

Solutions de TD2

Solution de l'exercice n°1

On a

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \iint_A y \frac{\exp(2x + y^2)}{1 + \exp(x)} dx dy = \left(\int_0^1 \frac{\exp(2x)}{1 + \exp(x)} dx \right) \times \left(\int_0^2 y \exp(y^2) dy \right) \\ &= \left(\int_1^e \frac{z}{1 + z} dz \right) \times \left(\int_0^2 y \exp(y^2) dy \right) \\ &= [z - \ln(1 + z)]_1^e \times \left[\frac{\exp(y^2)}{2} \right]_0^2 = \left(e - 1 + \ln \left(\frac{2}{1 + e} \right) \right) \times \left(\frac{\exp(4) - 1}{2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

2. $B = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x > 1, y > 1, x + y < 3\}$ peut se réécrire sous la forme :

$$B = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; 1 < x < 2, 1 < y < 3 - x\} \text{ (FIGURE 1).}$$

Alors

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \iint_B \frac{dx dy}{(x + y)^3} = \int_1^2 dx \int_1^{3-x} \frac{dy}{(x + y)^3} = \frac{-1}{2} \int_1^2 \left[\frac{1}{(x + y)^2} \right]_1^{3-x} dx \\ &= \frac{-1}{2} \int_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{(x + 1)^2} \right) dx = \frac{-1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{9}x + \frac{1}{x + 1} \right]_1^2 = \frac{1}{36} \end{aligned}$$

Solution de l'exercice n°2

1. L'intégrale généralisée de Gauss $J_1 = \int_0^\infty \exp(-x^2) dx$ est convergente.

Posons $J_1^a = \int_0^a \exp(-x^2) dx$

Donc $(J_1^a)^2 = \int_0^a \exp(-x^2) dx \times \int_0^a \exp(-y^2) dy = \iint_{[0,a]^2} \exp(-(x^2 + y^2)) dx dy.$

Posons $x = \rho \cos(\theta)$ et $y = \rho \sin(\theta)$. Alors $(\rho, \theta) \in [0, \sqrt{2}a] \times \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$.

Par suite $(J_1^a)^2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}a} \rho \exp(-\rho^2) d\rho = \frac{-\pi}{4} [\exp(-\rho^2)]_0^{\sqrt{2}a}.$

Ce qui implique $(J_1)^2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$, et puisque $\exp(-x^2) > 0$, pour tout x , on a alors

$$J_1 = \int_0^{\infty} \exp(-x^2) dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

2. $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 < x < y < 2x, xy < 4, x^2 + y^2 > 4\}$ peut se réécrire sous la forme :

$$D = D_1 \cup D_2 \text{ (FIGURE 1),}$$

où

$$D_1 = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} < x < \sqrt{2} \text{ et } \sqrt{4-x^2} < y < 2x \right\},$$

et

$$D_2 = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \sqrt{2} < x < 2 \text{ et } x < y < \frac{4}{x} \right\}.$$

Par suite

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D x^2 y dx dy &= \iint_{D_1} x^2 y dx dy + \iint_{D_2} x^2 y dx dy = \int_{\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}}^{\sqrt{2}} x^2 \left(\int_{\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{2x} y dy \right) dx + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 x^2 \left(\int_x^{\frac{4}{x}} y dy \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}}^{\sqrt{2}} (5x^4 - 4x^2) dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 (16 - x^4) dx + \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[x^5 - \frac{4}{6} x^3 \right]_{\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}}^{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \left[16x - \frac{1}{5} x^5 \right]_{\sqrt{2}}^2 = -\frac{104}{5} \sqrt{2} + \frac{32}{375} \sqrt{5} + \frac{64}{5}. \end{aligned}$$

3) Soit $E = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 1 < x^2 + y^2 < 4\}$. Calculons $J_3 = \iint_E \frac{\sin(x^2 + y^2)}{2 + \cos(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy$.

On pose $x = \rho \cos \theta$ et $y = \rho \sin \theta$. Donc $\rho \in [1, 2]$ et $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$. On a alors

$$J_3 = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_1^2 \frac{\rho \cos(\rho^2) d\rho}{2 + \sin(\rho^2)} \right) d\theta = \pi [\ln(2 + \sin(\rho^2))]_1^2 = \pi \ln \left(\frac{2 + \sin(4)}{2 + \sin(1)} \right).$$

4) Soit $F = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 < 1, x + y > 1\}$. Calculons $J_4 = \iint_F \frac{dx dy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$.

On pose $x = \rho \cos \theta$ et $y = \rho \sin \theta$. Donc $\rho \in \left[\frac{1}{\cos(\theta) + \sin(\theta)}, 1 \right]$ et $\theta \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$ (FIGURE 1). On a alors

$$\begin{aligned}
J_4 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\int_1^{\frac{1}{\cos(\theta) + \sin(\theta)}} \frac{d\rho}{\rho^3} \right) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} ((\cos(\theta) + \sin(\theta))^2 - 1) d\theta \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(2\theta) d\theta = -\frac{1}{4} [\cos(2\theta)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

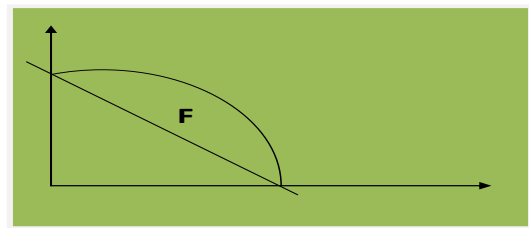
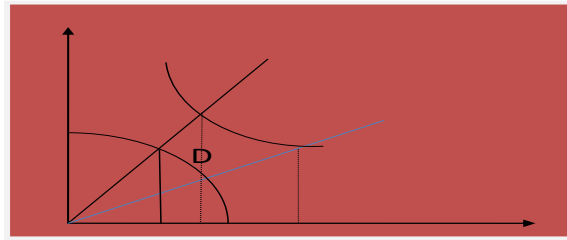
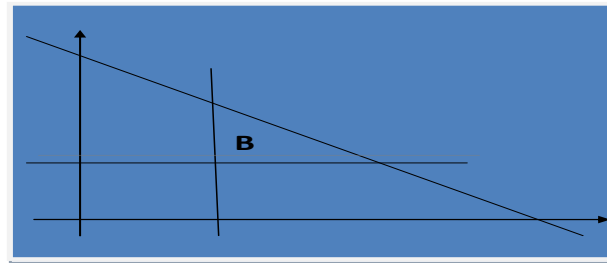


FIGURE 1 –