

Contrôle d'analyse I N°4

Durée : 1 heure 45 minutes

Barème sur 15 points

NOM : _____

Groupe

PRENOM : _____

1. On considère la fonction
- f
- définie par

$$f(x) = \frac{\cos(x) + 10 \operatorname{tg}(x)}{4 + \sin^2(x)}.$$

Déterminer l'ensemble des primitives de la fonction f .

4 pts

2. Calculer la limite suivante en justifiant rigoureusement votre démarche :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} [e^{(t^2)} - 1] dt}{x^6}.$$

1/3

2,5 pts

3. Dans le plan muni d'un système d'axes
- Oxy
- , on considère l'arc de courbe
- Γ
- défini par

$$\Gamma : y = \cos(\sqrt{x}), \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi^2.$$

Calculer l'aire géométrique du domaine fini limité par la courbe Γ , l'axe Ox , l'axe Oy et la droite verticale d'équation $x = \pi^2$.

A = 2\pi

3 pts

4. Dans le plan muni d'un système d'axes
- Oxy
- , on considère le domaine fini
- D
- limité par la courbe d'équation
- $y = \operatorname{Arcsin}(x)$
- , l'axe
- Ox
- et la droite verticale d'équation
- $x = 1$
- .

Calculer le volume du corps de révolution engendré par la rotation du domaine D autour de la droite verticale d'équation $x = 1$. $\frac{3\pi^2}{4} - 2\pi$

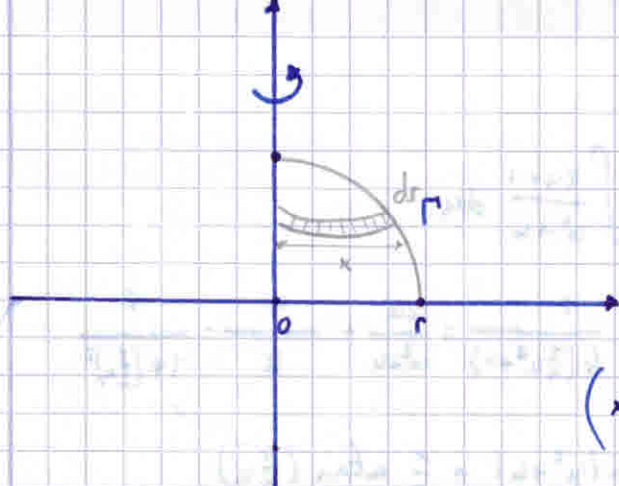
3 pts

5. Calculer l'aire d'une sphère de rayon
- r
- .

4\pi r^2

2,5 pts

5)



$$t \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$\Gamma: \begin{cases} x(t) = r \cos(t) \\ y(t) = r \sin(t) \end{cases}$$

$$(x^2 + y^2 = r^2 \quad y = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2})$$

$$dA = 2\pi x ds$$

$$ds = \sqrt{1 + y'^2(t)} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} A &= \int_A 2\pi x ds = \int_0^r 2\pi x ds = \int_0^{\pi/2} 2\pi x(t) \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} 2\pi r \cos(t) \sqrt{\dots} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = -r \sin(t) \\ \dot{y}(t) = r \cos(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{x}^2(t) + \dot{y}^2(t) = r^2 \sin^2(t) + r^2 \cos^2(t) = r^2 (\sin^2(t) + \cos^2(t)) = r^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} A = \int_0^{\pi/2} 2\pi r \cos t \sqrt{r^2} dt = 2\pi r^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos t dt = 2\pi r^2 [\sin t]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$A = 4\pi r^2 \left[\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \sin(0) \right] = 4\pi r^2$$

1) $f(x) = \frac{\cos(x) + 10 \lg(x)}{4 + \sin^2(x)}$

invariance: $\pi - x$

On pose $\sin(x) = t$, $x = \arcsin(u)$, $dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} du$

$\cos(x) = \sqrt{1-u^2}$, $\lg(x) = \frac{u}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1-u^2} + 10 \frac{u}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}}{4 + u^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} du = \frac{1-u^2 + 10u}{(\sqrt{1-u^2})^2 (4+u^2)} du = \frac{-u^2 + 10u + 1}{(4+u^2)(1-u^2)} du$$

$$\int \frac{-u^2 + 10u + 1}{(4+u^2)(1-u^2)} du$$

$$\frac{au+b}{4+u^2} + \frac{cu+d}{1-u^2} = \frac{au+b}{4+u^2} + \frac{c}{1+u} + \frac{d}{1-u}$$

$$(a(u+b)(1-u^2) + c(1+u)(4+u^2) + d(4+u^2)(1-u)) = \frac{u^3(-a+cd) + u^2(-b+c+d)}{4u(a+4c-d) + b+4c+4d}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a+d &= -1+b-d \\ a &= -1+b-2d \\ c &= a+d \\ c &= -1+b-d \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -b+2d + a+d &= -1 \\ -b+2d -1+b-d &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

