e^{-2x} dx$$

$$\text{Déduire } H = \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2(x) \cdot e^{-2x} dx \quad \text{et} \quad K = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2(x) \cdot e^{-2x} dx$$

**FATNASSI BECHIR**

## EXO. N°4 : ( SOLUTION )

$$1^{\circ} a / I = \int_{-1}^2 (3x^2 + x - 2) dx = \left[ x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x \right]_{-1}^2 = (8 + 2 - 4) - \left( -1 + \frac{1}{2} + 2 \right) = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$b / I = \int_0^1 (1 - e^{-2x}) dx = \left[ x + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} \right]_0^1 = \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2} \right) - \left( 0 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1 + e^{-2}}{2}$$

$$c / I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(t) \cdot (\sin t)^5 dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} u'(t) \cdot (u(t))^5 dt \quad \text{avec } u(t) = \sin(t)$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{6} (u(t))^6 \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \left[ \frac{1}{6} (\sin(t))^6 \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$d / I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \operatorname{tg}(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} dx = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)} dx \quad \text{avec } u(x) = \cos(x)$$

$$= - \left[ \ln |u(x)| \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = - \left[ \ln(\cos x) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = - \ln \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \ln(\sqrt{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(2).$$

$$e / I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \operatorname{tg}^2(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} [(1 + \operatorname{tg}^2(x)) - 1] dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2(x)) dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dx = [\operatorname{tg}(x)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$f / I = \int_2^3 \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln(x)} dx = \int_2^3 \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\ln(x)} dx = \int_2^3 \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)} dx \quad \text{Avec } u(x) = \ln(x)$$

$$= \left[ \ln | \ln(x) | \right]_2^3 = \ln \left( \frac{\ln 3}{\ln 2} \right)$$

$$g / I = \int_1^2 \frac{\ln(t)}{t} dt = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{t} \ln(t) dt = \int_1^2 u'(t) \cdot u(t) dt \quad \text{Avec } u(t) = \ln(t)$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{2} (u(t))^2 \right]_1^2 = \left[ \frac{1}{2} (\ln(t))^2 \right]_1^2 = \frac{(\ln(2))^2}{2}$$

$$h / I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin(2x) \cdot \cos(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin(4x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{4} \cos(4x) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{4} \right) - \left( -\frac{1}{4} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$i / I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^4(x) dx$$

$$(\cos x)^4 = [(\cos(x))^2]^2 = \left( \frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1 + 2\cos(2x) + (\cos(2x))^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\cos(2x)}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos(4x)}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\cos(2x)}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos(4x)}{8} = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{\cos(2x)}{2} + \frac{\cos(4x)}{8}$$

$$\text{Donc : } I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{3}{8} + \frac{\cos(2x)}{2} + \frac{\cos(4x)}{8} dx = \left[ \frac{3}{8}x + \frac{1}{4}\sin(2x) + \frac{1}{32}\sin(4x) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{3\pi}{32} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$j / I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(2x) \cdot \cos(3x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} (\sin(5x) - \sin x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{\cos(5x)}{5} + \cos(x) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{2}{5}$$

$$\text{On a : } \sin(a+b) = \sin a \cdot \cos b + \cos a \cdot \sin b \quad \text{et} \quad \sin(a-b) = \sin a \cdot \cos b - \cos a \cdot \sin b$$

$$\text{D'où : } \cos a \cdot \sin b = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(a+b) - \sin(a-b))$$

**2° a /**  $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cdot \sin(t) dt$     On pose :  $\begin{cases} u(t) = t \\ v'(t) = \sin(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u'(t) = 1 \\ v(t) = -\cos(t) \end{cases}$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cdot \sin(t) dt = [-t \cos(t)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(t) dt = 0 + [\sin(t)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1$$

**b /**  $I = \int_0^1 t \cdot e^{-2t} dt$     On pose :  $\begin{cases} u(t) = t \\ v'(t) = e^{-2t} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u'(t) = 1 \\ v(t) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2t} \end{cases}$

$$I = \int_0^1 t \cdot e^{-2t} dt = \left[ -\frac{1}{2} t \cdot e^{-2t} \right]_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{-2t} dt = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2t} \right]_0^1 = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1-3e^{-2}}{4}$$

**c /**  $I = \int_1^2 \ln(x) dx$     On pose :  $\begin{cases} u(x) = \text{Log}(x) \\ v'(x) = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \\ v(x) = x \end{cases}$

$$I = \int_1^2 \ln(x) dx = [x \cdot \ln(x)]_1^2 - \int_1^2 dx = 2 \ln(2) - (2-1) = -1 + 2 \ln(2)$$

