

1 : Les limites

Exercice n°1 :

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^2 + 4x - 1}{-5x^2 + 2x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^2}{-5x^2} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3x^2 + 2x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{\cancel{3x^2}}{\cancel{x}} + \frac{\cancel{2x}}{\cancel{x}} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(3x - \frac{1}{x} \right) = -\infty$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{4x - 1}{1 - x} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{4(1 - \varepsilon) + 1}{1 - (1 - \varepsilon)} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{4 + 1}{-\varepsilon} = +\infty$$

On procède par changement de variable avec $x = 1 - \varepsilon$ avec $\varepsilon > 0$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{4x + 1}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{4x + 1}{(x - 1)(x - 2)} = -\infty$$

Signe du dénominateur :

x	$-\infty$	1		2	$+\infty$
x-1	-	0	+	+	+
x-2	-	-	-	0	+
(x-1)(x-2)	+	0	-	0	+

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x - 1}{5 - 4x - x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x - 1}{(1 - x)(5 + x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\cancel{-(x - 1)}}{\cancel{(x - 1)}(x + 5)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{-1}{x + 5} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x \times \cos x - 1}{x^2} \quad -1 \leq \cos x \leq 1 \quad -3x \leq 3x \cos x \leq 3x \quad \frac{-3x - 1}{x^2} \leq \frac{3x \cos x - 1}{x^2} \leq \frac{3x - 1}{x^2}$$

$$\text{Or, } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x - 1}{x^2} = 0 \text{ et } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{3x - 1}{x^2} = 0$$

Donc, d'après le théorème des gendarmes, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x \times \cos x - 1}{x^2} = 0$.

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \ln \frac{4x + 1}{1 - x}$$

La limite n'existe que lorsque $x < 1$ donc :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \ln \frac{4x + 1}{1 - x} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \ln \frac{4(1 - \varepsilon) + 1}{1 - (1 - \varepsilon)} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \ln \frac{5}{\varepsilon} = +\infty$$

On procède par changement de variable avec $x = 1 - \varepsilon$ avec $\varepsilon > 0$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-2x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 2x - 1}{x} = -2$$

Cours : $\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} e^u = 1 + u$

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x \right) = \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x)(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x)}{(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2x} = 0$$

Exercice n°2 :

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\tan^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2}\right)}{x^2} = \frac{x^2}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \ln x}{x^x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \ln x}{e^{x \ln x} - 1} \quad \text{Posons } u(x) = x \ln x \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} u(x) = 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x u(x)}{e^{u(x)} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cancel{u(x)}}{\cancel{1} + \cancel{u(x)} \cancel{-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1) \tan^2 x}{x(1 - \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x} \times \cancel{x^2}}{\cancel{x} \times \frac{x^2}{2}} = 2$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+\varepsilon) \ln(1+\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon(2+\varepsilon)} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varepsilon}{2\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2}$$

On pose $x = 1 + \varepsilon$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \left(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - e^{\frac{1}{x+1}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} - 1 - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1+x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \left(\frac{1+x-x}{x(1+x)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1$$

Travaux dirigés n°2

Exercice 1 :

2) La fonction est continue sur $] -\infty; -1[\cup] -1; +1[\cup] 1; +\infty[$

Exercice 2 :

2) La fonction est continue sur \mathbb{R}

Exercice 3 :

Rappels :

$$\text{Si } f = o(g) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0$$

$$\text{Si } f \stackrel{a}{\sim} g \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 1$$

$$\sin x \stackrel{0}{\sim} x \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

Soit $g(x)$, le prolongement de f par continuité :

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x} & \forall x \neq 0 \\ 1 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Exercice 4 :

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{x}$$

$$e^u - 1 \stackrel{0}{\sim} u \quad e^{2x} - 1 \stackrel{0}{\sim} 2x$$

$$\text{Donc } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{x} = 2$$

Soit $g(x)$, le prolongement de f par continuité :

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{x} & \forall x \neq 0 \\ 2 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Exercice 5 :

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{x} & \forall x \neq 0 \\ 2 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

1) La fonction est continue sur \mathbb{R}

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-1}{x} = 0^+$$

$$3) \ g(x) = 2xe^{2x} - e^{2x} + 1$$

$$g'(x) = 2e^{2x} + 2x \times 2e^{2x} - 2e^{2x}$$

$$g'(x) = 4xe^{2x}$$

Donc, d'après un tableau de signe, g est décroissant de $-\infty$ à 0 et croissante de 0 à $+\infty$. Avec pour minimum 0 en 0.

