

مقياس الرياضيات 1 (حل السلسلة 05)التمرين الاول :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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:

$$\text{نضع } \int g(x) dx = G(x)$$

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:

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

التمرين 04

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

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

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

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

التمرين 05

$$4. \int_0^1 \frac{3x+1}{(x+1)^2} dx$$

$$\frac{3x+1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{\alpha}{x+1} + \frac{\beta}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{3}{x+1} - \frac{2}{(x+1)^2}$$

où l'on a trouvé $\alpha = 3$ et $\beta = -2$.

$$\int \frac{1}{u} = [\ln|u|]$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u^2} = \left[-\frac{1}{u}\right].$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{3x+1}{(x+1)^2} dx &= 3 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x+1} dx - 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx \\ &= 3 \left[\ln|x+1| \right]_0^1 - 2 \left[-\frac{1}{x+1} \right]_0^1 \\ &= 3 \ln 2 - 0 + 1 - 2 \\ &= 3 \ln 2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1-t} + \frac{1}{1+t} \right) \Rightarrow \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^x \frac{-1}{1-t} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \ln|1-x| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+x|,$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = \ln \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}.$$

3.

Donc

$$x^3 = x^3 - 4x + 4x = x(x^2 - 4) + 4x$$

$$\frac{x^3}{x^2 - 4} = x + \frac{4x}{x^2 - 4}$$

$$F_3(x) = \int \left(x + \frac{4x}{x^2 - 4} \right) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + 2 \ln|x^2 - 4| + K$$

① كتابة $f(x)$ على الشكل: $f(x) = a + x + \frac{b}{(x+1)^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x + a + \frac{b}{(x+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{(x+a)(x^2+2x+1) + b}{(x+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + ax^2 + 2ax + a + b}{(x+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{x^3 + (a+2)x^2 + (2a+1)x + a + b}{(x+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

بالمطابقة نجد:

$$\begin{cases} a + 2 = 3 \\ 2a + 1 = 3 \\ a + b = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = 1 \end{cases}$$

ومنه:

$$f(x) = x + 1 + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$$

② تعيين F الدالة الأصلية للدالة f على المجال $]-1; +\infty[$ والتي تحقق: $F(1) = 2$:

$$F(x) = \int f(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \left(x + 1 + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x - \frac{1}{2(x+1)} + c \end{aligned}$$

ولدينا: $F(1) = 2$

ومنه:

$$\begin{aligned} F(1) = 2 &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x - \frac{1}{2(x+1)} + c = 2 \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + 1 - \frac{1}{4} + c = 2 \\ &\Rightarrow c = 1 \end{aligned}$$

إذن:

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x - \frac{1}{2(x+1)} + 1$$

التمرين 07

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

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 08

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 entraîne que

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

Par conséquent

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

التمرين 09

3.

$$F_3(x) = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{9+4x^2}} dx = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{9\left(1+\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)^2\right)}} dx$$

On pose $t = \frac{2x}{3} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3}{2}t \Rightarrow dx = \frac{3}{2}dt$

$$\begin{aligned} F_3(x) &= \int \frac{\frac{3}{2}t}{3\sqrt{1+t^2}} \times \frac{3}{2} dt = \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{1+t^2} + K = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{1+\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)^2} + K \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{9+4x^2} + K = \frac{1}{8} \sqrt{9+4x^2} + K \end{aligned}$$

2. $\int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{e^x+1}} dx$

Posons $u = e^x$ avec $x = \ln u$ et $du = e^x dx$. La variable x varie de $x=0$ à $x=1$, donc la variable $u = e^x$ varie de $u=1$ à $u=e$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{e^x dx}{\sqrt{e^x+1}} &= \int_1^e \frac{du}{\sqrt{u+1}} \\ &= [2\sqrt{u+1}]_1^e \\ &= 2\sqrt{e+1} - 2\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

(3)

On pose

$$\begin{aligned} t = \sqrt{1-x} \Leftrightarrow t^2 = 1-x \Leftrightarrow x = 1-t^2 \Rightarrow dx = -2tdt \\ F(x) = \int -\frac{2t}{1+t} dt = -2 \int \frac{t}{1+t} dt = -2 \int \frac{t+1-1}{t+1} dt = -2 \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{t+1}\right) dt \\ = -2t + 2 \ln(t+1) + K = -2\sqrt{1-x} + 2 \ln(\sqrt{1-x} + 1) + K \end{aligned}$$