



Calcul intégral

Exercices corrigés

Exercice 1 Calculer directement les primitives des fonctions suivantes

$$1. \int (1 + x) dx$$

$$2. \int 4x^3 dx$$

$$3. \int \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$4. \int \frac{dx}{x^5}$$

$$5. \int \left(\frac{5}{x} - x^3 + 4x^7 \right) dx$$

$$6. \int (e^{3x} - \sin 2x + x) dx$$

$$7. \int (1 + \tan^2 x) dx$$

$$8. \int \frac{\tan x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$9. \int (\sinh 3x + 2 \cosh 4x) dx$$

$$10. \int \tanh x dx$$

$$11. \int \cos^2 x dx$$

$$12. \int \sin^2 x dx$$

Solution 1

$$1. \int (1 + x) dx = x + \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$2. \int 4x^3 dx = 4 \int x^3 dx = 4 \frac{x^4}{4} = x^4 + C$$

$$3. \int \sqrt{x} dx = \int x^{1/2} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} = \frac{2}{3} x \sqrt{x} + C$$

$$4. \int \frac{dx}{x^5} = \frac{x^{-4}}{-4} = -\frac{1}{4x^4} + C$$

$$5. \int \left(\frac{5}{x} - x^3 + 4x^7 \right) dx = 5 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} x^4 + \frac{1}{2} x^8 + C$$

$$6. \int (e^{3x} - \sin 2x + x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C$$

$$7. \int \tan^2 x dx = \int (-1 + 1 + \tan^2 x) dx \\ = -\int dx + \int (1 + \tan^2 x) dx = -x + \tan x + C$$

$$8. \int \frac{\tan x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x + C$$

$$9. \int (\sinh 3x + 2 \cosh 4x) dx = \frac{1}{3} \cosh 3x + \frac{1}{2} \sinh 4x + C$$

$$10. \int \tanh x dx = \int \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} dx = \ln(\cosh x) + C$$

$$11. \int \cos^2 x dx = \int \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) + C$$

$$12. \int \sin^2 x dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) + C$$

Exercice 2 Calculer par changement de variable les primitives des fonctions suivantes

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. $\frac{x}{(x+1)^2}$ | 7. $\frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ | 14. $\sin^2 x \cos x$ |
| 2. $\frac{x}{2x^2+4}$ | 8. $\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2-x^2}}$ | 15. $\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2x^3+3}}$ |
| 3. $\frac{1}{e^x+1}$ | 9. $\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x}$ | 16. $\frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{1+\sin^2 x}}$ |
| 4. $\frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos^2 x+1}}$ | 10. $\sqrt{1-x^2}$ | 17. $\frac{\sqrt{\tan x+1}}{\cos^2 x}$ |
| 5. $\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ | 11. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x}}$ | 18. $\frac{1}{x \ln x}$ |
| 6. $\frac{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}{x}$ | 12. $\frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}}$ | 19. $\frac{1}{\cos^2 x (3 \tan x + 1)}$ |
| | 13. $\cot(5x-7)$ | 20. $\frac{x}{x^4+a^4}$ |

Solution 2

$$1. \int \frac{xdx}{(x+1)^2} = \int \frac{x+1-1}{(x+1)^2} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x+1} - \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2}$$

On pose $t = x + 1$ alors $dt = dx$

$$\int \frac{xdx}{(x+1)^2} = \int \frac{dt}{t} - \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = \ln t + \frac{1}{t} = \ln(x+1) + \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$2. \int \frac{x}{2x^2+4} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x}{x^2+2} dx$$

Soit $t = x^2 + 2$; donc $dt = 2xdx$ ou bien $xdx = \frac{1}{2} dt$

$$\int \frac{x}{2x^2+4} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dt}{t} = \frac{1}{4} \ln t = \frac{1}{4} \ln(x^2+2)$$

$$3. \int \frac{dx}{e^x+1} = x - \ln(e^x+1)$$

$e^x + 1 = t$ alors $dt = e^x dx$ c'est-à-dire $dx = \frac{dt}{e^x} = \frac{dt}{t-1}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{e^x+1} = \int \frac{dt}{(t-1)t}$$

$$\frac{1}{(t-1)t} = \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{e^x+1} = \int \frac{dt}{t-1} - \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln(t-1) - \ln t = \ln e^x - \ln(e^x+1) = x - \ln(e^x+1)$$

$$4. \int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos^2 x+1}} dx$$

On pose $t = \cos x \implies dt = -\sin x dx$

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos^2 x+1}} dx = - \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} = - \operatorname{arg} \sinh t = - \operatorname{arg} \sinh(\cos x) = - \ln(\cos x + \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x})$$

$$5. \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

Soit $x = \sin t$ donc $dx = \cos t dt$

$$\sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} = \cos t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{\sin^2 t \cos t dt}{\cos t} = \int \sin^2 t dt = \int \frac{1-\cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \left(t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (t - \sin t \cos t) = \frac{1}{2} \left(t - 2 \sin t \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\arcsin x - x \sqrt{1-x^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$6. I = \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}{x} dx$$

$$\text{Posons } x = \frac{a}{\cos t} \implies dx = \frac{a \sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt$$

$$\text{et } \sqrt{x^2-a^2} = a \sqrt{\frac{1}{\cos^2 t} - 1} = a \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos^2 t}{\cos^2 t}} = a \frac{\sin t}{\cos t}$$

$$I = \int \frac{a \sin t \cos t}{\cos t} \frac{a \sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt = a \int \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos^2 t} dt = a \int \tan^2 t dt$$

$$= a \int (\tan^2 t + 1 - 1) dt = a (\tan t - t) = a \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} - at = \frac{a}{\cos t} \sqrt{1-\cos^2 t} - at$$

$$= x \sqrt{1-\frac{a^2}{x^2}} - a \arccos \frac{a}{x} = \sqrt{x^2-a^2} - a \arccos \frac{a}{x}$$

$$7. I = \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

$$\text{On pose } x = \tan t \quad \text{on trouve : } dx = (1 + \tan^2 t) dt = \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t}$$

$$\text{et } \sqrt{1+x^2} = \sqrt{1+\tan^2 t} = \frac{1}{\cos t}$$

$$I = \int \frac{1}{\tan t \left(\frac{1}{\cos t} \right) \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t}} = \int \frac{dt}{\sin t} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1-\cos t}{1+\cos t} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2 t}}}{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2 t}}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{1+\tan^2 t} - 1}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2 t} + 1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} \right)$$

$$\text{Pour l'intégrale } \int \frac{dt}{\sin t} \text{ on pose } u = \tan \frac{t}{2} \text{ alors } dt = \frac{2du}{1+u^2} \text{ et } \sin t = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}$$

$$\text{alors on aura } \int \frac{dt}{\sin t} = \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln u = \ln(\tan t/2)$$

d'autre part on a

$$1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{2}{1 + \cos 2x} \text{ donc}$$

$$\tan^2 x = \frac{2}{1 + \cos 2x} - 1 = \frac{2 - 1 - \cos 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{1 + \cos 2x}$$

$$\text{et donc } \tan(t/2) = \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos 2x}{1+\cos 2x}} \text{ et par suite } \int \frac{dt}{\sin t} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1-\cos t}{1+\cos t} \right)$$

Autre méthode :

Soit $x = \sinh \theta \implies dx = \cosh \theta d\theta$, $\sqrt{1+x^2} = \sqrt{1+\sinh^2 \theta} = \cosh \theta$

$$I = \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int \frac{\cosh \theta d\theta}{\sinh \theta \cosh \theta} = \int \frac{d\theta}{\sinh \theta} = \int \frac{2d\theta}{e^\theta - e^{-\theta}} = \int \frac{2e^\theta d\theta}{e^{2\theta} - 1}$$

$$t = e^\theta \implies dt = e^\theta d\theta \text{ et } \frac{2}{e^{2\theta} - 1} = \frac{2}{t^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1}$$

$$I = \int \frac{dt}{t-1} - \int \frac{dt}{t+1} = \ln(t-1) - \ln(t+1) = \ln \frac{t-1}{t+1} = \ln \frac{e^\theta - 1}{e^\theta + 1}$$

$$x = \sinh \theta \implies \theta = \operatorname{arcsinh} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \iff e^\theta = x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

$$I = \ln \left| \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + 1} \right| + C$$

$$8. \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2-x^2}} dx = \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \right) - \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{2-x^2}$$

