

Dm d'analyse:

Feuille 2

Exercice 3 : Calculer les intégrales suivantes via un changement de variable ad hoc :

1. $\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin t}{3+\cos^2 t} dt$

On pose $x = \cos t$

Ainsi $dx = -\sin t dt$

Si $t = 0$, $x = 1$ et si $t = \pi$, $x = -1$

Par changement de variable on obtient :

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin t}{3+\cos^2 t} dt = \int_1^{-1} \frac{-dx}{3+x^2} = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{3+x^2}$$

On a donc la fonction $f(x)$ tel que :

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3+x^2} = \frac{1}{3(1+\frac{x^2}{3})} = \frac{1}{3} * \frac{1}{1+(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}})^2}$$

Donc :

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{3+x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{1+(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}})^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} [\sqrt{3} \arctan(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}})]_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (\arctan(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) - \arctan(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (2 \arctan \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})$$

2. $\int_1^2 \frac{\ln(1+t) - \ln t}{t^2} dt$

On pose $x = \ln t$

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

On peut donc dire :

$$\int_1^2 \frac{\ln(1+t) - \ln t}{t^2} dt = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \ln\left(\frac{1+\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}}\right) dx = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \ln(x+1) dx$$

$$= [(x+1) \ln(x+1) - (x+1)]_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 = 2 \ln 2 - 2 - \frac{3}{2} \ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - \frac{3}{2} = 2 \ln 2 - \frac{3}{2} \ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - 7/2$$

3. $\int_1^2 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}+2t}$

On pose $t = x^2$, donc $x = \sqrt{t}$

Ainsi $dt = 2x dx$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}+2t} = \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{2x dx}{x+2x^2} = 2 \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{dx}{1+2x}$$

$$= [\ln(1+2x)]_1^{\sqrt{2}} = \ln(1+2\sqrt{2}) - \ln 3$$

$$4. \int_1^3 x\sqrt{x-1} dx$$

On déclare $t = \sqrt{x-1}$

D'où $dx = 2tdt$

Si $x = 1, t = 0$, et si $x = 3, t = \sqrt{2}$

On a donc :

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^3 x\sqrt{x-1} dx &= 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (t^2 + 1)t^2 dt = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (t^4 + t^2) dt \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{t^5}{5} + \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}} = 2 \left(\frac{2^{\frac{5}{2}}}{5} + \frac{2^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} \right) = 2 * 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \int_0^4 \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}}$$

On pose $t = \sqrt{x}$

Alors $2tdt = dx$

On peut donc dire :

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^4 \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}} &= \int_0^2 \frac{2tdt}{1+t} = 2 \int_0^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t} \right) dt \\ &= 2 [t - \ln(1+t)]_0^2 = 2(2 - \ln 3) \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \int_0^4 \frac{dx}{1+e^x}$$

On pose $t = e^x$

On peut donc dire $dt = e^x dx$

$$dx = \frac{dt}{e^x} = \frac{dt}{t}$$

Or si $x = 0, t = 1$ et si $x = 4, t = e^4$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^4 \frac{dx}{1+e^x} &= \int_1^{e^4} \frac{dt}{t(1+t)} = \int_1^{e^4} \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt = \int_1^{e^4} \frac{1}{t} dt - \int_1^{e^4} \frac{1}{t+1} dt \\ &= [\ln|x|]_1^{e^4} - [\ln|x+1|]_1^{e^4} \end{aligned}$$

Pour $x \in [1, e^4]$ on a $x > 0$

Donc $\ln|x| = \ln x$ et $\ln|x+1| = \ln x + 1$

Pour conclure :

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^4 \frac{dx}{1+e^x} &= [\ln|x|]_1^{e^4} - [\ln|x+1|]_1^{e^4} = \ln e^4 - \ln 1 - (\ln(e^4 + 1) - \ln(1 + 1)) \\ &= \ln e^4 - \ln(e^4 + 1) + \ln 2 = 4 - \ln(e^4 + 1) + \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$