**d /**  $I = \int_1^2 x \cdot \ln(x) dx$     On pose :  $\begin{cases} u(x) = \ln(x) \\ v'(x) = x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \\ v(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \end{cases}$

$$I = \int_1^2 x \cdot \ln(x) dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot \ln(x) \right]_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 x dx$$

$$= 2 \cdot \ln(2) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_1^2 = 2 \cdot \ln(2) - \frac{1}{2} \left( 2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) = 2 \cdot \ln(2) - \frac{3}{4}$$

**e /**  $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t \cdot (1 + \text{tg}^2 t) dt$     On pose :  $\begin{cases} u(t) = t \\ v'(t) = 1 + \text{tg}^2(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u'(t) = 1 \\ v(t) = \text{tg}(t) \end{cases}$

$$= [t \cdot \text{tg}(t)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \text{tg}(t) \cdot dt = \frac{\pi}{4} - [\ln(\cos(t))]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln(2)$$

**3° a / \***  $I = \int_0^1 (3x^2 - 2x + 1) \cdot e^x dx$     On pose :  $\begin{cases} u(x) = 3x^2 - 2x + 1 \\ v'(x) = e^x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u'(x) = 6x - 2 \\ v(x) = e^x \end{cases}$

$$I = [(3x^2 - 2x + 1) e^x]_0^1 - \int_0^1 (6x - 2) e^x dx = 2e - 1 - J$$

Avec  $J = \int_0^1 (6x - 2) \cdot e^x dx$     Calculons J : On pose :  $\begin{cases} u(x) = 6x - 2 \\ v'(x) = e^x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u'(x) = 6 \\ v(x) = e^x \end{cases}$

D'où  $J = [(6x - 2) e^x]_0^1 - 6 \int_0^1 e^x dx = 4e + 2 - 6[e^x]_0^1 = 4e + 2 - 6(e - 1) = 8 - 2e$

**Donc :**  $I = 2e - 1 - J = 2e - 1 - (8 - 2e) = 4e - 9$

**\* L =**  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t^2 \cdot \sin(t) dt$     On pose :  $\begin{cases} u(t) = t^2 \\ v'(t) = \sin t \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u'(t) = 2t \\ v(t) = -\cos(t) \end{cases}$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t^2 \cdot \sin(t) dt = [-t^2 \cos(t)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cdot \cos(t) dt = 0 + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cdot \cos(t) dt = 2J$$

Avec  $J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cdot \cos(t) dt$     Calculons J : On pose :  $\begin{cases} u(t) = t \\ v'(t) = \cos(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u'(t) = 1 \\ v(t) = \sin(t) \end{cases}$

$$J = [t \cdot \sin(t)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(t) dt = \frac{\pi}{2} - [-\cos(x)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

**Donc :**  $L = 2 \cdot J = 2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right) = \pi - 2$

$$\mathbf{b / * I} = \int_0^\pi \sin(2x) \cdot e^{-2x} dx \quad \text{On pose : } \begin{cases} u(x) = \sin(2x) \\ v'(x) = e^{-2x} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u'(x) = 2\cos(2x) \\ v(x) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} \end{cases}$$

$$= \left[ -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} \cdot \sin(2x) \right]_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi e^{-2x} \cdot \cos(2x) dx = \int_0^\pi e^{-2x} \cdot \cos(2x) dx = J$$

$$\text{On pose : } \begin{cases} u(x) = \cos(2x) \\ v'(x) = e^{-2x} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u'(x) = -2\sin(2x) \\ v(x) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} \end{cases}$$

$$I = J = \int_0^\pi e^{-2x} \cdot \cos(2x) dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} \cos(2x) \right]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi e^{-2x} \cdot \sin(2x) dx = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2\pi} + \frac{1}{2} - I$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2I = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow I = \frac{1 - e^{-2\pi}}{4}$$

$$* J = \int_0^\pi e^{-2x} \cdot \cos(2x) dx = I = \frac{1 - e^{-2\pi}}{4}$$

$$* H+K = \int_0^\pi e^{-2x} (\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x)) dx = \int_0^\pi e^{-2x} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} \right]_0^\pi = \frac{1 - e^{-2\pi}}{2}$$

$$* K - H = \int_0^\pi e^{-2x} (\cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x)) dx = \int_0^\pi e^{-2x} \cdot \cos(2x) dx = J = \frac{1 - e^{-2\pi}}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} K+H = \frac{1 - e^{-2\pi}}{2} \\ K-H = \frac{1 - e^{-2\pi}}{4} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} K+H = \frac{2 - 2e^{-2\pi}}{4} \\ K-H = \frac{1 - e^{-2\pi}}{4} \end{cases} \quad \text{IL en résulte : } K = \frac{3 - 3e^{-2\pi}}{4} \text{ et } H = \frac{1 - e^{-2\pi}}{8}$$

**Prof. Mr. FATNASSI BECHIR**

**LYCEE SECONDAIRE DE KORBA**

**FATNASSI BECHIR**