Variations de f :

$$f'(x) = \frac{2xe^{2x} - e^{2x} + 1}{x^2}$$

Donc f' est du même signe que g . Donc f est croissant sur \mathbb{R}^*

Travaux dirigés n°3

Exercice 1 :

Question 3 :

$$f(x) = \tan \frac{1-x}{1+x} = \tan u(x) \quad \text{avec } u(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$$

$$f'(x) = u'(x) \times \tan'(u(x))$$

$$u'(x) = \frac{(1+x) - (1-x)}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$$

$$\tan u = 1 + \tan^2(u)$$

$$\text{Donc } f'(x) = \frac{2x}{(1+x)^2} \times \left(1 + \tan^2 \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right) \right)$$

Question 4 :

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} = \sqrt{u(x)} \quad \text{avec } u(x) = 1 + \sin^2 x$$

$$f'(x) = u'(x) \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}}$$

$$u'(x) = 2 \sin x \cos x = \sin(2x)$$

$$\text{Donc } f'(x) = \frac{\sin 2x}{2\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}}$$

Question 5 :

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x}} = \sqrt{u(x)} \quad \text{avec } u(x) = \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x}$$

$$u'(x) = \frac{-(1 + \tan^2 x)(1 + \tan x) - (1 + \tan^2 x)(1 - \tan x)}{(1 + \tan x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2(1 + \tan^2 x)}{(1 + \tan x)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{u'}{2\sqrt{u}} = \frac{2(1 + \tan^2 x)}{(1 + \tan x)^2 \times 2\sqrt{\frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x}}}$$

Question 6 :

$$f(x) = \arctan \frac{2(1-x)}{2x-x^2} = \arctan(u(x)) \text{ avec } u(x) = \frac{2(1-x)}{2x-x^2}$$

$$u'(x) = \frac{-2(2x-x^2) - 2(x-1)(2-2x)}{(2x-x^2)^2} = \frac{6x^2 - 12x + 4}{x^4 - 4x^3 + 4x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \arctan'(u(x)) = \frac{u'(x)}{1+u^2(x)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\frac{6x^2 - 12x + 4}{x^4 - 4x^3 + 4x^2}}{\frac{2x-x^2+2-2x}{2x-x^2}} = \frac{(6x^2 - 12x + 4)(2x-x^2)}{(x^4 - 4x^3 + 4x^2)(-x^2 + 2)} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 2 :

Question 1 :

$$f(x) = \arctan x + \arctan \frac{1}{x} \quad x > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2}}{1+\frac{1}{x^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 3 :

Question 1 :

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\tan x}$$

Dérivabilité en 1 point $x = a$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = l$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\tan x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \infty \text{ (pas un réel)}$$

$f(x)$ n'est donc pas dérivable en 0.

Question 2 :

Si f^{-1} existe, il faut que f soit monotone.

$$f'(x) = \frac{\tan'(x)}{2\sqrt{\tan(x)}} = \frac{1 + \tan^2 x}{2\sqrt{\tan(x)}} > 0$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$: Monotone croissante donc f^{-1} existe

Question 3 :

A rattraper



Exercice 4 :

Définition :

$$f(x) = \arctan \frac{1-x}{1+x} \quad \text{Définie sur } \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$$

Variation :

$$f'(x) = \arctan(u(x)) \quad u(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$$

$$f'(x) = u'(x) \times \arctan'(u)$$

$$f'(x) = u'(x) \times \frac{1}{1+u^2} = \frac{u'(x)}{1+u^2}$$

$$\text{Or } u'(x) = \frac{-(1+x) - (1-x)}{(1+x)^2}$$

$$u'(x) = \frac{-2}{(1+x)^2}$$

$$\text{Donc, } f'(x) = \frac{-2}{(1+x^2)} \left[\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right)^2} \right] < 0$$

Donc f est décroissante

Limites :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} -1 + \varepsilon$$

$$x = -1 + \varepsilon$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \arctan \left(\frac{1 - (-1 + \varepsilon)}{1 + (-1 + \varepsilon)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \arctan \frac{2}{\varepsilon} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} =$$

A rattraper

x	-infini		-1		+infini
f'(x)	-	-		-	-
f	$-\pi/4 \searrow$	$-\pi/2$		$\pi/2 \searrow$	$-\pi/4$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan \left(\frac{-x}{x} \right) = \arctan(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

Exercice 6 :

Question 1 :

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{\sin 2x}{x} \\ f(0) = 2 \end{cases}$$

Rappel : $\sin u \underset{0}{\approx} u$ $\sin 2x \underset{0}{\approx} 2x$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) = 2 : \text{Continuité}$$

Question 2 :

Développement limité \rightarrow

$$f'(x) = g(x_0) + (x - x_0)g'(x_0) + \frac{1}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 g''(x_0) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}(x - x_0)^n g^n(x_0) + o(x - x_0)^n$$

$$\text{Ici : } g(x) = \sin 2x \quad g(0) = 0$$

$$g'(x) = 2 \cos 2x \quad g'(0) = 2$$

$$g''(x) = -4 \sin 2x \quad g''(0) = 0$$

$$g'''(x) = -8 \cos 2x \quad g'''(0) = -8$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow g(x) &= 0 + 2x + \cancel{\frac{1}{2}x^2 \times 0} + \frac{1}{6}x^3 \times (-8) + o(x^3) \\ &= 2x - \frac{4}{3}x^3 + o(x^3) \end{aligned}$$