2020

$$5b - 10d = 15$$

$$b = 3 + 2d$$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{5} \right) \\ b &= 1 + \frac{1}{10} \\ b &= \frac{11}{10} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} -a+c-d=0 \\ -b+c+d=-1 \\ a+4c-d=-10 \\ b+4c+4d=1 \end{cases}$$

$$-2+2+d+d=0$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 2 \\ b &= 1 \\ c &= -1 \\ d &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2u+1}{u^2+4} + \frac{-1}{1+u} + \frac{1}{1-u}$$

$$-\ln|1+u| - \ln|1-u| + \int \frac{2u+1}{u^2+4} du$$

$$\frac{2u}{u^2+4} + \frac{1}{u^2+4} = \frac{2u}{u^2+4} + \frac{1}{4\left(\frac{1}{4}u^2+1\right)} = \frac{2u}{u^2+4} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{1}{2}u\right)^2}$$

$$-\ln|1-u| - \ln|1+u| + \ln|u^2+4| + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{1}{2}u\right)$$

$$\ln\left|\frac{u^2+4}{1-u^2}\right| + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{u}{2}\right) + C$$

$$\ln\left|\frac{\sin^2(x)+4}{1-\sin^2(x)}\right| + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{\sin x}{2}\right) + C$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} [e^{(t^2)} - 1] dt}{x^6}$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^{x^2} [e^{(t^2)} - 1] dt$$

$$G(t) = \text{primitive de } [e^{(t^2)} - 1]$$

$$F(x) = [G(t)]_0^{x^2} = G(x^2) - G(0)$$

$$F'(x) = [G(x^2) - G(0)]' = [G(x^2)]' - G'(0) = G'(x^2) \cdot (x^2)' - 0$$

$$G'(x) = e^{(x^2)} - 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad G'(x^2) = e^{(x^4)} - 1$$

$$F'(x) = [e^{(x^4)} - 1] \cdot 2x$$

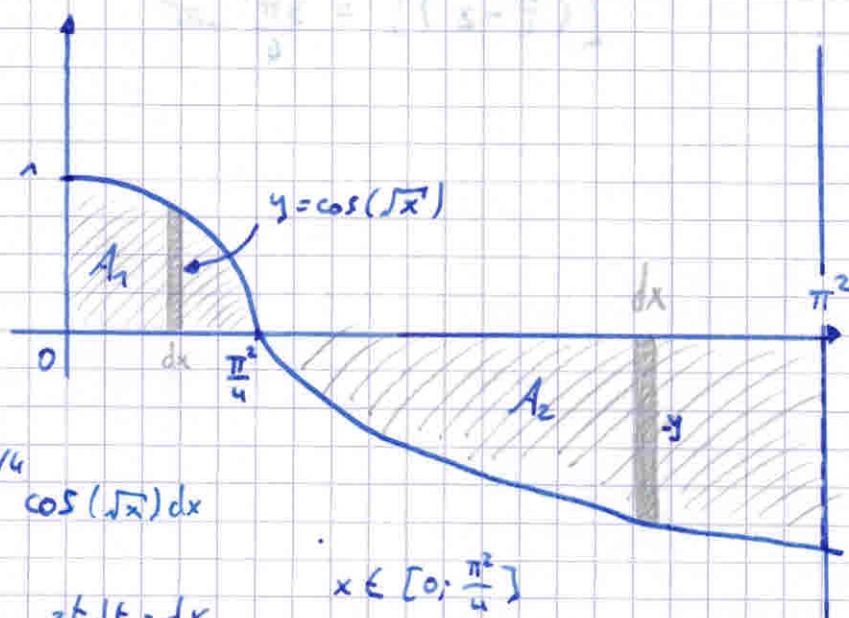
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x[e^{(x^4)} - 1]}{6x^5} = \frac{1}{3x^4} [e^{(x^4)} - 1] = \frac{0}{0} \stackrel{\text{BH}}{=} \frac{1}{3} \frac{(e^{(x^4)})' \cdot x^3}{x^3} =$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot e^0 = \frac{2}{3}$$

(3)

$$\Gamma: y = \cos(\sqrt{x})$$

$$0 \leq x \leq \pi^2$$



$$A_1 = \int_0^{\pi^2/4} y \cdot dx = \int_0^{\pi^2/4} \cos(\sqrt{x}) dx$$

$$t = \sqrt{x}, \quad t^2 = x, \quad 2t dt = dx, \quad x \in [0; \frac{\pi^2}{4}]$$

$$t \in [0; \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$A_1 = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(t) 2t dt = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos t \cdot t dt$$

$$v(x) = t \quad v'(x) = 1$$

$$u'(x) = \cos t \quad u(x) = \sin(t)$$

$$= 2 \left[t \sin t - \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(t) \right] = [2t \sin t + 2 \cos t]_0^{\pi/2} = (\pi - 2)$$

$$A_2 = \int_{\pi^2/4}^{\pi^2} -y dx = -2 \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \cos(t) t dt = -[2t \sin t + 2 \cos t]_{\pi/2}^{\pi}$$

