

CORRECTION DU CB N°10

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i)} \quad I_1 &= \int_5^7 \frac{x-3}{x^2-5x+4} dx \\ &= \int_5^7 \left(\frac{1}{3(x-4)} + \frac{2}{3(x-1)} \right) dx = \left[\frac{1}{3} \ln(x-4) + \frac{2}{3} \ln(x-1) \right]_5^7 = \frac{-2}{3} \ln(2) + \ln(3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ii)} \quad I_2 &= \int_1^2 \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{2x^2+1}} dx \\ &= \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \sqrt{2x^2+1} \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 (x\sqrt{2x^2+1}) dx = \left(6 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) - \left[\frac{1}{6} (2x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_1^2 = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{iii)} \quad I_3 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(x) \sin(3x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (4 \cos^3(x) \sin(x) - \cos(x) \sin(x)) dx = \left[-\cos^4(x) + \frac{1}{2} \cos^2(x) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{iv)} \quad I_4 = \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{(3x^2+1)^2} dx = \left[\frac{-1}{3(3x^2+1)} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{v)} \quad I_5 &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sqrt{1-\sin^2(t)} \cos(t)) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2(t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+\cos(2t)}{2} dt = \left[\frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin(2t) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{vi)} \quad I_6 = \int_0^{\ln(2)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2e^x-1}} dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{u} \times \frac{2u}{1+u^2} du = \left[2 \operatorname{Arc tan}(u) \right]_0^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\text{vii)} \quad I_7 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{8}} \frac{1}{\cos^2(2x)} dx = \left[\frac{1}{2} \tan(2x) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{8}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{i)} \quad I_1 &= \int_5^6 \frac{x-5}{x^2-5x+4} dx \\ &= \int_5^6 \left(\frac{-1}{3(x-4)} + \frac{4}{3(x-1)} \right) dx = \left[-\frac{1}{3} \ln(x-4) + \frac{4}{3} \ln(x-1) \right]_5^6 = -3 \ln(2) + \frac{4}{3} \ln(5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ii)} \quad I_2 &= \int_0^1 \frac{2x^3}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx \\ &= \left[2x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 (4x \sqrt{x^2+1}) dx = 2\sqrt{2} - \left[\frac{4}{3} (x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 = \frac{-2}{3} \sqrt{2} + \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{iii)} \quad I_3 &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos(3x) \sin(x) dx \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (2 \cos^3(x) \sin(x) - \cos(x) \sin(x) - 2 \sin^3(x) \cos(x)) dx \\ &= \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cos^4(x) + \frac{1}{2} \cos^2(x) - \frac{1}{2} \sin^4(x) \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{iv)} \quad I_4 = \int_1^2 \frac{3x}{(2x^2+1)^2} dx = \left[\frac{-3}{4(2x^2+1)} \right]_1^2 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{v)} \quad I_5 &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{x^2+1} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\ln(1+\sqrt{2})} (\sqrt{1+\text{sh}^2(t)} \text{ch}(t)) dt = \int_0^{\ln(1+\sqrt{2})} \text{ch}^2(t) dt = \int_0^{\ln(1+\sqrt{2})} \frac{1+\text{ch}(2t)}{2} dt \\ &= \left[\frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \text{sh}(2t) \right]_0^{\ln(1+\sqrt{2})} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+\sqrt{2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{vi)} \quad I_6 = \int_{\ln(1/3)}^{\ln(2/3)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3e^x-1}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{u} \times \frac{2u}{1+u^2} du = \left[2 \text{Arc tan}(u) \right]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{vii)} \quad I_7 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{12}} \frac{1}{\cos^2(3x)} dx = \left[\frac{1}{3} \tan(3x) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{12}} = \frac{1}{3}$$