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Exercice 1: (8 pts)

1) Calculer les primitives suivantes:

$$I_1 = \int \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx, \quad I_2 = \int \frac{x}{x^3 - 3x + 2} dx, \quad I_3 = \int \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} dx.$$

2) Calculer la limite de suite suivante:

$$u_n = \frac{1}{n} \sqrt[n]{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)\dots(n+n)}.$$

Exercice 2: (7 pts)1) En utilisant le développement de Maclaurin de la fonction $\ln(x+1)$.a- Montrer que: $\forall x > 0, \quad x - \frac{x^2}{2} < \ln(x+1) < x.$ b- Trouver la limite de la suite (u_n) définie par: $u_n = \prod_{k=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{k}{n^2}\right), \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*.$

2) Montrer que:

$$\operatorname{Arctan} x + \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \forall x < 0.$$

Exercice 3: (5 pts)

1) Résoudre les équations différentielles suivantes:

a) $xy' + y = y^2 \ln x.$

b) $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 10 \sin x.$

Bon Courage

Corrigé de l'examen de rattrapage

Exercice 01:

1) * $I_1 = \int \frac{\arctan u}{1+u^2} du$, on pose $t = \arctan u \Rightarrow dt = \frac{1}{1+u^2} du$,
 alors: $I_1 = \int \frac{\arctan u}{1+u^2} du = \int t dt = \frac{1}{2} t^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} (\arctan u)^2 + C$

* $I_2 = \int \frac{u}{u^3 - 3u + 2} du$

$$\frac{u}{u^3 - 3u + 2} du = \frac{u}{(u+2)(u-1)^2} = \frac{a}{u+2} + \frac{b}{u-1} + \frac{c}{(u-1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{a(u-1)^2 + b(u+2)(u-1) + c(u+2)}{(u+2)(u-1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{au^2 - 2au + a + bu^2 + bu - 2b + cu + 2c}{(u+2)(u-1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b=0 \\ -2a+b+c=1 \\ a-2b+2c=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = -\frac{2}{9}, b = \frac{2}{9}, c = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ d'où}$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{u}{(u+2)(u-1)^2} du = -\frac{2}{9} \int \frac{1}{u+2} du + \frac{2}{9} \int \frac{1}{u-1} du + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{(u-1)^2} du$$

$$= -\frac{2}{9} \ln|u+2| + \frac{2}{9} \ln|u-1| - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{u-1} + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3(u-1)} + \frac{2}{9} \ln \left| \frac{u-1}{u+2} \right| + C$$

* $I_3 = \int \frac{e^u - 1}{e^{u+1}} du$, on pose $t = e^u \Rightarrow u = \ln t \Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{t} dt$

$$I_3 = \int \frac{e^u - 1}{e^{u+1}} du = \int \frac{t-1}{t+1} \frac{dt}{t} = \int \frac{t-1}{t(t+1)} dt$$

$$\frac{t-1}{t(t+1)} = \frac{a}{t} + \frac{b}{t+1} = \frac{a(t+1) + bt}{t(t+1)} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = 2 \end{cases}, \text{ d'où } c$$

$$I_3 = \int \frac{t-1}{t(t+1)} dt = -\int \frac{1}{t} dt + 2 \int \frac{1}{t+1} dt$$

$$= -\ln|t| + 2 \ln|t+1| + C = -\ln e^u + 2 \ln(e^u + 1) + C$$

$$= -u + 2 \ln(e^u + 1) + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) U_n &= \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)\dots(n+n)} = \sqrt{\frac{(n+1)(n+2)\dots(n+n)}{n^n}} \\
 &= \left(\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right) \times \left(\frac{n+2}{n}\right) \times \left(\frac{n+3}{n}\right) \dots \times \left(\frac{n+n}{n}\right) \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \\
 &= \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \times \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \times \dots \times \left(1 + \frac{n}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \right) = \prod_{k=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \\
 &= e^{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right)} \quad \text{OK}
 \end{aligned}$$

Alors, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(u) du$ OK

où $f(u) = \ln(1+u)$ (I.p.p)

$$\begin{cases} u = \ln(1+u) \\ v' = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u' = \frac{1}{1+u} \\ v = u \end{cases}, \text{ D'où }$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 \ln(1+u) du &= \left[u \ln(1+u) \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{u}{1+u} du = \ln 2 - \int_0^1 \frac{u+1-1}{1+u} du \\
 &= \ln 2 - \left[u \right]_0^1 + \left[\ln(1+u) \right]_0^1 = \ln 2 - 1 + \ln 2 = 2\ln 2 - 1 \quad \text{OK}
 \end{aligned}$$

Alors: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_n = 2\ln 2 - 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_n = e^{2\ln 2 - 1}$. Alors

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_n = e^{\ln 2^2} \cdot e^{-1} = \frac{4}{e} \quad \text{OK}$$

Exercice 02:

1) Montre que: $\forall n > 0, n - \frac{n^2}{2} < \ln(n+1) < n$

On a: $f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!} x + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\theta x)}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1}, 0 < \theta < 1$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^n + (-1)^n \frac{1}{(n+1)!} (\theta x)^{n+1}$

* formule MacLaurin d'ordre 2 et:

$$f(x) = \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3} \frac{x^3}{(\theta x+1)^3}, 0 < \theta < 1 \quad \text{OK}$$

