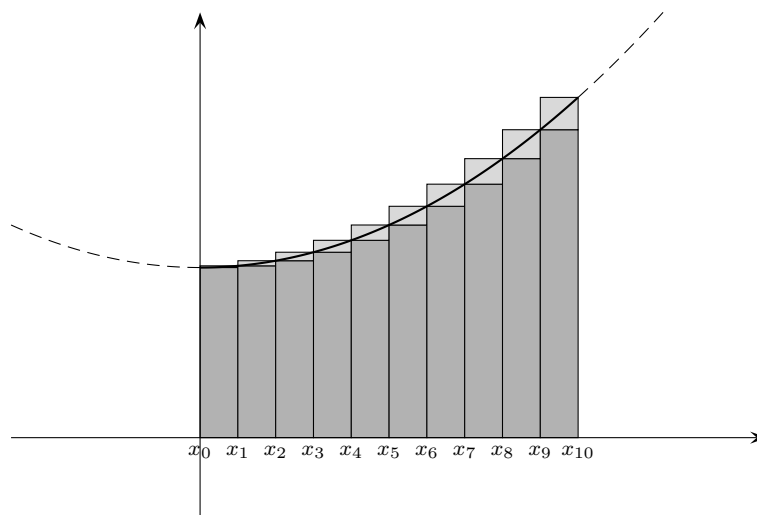


11.1



$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \quad a_{10} &= \frac{1}{10} f(x_0) + \frac{1}{10} f(x_1) + \frac{1}{10} f(x_2) + \frac{1}{10} f(x_3) + \frac{1}{10} f(x_4) + \frac{1}{10} f(x_5) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{10} f(x_6) + \frac{1}{10} f(x_7) + \frac{1}{10} f(x_8) + \frac{1}{10} f(x_9) \\
 &= \frac{1}{10} \cdot (0^2 + 1) + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{2}{10}\right)^2 + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^2 + 1\right) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{4}{10}\right)^2 + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{5}{10}\right)^2 + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{6}{10}\right)^2 + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{7}{10}\right)^2 + 1\right) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{8}{10}\right)^2 + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^2 + 1\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{10} (0 + 1) + \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{1}{100} + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{4}{100} + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{9}{100} + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{16}{100} + 1\right) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{25}{100} + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{36}{100} + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{49}{100} + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{64}{100} + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{81}{100} + 1\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{10} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{101}{100} + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{104}{100} + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{109}{100} + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{116}{100} + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{125}{100} + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{136}{100} \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{149}{100} + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{164}{100} + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{181}{100} \\
 &= \frac{100}{1000} + \frac{101}{1000} + \frac{104}{1000} + \frac{109}{1000} + \frac{116}{1000} + \frac{125}{1000} + \frac{136}{1000} + \frac{149}{1000} + \frac{164}{1000} + \frac{181}{1000} \\
 &= \frac{1285}{1000}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{10} &= \frac{1}{10} f(x_1) + \frac{1}{10} f(x_2) + \frac{1}{10} f(x_3) + \frac{1}{10} f(x_4) + \frac{1}{10} f(x_5) + \frac{1}{10} f(x_6) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{10} f(x_7) + \frac{1}{10} f(x_8) + \frac{1}{10} f(x_9) + \frac{1}{10} f(x_{10}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{2}{10}\right)^2 + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^2 + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{4}{10}\right)^2 + 1\right) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{5}{10}\right)^2 + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{6}{10}\right)^2 + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{7}{10}\right)^2 + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{8}{10}\right)^2 + 1\right) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^2 + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \cdot (1^2 + 1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{1}{100} + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{4}{100} + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{9}{100} + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{16}{100} + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{25}{100} + 1\right) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{36}{100} + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{49}{100} + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{64}{100} + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{81}{100} + 1\right) + \frac{1}{10} (1 + 1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{101}{100} + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{104}{100} + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{109}{100} + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{116}{100} + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{125}{100} + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{136}{100} + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{149}{100} \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{164}{100} + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{181}{100} + \frac{1}{10} \cdot 2 \\
 &= \frac{100}{1000} + \frac{101}{1000} + \frac{104}{1000} + \frac{109}{1000} + \frac{116}{1000} + \frac{125}{1000} + \frac{136}{1000} + \frac{149}{1000} + \frac{164}{1000} + \frac{181}{1000} + \frac{200}{1000} \\
 &= \frac{1385}{1000}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2) \quad a_n &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(x_i) dx_i = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (x_i^2 + 1) (x_{i+1} - x_i) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(\left(\frac{i}{n} \right)^2 + 1 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(\left(\frac{i}{n} \right)^2 + 1 \right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{i}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot i^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 1 \\
&= \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 1 = \frac{1}{n^3} \cdot \frac{(n-1)n(2(n-1)+1)}{6} + \frac{1}{n} \cdot n = \frac{(n-1)n(2n-1)}{6n^3} + 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_n &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(x_{i+1}) dx_i = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (x_{i+1}^2 + 1) (x_{i+1} - x_i) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(\left(\frac{i+1}{n} \right)^2 + 1 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\left(\frac{i}{n} \right)^2 + 1 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\left(\frac{i}{n} \right)^2 + 1 \right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 1 \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot i^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 1 = \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 1 = \frac{1}{n^3} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \frac{1}{n} \cdot n \\
&= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^3} + 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{(n-1)n(2n-1)}{6n^3} + 1 \right) = \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n-1)n(2n-1)}{6n^3} \right) + 1 \\
&= \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n \cdot n \cdot 2n}{6n^3} \right) + 1 = \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2n^3}{6n^3} \right) + 1 = \frac{1}{3} + 1 = \frac{4}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} A_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^3} + 1 \right) = \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^3} \right) + 1 \\
&= \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n \cdot n \cdot 2n}{6n^3} \right) + 1 = \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2n^3}{6n^3} \right) + 1 = \frac{1}{3} + 1 = \frac{4}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

Pour tout $n \in \mathbb{N}$, on a : $a_n \leq \mathcal{A} \leq A_n$.

Par passage à la limite, on obtient : $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n \leq \mathcal{A} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} A_n$

c'est-à-dire $\frac{4}{3} \leq \mathcal{A} \leq \frac{4}{3}$. On conclut que $\mathcal{A} = \frac{4}{3}$.