

Examen final

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

1. Donner le développement de Taylor-MacLaurin à l'ordre $n=3$, des fonctions suivantes :

$$f_1(x) = e^{3x} \quad \text{et} \quad f_2(x) = \sin(5x)$$

2. En utilisant ce qui précède, calculer la limite

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{3x} - \sin(5x)}{x}$$

3. Donner l'expression de la dérivée n -ième de la fonction $f_2(x) = \sin(5x)$.

Exercice2: (10pts=2pts+4pts+4pts)

Calculer ce qui suit :

1.

$$I_1 = \int x e^x dx$$

2.

$$I_2 = \int \frac{3x - 2}{x^2 + 3x + 5} dx$$

3. Soient

$$I = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$J = \int_1^2 \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx$$

a. Sans les calculer, trouver une relation entre I et J .

b. Dédurre la valeur de

$$I_3 = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx$$

Exercice 1:1. Formule de Taylor-Maclaurin $n=3$.

$$f(x) = f(0) + x f'(0) + \frac{x^2}{2!} f''(0) + \frac{x^3}{3!} f'''(0) + o(x^3).$$

$$= f(0) + x f'(0) + \frac{x^2}{2!} f''(0) + \frac{x^3}{3!} f'''(0) + x^3 \varepsilon(x) \quad (\varepsilon(x) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } x \rightarrow 0)$$

$$f_1(x) = e^{3x} \Rightarrow f_1(0) = 1.$$

$$f_1'(x) = 3e^{3x} \Rightarrow f_1'(0) = 3$$

$$f_1''(x) = 3^2 e^{3x} \Rightarrow f_1''(0) = 3^2$$

$$f_1'''(x) = 3^3 e^{3x} \Rightarrow f_1'''(0) = 3^3$$

$$f_1(x) = e^{3x} = 1 + 3x + \frac{(3x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(3x)^3}{3!} + x^3 \varepsilon_1(x)$$

(2pts)

$$f_2(x) = \sin(5x) \Rightarrow f_2(0) = 0$$

$$f_2'(x) = 5 \cos(5x) \Rightarrow f_2'(0) = 5$$

$$f_2''(x) = -5^2 \sin(5x) \Rightarrow f_2''(0) = 0$$

$$f_2'''(x) = -5^3 \cos(5x) \Rightarrow f_2'''(0) = -5^3$$

$$f_2(x) = \sin(5x) = 5x - \frac{(5x)^3}{3!} + x^3 \varepsilon_2(x)$$

(2pts)

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{3x} - \sin 5x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (1 + 3x + \frac{(3x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(3x)^3}{3!} + x^3 \varepsilon_1(x)) - (5x - \frac{(5x)^3}{3!} + x^3 \varepsilon_2(x))}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-8x - \frac{(3x)^2}{2!} - \frac{(3x)^3}{3!} + \frac{(5x)^3}{3!} - x^3 \varepsilon(x)}{x} = -8$$

(3pts)

$$3. f_2(x) = \sin(5x), \quad f_2'(x) = 5 \cos(5x) = 5 \sin(5x + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$f_2''(x) = -5^2 \sin(5x) = 5^2 \sin(5x + 2 \frac{\pi}{2}) \dots$$

$$\text{On propose donc } f_2^{(n)}(x) = 5^n \sin(5x + \frac{n\pi}{2}).$$

formule qu'on démontre par récurrence

$$n=1 \quad f_2'(x) = 5 \sin(5x + \frac{\pi}{2}) = 5^1 \sin(5x + 1 \times \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \text{c'est bien vérifiée.}$$

$$\text{On suppose que } f_2^{(n)}(x) = 5^n \sin(5x + \frac{n\pi}{2}). \quad (\text{HR})$$

$$\text{On montre que } f_2^{(n+1)}(x) = 5^{n+1} \sin(5x + (n+1) \frac{\pi}{2}).$$

$$\text{En effet: } f_2^{(n+1)}(x) = [f_2^{(n)}(x)]' = 5^{n+1} \cos(5x + \frac{n\pi}{2}) = 5^{n+1} \sin(5x + \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= 5^{n+1} \sin(5(x) + (n+1) \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \text{cqtd.}$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad f_2^{(n)}(x) = 5^n \sin(5x + \frac{n\pi}{2})$$

(3pts)

Exercice 2:

1. $I_1 = \int x e^x dx$ intégration par parties $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f=x \rightarrow f'=1. \\ g'=e^x \rightarrow g=e^x. \end{array} \right.$

$$I_1 = x e^x - \int e^x dx = x e^x - e^x + C$$

$$I_1 = (x-1)e^x + C$$

$C \in \mathbb{R}$

(02pts)

2. $I_2 = \int \frac{3x-2}{x^2+3x+5} dx$ $\Delta = 9 - 4 \times 5 = -11 < 0$
 intégration d'un élément simple de type III.

$$I_2 = \int \frac{\frac{3}{2}(2x+3) - \frac{9}{2} - 2}{x^2+3x+5} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2x+3}{x^2+3x+5} dx - \frac{13}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2+3x+5} dx.$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \ln(x^2+3x+5) - \frac{13}{2} J. \quad \text{avec } J = \int \frac{1}{x^2+3x+5} dx.$$

$$x^2+3x+5 = x^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2}x + 5 = \left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 5 - \frac{9}{4} = \left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{11}{4}.$$

$$J = \int \frac{1}{x^2+3x+5} dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{11}{4}} dx = \frac{1}{\frac{11}{4}} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{2x+3}{2}\right)^2 + 1} dx = \frac{4}{11} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{2x+3}{\sqrt{11}}\right)^2 + 1} dx$$

On pose $t = \frac{2x+3}{\sqrt{11}} \Rightarrow dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}} dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2} dt$

$$J = \frac{4}{11} \int \frac{1}{t^2+1} \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2} dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}} \operatorname{arctg} t = \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{2x+3}{\sqrt{11}} \right).$$

$$I_2 = \frac{3}{2} \ln(x^2+3x+5) - \frac{13}{\sqrt{11}} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{2x+3}{\sqrt{11}} \right) + C$$

(CER) (04pts)

3. $I = \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx$; $J = \int_1^2 \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx$

a. Dans I posons le changement de variable $t = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow dt = -\frac{1}{x^2} dx$

$$t = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} = t^2 \Rightarrow \text{donc } dx = -\frac{dt}{t^2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x = 1/2 \Rightarrow t = 2 \\ x = 1 \Rightarrow t = 1. \end{array} \right.$$

$$I = \int_2^1 \frac{\ln(1/t)}{1 + \frac{1}{t^2}} \left(-\frac{dt}{t^2}\right) = \int_2^1 \frac{-\ln t}{1+t^2} (-dt) = \int_2^1 \frac{\ln t}{1+t^2} dt = -\int_1^2 \frac{\ln t}{1+t^2} dt$$

Ainsi $I = -J$. (2pts)

b. $\int_{1/2}^2 \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx + \int_1^2 \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx = I + J = 0.$

relation de charls.

(2pts)