

Outils mathématiques 2 – DS de janvier 19

Merci de répondre directement sur ce document de 4 pages. Aucune feuille supplémentaire ne sera acceptée.
Durée : 90 min. Calculatrice et formulaire A4 recto-verso manuscrit autorisés.

NOM :

GRUPE :

NOTE :

/20

1. Prolonger par continuité la fonction $f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{2}{1-x^2}$ en $x = 1$ (1.5 pt)

f n'est pas définie en $x = -1$ ni en $x = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{2}{1-x^2} \right) = \text{F.I. de type } \infty - \infty.$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1+x-2}{1-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{1-x^2} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{L'Hospital}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{-2x} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{si } x \neq 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \text{si } x = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1) \quad (0.5)$$

2. Soit $g(x) = \frac{\arcsin x}{x}$: (3 pt)

(a) Déterminer D_g , l'ensemble de définition de g et préciser sa parité.

$$D_g = [-1; 0[\cup]0; 1] \quad (0.5)$$

Il s'agit d'une fonction impaire. (0.5)

(b) Déterminer \tilde{g} , le prolongement par continuité en 0 de g .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{L'Hospital}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2} \times 1} = 1 \Rightarrow \tilde{g}(x) = \begin{cases} g(x) & \text{si } x \neq 0 \\ 1 & \text{si } x = 0 \end{cases} \quad (0.5)$$

(c) Etudier la dérivabilité de \tilde{g} en 0.

$$\tilde{g} \text{ est-elle dérivable en } 0? \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tilde{g}(x) - \tilde{g}(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x - 1}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x - x}{x^2} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{L'Hospital} \quad (1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - 1}{2x} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{L'Hospital}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(1-x^2)^{-3/2}}{2} = -\frac{1}{4} = \tilde{g}'(0) \rightarrow \tilde{g} \text{ est dérivable en } 0.$$

$$(b) f_2(x) = \frac{7x-16}{(x-4)(x-2)(x-1)} \quad (1/pt) \quad (1,5pt)$$

$$f_2(x) = \frac{A_1}{x-4} + \frac{A_2}{x-2} + \frac{A_3}{x-1}$$

$$\text{or } A_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (x-4)f_2(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{7x-16}{(x-2)(x-1)} = \frac{28-16}{2 \times 3} = 2$$

$$A_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x-2)f_2(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{7x-16}{(x-4)(x-1)} = \frac{14-16}{-2 \times 1} = 1$$

$$A_3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1)f_2(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{7x-16}{(x-4)(x-2)} = \frac{7-16}{-3 \times (-1)} = -3$$

$$\Rightarrow f_2(x) = \frac{2}{x-4} + \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{3}{x-1} \Rightarrow F_2(x) = 2 \ln|x-4| + \ln|x-2| - 3 \ln|x-1| + k.$$

$$(c) f_3(x) = \frac{x^3 - x^2 + x - 3}{(x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1)} \quad (3pt) \quad (2pt)$$

$$f_3(x) = \frac{x^3 - x^2 + x - 3}{(x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A_1}{x-1} + \frac{A_2}{x+1} + \frac{A_3x+B_3}{x^2+1}$$

$$A_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1)f_3(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - x^2 + x - 3}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{-2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$A_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x+1)f_3(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 - x^2 + x - 3}{(x-1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{-6}{-2 \times 2} = +\frac{3}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x f_3(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4 + \dots}{x^4 + \dots} = 1 = A_1 + A_2 + A_3 \Rightarrow A_3 = 1 - A_1 - A_2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = 0 = A_3$$

$$f_3(0) = 3 = -A_1 + A_2 + B_3 \Rightarrow B_3 = 3 + A_1 - A_2 = 3 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = 1 = B_3$$

$$\Rightarrow f_3(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_3(x) = k - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| + \frac{3}{2} \ln|x+1| + \arctan(x) \quad (1)$$

5. Calculer les intégrales suivantes :

$$(a) \int_0^1 \frac{x}{(x^2+2)^3} dx \quad (1,5 pt)$$

$$f(x) = x(x^2+2)^{-3}$$

$$n = -3$$

$$u = x^2+2$$

$$u' = 2x$$

$$u' u^n = 2x(x^2+2)^{-3} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{2} u' u^n$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x^2+2)^{-2}}{-2} = -\frac{1}{4(x^2+2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{x}{(x^2+2)^3} = -\frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{(x^2+2)^2} \right]_0^1 = -\frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{4} \right] = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{-5}{36}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{5}{144}$$

$$(b) f_2(x) = \frac{7x-16}{(x-4)(x-2)(x-1)} \quad (1,5 \text{ pt})$$

$$f_2(x) = \frac{A_1}{x-4} + \frac{A_2}{x-2} + \frac{A_3}{x-1}$$

$$\text{avec } A_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (x-4) f_2(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{7x-16}{(x-2)(x-1)} = \frac{28-16}{2 \times 3} = 2$$

$$A_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x-2) f_2(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{7x-16}{(x-4)(x-1)} = \frac{14-16}{-2 \times 1} = 1$$

$$A_3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) f_2(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{7x-16}{(x-4)(x-2)} = \frac{7-16}{-3 \times (-1)} = -3 \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow f_2(x) = \frac{2}{x-4} + \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{3}{x-1} \Rightarrow F_2(x) = 2 \ln|x-4| + \ln|x-2| - 3 \ln|x-1| + k.$$

