

10 Problème 1.

Calculez: (Simplifiez et/ou simplifiez). f.g: valeurs exactes!

a. $\int (4x^5 + 3x^3 - 2x^2 + 0x - 1) dx = \frac{2}{3}x^6 + \frac{3}{4}x^4 - 3x^3 + 4x^2 - x + c$ (11r)

b. $\int \frac{35}{x^8} dx = 35 \int x^{-8} dx = 35 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{7}\right)x^{-7} + c = -\frac{5}{x^7} + c$ (1)

c. $\int \sqrt[3]{x^2} dx = \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} dx = \frac{3}{5}x^{\frac{5}{3}} + c = \frac{3}{5}\sqrt[3]{x^5} + c = \frac{3}{5}x\sqrt[3]{x^2} + c$ (1)

d. $\int \sin(2x) dx = -\frac{1}{2}\cos(2x) + c$ (1)

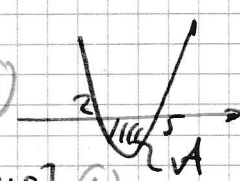
e. $\int (8x+2)(4x^2+2x+9)^5 dx = \frac{1}{6}(4x^2+2x+9)^6 + c$ (11r)

f. $\int_1^3 (x^2 - 6x + 2) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x\right) \Big|_1^3 = (9 - 27 + 6) - \left(\frac{1}{3} - 3 + 2\right) = -12 + 1 - \frac{1}{3} = -11 - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{34}{3}$ (1)

g. $\int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \Big|_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} = 2 \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \Big|_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} = 2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - 2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{2} - 1$ (1)

5 Problème 2.

Calculez l'aire du domaine borné du plan délimité par le graphique de $f(x) = x^2 - 7x + 10$ et l'axe Ox.

- Zéros: $f(x) = x^2 - 7x + 10 = (x-2)(x-5) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=2 \\ x=5 \end{cases}$ (1) 
- Signe dans $[2; 5]$: $f(3) = 9 - 21 + 10 = -2 < 0$: $f \leq 0$ dans $[2; 5]$. (1)

Alors: $-A = \int_2^5 (x^2 - 7x + 10) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{7}{2}x^2 + 10x\right) \Big|_2^5 =$ (11r)

$$= \left(\frac{125}{3} - \frac{175}{2} + 50 \right) - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 14 + 20 \right) = \frac{250 - 525 + 300}{6} - \frac{8 - 42 + 60}{3} =$$

$$= \frac{25}{6} - \frac{26}{3} = \frac{25 - 52}{6} = -\frac{27}{6} = -\frac{9}{2} \quad \text{d'où } \underline{u = -\frac{9}{2}} \quad \text{D.R.}$$

3) Problème 3.

D'une fonction f on sait que $f'(x) = 12x^2 - 14x + 1$ et $f(2) = -3$.
Déterminer $f(-1)$.

• On a: $f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = 4x^3 - 7x^2 + x + C$. (1)

Or $-3 = f(2) = 4 \cdot 8 - 7 \cdot 4 + 2 + C = 6 + C \Leftrightarrow C = -9$. (2)

Ainsi $f(x) = 4x^3 - 7x^2 + x - 9$.

• Finalement: $f(-1) = 4 \cdot (-1)^3 - 7(-1)^2 + (-1) - 9 = -4 - 7 - 1 - 9 = \underline{-21}$. (3)

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