Posons $x = \sqrt{2} \sin t \implies dx = \sqrt{2} \cos t$ et $\sqrt{2-x^2} = \sqrt{2} \cos t$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{2 \sin^2 t}{\sqrt{2} \cos t} \sqrt{2} \cos t dt = \int 2 \sin^2 t dt = \int (1 - \cos 2t) dt = t - \frac{\sin 2t}{2}$$

$$= t - \sin t \cos t = \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \right) - \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2-x^2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \right) - \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{2-x^2}$$

$$9. \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} dx$$

soit $x = \tan t$ donc $dx = \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t}$ et $\sqrt{x^2+1} = \sqrt{\tan^2 t + 1} = \frac{1}{\cos t}$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} dx = \int \frac{1/\cos t}{\tan t} \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t} = \int \frac{dt}{\sin t \cos^2 t} = \int \frac{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t}{\sin t \cos^2 t} dt$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{\sin t}{\cos^2 t} + \frac{1}{\sin t} \right) dt = -\int \frac{d(\cos t)}{\cos^2 t} + \int \frac{dt}{\sin t} = \frac{1}{\cos t} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1 - \cos t}{1 + \cos t} \right)$$

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

$$10. \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

$x = \sin t \implies dx = \cos t dt$ et $\sqrt{1-x^2} = \cos t$

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int \cos^2 t dt = \int \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \left(t + \frac{\sin 2t}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (t + \sin t \cos t) = \frac{1}{2} \left(t + \sin t \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\arcsin x + x \sqrt{1-x^2} \right)$$

$$11. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^x}} = \int e^{-x/2} dx = -2e^{-x/2} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{e^x}}$$

$$12. \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$$

On pose $t = \sqrt{x+1}$ alors $dt = \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x+1}}$ et d'autre part $t^2 = x+1$ alors $x = t^2 - 1$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \int (t^2 - 1) 2dt = 2 \left(\frac{t^3}{3} - t \right) = \frac{2t}{3} (t^2 - 3) = \frac{2\sqrt{x+1}}{3} (x - 2)$$

$$13. \int \cot(5x-7) dx$$

soit $u = 5x - 7$ donc $du = 5dx$

$$\int \cot(5x-7) dx = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{\cos u}{\sin u} du = \frac{1}{5} \ln(\sin u) = \frac{1}{5} \ln \sin(5x-7)$$

$$14. \int \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int \sin^2 x d(\sin x) = \frac{\sin^3 x}{3}$$

$$15. \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2x^3+3}} dx$$

Posons $t = 2x^3 + 3 \implies dt = 6x^2 dx$

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

$$16. \int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{1+\sin^2 x}} dx$$

Pour $u = 1 + \sin^2 x$ on aura $du = 2 \sin x \cos x dx = \sin 2x dx$

$$\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{1+\sin^2 x}} dx = \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u}} = 2\sqrt{u} = 2\sqrt{1+\sin^2 x}$$

$$17. \int \frac{\sqrt{\tan x + 1}}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$t = 1 + \tan x \implies dt = \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x}$

$$\int \sqrt{t} dt = \frac{2}{3} t \sqrt{t} = \frac{2}{3} (\tan x + 1) \sqrt{\tan x + 1}$$

$$18. \int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx$$

soit $t = \ln x \implies dt = \frac{dx}{x}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \int \frac{d(\ln x)}{\ln x} = \ln |\ln x| + C$$

$$19. \int \frac{dx}{(3 \tan x + 1) \cos^2 x}$$

$u = 3 \tan x + 1 \implies du = \frac{3 dx}{\cos^2 x}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x (3 \tan x + 1)} = \int \frac{du}{3u} = \frac{1}{3} \ln u = \frac{1}{3} \ln (3 \tan x + 1)$$

$$20. I = \int \frac{x}{x^4 + a^4} dx = \frac{1}{a^4} \int \frac{x}{\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2}\right)^2 + 1} dx$$

On pose $t = \frac{x^2}{a^2}$ alors $dt = 2 \frac{xdx}{a^2}$ ou bien $xdx = \frac{a^2}{2} dt$

$$I = \frac{1}{a^4} \int \frac{a^2}{2} \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2a^2} \arctan t^2 = \frac{1}{2a^2} \arctan \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2}\right)$$

Exercice 3 Intégrer par parties les fonctions suivantes

1. $x^n \ln x; (n \neq -1)$

2. $\int \ln x^2 dx$

3. $\ln(x^2 + 1)$

4. $\ln(1 - x)$

5. $\arcsin x$

6. $x \arctan x$

7. $x \cos^2 x$

8. $\frac{x \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

9. $\frac{x \arctan x}{(1+x^2)^2}$

Solution 3

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$1. I = \int x^n \ln x dx$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \ln x & \implies du = \frac{dx}{x} \\ x^n dx = dv & \implies v = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}, n \neq -1 \end{cases}$$

$$I = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \ln x - \frac{1}{n+1} \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2} (\ln x + n \ln x - 1)$$

$$- \text{Pour } n = -1 : I = \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int \ln x d(\ln x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x$$

$$2. I = \int \ln x^2 dx = 2 \int \ln x dx$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \ln x & \implies du = \frac{dx}{x} \\ dx = dv & \implies v = x \end{cases}$$

$$I = 2x \ln x - 2 \int dx = 2x \ln x - 2x = 2x (\ln x - 1) + C$$

$$3. \int \ln(x^2 + 1) dx$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \ln(x^2 + 1) & \implies du = \frac{2x dx}{1+x^2} \\ dv = dx & \implies v = x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \ln(x^2 + 1) dx &= x \ln(1 + x^2) - 2 \int \frac{x^2 dx}{1+x^2} = x \ln(1 + x^2) - 2 \int \frac{x^2 + 1 - 1}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= x \ln(1 + x^2) - 2 \int dx + 2 \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = x \ln(1 + x^2) - 2x + 2 \arctan x \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \int \ln(1-x) dx$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \ln(1-x) & \implies du = -\frac{dx}{1-x} \\ dv = dx & \implies v = x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \ln(1-x) dx &= x \ln(1-x) + \int \frac{xdx}{1-x} = x \ln(1-x) + \int \frac{x-1+1}{1-x} dx \\ &= x \ln(1-x) + \int \frac{dx}{1-x} - \int dx \\ &= x \ln(1-x) - \ln|x-1| - x = (x-1) \ln(1-x) - x \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \int \arcsin x dx$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \arcsin x & \implies du = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ dx = dv & \implies v = x \end{cases}$$

$$\int \arcsin x dx = x \arcsin x - \int \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\text{Posons } t = 1 - x^2 \text{ alors } dt = -2x dx$$

$$\int \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = -\sqrt{t} = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$\int \arcsin x dx = x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$6. \int x \arctan x dx$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \arctan x & \implies du = \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \\ x dx = dv & \implies v = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x \arctan x dx &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1+x^2-1}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \int x \cos^2 x dx$$

$$\begin{cases} u = x & \implies du = dx \\ dv = \cos^2 x dx & \implies v = \int \cos^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos 2x) dx = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x \cos^2 x dx &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x \sin 2x - \int \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x \sin 2x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$8. \int \frac{x \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \arcsin x & \implies du = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = dv & \implies v = -\sqrt{1-x^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{x \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -(\arcsin x) \sqrt{1-x^2} - \int (-1) dx = x - (\arcsin x) \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$9. \int \frac{x \arctan x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \arctan x & \implies du = \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \\ \frac{x dx}{(1+x^2)^2} = dv & \implies v = \int \frac{x dx}{(1+x^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{2(x^2+1)} \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{x \arctan x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = -\frac{\arctan x}{2(1+x^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \int \frac{1+x^2-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} - \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(1+x^2)^2} = \arctan x - \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

Pour le second intégrale on fait l'intégrer par parties :

$$\text{On pose } u = x \implies du = dx \text{ et } dv = \frac{x dx}{(1+x^2)^2} \implies v = \int \frac{x dx}{(1+x^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{2(x^2+1)}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(1+x^2)^2} = -\frac{x}{2(1+x^2)} + \int \frac{dx}{2(1+x^2)} = -\frac{x}{2(1+x^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \arctan x - \left(-\frac{x}{2(1+x^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x \right) = \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + \frac{x}{2x^2+2}$$

$$\int \frac{x \arctan x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = -\frac{\arctan x}{2(1+x^2)} + \frac{1}{4} \arctan x + \frac{x}{4(x^2+1)}$$

Exercice 4 Calculer les intégrales suivantes

1. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 5}$

2. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 3x + 1}$

3. $\int \frac{7x + 1}{6x^2 + x - 1} dx$

4. $\int \frac{x + 3}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + 3}} dx$

5. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{52 - 3x - 4x^2}}$

6. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 + x + x^2}}$

7. $\int \frac{6x^4 - 5x^3 + 4x^2}{2x^2 - x + 1} dx$

8. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2ax + x^2}}$

Solution 4

$$1. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 5} = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 1 + 4} = \int \frac{dx}{(x + 1)^2 + 4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{x + 1}{2}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{x + 1}{2}\right)$$

$$2. I = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 3x + 1}$$

$$x^2 + 3x + 1 = 0 \implies x = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 3}{2} \text{ ou } -\frac{\sqrt{5} + 3}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 1} = \frac{1}{\left(x - \frac{\sqrt{5} - 3}{2}\right)\left(x + \frac{\sqrt{5} + 3}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1}{x - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5} + \frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5} + \frac{3}{2}} \right)$$

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{\left(x - \frac{\sqrt{5} - 3}{2}\right)\left(x + \frac{\sqrt{5} + 3}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \ln \frac{2x + 3 - \sqrt{5}}{2x + 3 + \sqrt{5}}$$

$$3. I = \int \frac{7x + 1}{6x^2 + x - 1} dx$$

$$6x^2 + x - 1 = 0, \text{ Solutions : } \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{7x + 1}{6x^2 + x - 1} = \frac{1/2}{x + 1/2} + \frac{2/3}{x - 1/3}$$

$$I = \int \left(\frac{1/2}{x + 1/2} + \frac{2/3}{x - 1/3} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{2}{3} \ln \left(x - \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$4. I = \int \frac{x + 3}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + 3}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{x + 3}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + 3}} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{8x}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + 3}} dx + \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + 3}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{8x + 4 - 4}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + 3}} dx + \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + 3}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{8x + 4}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + 3}} dx + \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + 3}} = \frac{1}{8} J + \frac{5}{2} K$$

Pour J : posons $t = 4x^2 + 4x + 3$ alors $dt = (8x + 4) dx$ et par suite

$$J = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = 2\sqrt{t} = 2\sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + 3}$$

Pour K : $\sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + 3} = 2\sqrt{x^2 + x + \frac{3}{4}}$

$$= 2\sqrt{x^2 + 2\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}} = 2\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{\left(\frac{x+1/2}{1/\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 1}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{x+1/2}{1/\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 1}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arcsinh} t = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arcsinh} \left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

On note que $\operatorname{arcsinh} x = \sinh^{-1} x = \ln \left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{alors } \operatorname{arcsinh} \left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) &= \ln \left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \ln \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + 3} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Finalement

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{8}J + \frac{5}{2}K = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + 3} + \frac{5}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \ln \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + 3} + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right) \\ &= \frac{5}{8} \ln 2 + \frac{5}{4} \ln \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + 3} + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + 3} \end{aligned}$$

5. $I = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{52 - 3x - 4x^2}}$

$$\begin{aligned} 52 - 3x - 4x^2 &= 4 \left(13 - \frac{3}{4}x - x^2\right) = 4 \left(13 + \frac{9}{64} - \frac{9}{64} - 2\frac{3}{8}x - x^2\right) \\ &= 4 \left(\frac{841}{64} - \left(x + \frac{3}{8}\right)^2\right) = 4 \left(\left(\frac{29}{8}\right)^2 - \left(x + \frac{3}{8}\right)^2\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{\left(\frac{29}{8}\right)^2 - \left(x + \frac{3}{8}\right)^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{\left(\frac{29}{8}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{8x+3}{8}\right)^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \left(\frac{8x+3}{29}\right)$$

6. $I = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}}$

$$1+x+x^2 = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{x}{2} + x^2 = \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} = \left(\frac{2x+1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2$$

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{2x+1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2}} = \operatorname{arg} \sinh \left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$= \ln \left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2}\right) = \ln \left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}\right)$$

7. $I = \int \frac{6x^4 - 5x^3 + 4x^2}{2x^2 - x + 1} dx$

$$\frac{6x^4 - 5x^3 + 4x^2}{2x^2 - x + 1} = 3x^2 - x + \frac{x}{2x^2 - x + 1}$$

$$I = \int \left(3x^2 - x + \frac{x}{2x^2 - x + 1}\right) dx = \int (3x^2 - x) dx + \int \frac{xdx}{2x^2 - x + 1}$$

$$= x^3 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \int \frac{xdx}{2x^2 - x + 1}$$

On a $\frac{d}{dx}(2x^2 - x + 1) = 4x - 1$ alors on écrit :

$$\int \frac{xdx}{2x^2 - x + 1} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{4x - 1}{2x^2 - x + 1} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{2x^2 - x + 1} = \frac{1}{4} (J + K)$$

$$J = \int \frac{4x - 1}{2x^2 - x + 1} dx = \ln(2x^2 - x + 1)$$

Pour K :

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 - x + 1 &= 2 \left(x^2 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 2 \left(x^2 - 2 \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ &= 2 \left(\left(x - \frac{1}{4} \right)^2 + \frac{7}{16} \right) = 2 \left(\left(\frac{4x - 1}{4} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} \right)^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{4x - 1}{4} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} \right)^2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \arctan \left(\frac{4x - 1}{\sqrt{7}} \right)$$

$$I = x^3 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \left(\ln(2x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \arctan \left(\frac{4x - 1}{\sqrt{7}} \right) \right)$$

$$8. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2ax + x^2}} = \ln(2a + 2x + 2\sqrt{x^2 + 2ax})$$

$$\begin{aligned} 9. &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2ax + x^2 + a^2 - a^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x + a)^2 - a^2}} \\ &= \arg \cosh \frac{x + a}{a} = \ln \left(\frac{x + a}{a} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{x + a}{a} \right)^2 - 1} \right) \\ &= \ln \left(\frac{1}{a} \sqrt{x^2 + 2ax} + \frac{a + x}{a} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 5 Intégration des fonctions trigonométriques

1. $\sin^3 x$

2. $\frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^4 x}$

3. $\sin^4 x \cos^4 x$

4. $\frac{dx}{\cos^4 x}$

5. $\sin x \sin 3x$

6. $\cos 4x \sin 7x$

7. $\frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x}$

8. $\frac{1}{4 - \sin x}$

Solution 5

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \int \sin^3 x dx &= \int \sin^2 x \sin x dx = \int (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x dx \\ &= - \int (1 - \cos^2 x) d(\cos x) = -\cos x + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \int \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^4 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x \cos x}{\sin^4 x} dx = \int \frac{(1 - \sin^2 x) \cos x}{\sin^4 x} dx$$

soit $t = \sin x$ donc $\cos x dx = dt$

$$\int \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^4 x} dx = \int \frac{1-t^2}{t^4} dt = \int \left(\frac{1}{t^4} - \frac{1}{t^2} \right) dt = -\frac{1}{3t^3} + \frac{1}{t} = -\frac{1}{3\sin^3 x} + \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \int \sin^4 x \cos^4 x dx &= \int \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right)^4 dx = \frac{1}{16} \int (\sin^2 2x)^2 dx = \frac{1}{16} \int \left(\frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} \right)^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{64} \int (1 - 2\cos 4x + \cos^2 4x) dx = \frac{1}{64} \int \left(1 - 2\cos 4x + \frac{1 + \cos 8x}{2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{64} \int \left(\frac{3}{2} - 2\cos 4x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 8x \right) dx = \frac{1}{64} \left(\frac{3}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{16} \sin 8x \right) \\ &= \frac{3}{128}x - \frac{1}{128} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{1024} \sin 8x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \int \frac{dx}{\cos^4 x} &= \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x \cos^2 x} = \int (1 + \tan^2 x) \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} \\ &= \int (1 + u^2) du = u + \frac{u^3}{3} = \tan x + \frac{\tan^3 x}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \int \sin x \sin 3x dx = \int \left(\frac{\cos 2x}{2} - \frac{\cos 4x}{2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x$$

$$6. \int \cos 4x \sin 7x dx = \int \left(\frac{\sin 11x}{2} + \frac{\sin 3x}{2} \right) dx = -\frac{1}{22} \cos 11x - \frac{1}{6} \cos 3x$$

$$7. \int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

posons $t = \tan \frac{x}{2} \implies dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$ et $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}}{1 + \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} = \int \frac{4t}{1+t^2+2t} \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \int \frac{4t}{(1+t)^2(1+t^2)} dt$$

$$\frac{4t}{(1+t)^2(1+t^2)} = \frac{2}{t^2+1} - \frac{2}{(t+1)^2}$$

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx = \int \left(\frac{2}{1+t^2} - \frac{2}{(1+t)^2} \right) dt = 2 \arctan t + \frac{1}{1+t} = x + \frac{1}{1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$8. \int \frac{dx}{4 - \sin x}$$