Question 3 :

$$f(x) = \frac{g(x)}{x} = 2 - \frac{4}{3}x^2 + o(x^2)$$

\Rightarrow polynôme dérivable

Question 4 :

Allure de f proche de 0

D'après le développement limité : $f'(0) = 0$

\Rightarrow tangente horizontale en 0

Question 5 :

3°) Les lim en $\pm\infty$ de $\frac{\sin 2x}{x}$
Théorème des Gendarmes

$$-1 \leq \sin 2x \leq 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{\sin 2x}{x} \leq \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad \lim_{\infty} -\frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} = 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

Travaux dirigés n°4

Exercice 1 :

Question 1 :

$$DL_4(0) \text{ de } f(x) = (x^2 + 1)\ln(1+x)$$

Au voisinage de zéro :

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + o(x^4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Donc } f(x) &= (1+x^2) \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + o(x^4) \right) \\ &= x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + o(x^4) + x^3 - \frac{x^4}{2} \\ &= x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{4}{3}x^3 - \frac{3x^4}{4} + o(x^4) \end{aligned}$$

Question 2 :

$$DL_4(0) \text{ de } f(x) = (1+2x+3x^2)\sin(x^2)$$

Au voisinage de zéro :

$$\sin(x^2) = x^2 - \frac{x^6}{3!} + o(x^6) = x^2 + o(x^4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Donc } f(x) &= (1+2x+3x^2)(x^2 + o(x^4)) \\ &= x^2 + 2x^3 + 3x^4 + o(x^4) \end{aligned}$$

Question 3 :

$$DL_4(0) \text{ de } f(x) = \cos(2x)\sqrt{1+x}$$

Au voisinage de zéro :

$$\sqrt{1+x} = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(\frac{1}{2!}\right)x^2 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}-2\right)\left(\frac{1}{3!}\right)x^3 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}-2\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}-3\right)\left(\frac{1}{4!}\right)x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{3}{48}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\cos(2x) = 1 - 2x^2 + o(x^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Donc : } f(x) &= \left[1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{x^3}{48} + o(x^3) \right] \left[1 - 2x^2 + o(x^3) \right] \\ &= 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{17}{8}x^2 - \underbrace{\frac{45}{48}}_{\frac{15}{16}}x^3 + o(x^3) \end{aligned}$$

Question 4 :

$DL_4(0)$ de $f(x) = e^{x \sin x}$

Au voisinage de zéro :

$$x \sin x = x^2 - \frac{x^4}{3!} + o(x^4)$$

$$e^u = 1 + u + \frac{u^2}{2!} + \frac{u^3}{3!} + \frac{u^4}{4!} + o(x^4)$$

$$f(x) = 1 + \left(x^2 - \frac{x^4}{6} + o(x^4) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 - \frac{x^4}{6} + o(x^4) \right)^2 + \frac{1}{6} \left(x^2 - \frac{x^4}{6} + o(x^4) \right)^3$$

$$\text{Donc : } 1 + x^2 - \frac{x^4}{6} + o(x^4) + \frac{1}{2} \left(x^4 - \frac{x^8}{36} + o(x^8) + o(x^4) \right)$$

$$= 1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{3} + o(x^4)$$

Question 5 :

$DL_3(0)$ de $f(x) = \sqrt{1 + \sin x}$

Posons $X = \sin x$

Donc $f(x) = \sqrt{1 + X}$

$$DL_3(0) \sqrt{1 + X} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} X - \frac{1}{8} X^2 + \frac{1}{16} X^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$X = \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)$$

Donc

$$DL_3(0) f(x) = \sqrt{1 + \sin x} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left[x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) \right] - \frac{1}{8} \left[\left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) \right) \right]^2 + \frac{1}{16} \left[\left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) \right) \right]^3$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{12} x^3 + o(x^3) - \frac{1}{8} x^2 + \frac{x^6}{288} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^6) + \frac{1}{16} x^3 + \frac{x^9}{3456} - \frac{3x^6}{96} + \frac{x^7}{576} + o(x^9)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} - \frac{1}{48} x^3 + o(x^3)$$

Question 6 :

$DL_6(0)$ de $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2}{1 + x^3}$

$$f(x) = (x^2 + 2) \left(\frac{1}{1 + x^3} \right)$$

$$\text{Or : } \frac{1}{1 + X} = 1 - X + X^2 - X^3 + X^4 - X^5 + X^6 + o(x^6)$$

$$\text{Donc } \frac{1}{1 + x^3} = 1 - x^3 + x^6 + o(x^6)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= (x^2 + 2)(1 - x^3 + x^6 + o(x^6)) \\
 &= 2 - 2x^3 + 2x^6 + x^2 - x^5 + x^8 + 2o(x^6) \\
 &= 2 + x^2 - 2x^3 - x^5 + 2x^6 + o(x^6)
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 7 :

$$DL_4(0) \text{ de } f(x) = \frac{x}{\sin x}$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + o(x^5)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Donc } f(x) &= \frac{x}{x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + o(x^5)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{x^4}{120} + o(x^4)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{On pose } X = -\frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{x^4}{120} + o(x^4)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Donc } f(x) &= 1 - X + X^2 - X^3 + X^4 + o(X^4) \\
 &= 1 + \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{7}{360}x^4 + o(x^4)
 \end{aligned}$$

Sinon, on peut faire la méthode de la simplification par décomposition en élément simple.

