

TS 2 -interro primitives/intégrales : Eléments de correction

Exercice 1 :

a) $F(x) = 8 \times \frac{x^6}{6} - 4 \times \frac{x^4}{4} + 3 \times \frac{x^2}{2} - 7x = \boxed{\frac{4}{3}x^6 - x^4 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 7x}$

b) **type** $u'u^n$ $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \times 2x \times (x^2 + 5)^3$ $F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{(x^2 + 5)^4}{4} = \boxed{\frac{(x^2 + 5)^4}{8}}$

c) **type** $\frac{u'}{\sqrt{u}}$ $f(x) = 2 \times \frac{4x}{\sqrt{2x^2 + 1}}$ donc $F(x) = 2 \times 2\sqrt{2x^2 + 1} = \boxed{4\sqrt{2x^2 + 1}}$

d) **type** $u'e^u$ donc $F(x) = \boxed{e^{x^3 - 4}}$

e) **type** $u - 5 \times \frac{1}{v^2}$ donc $F(x) = 4 \times \frac{x^2}{2} - 9x - 5 \times \left(-\frac{1}{x+2}\right) = \boxed{2x^2 - 9x + \frac{5}{x+2}}$

Exercice 2 :

type $u'e^u$ $f(x) = 2 \times 2xe^{x^2}$ donc $F(x) = 2e^{x^2} + C$ ($C \in \mathbb{R}$)

or $F(0) = 1 = 2e^{0^2} + C$ soit $C = -1$ Donc $\boxed{F(x) = 2e^{x^2} - 1}$

Exercice 3 :

a)

$$\int_4^{12} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx = \int_4^{12} \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx = \left[\frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{2x+1} \right]_4^{12} = (\sqrt{2 \times 12 + 1}) - (\sqrt{2 \times 4 + 1}) = 2$$

b) $\int_0^1 \frac{3u^2 + 1}{(u^3 + u - 4)^2} du = \left[-\frac{1}{u^3 + u - 4} \right]_0^1 = \left(-\frac{1}{1^3 + 1 - 4} \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{0^3 + 0 - 4} \right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \boxed{\frac{1}{4}}$

Exercice 4 :

1. $f < 0$ sur $[0 ; 1]$ donc $A_1 = \int_0^1 -f(x) dx$ u.a = $\int_1^0 f(x) dx$ u.a

$$A_1 = \int_1^0 f(x) dx = \left[-\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{5x^3}{3} - 2x^2 \right]_1^0 = (0) - \left(-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{3} - 2 \right) = \frac{7}{12} \text{ u.a}$$

Or 1 u.a = $2 \times 2 = 4 \text{ cm}^2$ donc $A_1 = 4 \times \frac{7}{12} = \frac{7}{3} \text{ cm}^2$

2. $f > 0$ sur $[1 ; 4]$ donc $A_2 = \int_1^4 f(x)dx$ u.a

$$A_2 = \int_1^4 f(x)dx = \left[-\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{5x^3}{3} - 2x^2 \right]_1^4 = \left(-\frac{4^4}{4} + \frac{5 \times 4^3}{3} - 2 \times 4^2 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{3} - 2 \right) = \frac{32}{3} - \left(-\frac{7}{12} \right) = \frac{45}{4} \text{ u.a}$$

Or $1 \text{ u.a} = 2 \times 2 = 4 \text{ cm}^2$ donc $A_2 = 4 \times \frac{45}{4} = 45 \text{ cm}^2$

Exercice 5 :

L'aire du domaine hachuré est égale à $\int_3^6 [f(x) - g(x)] dx$ u.a

$$\int_3^6 [f(x) - g(x)] dx = \int_3^6 (3 - (x-4)^2 - (5-x)) dx$$

$$\int_3^6 (-x^2 + 9x - 18) dx = \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{9}{2}x^2 - 18x \right]_3^6$$

$$= (-18) - (-22,5) = 4,5 \text{ u.a}$$