$t = \tan \frac{x}{2} \implies dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$ et $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{4 - \sin x} = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1+t^2}}{4 - \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \int \frac{dt}{2(1+t^2) - t} =$$

$$2(1+t^2) - t = 2 \left(1 + t^2 - \frac{t}{2} \right) = 2 \left(t - \frac{1}{4} \right)^2 + \frac{15}{8}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{4 - \sin x} = \int \frac{dt}{2 \left(t - \frac{1}{4} \right)^2 + \frac{15}{8}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{15}} \arctan \left(\frac{4t-1}{\sqrt{15}} \right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{15}} \arctan \left(\frac{4 \tan \frac{x}{2} - 1}{\sqrt{15}} \right)$$

Exercice 6 Calculer les intégrales définies suivantes

1. directement

(a) $\int_{-a}^a e^x dx$

(d) $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

(g) $\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$

(b) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin 2x dx$

(e) $\int_1^2 (x^3 - 2x) dx$

(h) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x dx$

(c) $\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{1+x}$

(f) $\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin 2x dx}{1+\sin^2 x}$

2. par parties

(a) $\int_0^1 (x^2 - 1) e^{2x} dx$

(c) $\int_1^e \ln x dx$

(e) $\int_0^\pi e^{2x} \sin x dx$

(b) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x dx$

(d) $\int_1^e x \ln x dx$

(f) $\int_0^1 \arcsin x dx$

3. Par changement de variables

(a) $\int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx$

(c) $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$

(e) $\int_2^{29} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x-2}}{\sqrt[3]{x-2}+3} dx$

(b) $\int_1^2 \sqrt{x+1} dx$

(d) $\int_0^4 \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}}$

(f) $\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$

Solution 6

1. directement

(a) $\int_{-a}^a e^x dx = e^x \Big|_{-a}^a = e^a - e^{-a} = 2 \sinh a$

(b) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin 2x dx = -\frac{\cos 2x}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = -\frac{\cos \pi/2 - 1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

(c) $\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{1+x} = \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^2 = \ln 3$

(d) $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x \Big|_0^1 = \arcsin 1 - \arcsin 0 = \frac{1}{2}\pi$

(e) $\int_1^2 (x^3 - 2x) dx = \frac{x^4}{4} - x^2 \Big|_1^2 = (4 - 4) - \left(\frac{1}{4} - 1\right) = \frac{3}{4}$

(f) $\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin 2x dx}{1+\sin^2 x} = \int_0^\pi \frac{2 \sin x \cos x dx}{1+\sin^2 x}$
 $= \int_0^\pi \frac{2 \sin x d(\sin x)}{1+\sin^2 x} = \ln(1+\sin^2 x) \Big|_0^\pi = 0$

(g) $\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x \Big|_0^\infty = \frac{\pi}{2}$

(h) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x dx = -\ln(\cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = -\ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \ln \sqrt{2}$

2. par parties

$$(a) I = \int_0^1 (x^2 - 1) e^{2x} dx$$

$$\begin{cases} u = x^2 - 1 \implies du = 2x dx \\ e^{2x} dx = dv \implies v = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \end{cases}$$

$$I = \int_0^1 (x^2 - 1) e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 1) e^{2x} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} - \int_0^1 x e^{2x} dx$$

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = x \implies du_1 = dx \\ e^{2x} dx = dv \implies v = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \end{cases}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{2} e^{2x} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^2 + \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^2 + \frac{1}{4} e^2 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} e^2$$

$$(b) \int_0^{\pi/2} x \cos x dx$$

$$\begin{cases} u = x \implies du = dx \\ \cos x dx = dv \implies v = \sin x \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x \cos x dx = x \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} - \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

$$(c) \int_1^e \ln x dx$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \ln x \implies du = \frac{dx}{x} \\ dx = dv \implies v = x \end{cases}$$

$$\int_1^e \ln x dx = x \ln x \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e dx = e - e + 1 = 1$$

$$(d) \int_1^e x \ln x dx$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \ln x \implies du = \frac{dx}{x} \\ x dx = dv \implies v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_1^e x \ln x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{x dx}{2} = \frac{1}{2} e^2 - \frac{1}{4} x^2 \Big|_1^e = \frac{1}{2} e^2 - \frac{1}{4} e^2 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} e^2 + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(e) I = \int_0^{\pi} e^{2x} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{5} e^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \sin x \implies du = \cos x dx \\ e^{2x} dx = dv \implies v = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \end{cases}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} e^{2x} \cos x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} e^{2x} \cos x dx$$

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = \cos x \implies du = -\sin x dx \\ e^{2x} dx = dv \implies v = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \end{cases}$$

$$I = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} e^{2x} \sin x dx \right) = -\frac{1}{4} (-e^{2\pi} - 1) - \frac{1}{4} I$$

$$I \left(1 + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{5}{4} I = \frac{1}{4} (e^{2\pi} + 1) \implies I = \frac{1}{5} (e^{2\pi} + 1)$$

$$(f) \int_0^1 \arcsin x dx$$

On a trouvé

$$\int \arcsin x dx = x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{donc } \int_0^1 \arcsin x dx &= \left(x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} \right) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \arcsin 1 - 1 = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

3. Par changement de variables

$$(a) \int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx$$

Posons $t = x^2 \implies dt = 2x dx$ Pour $x = 0 : t = 0$ et pour $x = 1 : t = 1$

$$\int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^t dt = \frac{1}{2} e^t \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (e - 1)$$

$$(b) \int_1^2 \sqrt{x+1} dx$$

$t = x + 1 \implies dt = dx$

$$x = 1 \rightarrow t = 2$$

$$x = 2 \rightarrow t = 3$$

$$\int_1^2 \sqrt{x+1} dx = \int_2^3 \sqrt{t} dt = 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2}$$

$$(c) \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

$x = \sin t \implies dx = \cos t dt$ et $\sqrt{1-x^2} = \cos t$

$$x = 1/2 \rightarrow t = \pi/6$$

$$x = 1 \rightarrow t = \pi/2$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \cos^2 t dt = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{8}\sqrt{3}$$

$$(d) \int_0^4 \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{x}}$$

Soit $x = t^2$ donc $t = \sqrt{x}$ et $dx = 2t dt$

$$x = 0 \rightarrow t = 0$$

$$x = 4 \rightarrow t = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^4 \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{x}} &= \int_0^2 \frac{2t dt}{1+t} = 2 \int_0^2 \frac{t+1-1}{1+t} dt \\ &= 2 \int_0^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t} \right) dt = 2(t - \ln(1+t)) \Big|_0^2 = 2(2 - \ln 3) \end{aligned}$$

$$(e) \int_2^{29} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x-2}}{\sqrt[3]{x-2}+3} dx$$

Posons $t^3 = x - 2 \implies 3t^2 dt = dx$ et $\sqrt[3]{x-2} = t$

$$x = 2 \rightarrow t = 0$$

$$x = 29 \rightarrow t = 3$$

$$I = \int_2^{29} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x-2}}{\sqrt[3]{x-2}+3} dx = \int_0^3 \frac{t}{t+3} (3t^2 dt)$$

$$= \int_0^3 \frac{3t^3}{t+3} dt$$

$$\frac{3t^3}{t+3} = 3t^2 - 9t + 27 - \frac{81}{t+3}$$

$$I = \int_0^3 \left(3t^2 - 9t + 27 - \frac{81}{t+3} \right) dt = t^3 - \frac{9}{2}t^2 + 27t - 81 \ln(t+3) \Big|_0^3$$

$$= 27 - \frac{81}{2} + 81 - 81 \ln 6 + 81 \ln 3 = -81 \ln 3 + \frac{135}{2}$$

$$(f) \int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$$

$$e^x - 1 = t^2 \implies e^x dx = 2t dt \implies dx = \frac{2t dt}{e^x} = \frac{2t dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$x = 0 \rightarrow t = 0$$

$$x = \ln 2 \rightarrow t = 1$$

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{2t^2 dt}{1+t^2} = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{t^2 + 1 - 1}{1+t^2} dt = 2 \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2} \right) dt$$

$$= 2(t - \arctan t) \Big|_0^1 = 2(1 - \arctan 1) = 2 \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

Exercice 7 soit $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx$.

