

[1] Calculer à l'aide d'une intégration par parties :

$I = \int_1 e \frac{\ln t}{t} dt$	$J = \int_0^1 x e^{2x} dx$	$K = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{e^x} dx$
$L = \int_{-1}^1 (t+1) \cos(\pi t) dt$	$M = \int_0^1 x e^x dx$	$N = \int_1^2 (x^2 + 1) \ln 2x dx$
$P = \int_{-3}^0 (x+1) e^x dx$	$Q = \int_1^e x^2 \ln x dx$	$R = \int_0^{\pi/4} \arctan x dx$

[2] Calculer à l'aide de deux intégrations par parties.

$I = \int_0^1 (x^2 + 3x) e^{-x} dx$	$J = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 \cos x dx$	$K = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} e^x \cos x dx$
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[3] 1° a) Démontrer que, pour tout nombre réel x , on a : $\frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^x} = e^x - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}$

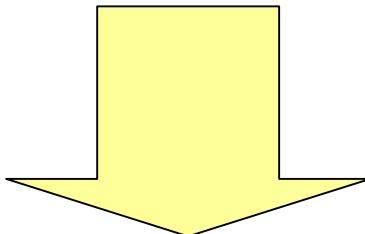
b) En déduire le calcul de l'intégrale : $I = \int_0^1 \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^x} dx$

2° a) Soit f la fonction définie pour tout nombre réel par $f(x) = \ln(1 + e^x)$. Calculer la dérivée de f .

b) Calculer, à l'aide d'une intégration par parties, la valeur exacte de l'intégrale: $J = \int_0^1 e^x \ln(1 + e^x) dx$

[4] Une presse est constituée d'une enclume fixe et d'un marteau qui se déplace le long d'une tige verticale. La vitesse V du marteau est une fonction du temps t . Le temps t est exprimé en secondes et la vitesse V en mètres par seconde. La distance parcourue par le marteau entre l'instant de départ ($t = 0$) et l'instant $t = T$ est : $d(T) = \int_0^T V(t) dt$ où $V(t) = 1 + (t-1)e^x$. En intégrant par parties prouver que $\int_0^T (t-1)e^{-t} dt$. En déduire $d(T)$ en fonction de T .

CORRECTION



$$\boxed{1} \left. \begin{array}{l} u(t) = \ln t \text{ et } u'(t) = \frac{1}{t} \\ v'(t) = \frac{1}{t} \text{ et } v(t) = \ln t \end{array} \right\} \text{ donc } I = \int_1^e \frac{\ln t}{t} dt = [\ln t \times \ln t]_e^1 - \int_1^e \frac{\ln t}{t} dt$$

donc $\int_1^e \frac{\ln t}{t} dt + \int_1^e \frac{\ln t}{t} dt = [\ln t \times \ln t]_e^1$ donc $2 \int_1^e \frac{\ln t}{t} dt = \ln e \times \ln e - \ln 1 \times \ln 1$ donc $\int_1^e \frac{\ln t}{t} dt = \frac{1}{2}$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u(x) = x \text{ et } u'(x) = 1 \\ v'(x) = e^{2x} \text{ et } v(x) = \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \end{array} \right\} \text{ donc } J = \int_0^1 x e^{2x} dx = \left[x \times \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 1 \times \frac{e^{2x}}{2} dx = 1 \times \frac{e^2}{2} - 0 \times \frac{e^0}{2} - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} \times e^{2x} dx$$

$$= \frac{e^2}{2} - \left[\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{e^2}{2} - \left(\frac{e^2}{4} - \frac{e^0}{4} \right) = \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{e^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \boxed{\frac{e^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u(x) = x \text{ et } u'(x) = 1 \\ v'(x) = e^{-x} \text{ et } v(x) = -\frac{e^{-x}}{-1} \end{array} \right\} \text{ donc } K = \left[x \times \frac{e^{-x}}{-1} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 1 \times \frac{e^{-x}}{-1} dx$$

$$= 1 \times (-e^{-1}) - 0 \times e^0 + \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx = -\frac{1}{e} + \left[\frac{e^{-x}}{-1} \right]_0^1 = -\frac{1}{e} - \left(\frac{1}{e} + e^0 \right) = \boxed{1 - \frac{2}{e}}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u(t) = t + 1 \text{ et } u'(t) = 1 \\ v'(t) = \cos(\pi t) \text{ et } v(t) = \frac{\sin(\pi t)}{\pi} \end{array} \right\} \text{ donc } L = \int_{-1}^1 (t+1) \cos(\pi t) dt = \left[(t+1) \frac{\sin(\pi t)}{\pi} \right]_{-1}^1 - \int_{-1}^1 1 \times \frac{\sin(\pi t)}{\pi} dt$$

