

Examen final

La consultation des copies aura lieu (inchallah)

le Dimanche 20 Mai à 10h00 au Bloc C

Exercice1 : (06pts)

Soit $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, un paramètre réel. Résoudre selon les valeurs de λ l'équation suivante :

$$y'' - (1 + \lambda)y' + \lambda y = 0,$$

puis trouver l'unique solution qui vérifie

$$y(0) = 1 \text{ et } y'(0) = 0.$$

Exercice2 : (06 pts)

Soit le nombre complexe suivant : $z = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}} + i\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}$

1. Calculer z^2 .

2. Dédurre de ce qui précède les valeurs de $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)$ et de $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)$.

Exercice3 : (08pts)

Calculer ce qui suit :

$$I_1 = \int \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{1-x}} dx$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{3x-1}{x^2+x+9} dx$$

$$I_3 = \int \frac{\ln(x^2+2x+5)}{(x-1)^2} dx$$

Corrigé de l'examen final
Outils Mathématiques.

Exercice 1: $y'' - (1+d)y' + dy = 0$. ($d \in \mathbb{R}$).

Eq. Caractéristique: $r^2 - (1+d)r + d = 0$.

$\Delta = (1+d)^2 - 4d = d^2 - 2d + 1 = (d-1)^2$.

1^{er} Cas: $d = 1 \Rightarrow \Delta = 0$. racine double $r_1 = r_2 = 1$.

$y = y_0 = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^x$ $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$. (1pt)

2^{ème} Cas: $d \neq 1$; $\Delta = (d-1)^2 > 0$.

$r_1 = \frac{(1+d) - (d-1)}{2} = 1$, $r_2 = \frac{(1+d) + (d-1)}{2} = d$.

$y = y_0 = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{dx}$ $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ (1pt)
 $y(0) = 1$ et $y'(0) = 0$.

1^{er} Cas: $d = 1$ $y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^x \Rightarrow y' = (c_1 + c_2 + c_2 x) e^x$

$y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow c_1 = 1$; $y'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + c_2 = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = -1$.

$y = (1-x) e^x$ (2pts)

2^{ème} Cas: $d \neq 1$ $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{dx} \Rightarrow y' = c_1 e^x + d c_2 e^{dx}$.

$y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow c_1 + c_2 = 1$; $y'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 + d c_2 = 0$

$c_2(1-d) = 1 \Rightarrow c_2 = \frac{1}{1-d}$ ($d \neq 1$ donc $1-d \neq 0$)

$c_1 = 1 - c_2 = 1 - \frac{1}{1-d} = \frac{1-d-1}{1-d} = \frac{-d}{1-d} = \frac{d}{d-1}$

$y = \frac{d}{d-1} e^x + \frac{1}{1-d} e^{dx}$ (2pts)

Exercice 2:

$$z = \sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} + i \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}$$

$$1. z^2 = (2+\sqrt{3} - (2-\sqrt{3})) + 2i \sqrt{(2+\sqrt{3})(2-\sqrt{3})}$$

$$\underline{\underline{|z^2 = 2\sqrt{3} + 2i|}} \quad \text{-----} \quad (2 \text{ pts})$$

2. Mettons z^2 sous forme trigonométrique

$$z^2 = 2\sqrt{3} + 2i = 4 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i \right) = 4 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = 4 e^{i\pi/6}$$

$$\text{Si } z = r e^{i\theta} \Rightarrow z^2 = 4 e^{i\pi/6} \Rightarrow r^2 e^{2i\theta} = 4 e^{i\pi/6} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r^2 = 4 \\ 2\theta = \pi/6 + 2k\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} r = 2 \\ \theta = \pi/12 + k\pi \quad k=0, 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Donc } z = 2 e^{i\pi/12} \text{ ou } z = 2 e^{i13\pi/12}$$

$$\text{Or } z = 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}}{2} \right) \text{ donc nécessairement}$$

$$z = 2 e^{i\pi/12} \quad \text{car } \cos \frac{\pi}{12} > 0 \text{ et } \sin \frac{\pi}{12} > 0$$

Par identification

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}{2} \quad \text{et} \quad \sin \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}}{2}$$

(2pts) (2pts)

Exercice 3:

• $I_1 = \int \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{1-x}} dx$ Posons: $t = \sqrt{1-x}$ donc $1-x = t^2$
 $x = 1-t^2 \Rightarrow dx = -2t dt$.

$$I_1 = \int \frac{-2t}{1+t} dt = \int \frac{-2t-2+2}{1+t} dt = \int \frac{-2(t+1)+2}{1+t} dt$$

$$I_1 = \int \left(-2 + \frac{2}{1+t}\right) dt \quad (\text{on acceptera d'abord la division euclidienne})$$

$$I_1 = -2t + 2 \ln|1+t| + C, \quad \boxed{I_1 = -2\sqrt{1-x} + 2 \ln(1 + \sqrt{1-x}) + C \quad (C \in \mathbb{R})} \quad (2,5 \text{ pt})$$

• $I_2 = \int \frac{3x-1}{x^2+x+9} dx = 3/2 \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+9} - 5/2 \int \frac{1}{x^2+x+9} dx$
 $\Delta < 0$
 $= 3/2 \ln(x^2+x+9) - 5/2 J$.

$$x^2+x+9 = (x+1/2)^2 + 9 - 1/4 = (x+1/2)^2 + \frac{35}{4} = \frac{35}{4} \left(\frac{(x+1/2)^2}{35/4} + 1 \right) = \frac{35}{4} \left(\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{35}} \right)^2 + 1 \right)$$

$$J = \frac{1}{\frac{35}{4}} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{35}} \right)^2 + 1} dx \quad \text{on pose } t = \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{35}} \Rightarrow dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{35}} dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{\sqrt{35}}{2} dt$$

$$J = \frac{2}{\sqrt{35}} \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{35}} \operatorname{arctg} t = \frac{2}{\sqrt{35}} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{35}} \right)$$

$$\boxed{I_2 = 3/2 \ln(x^2+x+9) - \frac{5}{\sqrt{35}} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{35}} \right) + C \quad (C \in \mathbb{R})} \quad (2,5 \text{ pt})$$

• $I_3 = \int \frac{\ln(x^2+2x+5)}{(x-1)^2} dx$ par parties: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f = \ln(x^2+2x+5) \rightarrow f' = \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x+5} \\ g' = \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} \rightarrow g = \frac{-1}{x-1} \end{array} \right.$

$$I_3 = -\frac{\ln(x^2+2x+5)}{x-1} + \int \frac{2x+2}{(x^2+2x+5)(x-1)} dx$$

$\Delta < 0$

$$= -\frac{\ln(x^2+2x+5)}{x-1} + \int \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+2x+5} dx + \int \frac{C_1}{x-1} dx$$

Par identification on trouve:

$$I_3 = - \frac{\ln(x^2+2x+5)}{x-1} + \int \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2+2x+5} dx + \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x-1} dx$$

$$= - \frac{\ln(x^2+2x+5)}{x-1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x+1}{x^2+2x+5} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx$$

$$= - \frac{\ln(x^2+2x+5)}{x-1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x+2)-2}{x^2+2x+5} dx$$

$$= - \frac{\ln(x^2+2x+5)}{x-1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln(x^2+2x+5) + \int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+5} dx$$

$$= - \frac{\ln(x^2+2x+5)}{x-1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln(x^2+2x+5) + \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2+4} dx$$

$$= - \frac{\ln(x^2+2x+5)}{x-1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln(x^2+2x+5) + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right) + C$$

$$I_3 = - \ln(x^2+2x+5) \left[\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{4} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right) + C$$

3pts