

Examen final

Exercice1: (10pts=3pts+4pts+3pts)

Calculer ce qui suit :

1. $I_1 = \int x^5 \ln x dx$

2. $I_2 = \int \frac{x-1}{x^2+2x+3} dx$

3. $I_3 = \int_{-1}^{+1} (1+x^3)^4 x^2 dx$

Exercice2: (10pts=3pts+3pts+4pts)

1. Résoudre l'ESSM suivante

$$y'' + 4y = 0$$

2. Trouver les nombres réels a, b, c pour que $y_* = ax^2 + bx + c$, soit une solution particulière de l'équation

$$y'' + 4y = 3x^2 - 2$$

3. Trouver l'unique solution de l'équation $y'' + 4y = 3x^2 - 2$ vérifiant $y(0) = y'(0) = 0$.

Exercice 1

$$\bullet I_1 = \int x^5 \ln x \, dx \quad (\text{par parties}) \quad \begin{array}{l} f = \ln x \quad f' = \frac{1}{x} \\ g' = x^5 \quad g = \frac{1}{6} x^6 \end{array}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{6} x^6 \ln x - \int \frac{1}{6} x^6 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{6} x^6 \ln x - \frac{1}{6} \int x^5 dx$$

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{6} x^6 \ln x - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} x^6 + C = \frac{1}{6} x^6 \left[\ln x - \frac{1}{6} \right] + C \quad (C \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \underline{\underline{(03 \text{ pts})}}$$

$$\bullet I_2 = \int \frac{x-1}{x^2+2x+3} dx \quad x^2+2x+3=0 \quad \Delta=4-12=-8 < 0$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x+2) - 2}{x^2+2x+3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x+3} dx - 2 \int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+3} dx$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 1} dx \quad \text{on pose } t = \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} dx \Rightarrow dx = \sqrt{2} dt$$

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

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+2x+3) - \sqrt{2} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + C \quad (C \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \underline{\underline{(04 \text{ pts})}}$$

$$\bullet I_3 = \int_{-1}^{+1} (1+x^3)^4 x^2 dx \quad \text{on pose } t = (1+x^3) \Rightarrow dt = 3x^2 dx$$

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow t = 0, \quad x = 1 \Rightarrow t = 2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^2 t^4 dt = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{5} t^5 \right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} \times 2^5$$

$$I_3 = \frac{32}{15}$$

(03 pts)

Exercice 2:

1. $y'' + 4y = 0.$

Eq caractéristique: $r^2 + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 = -4 = 4i^2 = (2i)^2$

$$r = 0 \pm 2i.$$

La solution générale de l'ESM est donnée par:

$$\left| \underline{y_0 = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x} \right| \quad \underline{\underline{(3pts)}}$$

$C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

2. $y_* = ax^2 + bx + c$; $y_*' = 2ax + b$; $y_*'' = 2a$

$$\begin{aligned} y_*'' + 4y_* &= 2a + 4(ax^2 + bx + c) \\ &= 4ax^2 + 4bx + 2a + 4c = 3x^2 - 2 \end{aligned}$$

Par identification: $\begin{cases} 4a = 3 \\ 4b = 0 \\ 2a + 4c = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 3/4 \\ b = 0 \\ c = -7/8. \end{cases}$

$$\left| \underline{y_* = 3/4 x^2 - 7/8} \right| \quad \underline{\underline{(3pts)}}.$$

3. La solution générale de l'EASM: $y'' + 4y = 3x^2 - 2$ est

donnée par: $y = y_0 + y_* = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x + 3/4 x^2 - 7/8$ (01 pt)

$$y(0) = C_1 - 7/8 = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 7/8.$$

$$y'(x) = -2 \times (7/8) \sin 2x + 2C_2 \cos 2x + 3/2 x.$$

$$y'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow 2C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0$$

La solution cherchée est donnée par:

$$\left| \underline{y = 7/8 \cos 2x + 3/4 x^2 - 7/8} \right| \quad \underline{\underline{(3pts)}}$$