Question 8 :

$$DL_5(0)f(x) = \frac{3\sin x}{2 + \cos x}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{3\sin x}{3 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^6}{720} + o(x^6)}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{1 - \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{x^4}{72} - \frac{x^6}{2160} + o(x^6)}$$

$$\text{On pose } X = -\frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{x^4}{72} - \frac{x^6}{2160} + o(x^6)$$

$$\text{Donc } f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{1 + X} = \frac{1}{1 + X} \times \sin x$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{1}{1 + X} = 1 - X + X^2 \dots$$

$$\text{Donc } f(x) = \sin x \left(1 - \left(-\frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{x^4}{72} \right) + \frac{x^4}{36} + o(x^5) \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + o(x^5) \right) \times \left(1 - \left(-\frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{x^4}{72} \right) + \frac{x^4}{36} + o(x^5) \right) \\
&= x + \frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{x^5}{72} + \frac{x^5}{36} - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{36} + \frac{x^5}{120} + o(x^5) \\
DL_5(0)f(x) &= x - \frac{1}{180}x^5 + o(x^5)
\end{aligned}$$

Question 9 :

$$DL_2(0)f(x) = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\text{Or, } \ln(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)$$

$$\text{Donc : } f(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
DL_2(0) \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) &= \frac{1}{x} \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) \right) \\
&= 1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} + o(x^2)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Donc } f(x) &= e^{1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} + o(x^2)} \\
&= e^1 e^{-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} + o(x^2)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{On pose } X = -\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} + o(x^2)$$

$$\text{Si } x \rightarrow 0, \text{ alors } X \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{Donc } f(x) = e^1 e^X$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= e^1 \left(1 + \left(-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} + o(x^2) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} + o(x^2) \right)^2 \right) \\
&= e^1 \left(1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} + o(x^2) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{4} + o(x^2) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Donc } DL_2(0)f(x) = e^1 \left(1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{11}{24}x^2 + o(x^2) \right)$$

Exercice 3 :

Question 1 :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x^2}{x^2 \sin^2 x}$$

Or, autour de 0 :

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^4)$$

$$\sin^2 x = x^2 - 2x \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^4) = x^2 - \frac{x^4}{3} + o(x^4)$$

Donc :

$$\sin^2 x - x^2 = -\frac{x^4}{3} + o(x^4)$$

$$x^2 \sin^2 x = x^4 + o(x^5)$$

$$\text{Donc } f(x) = \frac{-\frac{x^4}{3} + o(x^4)}{x^4 + o(x^5)}$$

$$\text{Donc } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = -\frac{1}{3}$$

Question 3 :

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

$$f(x) = e^{x^2 \ln \left(\cos \frac{1}{x} \right)}$$

$$\text{Posons } g(x) = x^2 \ln \left(\cos \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

On fait donc le développement de $g(x)$ et posons :

$$X = \cos \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \quad \ln(1 + \underbrace{\frac{1}{X} - 1}_u) \approx u$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \left(\cos \frac{1}{x} \right) \approx \cos \frac{1}{x} - 1$$

$$\text{On a } \cos(u) \approx 1 - \frac{u^2}{2}$$

$$\text{Donc } \cos \frac{1}{x} \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2x^2}$$

Donc :

$$\ln \left(\cos \frac{1}{x} \right) \approx \frac{1}{2x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = x^2 \times \frac{1}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Donc } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Exercice 4 :

Question 1 :

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^3}{x-1}}$$

On pose $X = \frac{1}{x}$ si $x \rightarrow \infty$ $X \rightarrow 0$

$$f(x) = x \sqrt{\frac{x}{x-1}} = x \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{X}}{\frac{1}{X}-1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{X} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-X}}$$

$$\text{Donc } f(x) = \frac{1}{X} (1-X)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

En faisant un développement limité à l'ordre 2 :

$$(1-X)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2} \times -X\right) + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)}{2} X^2 + o(X^2)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{X}{2} + \frac{3}{8} X^2 + o(X^2)$$

$$= x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{8} \frac{1}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

Donc, $f(x)$ a une asymptote oblique d'équation $y = x + \frac{1}{2}$

Question 2 :

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

On cherche l'équation de son asymptote. Pour cela, on va utiliser le développement limité. Or, on ne sait pas faire de développement limité en infini.

