

Examen 1 (Solutions)
 201-NYB Calcul Intégral
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Question 1. (16%)

Évaluer les limites suivantes

a)
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \frac{\tan x}{\ln(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \frac{\sec^2 x}{\frac{1}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{\cos^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \frac{1}{-2 \cos x \sin x} = \frac{1}{0^+} = \infty$$

b)
$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sec(5x))^{\csc(3x)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln A &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln(\sec(5x))^{\csc(3x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \csc(3x) \ln(\sec(5x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(\sec(5x))}{\sin(3x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{5 \sec(5x) \tan(5x)}{\sec(5x)}}{3 \cos(3x)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{5 \sin(5x)}{3 \cos(3x) \cos(5x)} = 0 \text{ donc, } A = e^{\ln A} = e^0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Question 2. (32%)

Calculer les intégrales indéfinie suivante.

a)
$$\int \pi^2 - 4x^5 + \frac{2}{\sqrt[7]{x}} + 2 \tan x - 3^x dx = \pi^2 x - \frac{2x^6}{3} + \frac{7x^{\frac{6}{7}}}{3} + 2 \ln |\sec x| - \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} + C$$

b)
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\ln(\sqrt{x})}{x} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx, & u &= \ln x, \quad du = \frac{dx}{x} \\ &= \int u du = \frac{u^2}{2} + C = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

c)
$$\int \frac{x^3 - x^2 + x - 7}{x^2 + 4} dx = \int x - 1 - 3 \frac{x + 1}{x^2 + 4} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - x - 3 \int \frac{x}{x^2 + 4} dx - 3 \int \frac{1}{4 \left(\left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^2 + 1 \right)} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= x^2 + 4, \quad du = 2x dx, \quad v = \frac{x}{2}, \quad dv = \frac{dx}{2} \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} - x - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{v^2 + 1} dv = \frac{x^2}{2} - x - \frac{3}{2} \ln |u| - \frac{3}{2} \arctan v + C \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} - x - \frac{3}{2} \ln |x^2 + 4| - \frac{3}{2} \arctan \frac{x}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

d)
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\tan x \sin(\tan x)}{\cos x \sin x} dx &= \int \frac{\sin(\tan x)}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \sin(\tan x) \sec^2 x dx & u &= \tan x, \quad du = \sec^2 x dx \\ &= \int \sin u du = -\cos u + C = -\cos(\tan x) + C \end{aligned}$$

Question 3. (9%)

$$\sum_{k=10}^{20} 2k - 3 = 2 \sum_{k=10}^{20} k - 3 \sum_{k=10}^{20} 1 = 2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{20} k - \sum_{k=1}^9 k \right) - 3(20 - 10 + 1)$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{(20)(21)}{2} - \frac{(9)(10)}{2} \right) - 3(11) = 2(210 - 45) - 33 = 297$$

Question 4. (15%)

Soit la fonction $f(x) = 9 - x^2$

$$\text{a) } s_4 = \frac{1}{2}f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}f\left(\frac{4}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}f\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}f\left(\frac{6}{2}\right) = \sum_{k=1}^4 \frac{1}{2} \left(9 - \left(1 + \frac{k}{2}\right)^2 \right)$$

$$\text{b) } s_4 = \frac{1}{2} \left(9 - \frac{9}{4} + 9 - 4 + 9 - \frac{25}{4} + 9 - 9 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(23 - \frac{34}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{92 - 34}{4} \right) = \frac{58}{8} = \frac{29}{4}$$

$$\text{c) } \int_1^3 9 - x^2 dx = 9x - \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_1^3 = (27 - 9) - \left(9 - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{28}{3}$$

Question 5. (10%)

$$x^2 + 3x + 3 = 2x + 9 \implies x^2 + x - 6 = 0 \implies (x + 3)(x - 2) = 0$$

Donc les points d'intersections sont $x = -3$ et $x = 2$.

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{-3}^2 -x^2 - x + 6 dx + \int_2^3 x^2 + x - 6 dx = -\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + 6x \Big|_{-3}^2 + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - 6x \Big|_2^3 \\ &= \left(-\frac{8}{3} - 2 + 12 \right) - \left(9 - \frac{9}{2} - 18 \right) + \left(9 + \frac{9}{2} - 18 \right) - \left(\frac{8}{3} + 2 - 12 \right) = \frac{71}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Question 6. (9%)

$$\text{a) Vrai car } (x \ln x - x + C)' = \ln x + x \frac{1}{x} - 1 + 0 = \ln x$$

$$\text{b) Faux car } f(x) = x \text{ est toujours croissante mais } \int_{-1}^0 x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{-1}^0 = -\frac{1}{2} < 0$$

$$\text{c) Faux car } \frac{y}{y^2 - 4} \text{ a une asymptote en } x=2 \text{ donc le th eor eme fondamental ne s'applique pas.}$$