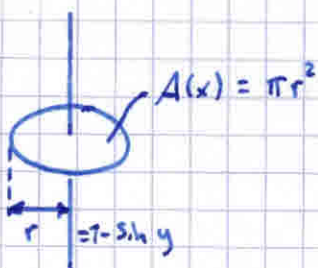
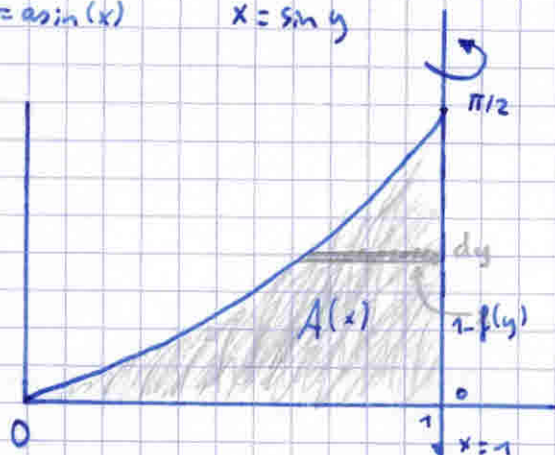
$$= -[-2 - (\pi)] = 2 + \pi$$

$$A = A_1 + A_2 = \pi - 2 + 2 + \pi = 2\pi$$

(4)

$$y = \arcsin(x)$$

$$x = \sin y$$



$$\cos(2x) = 1 - 2\sin^2(x)$$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos(2x))$$

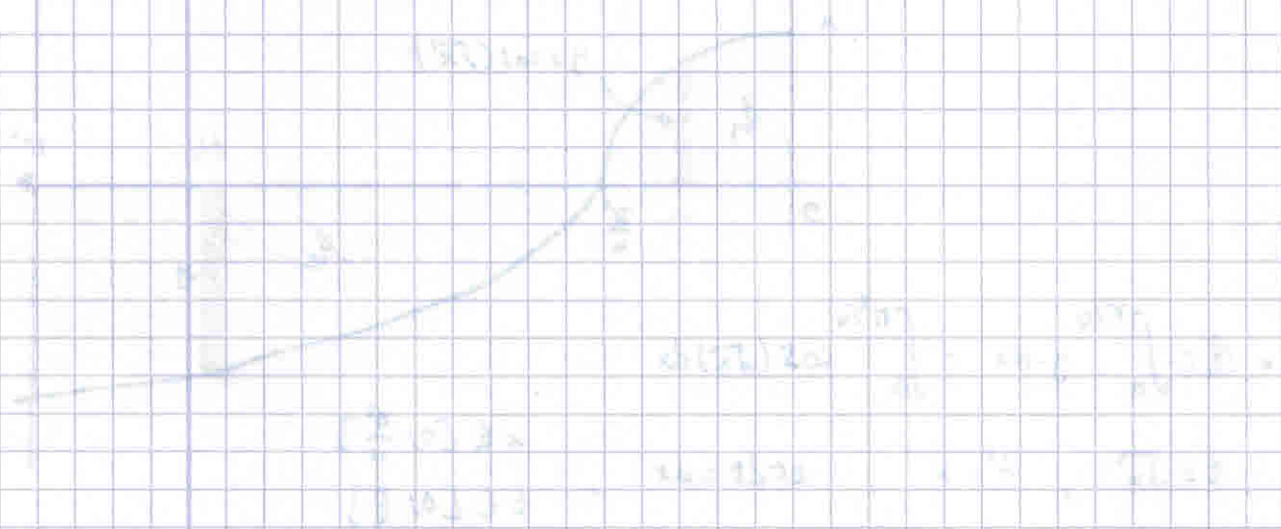
$$V = \int_0^{\pi/2} \pi(1 - \sin y)^2 dy = \pi \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - 2\sin y + \sin^2 y) dy$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 y dy = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos(2y)) dy$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - 2\sin y + \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos(2y))) dy = \pi \left[y + 2\cos y + \frac{1}{2}y - \frac{1}{4}\sin(2y) \right]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$V = \pi \left[\frac{3}{2}y + 2\cos y - \frac{1}{4}\sin(2y) \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \dots$$

$$\pi \left[\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - 2 \right) \right] = \frac{3\pi^2}{4} - 2\pi$$



$$(3 - \pi) = \frac{3\pi}{4} - 2\pi = \frac{3\pi - 8\pi}{4} = \frac{-5\pi}{4}$$

$$V = \pi \left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - 2 \right) = \frac{3\pi^2}{4} - 2\pi$$