On pose alors $X = \frac{1}{x}$. Si $x \rightarrow \infty$ $X \rightarrow 0$

$$e^X = 1 + X + \frac{X^2}{2} + \frac{X^3}{6} + o(X^3)$$

$$\text{Donc : } \frac{1}{1+e^X} = \frac{1}{1+1+X+\frac{X^2}{2}+\frac{X^3}{6}+o(X^3)}$$

On fait ensuite la division euclidienne pour simplifier l'expression.

$$\text{On trouve } \frac{1}{1+e^x} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}X + \frac{1}{48}X^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\text{Donc } f(x) = x \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4x} + \frac{1}{48x^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right) \right)$$

$$\text{Donc } f(x) = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{48x^2} + o(x^2)$$

$$\text{Donc } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$\text{Donc, } f(x) \text{ admet une asymptote oblique d'équation } \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$$

Calculons la position relative de par rapport à son asymptote oblique.

$$\text{La courbe est au dessus de l'asymptote car } \frac{1}{48x^2} > 0$$

Question 3 :

$$f(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \sqrt{x(x+2)}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{x}} \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \sqrt{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} \right)}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{x}} |x| \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}}$$

Branche de $x \rightarrow \infty$

$$f(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x}} x \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}}$$

$$\text{Soit } X = \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{Si } x \rightarrow \infty \quad X \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{Donc } f(x) = \frac{1}{X} e^X \sqrt{1 + 2X}$$

$$= \frac{1}{X} \left(1 + X + \frac{X^2}{2} + \frac{X^3}{6} + o(X^3) \right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}2X - \frac{4}{8}X^2 + \frac{3}{48}8X^3 + o(X^3) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{X} \left(1 + X + \frac{X^2}{2} + \frac{X^3}{6} + o(X^3) \right) \left(1 + X - \frac{X^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}X^3 + o(X^3) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{X} \left(1 + X - \frac{1}{2}X^2 + \frac{1}{2}X^3 + X + X^2 - \frac{1}{2}X^3 + \frac{1}{2}X^2 + \frac{1}{2}X^3 + \frac{1}{6}X^3 + o(X^3) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{X} \left(1 + 2X + X^2 + \frac{4}{6}X^3 + o(X^3) \right)$$

$$= x + 2 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{3x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

Donc $f(x) = x + 2 + \frac{1}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ (On peut négliger le terme en x^2)

Donc $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + 2)$

La fonction f possède donc une asymptote oblique d'équation $x + 2$

Exercice 5 :

$$f(x) = \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)e}{x^2}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ est une forme indéterminée

Soit $g(x) = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$

Grace à la fonction \ln , on peut écrire $g(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Or, } \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) &= \frac{1}{x} \left(x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3) \right) \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}x^2 + o(x^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Donc } g(x) = e^{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}x^2 + o(x^2) \right)}$$

$$\text{Posons } X = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}x^2 + o(x^2)$$

$$e^X = 1 + X + \frac{1}{2}X^2 + o(X^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^x &= 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}x^2 + o(x^2) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}x^2 + o(x^2) \right)^2 \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}x^2 + o(x^2) + \frac{1}{8}x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Donc } g(x) = e^{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{11}{24}x^2 + o(x^2) \right)}$$

$$\text{Donc } f(x) = \frac{g(x) - \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)e}{x^2} = \frac{\frac{11}{24}e \times x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{Donc } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \frac{11}{24}e$$

Il y a donc un prolongement de $f(x)$ en zéro :

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{f} = \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)e}{x^2} & x \neq 0 \\ \tilde{f}(0) = \frac{11}{24}e \end{cases}$$

Exercice 6 :

Question 1 :

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x+2} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} & x \neq 0 \\ f(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Continuité :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{x}}$$

$f(x)$ est définie en \mathbb{R}^+ , on ne regarde que la limite en 0^+

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \underbrace{\frac{x^2}{2}}_{\rightarrow 0} \underbrace{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}_{\rightarrow 0} = 0$$

Donc $f(x)$ est continue sur $[0; +\infty[$

Dérivabilité :

$f(x)$ dérivable en $x = a$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \right) = L$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{x+2} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x e^{-\frac{1}{x}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x e^{-\frac{1}{x}} = \infty$$

Question 2 :

On pose $X = \frac{1}{x}$ Si $x \rightarrow \infty$ n $X \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{X \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{X^2}}{\frac{1}{X} + 2} e^{-X} = \lim_{X \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-X}}{X(1+2X)} = \lim_{X \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-X}}{X}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Or: } \frac{e^{-x}}{X} &= \frac{1 - X + -\frac{X^2}{2} + o(x^2)}{X} = \frac{1}{X} - 1 + \frac{X}{2} + o(X) \\ &= x - 1 + \frac{1}{2x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x - 1 + \frac{1}{2x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right) \\ &= (x - 1)\end{aligned}$$

Donc $y = x - 1$ est asymptote oblique de $f(x)$

Question 3 :

On a démontré que f est dérivable sur \mathbb{R}^+ .

$$f'(x) = \left(\frac{x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x+2} \right)' = \left(\frac{u}{v} \right)'$$

$$u = x e^{\frac{1}{x}} \quad u' = 2x e^{\frac{1}{x}} + x^2 \times \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$v = x + 2 \quad v' = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Donc : } f'(x) &= \frac{u'v - v'u}{v^2} \\ &= \frac{(x^2 + 5x + 2)}{(x+2)^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}}\end{aligned}$$

Pour trouver le sens de variation de f , on regarde le signe de sa dérivée.

