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a) Les unités de variations sont déterminées par les variables impliquées

V en cm^3

t en s

$$\text{donc } \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{\text{cm}^3}{s}$$

c)

$$\text{Surface} = \int \frac{dV}{dt} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2.2} \frac{dV}{dt} dt$$

$$V(2) = 20 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$V(1) = -5 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\Delta t = 9/2$$

$$g_{\text{ave}} = \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_0^{\Delta t} \frac{dV}{dt} dt$$

$$= 0,2 \cdot (-5)$$

$$= -1$$

$$V(2,2) = V(2) + \Delta V$$

$$= 20 + (-1) = 19$$

d) On a $f'(3) = 0$

e) $t=3$

$$= \int_0^3 \frac{dV}{dt} dt$$

$$V(3) - V(0)$$

$$V(3) < V(0)$$

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$$c) h(t) = h(0) + \int_0^t v(t) dt = \int \frac{t^2}{3} dt - \int 2 dt$$

$$\int v(t) dt = \int \left(\frac{t^2}{3} - 2 \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int t^2 dt = \frac{t^{2+1}}{2+1} = \frac{t^3}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{t^3}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{t^4}{4} = \frac{t^4}{12}$$

$$= \int -2 dt = -2 \int 1 dt$$

$$= -2t$$

$$= \int \frac{t^3}{12} - 2t + C$$

$$\int \frac{t^3}{12} - 2t + C$$

$$t_i \quad v(t) := \frac{t^2}{5} - 2$$

$$h(t) = 5t \int_0^t v(x) dx$$

$$h(t) \quad \text{rep} \quad \frac{t^3}{15} - 2t + 5$$

$$b) h(2), h(5)$$

$$c) \text{ resoudre } v(t) = 0$$

$$\text{solve}(v(t)=0, t)$$

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$$a) \quad v(t) = \int a(t) dt + c$$

b)

$$= \int 6t dt \quad \text{et} \quad \int t^2 dt$$

$$= 6 \int t dt = \frac{t^{1+1}}{1+1} = 6 \int \frac{t^2}{2} = \int 3t^2$$

$$= \int t^2 dt = \frac{t^{2+1}}{2+1} = \frac{t^3}{3}$$

$$= \int 3t^2 - \frac{t^3}{3} dt$$

$$v(6) = 3(6)^2 - \frac{6^3}{3} + c$$

$$= 108 - 72$$

$$= 36 + c$$

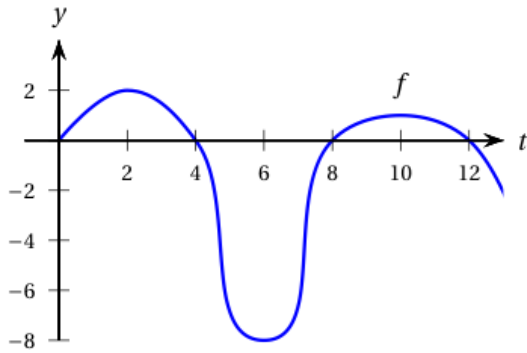
$$c) = \int 3t^2 - \frac{3t}{3}$$

$$= \int 3t^2 = 3 \int \frac{t^{2+1}}{2+1} = 3 \frac{t^3}{3} = t^3$$

$$= \int \frac{3}{3} t^2 = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{t^{3+1}}{3+1} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{t^4}{4} = \frac{t^4}{12}$$

$$= \int t^3 - \frac{t^4}{4} + c$$

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(a)	$g(0)$?	0
(b)	$g(2)$?	0
(c)	$g(4)$?	$g(2)$
(d)	$g(12)$?	0
(e)	$g'(3)$?	0
(f)	$g'(7)$?	0
(g)	$g''(7)$?	0
(h)	$g''(10)$?	0

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a) Si $L'(x)$

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{\ln(t)} dt, \text{ la fonction est croissante}$$

$x > 0$

b)

$$L'(x) = \frac{1}{\ln(x)}$$

$$u = \ln(x) = 0$$

$$v = \ln(x) \rightarrow v' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{u}{v} = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

c) $\ln(x)$

$$\frac{(\ln(x))' - (\ln(x)) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{(\ln(x))^2}$$

$$u = - \frac{1}{x(\ln(x))^2} \quad \square$$

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