$$= (1+1) \frac{\sin \pi}{\pi} - (-1+1) \frac{\sin(-\pi)}{\pi} - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\pi} \times \sin(\pi t) dt = - \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \times \frac{-\cos(\pi t)}{\pi} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \cos(\pi) - \frac{1}{\pi^2} \cos(-\pi) = \boxed{0}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u(x) = x \text{ et } u'(x) = 1 \\ v'(x) = ex \text{ et } v(x) = e^x \end{array} \right\} \text{ donc } M = \int_0^1 x e^x dx = [x e^x]_0^1 - \int_0^1 1 \times e^x dx = 1 \times e - 0 \times e^0 - [e^x]_0^1 = e - (e - e^0) = \boxed{1}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u(x) = \ln(2x) \text{ et } u'(x) = \frac{2}{2x} \\ v'(x) = x^2 + 1 \text{ et } v(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + x \end{array} \right\} \text{ donc } N = \int_1^2 (x^2 + 1) \ln 2x dx = \left[\ln(2x) \times \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + x \right) \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 \frac{2}{2x} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + x \right)$$

$$= \ln 4 \times \left(\frac{8}{3} + 2 \right) - \ln 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) - \int_1^2 \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + 1 \right) dx = \frac{14}{3} \ln 4 - \frac{4}{3} \ln 2 - \int_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{3} x^2 + 1 \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{14}{3} \times 2 \ln 2 - \frac{4}{3} \times \ln 2 - \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{x^3}{3} + x \right]_1^2 = \left(\frac{28}{3} - \frac{4}{3} \right) \ln 2 - \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{8}{3} + 2 - \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) \right) = \frac{24}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{8}{9} - 2 + \frac{1}{9} + 1$$

$$= 8 \ln 2 - \frac{7}{9} - 1 = \boxed{8 \ln 2 - \frac{16}{9}}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u(x) = x + 1 \text{ et } u'(x) = 1 \\ v'(x) = e^x \text{ et } v(x) = e^x \end{array} \right\} \text{ donc } P = \int_{-3}^0 (x+1) e^x dx = [(x+1) e^x]_{-3}^0 - \int_{-3}^0 1 \times e^x dx$$

$$= (0+1) e^0 - (-3+1) e^{-3} - [e^x]_{-3}^0 = 1 + \frac{2}{e^3} - (e^0 - e^{-3}) = 1 + \frac{2}{e^3} - 1 + \frac{1}{e^3} = \boxed{\frac{3}{e^3}}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u(x) = \ln x \text{ et } u'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \\ v'(x) = x^2 \text{ et } v(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} \end{array} \right\} \text{ donc } Q = \int_1^e x^2 \ln x dx = \left[\ln x \times \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{1}{x} \times \frac{x^3}{3} dx$$

$$= \ln e \times \frac{e^3}{3} - \ln 1 \times \frac{1}{3} - \int_1^e \frac{1}{3} \times x^2 dx = \frac{e^3}{3} - \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_1^e = \frac{e^3}{3} - \left(\frac{e^3}{9} - \frac{1}{9} \right) = \frac{3e^3}{9} - \frac{e^3}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = \boxed{\frac{2e^3}{9} + \frac{1}{9}}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u(x) = \arctan(x) \text{ et } u'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \\ v'(x) = 1 \text{ et } v(x) = x \end{array} \right\} \text{ donc } R = \int_0^1 \arctan x dx = [x \times \arctan(x)]_0^1 - \int_0^1 x \times \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$u(x) = x^2 + 1 \text{ et } u'(x) = 2x. \text{ on a } \frac{x}{x^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2x}{x^2+1} = \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)}$$

qui admet comme primitive : $\ln |u| = \ln(x^2+1)$

$$R = 1 \times \arctan 1 - 0 \times \arctan 0 - \left[\frac{1}{2} \times \ln(x^2+1) \right]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4} - (\ln(1+1^2) - \ln(1+0^2)) = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{4} - \ln 2}$$

[2] Calculer à l'aide de deux intégrations par parties.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u(x) = x^2 + 3x \text{ et } u'(x) = 2x + 3 \\ v'(x) = e^{-x} \text{ et } v(x) = \frac{e^{-x}}{-1} \end{array} \right\} \text{ donc } I = \int_0^1 (x^2 + 3x) e^{-x} dx = [(x^2 + 3x)(-e^{-x})]_0^1 - \int_0^1 (2x + 3) \times (-e^{-x}) dx \\ = -(1^2 + 3 \times 1)e^{-1} + (0^2 + 3 \times 0)e^0 + \int_0^1 (2x + 3) e^{-x} dx$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u(x) = 2x + 3 \text{ et } u'(x) = 2 \\ v'(x) = e^{-x} \text{ et } v(x) = \frac{e^{-x}}{-1} \end{array} \right\} \text{ donc } \int_0^1 (2x + 3) e^{-x} dx = [(2x + 3)(-e^{-x})]_0^1 - \int_0^1 2 \times (-e^{-x}) dx \\ = -(2+3)e^{-1} + (0+3)e^0 + 2 \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx = -\frac{5}{e} + 3 + 2 \times [-e^{-x}]_0^1 = -\frac{5}{e} + 3 + 2 \left(-\frac{1}{e} + 1 \right) = -\frac{7}{e} + 5$$