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ si } x^2 + 5x + 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 17 \quad \sqrt{\Delta} \approx 4$$

Donc :

$$s_1 = \frac{-5-4}{2} = -\frac{9}{2}$$

$$s_2 = \frac{-5+4}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$f'(x)$ n'étant défini que sur \mathbb{R}^+ , $f'(x)$ a toujours le même signe. $f'(x)$ étant positive, $f(x)$ est croissante.

TD n°5 : Intégration

Rappel :

$$(u^n)' = nu' u^{n-1}$$

$$(u^{-n})' = -nu' u^{-n-1}$$

$$(e^u)' = u' e^u$$

$$(\ln u)' = \frac{u'}{u}$$

Exercice 1 :

Question 1 :

$$I = \int_0^1 t e^{t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 2t \times e^{t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} [e^{t^2}]_0^1$$

$$\text{NB : } (e^{t^2})' = 2te^{t^2} \Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2}(e-1)$$

Question 2 :

$$I = \int_0^1 t^2 (t^3 + 2)^5 dt = \frac{1}{18} \int_0^1 18t^2 (t^3 + 2)^5 dt$$

$$\text{NB : } [(t^3 + 2)^6]' = 18t^2 (t^3 + 2)^5$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{18} [(t^3 + 2)^6]_0^1 = \frac{3^6 - 2^6}{18}$$

Question 3 :

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{t+1}{(t^2 + 2t + 3)^3} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} [(t^2 + 2t + 3)^{-2}]' &= -2(t^2 + 2t + 3)^{-3} (2t + 2) \\ &= -4(t+1)(t^2 + 2t + 3)^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

$$I = -\frac{1}{4} (t+1)(t^2 + 2t + 3)^{-3} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} [t^2 + 2t + 3]_0^1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{(t^2 + 2t + 3)^2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{36} - \frac{1}{9} \right) = \frac{1}{48}$$

Question 4 :

$$I = \int_0^1 \sqrt{3t+1} dt = \int_0^1 (3t+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$\left[(3t+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]' = \frac{3}{2} (3t+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 3 = \frac{9}{2} (3t+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$I = \frac{2}{9} \int_0^1 \frac{9}{2} (3t+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{2}{9} \left[(3t+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} \left[4^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right] = \frac{14}{9}$$

Exercice 2 :**Question 1 :**

$$f(t) = \frac{t+5}{t^2+2t-3^2} = \frac{a}{t+1} + \frac{b}{t-3}$$

$$f(-5) = \frac{a}{-4} + \frac{b}{-8} = 0 \quad a = -\frac{b}{2}$$

$$f(0) = a - \frac{b}{3} = \frac{5}{-3} \quad \Rightarrow \quad 3a - b = -5 \Leftrightarrow 3a + 2a = -5$$

$$\text{Donc : } \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^1 f(t) dt = \int_0^1 \left(-\frac{1}{t+1} + \frac{2}{t-3} \right) dt = \left[-\ln|t+1| + 2\ln|t-3| \right]_0^1 = \ln 2 - 2\ln 3$$

Question 2 :

$$f(x) = \frac{4x^2+x-1}{x+1} = \frac{N(x)}{D(x)}$$

$\deg(N) > \deg(D) \Rightarrow$ *Division euclidienne*

$$\text{On obtient donc } f(x) = 4x - 3 + \frac{2}{x+1}$$

$$I = \int_1^2 4x - 3 + \frac{2}{x+1} dx$$

$$= \left[2x^2 - 3x + 2\ln|x+1| \right]_1^2$$

$$= 8 - 6 + 2\ln 3 - 2 + 3 - 2\ln 2$$

$$= 3 + 2\ln \frac{3}{2}$$

Question 3 :

$$f(x) = \frac{4x^4 + x^2 - 1}{x^2(x+1)}$$

Par division euclidienne, on obtient : $f(x) = 4x - 4 + \frac{5x^2 - 1}{x^2(x+1)}$

$$g(x) = \frac{5x^2 - 1}{x^2(x+1)} = \frac{c}{x} + \frac{d}{x^2} + \frac{e}{x+1}$$

$$x^2 g(x) = \frac{5x^2 - 1}{x+1} = cx + d + e \frac{x}{x+1}$$

$$(x+1)g(x) = \frac{5x^2 - 1}{x^2} = \frac{c}{x}(x+1) + \frac{d}{x^2}(x+1) + e$$

$$\text{Si } x = -1 \Rightarrow e = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} x = 1 \Rightarrow g(1) &= \frac{4}{2} = c + d + \frac{e}{2} \\ &= 2 = c - 1 + 2 \\ &\Rightarrow c = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Donc $f(x) = 4x - 4 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x+1}$

$$I = \int_1^2 f(x)$$

$$= \left[2x^2 - 4x + \ln|x| + \frac{1}{x} + 4 \ln|x+1| \right]_1^2$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} + \ln \frac{81}{8}$$