1. Démontrer que I_n , vérifie la relation de récurrence

$$I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$$

2. Calculer I_n en fonction de n .
3. Déduire I_9 et I_{10} .

Solution 7

1. Par changement de variable : $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t \rightarrow dx = -dt$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 & \rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x = \frac{\pi}{2} & \rightarrow t = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sin x = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t \right) = \cos t$$

$$I_n = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \cos^n t (-dt) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx.$$

$$\text{Soit } I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-1} x \sin x dx$$

$$\text{Intégrons par parties : } \begin{cases} u = \sin^{n-1} x \implies du = (n-1) \sin^{n-2} x \cos x dx \\ dv = \sin x dx \implies v = -\cos x \end{cases}$$

$$I_n = \underbrace{-\sin^{n-1} x \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}_{=0} + (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x dx = (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x dx$$

$$= (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x (1 - \sin^2 x) dx = (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x dx - (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx$$

On a donc l'égalité : $I_n = (n-1)I_{n-2} - (n-1)I_n \implies I_n = \frac{n-1}{n}I_{n-2}$

$$2. I_0 = \int_0^{\pi/2} dx = \frac{1}{2}\pi \text{ et } I_1 = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x dx = 1$$

Si n est paire :

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2}I_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad I_4 = \frac{3}{4}I_2 = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{16}, \quad I_6 = \frac{5}{6}I_4 = \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3\pi}{16} = \frac{5\pi}{32} \text{ ou bien}$$

$$I_n = \frac{(n-1)(n-3)(n-5)\cdots \times 3 \times 1}{n(n-2)(n-4)\cdots \times 4 \times 2} \frac{\pi}{2}$$

si n est impaire :

$$I_3 = \frac{2}{3}I_1 = \frac{2}{3}, \quad I_5 = \frac{4}{5}I_3 = \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{15}, \quad I_7 = \frac{6}{7}I_5 = \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{8}{15} = \frac{16}{35} \text{ et donc}$$

$$I_n = \frac{(n-1)(n-3)\cdots \times 4 \times 2}{n(n-2)\cdots \times 3 \times 1}$$

$$3. I_9 = \frac{8 \times 6 \times 4 \times 2}{9 \times 7 \times 5 \times 3} = \frac{128}{315}$$

$$I_{10} = \frac{9 \times 7 \times 5 \times 3}{10 \times 8 \times 6 \times 4 \times 2} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{63}{512}\pi$$

Exercice 8 Soit l'intégrale

$$I_n = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^n}; n \in \mathbb{N}$$

1. En intégrant I_n par parties, calculer I_{n+1} en fonction de I_n .
2. Calculer I_0 et I_1 et déduire I_2 et I_3

Solution 8

$$I_n = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^n}$$

$$1. \text{ soit } u = \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^n} \implies du = -\frac{2nx}{(x^2+1)^{n+1}} dx$$

$$dv = dx \implies v = x$$

$$I_n = \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^n} \Big|_0^1 + 2n \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2+1)^{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n} + 2n \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - 1 + 1}{(x^2+1)^{n+1}} dx = \frac{1}{2^n} + 2n \int_0^1 \frac{x^2+1}{(x^2+1)^{n+1}} dx - 2n \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n} + 2n \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^n} - 2n \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n} + 2nI_n - 2nI_{n+1}$$

\Rightarrow

$$2nI_{n+1} = (2n-1)I_n + \frac{1}{2^n} \iff I_{n+1} = \frac{2n-1}{2n}I_n + \frac{1}{n2^{n+1}}$$

$$2. I_0 = \int_0^1 dx = 1$$

$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^2+1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

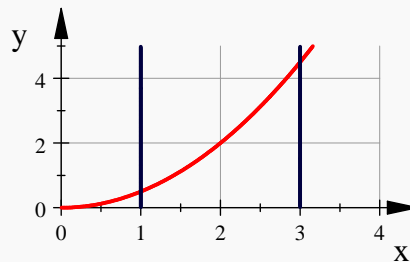
En utilisant la relation de récurrence :

$$n=1 : I_2 = \frac{2-1}{2}I_1 + \frac{1}{2^2} = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$n=2 : I_3 = \frac{4-1}{4}I_2 + \frac{1}{2 \times 2^3} = \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{3\pi}{32} + \frac{1}{4}$$

Exercice 9 Calculer l'aire du domaine limité par la parabole $y = \frac{x^2}{2}$, les droites $x = 1$, $x = 3$ et l'axe ox

Solution 9

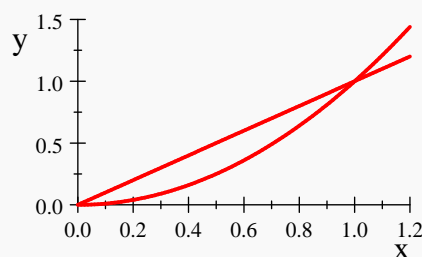


L'aire du domaine est donnée par : $A = \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_1^3 \frac{x^2}{2} dx = \frac{13}{3}$

Exercice 10 Calculer l'aire du domaine limité par la parabole $y = x^2$, la droite $y = x$ pour $0 \leq x \leq 1$

Solution 10

l'aire du domaine limité par la parabole $y = x^2$, la droites $y = x$ et l'axe ox

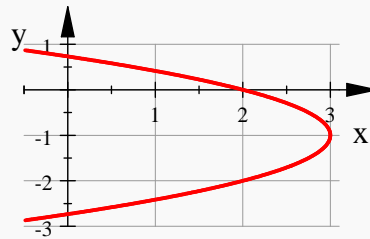


$$A = \int_a^b (f(x) - g(x)) dx = \int_0^1 (x - x^2) dx = \frac{1}{6}$$

Exercice 11 Calculer l'aire du domaine limité par la courbe $x = 2 - 2y - y^2$ et l'axe Oy

Solution 11

domaine limité par la courbe $x = 2 - 2y - y^2$ et l'axe Oy



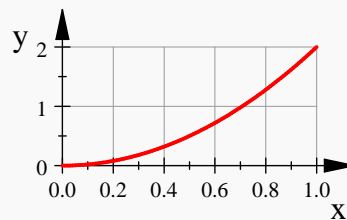
Les points d'intersections de $x(y)$ avec l'axe oy sont tels que $2 - 2y - y^2 = 0 \implies y = -1 \pm \sqrt{3}$
alors :

$$A = \int_{-1-\sqrt{3}}^{-1+\sqrt{3}} (2 - 2y - y^2) dy = 4\sqrt{3}$$

Exercice 12 Calculer la longueur de l'arc parabolique $y = 2x^2$ compris entre $x = 0$ et $x = 1$

Solution 12

la longueur de l'arc parabolique $y = 2x^2$ compris entre $x = 0$ et $x = 1$



$$\ell = \int_a^b d\ell = \int_a^b \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}$$

$$y = 2x^2 \implies dy = 4xdx$$

$$\ell = \int_0^1 \sqrt{dx^2 + 16x^2 dx^2} = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + 16x^2} dx = \frac{1}{8} \ln(\sqrt{17} + 4) + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{17}$$

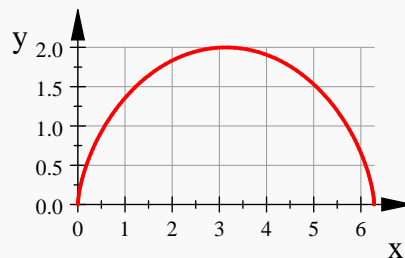
$$\text{Posons } x = \frac{1}{4} \sinh t \implies dx = \frac{1}{4} \cosh t dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{1+16x^2} &= \sqrt{1+\sinh^2 t} = \cosh t \\ \ell &= \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \frac{1}{4} \cosh^2 t dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \frac{\cosh 2t + 1}{2} dt = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{\sinh 2t}{2} + t \right) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} = \frac{1}{8} (\sinh t \cosh t + t) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} \\ &= \frac{1}{8} (\sinh t \sqrt{1+\sinh^2 t} + t) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} = \frac{1}{8} (4x\sqrt{1+16x^2} + \arg \sinh 4x) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{8} (4x\sqrt{1+16x^2} + \ln(4x + \sqrt{1+16x^2})) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{17} + \frac{1}{8} \ln(\sqrt{17} + 4) \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 13 Calculer la longueur de la courbe définie par les relations paramétriques :
 $x = a(t - \sin t)$ et $y = a(1 - \cos t)$ pour $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

Solution 13

longueur de la courbe définie par $x = a(t - \sin t)$ et $y = a(1 - \cos t)$ pour $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

