

EMD2 Mars 2007.

DOCUMENTS INTERDITS.

Exercice 1: (6,5 points: 1,5+ 3+ 2)Soit $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 - 2y \leq 0, y \leq x^2 - 2x + 2, y \geq -x\}$.

- 1) Donner une représentation graphique de D .
- 2) Intervertir l'ordre d'intégration dans le calcul de $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$ (où f est une fonction intégrable sur D).
- 3) Calculer $\iint_D x dx dy$.

Exercice 2: (6,5 points: 1,5+ 2+ 1,5+ 1,5)Soit le domaine Ω limité par les surfaces d'équations:

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1; z = 1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}; z = 3 - (x^2 + y^2)$$

- 1) Représenter graphiquement le domaine Ω .
- 2) Soient $I = \iiint_{\Omega} [(x^2 + y^2) + (x^4 + y^4)] dx dy dz$ et $J = \iiint_{\Omega} [(x^2 + y)^2 + (x + y^2)^2] dx dy dz$.
 - a) Calculer I .
 - b) Dédire la valeur de J .
- 3) Soit le domaine $\Omega_1 = \{(x, y, z) \in \Omega / 0 \leq z \leq 1\}$, donner la méthode de calcul de $\iiint_{\Omega_1} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$ où f est une fonction intégrable sur Ω , en utilisant:
 - a) Le théorème 2 de Fubini.
 - ou bien
 - b) Les coordonnées sphériques.

Attention: Pour la question 3): choisir a) ou b).**Exercice 3: (7 points: 3+ 4)**

- 1) Etudier la nature de l'intégrale suivante selon la valeur de $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^\alpha - 1}{\log x} dx.$$

- 2) Donner la nature (convergence absolue, semi-convergence) de l'intégrale suivante:

$$\int_e^{+\infty} \log \left(1 + \frac{\sin x}{x \log x} \right) dx.$$

Bon courage!

Corrigé Math 2

ETD2. 2006/2007

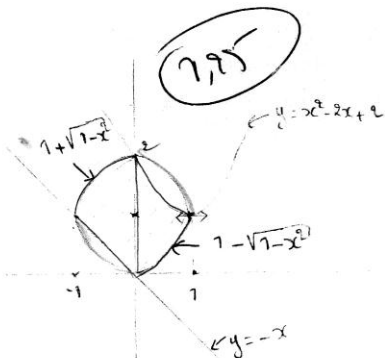
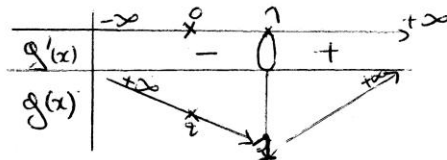
Exercice 1

$$D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 - 2y \leq 0, y \leq x^2 - 2x + 2, y \geq -x\}$$

1) $x^2 + y^2 - 2y \leq 0 \iff (y-1)^2 + x^2 \leq 1 \iff (x, y) \in D((0,1), 1)$

$$g(x) = x^2 - 2x + 2$$

$$g'(x) = 2x - 2$$



2) $(x, y) \in D$

$$\iff$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ & \varphi_1(x) \leq y \leq \varphi_2(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{so } \varphi_1(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \sqrt{1-x^2} & \text{si } x \in [0, 1] \\ -x & \text{si } x \in [-1, 0] \end{cases}$$

$$\text{et } \varphi_2(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + \sqrt{1-x^2} & \text{si } x \in [-1, 0] \\ x^2 - 2x + 2 & \text{si } x \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 \left(\int_{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{x^2-2x+2} f(x, y) dy \right) dx + \int_{-1}^0 \left(\int_{-x}^{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy \right) dx$$

Intervention:

$$(x, y) \in D \iff \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ \psi_1(y) \leq x \leq \psi_2(y) \end{cases}$$

$$\psi_1(y) = \begin{cases} -y & y \in [0, 1] \\ -\sqrt{y^2-2y} & y \in [1, 2] \end{cases}$$

$$\text{et } \psi_2(y) = \begin{cases} +\sqrt{-y^2+2y} & y \in [0, 1] \\ ? & y \in [1, 2] \end{cases}$$

Résolvons l'équation : $y = x^2 - 2x + 2$ (*)

