

TD n° 16 : Integration

Exercice 2

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \text{ Sur } \mathbb{R}, F(x) &= \int_0^x (2t^2 + 5t - 8) dt \\ &= \left[\frac{2t^3}{3} + \frac{5t^2}{2} - 8t \right]_0^x \\ &= \frac{2x^3}{3} + \frac{5x^2}{2} - 8x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \text{ Sur }]0; +\infty[, F(x) &= \int_1^x \frac{2t^3 + t^2 - 5t + 1}{t} dt \\ &= \int_1^x \left(2t^2 + t - 5 + \frac{1}{t} \right) dt \\ &= \left[\frac{2t^3}{3} + \frac{t^2}{2} - 5t + \ln t \right]_1^x \\ &= \frac{2x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - 5x + \ln x - \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - 5 + \ln 1 \right) \\ &= \frac{2x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - 5x + \ln x + \frac{23}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \text{ Sur } \mathbb{R}, F(x) &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x (2 \sin t - 5 \cos t) dt \\ &= \left[-2 \cos t - 5 \sin t \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x \\ &= -2 \cos x - 5 \sin x + 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + 5 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &= -2 \cos x - 5 \sin x + 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) \text{ Sur } \mathbb{R}, F(x) &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^x 6 \cos \left(3t + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) dt \\ &= \left[2 \sin \left(3t + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right]_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^x \\ &= 2 \sin \left(3x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - 2 \sin \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \\ &= 2 \sin \left(3x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 3

$$1) g'(x) = \ln x + x \times \frac{1}{x} - 1 = \ln x + 1 - 1 = \ln x$$

Tout g est une primitive de t sur $]0; +\infty[$

2) soit F la primitive cherchée.

$$F(x) = \int_1^x \ln t \, dt = \left[g(t) \right]_1^x = g(x) - g(1) = x \ln x - x + 1$$

Exercice 5

$$1) f(x) = ax + b + \frac{c}{x+2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2+5x-1}{x+2} = \frac{(ax+b)(x+2)+c}{x+2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2+5x-1 = ax^2+2ax+bx+2b+c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2+5x-1 = ax^2+(2a+b)x+2b+c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \\ 2a+b=5 \\ 2b+c=-1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=3 \\ c=-7 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Ainsi } f(x) = x+3 - \frac{7}{x+2}$$

Soit F la primitive cherchée sur $]-2; +\infty[$.

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \int_1^x \left(t+3 - \frac{7}{t+2}\right) dt \\ &= \left[\frac{t^2}{2} + 3t - 7 \ln(t+2) \right]_1^x \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} + 3x - 7 \ln(x+2) - \left(\frac{1}{2} + 3 - 7 \ln 3 \right) \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} + 3x - 7 \ln(x+2) - \frac{5}{2} + 7 \ln 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$2) f(x) = a + \frac{b}{x-1} + \frac{c}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2x^2-3x+4}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{a(x-1)^2+b(x-1)+c}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2-3x+4 = a(x^2-2x+1) + bx-b+c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2-3x+4 = ax^2-2ax+a+bx-b+c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2-3x+4 = ax^2+(b-2a)x+a-b+c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=2 \\ b-2a=-3 \\ a-b+c=4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=2 \\ b=1 \\ c=3 \end{cases} \quad \text{Ainsi } f(x) = 2 + \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{3}{(x-1)^2}$$

Soit F la primitive cherchée sur $]1; +\infty[$

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \int_2^x \left(2 + \frac{1}{t-1} + \frac{3}{(t-1)^2}\right) dt + 3 = \left[2t + \ln(t-1) - \frac{3}{t-1} \right]_2^x + 3 \\ &= 2x + \ln(x-1) - \frac{3}{x-1} - \left(4 + \ln 1 - \frac{3}{1} \right) + 3 \\ &= 2x + \ln(x-1) - \frac{3}{x-1} + 2 \\ &= 2x + 2 - \frac{3}{x-1} + \ln(x-1) \end{aligned}$$