



مقياس الرياضيات 1 (حل السلسلة 05)

التمرين الأول :

(3) لدينا : $f(x) = -3x^3 + 5x^2 - 4$ و منه : $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

$$F(x) = -\frac{3}{4}x^4 + \frac{5}{3}x^3 - 4x + k ; k \in \mathbb{R}$$

(4) لدينا : $f(x) = x^4 - x^3$ و منه : $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + k ; k \in \mathbb{R}$$

(5) لدينا : $f(x) = \frac{4}{x^2}$ و منه : $D_f = \mathbb{R}^*$

الدالة f مستمرة على كل من المجالين $]-\infty; 0[$ و $]0; +\infty[$ و عليه
تقبل دوال أصلية F على كل منهما معرفة بالعلاقة:

$$F(x) = \frac{-4}{x} + k, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

(8) لدينا : $f(x) = \cos 2x - \sin 3x$: $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{3} \cos 3x + k ; k \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{إذن :}$$

(9) لدينا : $f(x) = \sin x \cdot \cos^3 x$: $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{4} \cos^4 x + k ; k \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{إذن :}$$

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a. $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{(x^2+2x)^3}$;

Correction : $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{(x^2+2x)^3} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x+2}{(x^2+2x)^3} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{u'(x)}{u^3(x)} = \frac{1}{2} u'(x) u^{-3}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{-2} \times (-2) u'(x) u^{-3}(x)$,

$u(x) = x^2 + 2x$, $n-1 = -3$, $n = -2$, $F(x) = -\frac{1}{4} (x^2+2x)^{-2} = -\frac{1}{4(x^2+2x)^2}$.

b. $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2-1}$ sur $]1; +\infty[$.

Correction : $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2x}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)}$ avec $u(x) = x^2-1$, $F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln u(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2-1) + k$.

c. $f(x) = x-1 + \frac{\ln x}{x}$ sur \mathbb{R}^+ .

Correction : $f(x) = x-1 + \frac{\ln x}{x} = x-1 + \frac{1}{x} \times \ln x = x-1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 2u'(x) \times u(x)$ avec $u(x) = \ln x$,

$F(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} - x + \frac{1}{2} u^2(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} - x + \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 + k$.

التمرين 03

① تعيين α و β :

$$H'(x) = g(x) - 1 \Rightarrow \alpha e^{-x} - (\alpha x + \beta) e^{-x} = (-x-1) e^{-x} + 1 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (-\alpha x + \alpha - \beta) e^{-x} = (-x-1) e^{-x}$$

بالمطابقة نجد:

$$\begin{cases} -\alpha = -1 \\ \alpha - \beta = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = 1 \\ \beta = 2 \end{cases}$$

ومنه:

$$H(x) = (x+2)e^{-x}$$

② استنتاج الدالة الأصلية للدالة g والتي تنعدم عند القيمة 0:

$$\int g(x) dx = G(x) \text{ نضع}$$

لدينا:

$$H'(x) = g(x) - 1 \Rightarrow \int H'(x) dx = \int (g(x) - 1) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow H(x) = G(x) - x + c$$

$$\Rightarrow G(x) = (x+2)e^{-x} + x - c$$

لدينا: $G(0) = 0$ ومنه:

$$G(0) = 0 \Rightarrow 2 - c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 2$$

إذن: الدالة الأصلية للدالة g والتي تنعدم من أجل $x = 0$ هي:

$$G(x) = (x+2)e^{-x} + x + 2$$

$$\text{a) Vrai : } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2t dt = \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{b) Vrai : } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin 2t dt = \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2t \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{c) Vrai : } \int_1^e \ln t dt = [t \ln t - t]_1^e = 1.$$

$$\text{d) Vrai : } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt = \left[\frac{1}{\cos t} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = 2 - 1 = 1.$$

التمرين 05

a)

$$\begin{aligned} u'(t) &= t & u(t) &= \frac{t^2}{2} \\ v(t) &= \ln(t) & v'(t) &= \frac{1}{t} \\ I_1 &= \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \ln(t) \right]_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{t}{2} dt \end{aligned}$$

Donc

$$I_1 = \frac{e^2}{2} \ln(e) - \frac{1^2}{2} \ln(1) - \left[\frac{t^2}{4} \right]_1^e = \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{e^2 - 1}{4} = \frac{2e^2 - e^2 + 1}{4} = \frac{e^2 + 1}{4}$$

b.

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \sin(t) dt \\ u'(t) &= \sin(t) & u(t) &= -\cos(t) \\ v(t) &= t & v'(t) &= 1 \\ I_2 &= [-t \cos(t)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

Donc

$$I_2 = -\frac{\pi}{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 0 \times \cos(0) + [\sin(t)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1$$

التمرين 06

1.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2t^2}{t^2-1} &= 2 \frac{t^2-1+1}{t^2-1} = 2 + \frac{2}{t^2-1} = 2 + \frac{2}{(t-1)(t+1)} = 2 + \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \\ F(t) &= \int \left(2 + \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt = 2t + \ln|t-1| - \ln|t+1| + K \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$t = \sqrt{e^x + 1} \Leftrightarrow t^2 = e^x + 1 \Leftrightarrow e^x = t^2 - 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \ln(t^2 - 1)$$

Ce qui entraine que

$$dx = \frac{2t}{t^2-1} dt$$

Par conséquent

$$\begin{aligned} G(x) &= \int t \times \frac{2t}{t^2-1} dt = 2 \int \frac{t^2}{t^2-1} dt = 2t + \ln|t-1| - \ln|t+1| + K \\ &= 2\sqrt{e^x+1} + \ln|\sqrt{e^x+1}-1| - \ln|\sqrt{e^x+1}+1| + K \end{aligned}$$