(*) $\Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2 = y-1 \Leftrightarrow |x-1| = \sqrt{y-1}$

or $x \geq 1$ (geométr) (*) $\Leftrightarrow 1-x = \sqrt{y-1}$
 $\Leftrightarrow x = 1 - \sqrt{y-1}$

d'où $\psi_2(y) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{-y^2+2y} & \text{si } y \in [0,1] \\ 1-\sqrt{y-1} & \text{si } y \in [1,2] \end{cases}$

donc $\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \int_0^1 \left(\int_{-y}^{\sqrt{-y^2+2y}} f(x,y) dx \right) dy + \int_1^2 \left(\int_{1-\sqrt{y-1}}^{1+\sqrt{y-1}} f(x,y) dx \right) dy$

3) $I = \iint_D x dx dy = \int_0^1 \left(\int_{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} x dy \right) dx + \int_{-1}^0 \left(\int_{-x}^{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} x dy \right) dx$

$I_1 = \int_0^1 x \left(\int_{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} 1 dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 x [x^2 - 2x + 2 - 1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}] dx$

$= \frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{2}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) (1-x^2)^{3/2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{12}$

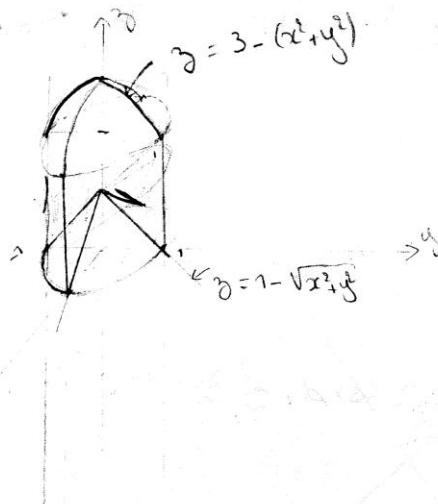
$I_2 = \int_{-1}^0 x (1 + \sqrt{1-x^2} + x) dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{2} (1-x^2)^{3/2} \Big|_{-1}^0$
 $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$

d'où $\iint_D x dx dy = \frac{5}{12} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{11}{12}$

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$

Exercice 2:

1)



l'intersection du cylindre
et du cône : $x^2 + y^2 = 1$
 $z = 0$

l'intersection de la parabo-
loïde et du cylindre;

$$\begin{cases} z = 3 - (x^2 + y^2) \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z = 2 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

2) $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) + (x^4 + y^4) dx dy dz$

Calcul de I :

$$(x, y, z) \in \Omega \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq z \leq 3 - (x^2 + y^2) \\ (x, y) \in D(0, \mathbb{R}^2, 1) \end{cases}$$

utilisons les C. Cylindriques :

$$x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, r \geq 0, \theta \in [0, 2\pi[.$$

$$(x, y, z) \in \Omega \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 - r \leq z \leq 3 - r^2 \\ r^2 \leq 1 \\ \theta \in [0, 2\pi[\end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 - r \leq z \leq 3 - r^2 \\ 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ \theta \in [0, 2\pi[\end{cases}$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_0^1 \left(\int_{1-r}^{3-r^2} (r^2 + r^4 (\cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta)) dz \right) dr \right) d\theta.$$

I_1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta &= (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)^2 - 2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta \\
 &= 1 - 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right)^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} (\sin 2\theta)^2 \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1 - \cos 4\theta}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cos 4\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cos 4\theta$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \left(\int_{1-n}^{3-n^2} \underbrace{\left(\int_0^{2\pi} (n^3 + n^4 (\cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta)) d\theta \right)}_{I_1} dz \right) dn$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_1 &= \int_0^{2\pi} (n^3 + n^4 (\cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta)) d\theta = n^3 \times 2\pi + n^4 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cos 4\theta \right) d\theta \\
 &= 2\pi n^3 + \frac{n^4}{4} \left[3 \times 2\pi + \left[\frac{1}{4} \sin 4\theta \right]_0^{2\pi} \right] \\
 &= 2\pi n^3 + \frac{3}{2} \pi n^4 + \frac{1}{16} n^4 [0]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I_1 = 2\pi n^3 + \frac{3}{2} \pi n^4$$