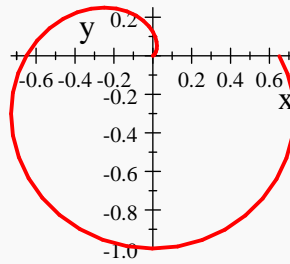


$$\begin{aligned} \ell &= \int_a^b dl = \int_a^b \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2} \\ dx &= a(1 - \cos t) dt \quad dy = a \sin t dt \\ dl &= a\sqrt{(1 - \cos t)^2 + \sin^2 t} dt = a\sqrt{1 + \cos^2 t - 2\cos t + \sin^2 t} dt \\ &= a\sqrt{2(1 - \cos t)} dt = a\sqrt{4\sin^2(t/2)} dt = 2a \sin(t/2) dt \\ \ell &= \int_0^{2\pi} 2a \sin(t/2) dt = 2a \left(-2 \cos \frac{t}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = -4a (\cos \pi - \cos 0) = 8a \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 14 Calculer la longueur de la courbe : $r = a \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{3}$ ($0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$)

Solution 14

longueur de $r = a \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{3}$ ($0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$)



$$r = a \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{3}$$

$$\ell = \int_a^b \sqrt{r^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2} d\theta$$

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} = a \left(3 \times \frac{1}{3} \cos \frac{\theta}{3} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{3} \right) d\theta = a \cos \frac{\theta}{3} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{3} d\theta$$

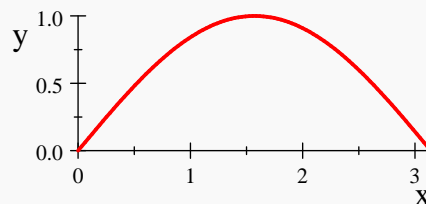
$$\ell = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{r^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2 \sin^6 \frac{\theta}{3} + a^2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{3} \sin^4 \frac{\theta}{3}} d\theta$$

$$= a \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{3} d\theta = \frac{a}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(1 - \cos \frac{2\theta}{3} \right) d\theta = a \left(\pi + \frac{3}{8} \sqrt{3} \right)$$

Exercice 15 Calculer le volume de corps de révolution de la courbe $y = \sin x$ limité par $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ par rotation : autour de l'axe Ox et autour de l'axe Oy

Solution 15

volume de corps de révolution de $y = \sin x$ limité par $0 \leq x \leq \pi$

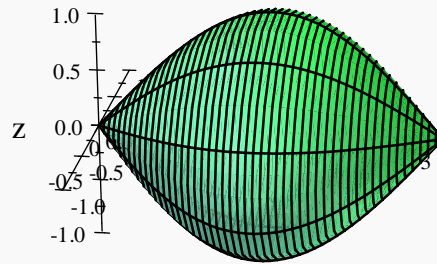


$\sin x$

Par rotation autour de l'axe ox , chaque point $M(x, y)$ décrit un cercle centré sur ox et de rayon $R = y$ dont l'air du disque est $A = \pi R^2 = \pi y^2(x)$

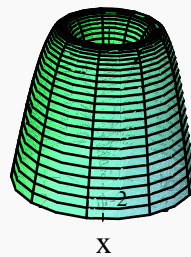
Le volume du cylindre élémentaire d'épaisseur dx est $dV = \pi y^2 dx$ et donc le volume de révolution est :

$$V_x = \int_a^b \pi y^2 dx = \int_0^\pi \pi \sin^2 x dx = \pi \int_0^\pi \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right)_0^\pi = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$



Un rectangle élémentaire, au voisinage d'un point d'abscisse x , de largeur dx et hauteur y , détermine par rotation autour de Oy un cylindre de rayon de base x , de hauteur $y = f(x)$ et d'épaisseur dx . En découpant le cylindre de haut en bas, on obtient une forme parallélépipède de longueur égale au périmètre de base ($2\pi x$), de hauteur y et d'épaisseur dx . Le volume de ce parallélépipède est donc $dV = (2\pi x) y dx$

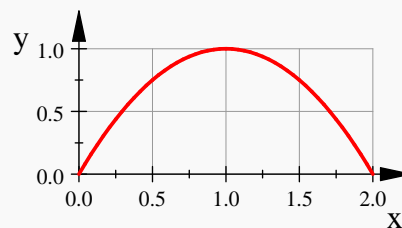
$$V_y = \int_a^b (2\pi x) y dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx = 2\pi^2$$



Exercice 16 Calculer le volume de solide formé par rotation autour de l'axe Ox de la figure limité par la parabole $y = 2x - x^2$ et l'axe Ox

Solution 16

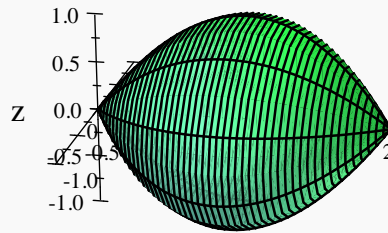
volume de solide formé par rotation $y = 2x - x^2$ autour de l'axe Ox



$$y = 2x - x^2$$

La courbe $y = 2x - x^2$ coupe l'axe Ox en deux points : $x = 0$ et $x = 2$

$$V_x = \int_a^b \pi y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^2 (2x - x^2)^2 dx = \frac{16}{15} \pi$$



Exercice 17 On désigne par $f(x)$ la fonction définie par :

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{1+x^2}$$

1. Montrer que $f(x)$ s'exprime sous la forme $f(x) = Ax + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$ où A, B, C sont des réels à déterminer.
2. Calculer, alors : $I = \int f(x) dx$.
3. En utilisant un changement convenable de variable déduire $J = \int \tan^3 t dt$.

Solution 17

1. on démontre que $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} = x - \frac{x}{1+x^2}$

Soit par division euclidienne

Soit par décomposition en éléments simples :

$$f(x) = Ax + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1} \implies A=1, B=-1 \text{ et } C=0$$

$$\text{ou bien } \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} = \frac{x^3+x-x}{1+x^2} = \frac{x(x^2+1)-x}{1+x^2} = x - \frac{x}{1+x^2}$$

2. $I = \int f(x) dx = \int x dx - \int \frac{x dx}{1+x^2}$

$$= \int x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+1)}{1+x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + C_1$$

3. $u = \tan t \implies du = (1 + \tan^2 t) dt$

$$\implies dt = \frac{du}{1+u^2}$$

$$J = \int \tan^3 t dt = \int \frac{u^3}{1+u^2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} u^2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln(u^2+1) + C_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} (\tan^2 t - \ln(1 + \tan^2 t)) + C_2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 t + \ln(\cos t) + C_2
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 18 Calculer, par changement de variable, les intégrales suivantes :

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad I &= \int \frac{dx}{x+1 + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2}} \\
 2. \quad J &= \int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sqrt{\cos x}} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

Solution 18

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad I &= \int \frac{dx}{x+1 + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2}} = \int \frac{dx}{x+1 + \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + 1}} \\
 u &= x+1 \implies du = dx \\
 I &= \int \frac{du}{u + \sqrt{1+u^2}} \\
 u &= \sinh t \implies du = \cosh t dt \text{ et } \sqrt{u^2 + 1} = \sqrt{\sinh^2 t + 1} = \cosh t \\
 I &= \int \frac{\cosh t dt}{\sinh t + \cosh t} = \frac{1}{2} t - \frac{1}{4} e^{-2t} \\
 \frac{\cosh t}{\sinh t + \cosh t} &= \frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{(e^t - e^{-t}) + e^t + e^{-t}} = \frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2e^t} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{2} \\
 2. \quad \text{On pose } u &= \sqrt{\cos x} \implies du = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos x}} dx \\
 J &= \int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sqrt{\cos x}} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x \sin x}{\sqrt{\cos x}} dx = \int \frac{(1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x}{\sqrt{\cos x}} dx \\
 &= -2 \int (1 - u^4) du = -2 \left(u - \frac{u^5}{5} \right) + C = -\frac{2}{5} u (1 - u^4) + C \\
 &= -\frac{2}{5} \sqrt{\cos x} (1 - \cos^2 x) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 19 On considère les deux intégrales :

$$I(x) = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad \text{et} \quad J(x) = \int \frac{x^5 + x^3 - x + 1}{x^4 + x^2} dx$$

1. Montrer que $I(x)$ s'exprime sous la forme $I = \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{2x^2} dx$, puis calculer I

2. Montrer que $f(x) = \frac{x^5 + x^3 - x + 1}{x^4 + x^2}$ s'exprime sous la forme $f(x) = \frac{a}{x^2} + \frac{b}{x} + cx + \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+1}$ et calculer J .