On a: $\frac{1}{3} \frac{x^3}{(\theta x+1)^3} > 0$ (car $x > 0$ et $0 < \theta < 1$) \Rightarrow

$$x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3} \frac{x^3}{(\theta x+1)^3} > x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\ln(n+1) > n - \frac{1}{2}n^2 \dots \text{--- (1)}$$

* Formule Mac Laurin d'ordre 1 et 2 :

$$f(x) = \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{(1+\theta)^2}, \quad 0 < \theta < 1$$

$$\text{On a : } -\frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{(1+\theta)^2} < 0 \Rightarrow x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{(1+\theta)^2} < x$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(1+x) < x \quad (P)$$

de (1) et (2) $\Rightarrow x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 < \ln(1+x) < x, \quad \forall x > 0$

b) Calculer la limite de $U_n = \frac{1}{n} \ln \left(1 + \frac{k}{n^2} \right), \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

On pose : $V_n = \ln U_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \ln \left(1 + \frac{k}{n^2} \right), \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

D'après la question (a) : $\frac{k}{n^2} - \frac{k^2}{2n^4} < \ln \left(1 + \frac{k}{n^2} \right) < \frac{k}{n^2} \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n k - \frac{1}{2n^4} \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 < \sum_{k=1}^n \ln \left(1 + \frac{k}{n^2} \right) < \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n k.$$

$$\text{On a : } \sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2n^2}, \text{ et on a :}$$

$$k \leq n \Rightarrow k^2 \leq n^2 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \leq \sum_{k=1}^n n^2 = nn^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$-\frac{1}{2n^4} \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \geq -\frac{1}{2n^4} n^3 = -\frac{1}{2n}. \text{ Alors :}$$

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2n^2} - \frac{1}{2n} < V_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \ln \left(1 + \frac{k}{n^2} \right) < \frac{n(n+1)}{2n^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2n^2} - \frac{1}{2n} \right) < \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} V_n < \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2n^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} V_n = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} U_n = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

2) Montre que : $\text{Arctan } n + \text{Arctan } \frac{1}{n} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad n > 0$

Soit $f(x) = \text{Arctan } x + \text{Arctan } \frac{1}{x}, \quad \forall x > 0$

$$\text{On a : } f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2}}{1+\frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 0. \text{ Donc}$$

$\forall x > 0, f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f$ est constante $\forall x > 0$

En calculant $f(-1) = \text{Arctan}(-1) + \text{Arctan}(-1)$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{2}. \text{ Alors}$$

$\forall x > 0, \text{Arctan } x + \text{Arctan } \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

Exercice 038

a) $ny' + y = ye^{\ln n} \Rightarrow n \frac{y'}{y^2} + \frac{1}{y} = \ln n$

on pose $z = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow z' = -\frac{y'}{y^2} \Rightarrow -nz' + z = \ln n$ (E)

Résoudre l'équation linéaire associée à (E):

$-nz + z = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{z'}{z} = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{z} = \frac{dn}{n} \Rightarrow$

$\int \frac{dz}{z} = \int \frac{dn}{n} \Rightarrow \ln|z| = \ln n + c \Rightarrow z = k \cdot n$, $k \in \mathbb{R}^e$

on recherche une solution z_p :

$z_p = k(n) \cdot n \Rightarrow z_p' = k'(n) \cdot n + k(n)$. Replaçons z_p

et z_p' dans (E), on obtient:

$-k'(n)n^2 - n(k(n) + n k(n)) = \ln n \Rightarrow -k'(n)n^2 = \ln n$

$\Rightarrow k'(n) = -\frac{\ln n}{n^2} \Rightarrow k(n) = -\int \frac{\ln n}{n^2} dn$ (Ipp)

$\begin{cases} U' = -\frac{1}{n^2} dn \\ V = \ln n \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} U = \frac{1}{n} \\ V' = \frac{dn}{n} \end{cases}$, donc

$k(n) = \frac{1}{n} \ln n - \int \frac{1}{n^2} dn = \frac{1}{n} \ln n + \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow$

$z_p = \ln(n) + 1$. Alors $z = z_H + z_p = k \cdot n + \ln(n) + 1$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} = k \cdot n + \ln(n) + 1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{k \cdot n + \ln(n) + 1}$, $k \in \mathbb{R}$.

b) $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 10 \sin n$ (E2)

$y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0$. On pose $y = e^{rn}$, $y' = r e^{rn}$ et

$y'' = r^2 e^{rn} \Rightarrow r^2 e^{rn} - 3r e^{rn} + 2e^{rn} = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 - 3r + 2 = 0$

$\Delta = 9 - 8 = 1 \Rightarrow r_1 = \frac{3-1}{2} = 1$, $r_2 = \frac{3+1}{2} = 2$.

Alors $y_H = c_1 e^n + c_2 e^{2n}$, $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

* La solution y_p de la forme $y_p = a \sin n + b \cos n$

$\Rightarrow y_p' = a \cos n - b \sin n$ et $y_p'' = -a \sin n - b \cos n$

remplaçons y_p , y_p' et y_p'' dans (E2):

$$-a \sin n - b \cos n - 3a \cos n + 3b \sin n + 2a \sin n + 2b \cos n = 10 \sin n$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin n \cdot (+a + 3b) + \cos n \cdot (b - 3a) = 10 \sin n$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + 3b = 10 \\ b - 3a = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = 1 \text{ et } b = 3. \text{ Alors}$$

$$y_p = \sin n + 3 \cos n. \text{ D'où}$$

$$y = y_H + y_p = c_1 e^n + c_2 e^{2n} + \sin n + 3 \cos n. \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$