

Correction du contrôle continu n°1 en MS2

Exercice 1 On décompose la fraction rationnelle en éléments simples.

$$\int \frac{x^5 + 1}{x^4 + x^3 + x^2} dx = \int \left(x - 1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} \right) dx$$
$$= \frac{x^2}{2} - x - \ln |x| - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln (x^2 + x + 1) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \arctan \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} (2x + 1) \right) + \text{constante}$$

Exercice 2 On utilise le changement de variable universel $t = \tan(x/2)$.

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos(x) + \sin(x)} = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \int \frac{-2dt}{(t-1+\sqrt{2})(t-1-\sqrt{2})}$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{t-1+\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{t-1-\sqrt{2}} \right) dt$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\tan(x/2) - 1 + \sqrt{2}}{\tan(x/2) - 1 - \sqrt{2}} \right| + \text{constante}$$

Exercice 3

$$J = \int_1^3 \frac{\sqrt{x-1} + x\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x-1} - \sqrt{x+1}} dx = \int_1^3 \frac{\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} + x}{\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} - 1} dx$$

C'est une intégrale abélienne, on utilise le changement de variable $t = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2}$.

$$J = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}/2} \frac{t + \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2}}{t-1} \cdot \frac{4t dt}{(1-t^2)^2} = 4 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}/2} \frac{t^4 - t^3 - t^2 - t}{(t-1)^4 (t+1)^3} dt$$

Exercice 4

$$I_0 = \int_0^{\pi/4} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \text{et} \quad I_1 = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{dx}{\cos(x)} = \frac{1}{2} \ln (3 + 2\sqrt{2})$$

(On utilise le changement de variable donné par les règles de Bioche $t = \sin(x)$ pour I_1 .)

$$\begin{aligned}\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad I_{n+2} &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{dx}{\cos^{n+2}(x)} \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{\cos^n(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{\cos^n(x)} \tan(x) \right]_0^{\pi/4} - n \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos^{n+1}(x)} \tan(x) dx \\ &= (\sqrt{2})^n - n \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sin^2(x)}{\cos^{n+2}(x)} dx \\ &= (\sqrt{2})^n - n \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1 - \cos^2(x)}{\cos^{n+2}(x)} dx \\ &= (\sqrt{2})^n - n(I_{n+2} - I_n)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Donc } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad I_{n+2} = \frac{(\sqrt{2})^n}{n+1} + \frac{n}{n+1} I_n$$

Exercice 5 On reconnaît une somme de Riemann.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{k}{n\sqrt{n^2 + k^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{k/n}{\sqrt{1 + (k/n)^2}} = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} dx = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

BONNES VACANCES !!