Question 4 :

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

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

$$\text{Si } x = 1 \Rightarrow b = 1$$

$$(x^2+1)f(x) = \frac{2}{(x-1)^2} = \left(\frac{a}{x-1} + \frac{b}{(x-1)^2} \right) (x^2+1) + cx + d$$

$$\text{Si } x = i \Rightarrow \frac{2}{(i-1)^2} = ci + d$$

$$= \frac{2}{\cancel{i^2+1} - 2i} = ci + d$$

$$= i = ci + d$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 1 \quad d = 0$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_{-1}^0 f(x) dx = \left[-\ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \right]_{-1}^0 \\
 &= 1 + \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \\
 &= \frac{1 + \ln 2}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 3 :

Question 1 :

$$I = \int_0^1 (t^2 + 1) e^{-3t} dt$$

Intégration par partie :

$$\begin{cases} u = t^2 + 1 & u' = 2t dt \\ v' = e^{-3t} & v = -\frac{1}{3} e^{-3t} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \left[-\frac{1}{3} (t^2 + 1) e^{-3t} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \left(-\frac{2}{3} \right) t \times e^{-3t} dt \\
 &= \left[-\frac{1}{3} (t^2 + 1) e^{-3t} \right]_0^1 + \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 t e^{-3t} dt
 \end{aligned}$$

Deuxième intégration par partie :

$$\begin{cases} u = t & u' = dt \\ v' = e^{-3t} & v = -\frac{1}{3} e^{-3t} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \left[-\frac{1}{3} (t^2 + 1) e^{-3t} \right]_0^1 + \frac{2}{3} \left(\left[-\frac{1}{3} t e^{-3t} \right]_0^1 + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 e^{-3t} dt \right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} (t^2 + 1) e^{-3t} - \frac{2}{9} t e^{-3t} - \frac{2}{9} e^{-3t} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} t + t^2 + 1 \right) e^{-3t}
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 2 :

$$I = \int_1^e 3t \ln t dt = 3 \int_1^e u dv$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \ln t & du = \frac{1}{t} dt \\ dv = t & v = \frac{1}{2} t^2 \end{cases}$$

$$I = 3 \left(\left[\frac{1}{2} t^2 \ln t \right]_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{1}{2} t^2 \frac{1}{t} dt \right)$$

$$I = \frac{3}{2} \left(\left[t^2 \ln t \right]_1^e - \int_1^e t \, dt \right)$$

$$I = \frac{3}{2} \left[t^2 \ln t - \frac{1}{2} t^2 \right]_1^e$$

$$I = \frac{3}{2} \left[t^2 \left(\ln t - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right]_1^e$$

$$I = \frac{3}{2} \left[e^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{3}{4} (e^2 + 1)$$

Question 3 :

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t^2 \cos 2t \, dt$$

$$\begin{cases} u = t^2 & du = 2t \, dt \\ dv = \cos 2t \, dt & v = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \end{cases}$$

$$I = \left[\frac{1}{2} t^2 \sin 2t \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t \sin 2t \, dt$$

$$I' = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t \sin 2t \, dt$$

$$\begin{cases} u = t & du = dt \\ dv = \sin 2t \, dt & v = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2t \end{cases}$$

$$I' = \underbrace{\left[-\frac{1}{2} t \cos 2t \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}}_{\substack{\text{sit}=0 \text{ c'est nul} \\ \text{sit}=\frac{\pi}{4} \cos 2t=0}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t \, dt$$

$$I' = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} = \left(\frac{\pi^2}{8} - 1 \right) \frac{1}{4}$$

Question 4 :

$$I = \int_0^1 \cos 2\pi t \times e^t \, dt$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \cos 2\pi t & du = -2\pi \sin t \, dt \\ dv = e^t \, dt & v = e^t \end{cases}$$

$$I = \left[\cos 2\pi t \times e^t \right]_0^1 + \int_0^1 2\pi \sin 2\pi t \times e^t dt$$

$$I' = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sin 2\pi e^t dt$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \sin 2\pi t & du = 2\pi \cos 2\pi dt \\ dv = e^t dt & v = e^t \end{cases}$$

$$I' = 2\pi \left(\cancel{\left[e^t \sin 2\pi t \right]_0^1} - \int_0^1 2\pi \cos 2\pi t e^t dt \right)$$

$$I' = 2\pi^2 \left(- \int_0^1 \cos 2\pi t \times e^t dt \right) = 4\pi^2 \times I$$