7,25

$$I_2 = \int_{1-n}^{3-n^2} I_1(n) dz = (2\pi n^3 + \frac{3}{2} \pi n^4) (3 - n^2 - 1 + n)$$

$$I_2 = 2\pi (n^3 + \frac{3}{4} n^4) (2 + n - n^2)$$

$$I = 2\pi \int_0^1 (2n^3 + n^4 + \frac{1}{2} n^5 + \frac{3}{4} n^6 - \frac{3}{4} n^7) dn$$

$$I = 2\pi \left[\frac{2}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 6} + \frac{3}{4 \cdot 7} - \frac{3}{4 \cdot 8} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3360} - \frac{\pi}{1680}$$

$$b) J = \iiint_R \underbrace{(x^2 + y^2)^2 + (x + y)^2}_{g(x,y)} dx dy dz$$

$$g(x,y) = x^4 + y^4 + 2x^2y + x^2 + y^4 + 2xy^2 = \underbrace{x^4 + y^4}_{f(x,y)} + \underbrace{x^2 + y^2 + 2xy^2}_{h(x,y)}$$

$$J = I + 2 \iiint_R \underbrace{(x^2y + xy^2)}_{h(x,y)} dx dy$$

$$(x, y, z) \in \mathcal{R} \Leftrightarrow (-x, -y, z) \in \mathcal{R}$$

$$\text{or } h(x, -y, z) = -h(x, y, z)$$

$$\text{d'ou } \iiint_{\mathcal{R}} h(x, y, z) dx dy dz = 0$$

$$\text{ccl : } \mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I}.$$

$$3) \mathcal{R}_1 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathcal{R} \mid 0 \leq z \leq 1\}$$

$$b) \text{C. Sphérique : } x = r \cos \theta \cos \varphi, y = r \cos \theta \sin \varphi, z = r \sin \theta$$

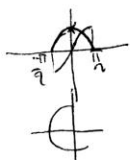
$$(x, y, z) \in \mathcal{R}_1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq z \leq 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad (**)$$

$$(**) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 - \sqrt{r^2 \cos^2 \theta (\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi)} \leq r \sin \theta \leq 1 \\ (r^2 \cos^2 \theta)(\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi) \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 - r |\cos \theta| \leq r \sin \theta \leq 1 \\ r^2 \cos^2 \theta \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 - r \cos \theta \leq r \sin \theta \\ r \cos \theta \leq 1 \\ r^2 \cos^2 \theta \leq 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \leq r(\cos \theta + \sin \theta) \\ r \leq \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \\ r^2 \leq \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \\ r \leq \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \\ \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \\ \varphi \in [0, 2\pi[\end{cases}$$



$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \\ \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}], \varphi \in [0, \pi[\end{cases} \text{ ou } \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \\ \theta \in [\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}], \varphi \in [0, \pi[\end{cases}$$

Esercizio 2:

$$(x, y, z) \in \mathcal{D}' \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq z \leq 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \text{ e } z \geq 1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq z \leq 1 \text{ e } (1-z)^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$$

$$z \geq 1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \geq 1 - z$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 \geq (1-z)^2$$

Exercise 3:

1) $\int_0^1 \frac{x^\alpha - 1}{\log x} dx$ pbeno et en 1

en 1: $f_1(x) \sim_1 \frac{x^\alpha - 1}{x - 1} = \frac{e^{\alpha \log x} - 1}{x - 1} \sim_1 \frac{\alpha \log x}{x - 1} \sim_1 \frac{\alpha(x-1)}{x-1} = \alpha$

cel: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f_1(x) = \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \text{F. pb en 1}$

en 0⁺: $f_1(x) \sim_{0^+} \frac{-1}{\log x}$ si $\alpha > 0 \Rightarrow \int_0^1 f_1(x) dx$ cv. I.B. $\alpha < 0 < 1$

$\sim_{0^+} 0$ si $\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \int_0^1 f_1(x) dx$ cv car F. pb.

$\sim ?$ si $\alpha < 0$

si $\alpha < 0$: $f_1(x) = \frac{x^\alpha - 1}{\log x} = \frac{x^\alpha (1 - 1/x^\alpha)}{\log x}$

$\sim_{0^+} \frac{x^\alpha}{\log x} = \frac{1}{x^{-\alpha} \log x}$ cv car I.B. $-\alpha$

si $\int_0^1 f_1(x) dx$ cv si et seulement si $-\alpha < 1 \Leftrightarrow \alpha > -1$
 $\Leftrightarrow -1 < \alpha < 0$

2) $\int_e^{+\infty} \log\left(1 + \frac{\sin x}{x \log x}\right) dx$

$\bullet |f_2(x)| \sim_{+\infty} \frac{|\sin x|}{x \log x} > \frac{\sin^2 x}{x \log x} = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2x \log x} = \frac{1}{2x \log x} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2x \log x}$

$\Rightarrow \int_e^{+\infty} f_2(x) dx$ ne cv pas absolument.

CV
Abel

$\bullet \log(1+z) = z - \frac{1}{2}z^2 + o(z^2)$

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