0,5

$$(c) f_3(x) = \frac{x^3 - x^2 + x - 3}{(x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1)} \quad (3 \text{ pt})$$

$$f_3(x) = \frac{x^3 - x^2 + x - 3}{(x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A_1}{x-1} + \frac{A_2}{x+1} + \frac{A_3 x + B_3}{x^2+1}$$

$$A_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) f_3(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - x^2 + x - 3}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{-2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$A_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x+1) f_3(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 - x^2 + x - 3}{(x-1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{-6}{-2 \times 2} = +\frac{3}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x f_3(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4 + \dots}{x^4 \dots} = 1 = A_1 + A_2 + A_3 \Rightarrow A_3 = 1 - A_1 - A_2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = 0 = A_3$$

$$f_3(0) = 3 = -A_1 + A_2 + B_3 \Rightarrow B_3 = 3 + A_1 - A_2 = 3 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = 1 = B_3$$

$$\Rightarrow f_3(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_3(x) = k - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| + \frac{3}{2} \ln|x+1| + \arctan(x) \quad (1)$$

5. Calculer les intégrales suivantes :

$$(a) \int_0^1 \frac{x}{(x^2+2)^3} dx \quad (1,5 \text{ pt})$$

$$f(x) = x(x^2+2)^{-3}$$

$$n = -3$$

$$u = x^2+2$$

$$u' = 2x$$

$$u' u^n = 2x(x^2+2)^{-3} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{2} u' u^n$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x^2+2)^{-2}}{-2} = -\frac{1}{4(x^2+2)^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{x}{(x^2+2)^3} = -\frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{(x^2+2)^2} \right]_0^1 = -\frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{4} \right] = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{-5}{36}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{5}{144} \quad (0,5)$$

$$(b) \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi/2}} 4x \cos(x^2) dx \quad (1.5 \text{ pt})$$

$$\begin{aligned} u' &= \cos(x) \\ v(x) &= x^2 \Rightarrow v' u' \circ v = 2x \cdot \cos(x^2) \text{ donc } f(x) = 2v' u' \circ v \\ v'(x) &= 2x \Rightarrow F(x) = 2u \circ v(x) = 2 \sin(x^2) \\ \Rightarrow I &= \left[2 \sin(x^2) \right]_0^{\sqrt{\pi/2}} = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = \boxed{2 = I} \end{aligned}$$

6. Dériver les fonctions suivantes :

$$(a) h_1(x) = \exp[\sqrt{x^3 - 1}] \quad (1 \text{ pt})$$

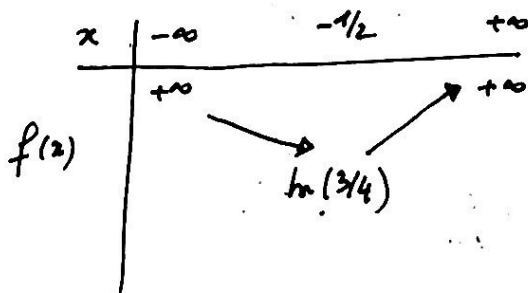
$$\begin{aligned} h_1(x) &= u \circ v \circ w \\ u(x) &= e^x \quad u'(x) = e^x \\ v(x) &= \sqrt{x} \quad v'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \\ w(x) &= x^3 - 1 \quad w' = 3x^2 \\ h_1' &= w' \circ v' \circ u' \circ v \circ w \\ \Rightarrow h_1'(x) &= 3x^2 \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^3-1}} \times \exp \sqrt{x^3-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) h_2(x) = \arccos(x^2 + 1) \quad (1 \text{ pt})$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_2(x) &= u \circ v \\ u(x) &= \arccos x \quad u'(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ v(x) &= x^2 + 1 \quad v'(x) = 2x \\ u \circ v' &= v' \circ u' \circ v \\ h_2'(x) &= 2x \times \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-(x^2+1)^2}} \\ \Rightarrow h_2'(x) &= \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^4-2x^2-1}} = \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{-x^4-2x^2}} \end{aligned}$$

7. Sur quel(s) intervalle(s) la fonction $f(x) = \ln(1 + x + x^2)$ admet-t-elle une bijection réciproque? (1.5 pt)

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x+1}{1+x+x^2} \quad \text{avec } \text{sg}(f'(x)) = \text{sg}(2x+1) \text{ car } x^2+x+1 \text{ ne change pas de signe.}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\right) &= \ln\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \\ f \text{ admet une réciproque là où elle est bijective,} \\ \text{c'est-à-dire sur } & \left] -\infty; -\frac{1}{2} \right] \text{ ou } \left[-\frac{1}{2}; +\infty \right[. \end{aligned}$$