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

Exercise 4 :

Question 1 :

$$I = \int_0^1 \ln(1+t^2) dt$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \ln(1+t^2) & du = \frac{2t dt}{1+t^2} \\ dv = dt & v = t \end{cases}$$

$$I = \left[t \ln(1+t^2) \right]_0^1 - 2 \int_0^1 \frac{t^2 dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$I = \ln 2 - 2 \int_0^1 \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$I' = \int_0^1 \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$I' = \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{t^2+1} \right) dt$$

$$I' = [t]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$I = \ln 2 - 2 + 2 [\arctan]_0^1$$

$$I = \ln 2 - 2 + \frac{2\pi}{4} = \ln 2 - 2 + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Question 2 :

$$I = \int_1^e \frac{1}{t} \ln t \, dt \int_1^e u' u$$

$$u = \ln t \quad u' = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$(u^n)' = nu^{n-1}u'$$

$$(u^2)' = 2uu'$$

$$\left((\ln t)^2\right)' = 2\frac{1}{t}\ln t$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^e 2\frac{1}{t} \ln t \, dt$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} [(\ln t)^2]_1^e$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2}$$

Question 3 :

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin 3t \times \cos 2t$$

$$\text{Par linéarisation, on obtient : } I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{e^{3it} - e^{-3it}}{2i} \times \frac{e^{2it} + e^{-2it}}{2}$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(e^{5it} + e^{it} - e^{-it} - e^{-3it})}{4i}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} (\sin 5t + \sin t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{5} \cos 5t - \cos t \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{5} \cos 5t + \cos t \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{5} + 1 \right) - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{1}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{6}{5} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{5} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{6}{5} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{4}{5} \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Question 4 :

$$\begin{aligned}
f(t) &= \cos 2\pi t \times \sin^2 \pi \\
&= \frac{e^{2i\pi t} + e^{-2i\pi t}}{2} \times \left(\frac{e^{i\pi t} - e^{-i\pi t}}{2i} \right)^2 \\
&= \frac{e^{2i\pi t} + e^{-2i\pi t}}{2} \times \frac{e^{2i\pi} + e^{-2i\pi} - 2}{-4} \\
&= \frac{(e^{2i\pi} + e^{-2i\pi})(e^{2i\pi} + e^{-2i\pi} - 2)}{-8} \\
&= \frac{e^{4\pi t} + 1 - 2e^{2i\pi t} + 1 + e^{-4\pi t} - 2e^{-2i\pi t}}{-8} \\
&= \frac{2\cos 4\pi t - 4\cos 2\pi t + 2}{-8} \\
&= -\frac{1}{4}(\cos 4\pi t - 2\cos 2\pi t + 1) \\
&= \frac{1}{4}(2\cos 2\pi - \cos 4\pi t - 1) \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{2\sin 2\pi t}{2\pi} - \frac{\sin 4\pi t}{4\pi} - t \right]_0^1 \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{\sin 2\pi t}{\pi} - \frac{\sin 4\pi t}{4\pi} - t \right]_0^1 \\
&= \frac{1}{4}[(0 - 0 - 1) - (0 - 0 - 0)] \\
&= -\frac{1}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

Question 5 :

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx$$

Posons : $x = \tan t$

$$dx = (1 + \tan^2 t) dt$$

$$t = \arctan x$$

Si $x = 0$ $t = 0$

$$x = 1 \quad t = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 + \tan^2 t}{(1 + \tan^2 t)^2} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos^2 t}} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 t}{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 t dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

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

$$= \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4}$$

Exercice 5 :

Question 1 :

$$I = \int_1^e \frac{\ln t}{t(\ln^2 t + 1)} dt$$

On pose : $x = \ln t$ $t = e^x$ $dt = e^x dx$

Si : $t = 1$ $x = 0$

$t = e$ $x = 1$

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{e^x(x^2 + 1)} e^x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{(x^2 + 1)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln|1 + x^2| \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\ln 2]$$

Question 2 :

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

On pose : $x = \sqrt{t+2}$ $t = x^2 - 2$ $dt = 2x dx$

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

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

Par division euclidienne :

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

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

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

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

$$= \left[2x + \ln|x-1| - \ln|x+1| \right]_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{3}} = \left[2x + \ln \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right]_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= 2(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}) + \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1} \right)$$

Question 3 :

$$I = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{x^2} \arctan x \, dx$$

$$u = \arctan x \quad du = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$dv = \frac{dx}{x^2} \quad v = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$I = \left[-\frac{1}{x} \arctan x \right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 + \underbrace{\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{x(1+x^2)} dx}_{\substack{= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{a}{x} + \frac{bx+c}{1+x^2} \\ = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right) dx \\ = \left[\ln x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^1}}$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{1}{2} + \left[0 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{5}{4} \right]$$