Solution de Inte de Matho3 Enerace 1: (03/03)

J1: 5 5 en dn dy = [ [ ] en dy] dn  $T_{n} = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ ye^{n^{2}} \right]^{n} dn = \int_{0}^{1} ne^{n^{2}} dn = \left[ \frac{1}{2} e^{n^{2}} \right]^{1} =$ In= 1/2 (e-1) (o.r) 2) I = S n dn dy Dat domaine varie entre y:n et y:n2  $I = \int_{2}^{1} \left[ \int_{n}^{n} dy \right] dn$  $I_2 = \int_0^1 \left[ ny \right]_{x_0^2}^n dx = \int_0^1 \left[ x^2 - x^3 \right] dx$  $I_{2} = \left[\frac{1}{3}x^{3} - \frac{1}{4}x^{4}\right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12}$   $I_{2} = \frac{1}{12}$ 

Enercie 02 /02/02 calable de l'utégrable triple: I3 = ) [] 2 dn dydz V= { (n, y, 3) & R3,0(x (1,0) (1) (1, 2+2 (1, 2)0) I3 = 51 5 dady 1-20 000 2 d3 I3 = \( \) \\ \[ \left[ \frac{1}{2} \neq \right] \\ \] \\ \( \left[ \frac{1}{2} \neq \right] \\ \] \\ \( \left[ \frac{1}{2} \neq \right] \\ \] \\ \( \left[ \frac{1}{2} \neq \right] \\ \]  $I_3 = \int_{-2}^{2} \int_{-2}^{2} (1-x)^2 dx dy$  $\frac{1}{3} = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{2}^{2} \frac{1}{2} (1-2t)^{2} dn dy = \int_{0}^{4} \left[ \frac{1}{2} (1-2t)^{2} \right]_{0}^{4} dn$  $I_3 = \int_{-2}^{1} \frac{1}{2} (1-2)^2 dn = \int_{-2}^{2} (\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x + \frac{1}{2}) dn$  $I_3 = \left[ \frac{1}{6} x^3 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x \right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{6}$ I = 1 (015)

Exercia 03: les intégralles impropries: (02/02) Rigle de Riemann: 5° doc si a =0 est point de singulante esi p < 1 l'integrale est convergent si p > , 1 " " diverge: 3)  $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\pi} d\pi = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{(\pi)^{1/2}} d\pi = \int_{$  $R.R:\int_{a}^{+\infty}\frac{1}{n^{p}}dn, a>0$ \* Si P \ 1 Mors lintegrale et converge (oir \* Si P \ 1 " " Livinge 2)  $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2}} dn$  alors  $\rho = 2 > 1$  donc  $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2}} dn$  est

Exercise 04:

a) 
$$3y' + 2y = 0$$

$$a(n) = \frac{1}{3}, \quad f(n) = \int_{3}^{2} dn = \frac{1}{3}n$$

$$y(n) = ke^{-\frac{1}{3}} (n)$$

$$y' + \frac{1}{2}y = (\cos(n))$$

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$$y(n) = ke^{-A(n)} + e^{A(n)} (b(n)) e^{A(n)} dn$$

$$y(n) = ke^{-A(n)} + e^{-A(n)} (b(n)) e^{A(n)} dn$$

$$y(n) = ke^{-A(n)} - h(n)$$

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$$y(n) = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \cdot \int \cos(n) dn$$

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