$$\text{Et } I = -(1^2 + 3 \times 1)e^{-1} + (0^2 + 3 \times 0)e^0 - \frac{7}{e} + 5 = -\frac{4}{e} - \frac{7}{e} + 5 = \boxed{-\frac{11}{e} + 5}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u(x) = x^2 \text{ et } u'(x) = 2x \\ v'(x) = \cos x \text{ et } v(x) = \sin x \end{array} \right\} \text{ donc } J = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 \cos x dx = [x^2 \sin x]_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 2x \sin x dx \\ = \pi^2 \sin \pi - (-\pi)^2 \sin(-\pi) - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 2x \sin x dx = - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 2x \sin x dx$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u(x) = 2x \text{ et } u'(x) = 2 \\ v'(x) = \sin x \text{ et } v(x) = -\cos x \end{array} \right\} \text{ donc } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 2x \sin x dx = [2x \times (-\cos x)]_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 2 \times (-\cos x) dx \\ = [-2x \cos x]_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 2 \cos x dx = -2\pi \cos \pi + 2 \times (-\pi) \cos(-\pi) + [2 \sin x]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 2\pi + 2\pi + 2 \sin \pi - 2 \sin(-\pi) = 4\pi \quad \boxed{J = - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 2x \sin x dx = -4\pi}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u(x) = \cos x \text{ et } u'(x) = -\sin x \\ v'(x) = e^x \text{ et } v(x) = e^x \end{array} \right\} \text{ donc } K = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} e^x \cos x dx = [\cos x \times e^x]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} - \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (-\sin x) e^x dx \\ = \cos(\pi/2) \times e^{\pi/2} - \cos(-\pi/2) e^{-\pi/2} + \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin x e^x dx = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin x e^x dx$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u(x) = \sin x \text{ et } u'(x) = \cos x \\ v'(x) = e^x \text{ et } v(x) = e^x \end{array} \right\} \text{ donc } K = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin x e^x dx = [\sin x e^x]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} - \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} e^x \cos x dx \\ K = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} e^x \cos x dx = [\sin x e^x]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} - \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} e^x \cos x dx \text{ donc } \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} e^x \cos x dx + \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} e^x \cos x dx = [\sin x e^x]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \\ \text{ donc } \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} e^x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(\pi/2) \times e^{\pi/2} - \sin(-\pi/2) e^{-\pi/2}) = \frac{e^{\pi/2} + e^{-\pi/2}}{2}$$

$$[3] 1^\circ \text{ a) } e^x - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} = \frac{e^x(1+e^x) - e^x}{1+e^x} = \frac{e^x + e^{2x} - e^x}{1+e^x} = \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^x}$$

$$\text{b) } I = \int_0^1 \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^x} dx = \int_0^1 \left(e^x - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \right) dx = \int_0^1 e^x dx - \int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx = [e^x]_0^1 - [\ln(1+e^x)]_0^1$$

Car si $u(x) = 1 + e^x$ alors $u'(x) = e^x$ et $\frac{e^x}{1+e^x} = \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)}$ et admet comme primitive $\ln|u(x)| = \ln(1+e^x)$

$$I = e^1 - e^0 - (\ln(1+e^1) - \ln(1+e^0)) = \boxed{e - 1 - \ln(1+e) + \ln 2}$$

$$2^\circ \text{ a) } f'(x) = \frac{(1+e^x)'}{1+e^x} = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \quad \text{b) } \left. \begin{array}{l} u(x) = \ln(1+e^x) \text{ et } u'(x) = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \\ v'(x) = e^x \text{ et } v(x) = e^x \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{donc } J = \int_0^1 e^x \ln(1+e^x) dx = [\ln(1+e^x) \times e^x]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \times e^x dx = \ln(1+e^1) \times e^1 - \ln(1+e^0) \times e^0 - I \\ = e \ln(1+e) - \ln 2 - (e - 1 - \ln(1+e) + \ln 2) = \boxed{1 - e - 2 \ln 2 + \ln(1+e)(1+e)}$$

$$[4] \left. \begin{array}{l} u(t) = t - 1 \text{ et } u'(t) = 1 \\ v'(t) = e^{-t} \text{ et } v(t) = \frac{e^{-t}}{-1} \end{array} \right\} \text{ donc } \int_0^T (t-1) e^{-t} dt = [(t-1)(-e^{-t})]_0^T - \int_0^T 1 \times (-e^{-t}) dt$$

$$= -(T-1)e^{-T} + (0-1)e^0 + \int_0^T e^{-t} dt = (1-T)e^{-T} - 1 + [-e^{-t}]_0^T = (1-T)e^{-T} - 1 - e^{-T} + e^0 = -T e^{-T}$$