Solution 19

$I(x)$ a pour domaine de définition l'intervalle $D =]-1, 1[$

$$1. \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{(1+x^2) - (1-x^2)}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{2x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{2x^2} - \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2x^2}$$

$$- J = \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^2} dx$$

$$\text{Posons } x = \sinh t \Rightarrow \begin{cases} dx = \cosh t dt \\ \sqrt{1+x^2} = \sqrt{1+\sinh^2 t} = \cosh t \end{cases}$$

$$J = \int \frac{\cosh^2 t}{\sinh^2 t} dt = \int \frac{1 + \sinh^2 t}{\sinh^2 t} dt = \int \left(\frac{1}{\sinh^2 t} + 1 \right) dt$$

$$= -\coth t + t + c = t - \frac{\cosh t}{\sinh t} + cte$$

$$= \arg \sinh x - \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} + Cte = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+1}) - \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} + Cte$$

$$- K = \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} dx$$

$$x = \sin u \Rightarrow \begin{cases} du = \cos u du \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \cos u \end{cases}$$

$$K = \int \frac{\cos^2 u}{\sin^2 u} du = \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 u} - 1 \right) du = -\cot u + u + m$$

$$= -\frac{\cos u}{\sin u} - u + cte = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} - \arcsin x + cte$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} + \arg \sinh x + C + \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + \arcsin x - cte \right)$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} - \sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} = \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$I = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{1+x^2}} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + \frac{1}{2} \arg \sinh x + cte$$

$$2. J(x) = \int \frac{x^5 + x^3 - x + 1}{x^4 + x^2} dx \quad J \text{ est définie sur } \mathbb{R}^*$$

$$\frac{x^5 + x^3 - x + 1}{x^4 + x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} + x + \frac{x-1}{x^2+1} = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} + x + \frac{x}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x^2+1}$$

$$J = -\frac{1}{x} - \ln x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) - \arctan x + C$$

Exercice 20 :

1. Calculer les intégrales indéfinies suivantes :

$$I = \int \frac{dt}{t^2(1-t)} \text{ et } J = \int \frac{du}{u^3(1-u^2)}$$

2. Dédurre de ce qui précède les intégrales suivantes :

$$K_1 = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x \cos x} \text{ et } K_2 = \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos^3 x}$$

3. On pose $K = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3(2x)}$. Exprimer K en fonction de K_1 et K_2 , et en déduire K .

Solution 20

$$\begin{aligned} 1. I &= \int \frac{dt}{t^2(1-t)} \\ \frac{1}{t^2(1-t)} &= \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{1}{t-1} \\ I &= \int \frac{dt}{t^2(1-t)} = \int \left(\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{1}{t-1} \right) dt \\ &= \ln|t| - \frac{1}{t} - \ln|t-1| + C = \ln \left| \frac{t}{t-1} \right| - \frac{1}{t} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \int \frac{du}{u^3(1-u^2)} \\ \frac{1}{u^3(1-u^2)} &= \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{u^3} - \frac{1}{2(1+u)} + \frac{1}{2(1-u)} \\ J &= \int \frac{du}{u^3(1-u^2)} = \int \frac{du}{u} + \int \frac{du}{u^3} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{1+u} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{1-u} \\ &= \ln|u| - \frac{1}{2u^2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+u| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1-u| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{u^2}{u^2-1} \right| - \frac{1}{2u^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$2. K_1 = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x \cos x} = \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sin^3 x \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sin^3 x (1 - \sin^2 x)}$$

On pose $u = \sin x \implies du = \cos x dx \implies K_1 = \int \frac{du}{u^3(1-u^2)}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{donc } K_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{u^2}{u^2-1} \right| - \frac{1}{2u^2} + C_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x - 1} \right| - \frac{1}{2 \sin^2 x} + C_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \right| - \frac{1}{2 \sin^2 x} + C_1 = \ln |\tan x| - \frac{1}{2 \sin^2 x} + C_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$K_2 = \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos^3 x} = \int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sin^2 x \cos^3 x} = \int \frac{\sin x dx}{(1 - \cos^2 x) \cos^3 x}$$

$u = \cos x \implies du = -\sin x dx \implies K_2 = -\int \frac{du}{u^3(1-u^2)} + C_2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_2 &= -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{u^2}{u^2 - 1} \right| + \frac{1}{2u^2} + C_2 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x - 1} \right| + \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 x} + C_2 \\
 &= \ln |\tan x| + \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 x} + C_2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad K &= \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3(2x)} = \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x} = \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) dx}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin^3 x \cos x} + \frac{1}{\sin x \cos^3 x} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{K_1 + K_2}{8} = \frac{1}{8} \left(\ln |\tan x| - \frac{1}{2 \sin^2 x} + C_1 + \ln |\tan x| + \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 x} + C_2 \right) \\
 K &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\ln |\tan x| - \frac{\cot 2x}{\sin 2x} + C \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Puisque : } -\frac{1}{2 \sin^2 x} + \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 x} = -\frac{\cos 2x}{2 \cos^2 x \sin^2 x} = -\frac{2 \cos 2x}{\sin^2 2x} = -2 \frac{\cot 2x}{\sin 2x}$$

Exercice 21 L'objectif de cet exercice est de calculer l'intégrale indéfinie suivante

$$I = \int \frac{x^3}{(1+x^3)^2} dx$$

1. Décomposer en éléments simples la fraction rationnelle suivante : $\frac{1}{(1+x)(1-x+x^2)}$.

$$\text{En déduire : } J = \int \frac{dx}{1+x^3}$$

2. Calculer $K = \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(1+x^3)^2}$

3. En utilisant une intégration par parties déduire la valeur de I .

Solution 21

1. Par décomposition en fractions simples on aura :

$$\frac{1}{(1+x)(1-x+x^2)} = \frac{1}{3(x+1)} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{x-2}{x^2-x+1}$$

$$\frac{x-2}{x^2-x+1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x-4}{x^2-x+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} - \frac{3}{x^2-x+1} \right)$$

On écrit $x^2 - x + 1$ sous forme d'un carré parfait

$$x^2 - x + 1 = x^2 - 2 \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{(2x-1)^2}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \left(\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 + 1 \right)$$

Alors :

$$\frac{x-2}{x^2-x+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} - \frac{3}{\frac{3}{4} \left(\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 + 1 \right)} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} - \frac{2}{\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 + 1}$$

D'où finalement :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(1+x)(1-x+x^2)} &= \frac{1}{3(x+1)} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2x^2-x+1} - \frac{2}{\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2+1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3(x+1)} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{2/3}{\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2+1} \end{aligned}$$

Remarquons que : $(1+x)(1-x+x^2) = 1+x^3$ alors :

$$J = \int \frac{dx}{(1+x)(1-x+x^2)} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} dx + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2+1}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x+1} = \ln(x+1)$$

$$\int \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} = \ln(x^2-x+1)$$

$$\int \frac{2/3}{\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$J = \int \frac{dx}{1+x^3} = \frac{1}{3} \ln(x+1) - \frac{1}{6} \ln(x^2-x+1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + Ct^e$$

2. $K = \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(1+x^3)^2}$

Posons $t = 1+x^3 \implies dt = 3x^2 dx$

$$\implies K = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = -\frac{1}{3t} + C = -\frac{1}{3(1+x^3)} + C$$

3. Intégration par parties de $I = \int \frac{x^3}{(1+x^3)^2} dx$

$$\text{Soit : } \begin{cases} u = x \implies du = dx \\ dv = \frac{x^2 dx}{(1+x^3)^2} \implies v = -\frac{1}{3(1+x^3)} \end{cases}$$

d'où : $(I = uv - \int v du)$

$$I = -\frac{x}{3(1+x^3)} + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{1+x^3} = -\frac{x}{3(1+x^3)} + \frac{1}{3} J$$

Donc :

$$I = -\frac{x}{3(1+x^3)} + \frac{1}{9} \ln(x+1) - \frac{1}{18} \ln(x^2-x+1) + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + Ct^e.$$

Exercice 22 On considère l'intégrale

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x} dx$$

1. Montrer, en faisant un changement convenable de variable, que

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x} dx$$

2. Dédurre la valeur de l'intégrale I .

Solution 22

1. On pose $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t \implies dx = -dt$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right) = \cos t \quad \text{et} \quad \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right) = \sin t$$

$$\text{Pour } x = 0 \implies t = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{et} \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} \implies t = 0.$$

$$\text{Donc } I = - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\sin^3\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right)}{\sin^3\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right) + \cos^3\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right)} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 t}{\cos^3 t + \sin^3 t} dt$$

2. $I + I = 2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x} dx$
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \implies I = \frac{\pi}{4}.$

Exercice 23 Pour tout $n \in \mathbb{N}$, on considère les intégrales

$$I_n = \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \quad \text{et} \quad J_n = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{n+2}}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

