

Total : / 40 (A)

Contrôle n°4 : Calcul de primitives et d'intégrales définies

1 # Calculer les primitives suivantes (primitives immédiates, par substitution ou par parties) : A : / 20

1) $\int \frac{12}{5} x^5 - 2x^3 + 10x - 13 \, dx = \frac{12 \cdot x^6}{5 \cdot 6} - \frac{2x^4}{4} + \frac{10x^2}{2} - 13x + k$
 $= \frac{2x^6}{5} - \frac{x^4}{2} + 5x^2 - 13x + k$

2) $\int \frac{4}{(2x-3)^5} \, dx = 4 \int t^{-5} \frac{dt}{2} = \frac{4}{2} \frac{t^{-4}}{-4} + k$
 $t = 2x-3$
 $dt = 2 \, dx$
 $\frac{dt}{2} = dx$
 $= \frac{-1}{2t^4} + k$
 $= \frac{-1}{2(2x-3)^4} + k$

3) $\int \frac{x^2+1}{x^3+3x} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{t} \frac{dt}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \ln(|t|) + k$
 $t = x^3+3x$
 $dt = 3x^2+3 \, dx$
 $\frac{dt}{3} = x^2+1 \, dx$
 $= \frac{\ln(|x^3+3x|)}{3} + k$

4) $\int \sqrt{x-1} \cdot (3x+5) \, dx = (3x+5) \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot (x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \int 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot (x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + k$
 (par parties)
 $f(x) = 3x+5 \quad f'(x) = 3$
 $g'(x) = \sqrt{x-1} \quad g(x) = \frac{2}{3} (x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}$
 $= \frac{2}{3} (3x+5) \sqrt{(x-1)^3} - 2 \int (x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + k$
 $= \frac{2}{3} (3x+5) \sqrt{(x-1)^3} - \frac{4}{5} \sqrt{(x-1)^5} + k$

5) $\int (x-4) \sin(3x) \, dx = -\frac{(x-4) \cdot \cos(3x)}{3} - \int -\frac{\cos(3x)}{3} \, dx$
 (par parties)
 $f(x) = x-4 \quad f'(x) = 1$
 $g'(x) = \sin(3x) \quad g(x) = -\frac{\cos(3x)}{3}$
 $\int \sin(3x) \, dx = \int \sin(t) \frac{dt}{3} = -\frac{\cos(t)}{3} + k$
 $t = 3x$
 $dt = 3 \, dx$
 $\frac{dt}{3} = dx$
 $= -\frac{\cos(3x)}{3} + k$
 Rem : $\int \cos(3x) \, dx = \int \cos(t) \frac{dt}{3}$
 $t = 3x$
 $dt = 3 \, dx$
 $\frac{dt}{3} = dx$
 $= \frac{1}{3} \int \cos(t) \, dt$
 $= \frac{1}{3} \sin(t) + k$
 $= \frac{1}{3} \sin(3x) + k$

2 # Calculer les intégrales définies suivantes :

A : /20

$$1) \int_3^5 \frac{2}{1-x} dx = 2 \cdot \int_{-2}^{-4} \frac{1}{t} (-dt)$$

$$t = 1-x \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} = -2 \int_{-2}^{-4} \frac{1}{t} dt \\ dt = -dx \end{array} \right\}$$

$$x=3 \rightarrow t=1-3=-2 \quad = -2 [\ln(14)]_{-2}^{-4}$$

$$x=5 \rightarrow t=1-5=-4 \quad = -2 [\ln(14) - \ln(2)] \approx -1,386$$

$$2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3(x) \cdot \sin(x) dx =$$

$$\int_1^0 t^3 \cdot (-dt)$$

$$t = \cos(x)$$

$$dt = -\sin(x) dx \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} = - \int_1^0 t^3 dt \\ -dt = \sin(x) dx \end{array} \right\}$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow t = \cos(0) = 1$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow t = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$$

$$= - \left[\frac{t^4}{4} \right]_1^0 = - \left[0 - \frac{1}{4} \right] = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$3) \int_0^3 \frac{6x}{\sqrt{x^2+3}} dx = 6 \cdot \int_3^{12} \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \frac{dt}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \int_3^{12} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$t = x^2 + 3$$

$$dt = 2x dx$$

$$\frac{dt}{2} = x dx$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow t = 0^2 + 3 = 3$$

$$x=3 \rightarrow t = 3^2 + 3 = 12$$

$$= 3 \left[\frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_3^{12}$$

$$= 6 [\sqrt{12} - \sqrt{3}]$$

$$= 6 [2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}]$$

$$= 6 \cdot \sqrt{3} \approx 10,386$$

$$4) \int_{-3}^0 (x+3) e^{-x} dx = \left[-(x+3) e^{-x} \right]_{-3}^0 - \int_{-3}^0 -e^{-x} dx$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) = x+3 \quad f'(x) = 1 \\ g'(x) = e^{-x} \quad g(x) = -\frac{1}{3} e^{-x} \end{array} \right\} = \left[-(x+3) e^{-x} \right]_{-3}^0 + \int_{-3}^0 e^{-x} dx$$

$$= \left[-(x+3) e^{-x} \right]_{-3}^0 - \left[e^{-x} \right]_{-3}^0$$

$$\int e^{-x} dx = \int e^t (-dt) = -3 \cdot e^{-0} - \left[-\frac{1}{3} e^{-(-3)} \right]$$

$$t = -x \quad = - \int e^t dt = - \left[e^{-0} - e^{-(-3)} \right]$$

$$dt = -dx \quad = -e^t + k$$

$$-dt = dx \quad = -e^{-x} + k$$

$$= -3 \cdot 1 - 0 - [1 - e^3]$$

$$= e^3 - 3 - 1 = e^3 - 4$$

$$\approx 16,0856$$