- Calculer I_1 et J_1
- Montrer que $0 \leq I_n \leq \frac{1}{n+1}$ et $0 \leq J_n \leq \frac{1}{n+3}$
- Montrer, à l'aide d'une intégration par parties, qu'on a pour tout $n \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$I_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{(n+1)} J_n$$

Solution 23

$$1. I_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$\text{On pose } t = 1 + x^2 \implies dt = 2x dx \implies \begin{cases} x = 0 & \rightarrow t = 1 \\ x = 1 & \rightarrow t = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$I_1 = \int_1^2 \frac{dt}{2\sqrt{t}} = \sqrt{t} \Big|_1^2 = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$J_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2} - 2$$

on écrit $x^3 = x^2x$, Soit $t = 1 + x^2 \implies x^2 = t - 1$

$$dt = 2x dx \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 & \rightarrow t = 1 \\ x = 1 & \rightarrow t = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$J_1 = \int_1^2 \frac{t-1}{2t\sqrt{t}} dt = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2} - 2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} - \frac{1}{t\sqrt{t}} \right) dt = \left(\sqrt{t} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2} - 2$$

2. $\forall x \in [0, 1]$ on a $0 \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \leq 1$

$$\implies 0 \leq \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \leq x^n \implies 0 \leq \int_0^1 \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \leq \int_0^1 x^n dx$$

$$\implies 0 \leq I_n \leq \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_0^1 \implies 0 \leq I_n \leq \frac{1}{n+1}$$

De même pour J

$$\forall x \in [0, 1] \text{ on a } 0 \leq \frac{1}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}} \leq 1 \implies 0 \leq \frac{x^{n+2}}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}} \leq x^{n+2}$$

$$\implies 0 \leq \int_0^1 \frac{x^{n+2} dx}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}} \leq \int_0^1 x^{n+2} dx = \frac{x^{n+3}}{n+3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{n+3}$$

3. $J_n = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{n+2}}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{xx^{n+1}}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$

$$\begin{cases} u = x^{n+1} & \implies du = (n+1)x^n dx \\ dv = \frac{xdx}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}} & \implies v = \int \frac{xdx}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \end{cases}$$

$$J_n = -\frac{x^{n+1}}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \Big|_0^1 + (n+1) \int_0^1 \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + (n+1) I_n$$

$$\implies I_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{(n+1)} J_n$$

Exercice 24 Soit

$$I = \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx \quad \text{et} \quad J = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$$

1. Calculer $I + J$ et $I - J$

2. Dédurre I et J .

Solution 24

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad I + J &= \int \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx = \int dx = x + C \\
 I - J &= \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x)}{(\cos x + \sin x)^2} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x} dx = \int \frac{\cos 2x}{1 + \sin 2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sin 2x + 1) + C' \\
 \text{Ou bien on peut utiliser la relation : } &\frac{\cos(\pi/4 + x)}{\sin(\pi/4 + x)} = \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} \\
 \text{plus simplement : on pose } u &= \cos x + \sin x \implies du = (-\sin x + \cos x) dx \\
 \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx &= \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln u = \ln(\cos x + \sin x) + C \\
 2. \quad I &= \frac{(I + J) + (I - J)}{2} = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln(\sin 2x + 1) + k \\
 J &= \frac{(I + J) - (I - J)}{2} = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \ln(\sin 2x + 1) + k'.
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 25 Soient les intégrales

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx \quad \text{et} \quad J = \int_0^{\pi/4} \ln(1 + \tan x) dx$$

1. Montrer que : $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a + b - x) dx$
2. Utiliser cette relation pour calculer I et J .

Solution 25

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad \text{Posons } x &= a + b - t \implies \begin{cases} dt = -dx \\ x = a \rightarrow t = b \\ x = b \rightarrow t = a \end{cases} \\
 \int_a^b f(x) dx &= \int_b^a f(a + b - t) (-dt) = \int_a^b f(a + b - t) (dt) = \int_a^b f(a + b - x) dx \\
 2. \quad I &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{(\pi - x) \sin(\pi - x)}{1 + \cos^2(\pi - x)} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{(\pi - x) \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx - I \\
 2I &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 \implies I = \frac{\pi^2}{4} \\
 J &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \ln(1 + \tan x) dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \ln\left(1 + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)\right) dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x}\right) dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \ln\left(\frac{2}{1 + \tan x}\right) dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \ln(2) dx - \int_0^{\pi/4} \ln(1 + \tan x) dx
 \end{aligned}$$

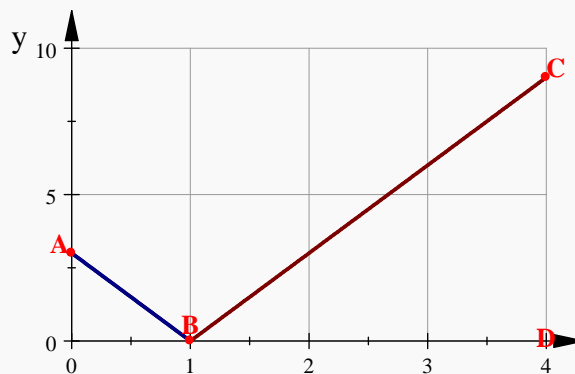
$$2J = \ln(2) x \Big|_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 \implies J = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2$$

Exercice 26 Dans le plan (xOy) on considère les segments des droites $[AB]$ et $[BC]$ tels que $A(0,3)$, $B(x,0)$, $C(4,9)$ et $0 \leq x \leq 4$

1. Représenter graphiquement les points A, B, C et les segments $[AB]$ et $[BC]$.
2. Déterminer la valeur de x , abscisse du point B , d'une façon que la longueur du trajet ABC soit minimal.
3. Déterminer les équations des droites (AB) et (BC) .
4. Calculer le volume du solide obtenu par rotation autour de l'axe Ox de la zone limitée par l'axe ox et les segments $[AB]$ et $[BC]$.

Solution 26

1. $A(0,3)$, $B(x,0)$ et $C(4,9)$



2. D'après le théorème de Pythagore :

$$\overline{AB}^2 = \overline{AO}^2 + \overline{OB}^2 = 9 + x^2$$

$$\overline{BC}^2 = \overline{BD}^2 + \overline{DC}^2 = (4-x)^2 + 81 = x^2 - 8x + 97$$

$$\text{La longueur de } ABC \text{ est } L = \sqrt{x^2 + 9} + \sqrt{(4-x)^2 + 81}$$

$$L \text{ est minimale si } \frac{dL}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{dL}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}(2x)(x^2 + 9)^{-1/2} + \frac{1}{2}(2(4-x))((4-x)^2 + 81)^{-1/2}$$

$$= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}} - \frac{4-x}{\sqrt{(4-x)^2 + 81}}$$

$$\frac{dL}{dx} = 0 \implies \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}} - \frac{4-x}{\sqrt{(4-x)^2 + 81}} = 0$$

$$\iff \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}} = \frac{4-x}{\sqrt{(4-x)^2 + 81}}$$

$$\iff (x-4)^2(x^2 + 9) = x^2(4-x)^2 + 81x^2$$

$$x^4 - 8x^3 + 25x^2 - 72x + 144 = x^4 - 8x^3 + 97x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 72x^2 + 72x - 144 = 72(x + 2)(x - 1) = 0$$

comme $x \in [0, 4]$ alors la solution est $x = 1$.

3. L'équation de la droite joignant les points $A(3, 0)$ et $B(0, 1)$ est $y = -3(x - 1)$.

L'équation de la droite joignant les points $B(0, 1)$ et $C(4, 9)$ est $y = 3(x - 1)$.

4. La rotation de la courbe $y = f(x)$ autour de l'axe Ox détermine un volume de révolution. Chaque point $M(x, y)$ de la courbe décrit, dans une section plane, un cercle centré sur l'axe Ox et de rayon $R = y = f(x)$, l'aire du cercle est $S = \pi y^2$, le volume du cylindre élémentaire de hauteur dx est $dV = \pi y^2 dx$, par suite le volume du corps de révolution est :

$$V_X = \pi \int_a^b y^2 dx$$

Le volume de révolution de la zone limitée par AB et l'axe Ox est :

$$V_1 = \pi \int_0^1 9(x - 1)^2 dx = 3\pi$$

Le volume de révolution de la zone limitée par BC et l'axe Ox est :

$$V_2 = \pi \int_1^4 9(x - 1)^2 dx = 81\pi$$

Le volume total est $V = V_1 + V_2$

$$V = 3\pi + 81\pi = 84\pi$$

