

## Intégrales simples

$$18/47 \quad \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \int_a^{3a} \frac{\cos(x)}{x} dx ? \quad \begin{array}{l} x \mapsto \cos(x) \text{ est} \\ x \mapsto \frac{1}{x} \text{ continues sur } ]0; \infty[ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \exists \xi(a) \in ]a; 3a[ \text{ tel que } \int_a^{3a} \frac{\cos(x)}{x} dx &= \cos(\xi(a)) \int_a^{3a} \frac{dx}{x} \\ &= \cos(\xi(a)) [\ln(3a) - \ln(a)] \\ &= \cos(\xi(a)) \ln(3) \end{aligned}$$

Si  $a \rightarrow 0$   $\xi(a) \rightarrow 0$  et  $\cos(\xi(a)) \rightarrow \cos(0) = 1$  ( $\cos$  continue)

$$\text{d'où } \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \int_a^{3a} \frac{\cos(x)}{x} dx = \ln(3)$$

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## Calcul Intégral (IPP)

$$26/47 \quad \text{Calculons } F(x) = \int_1^x \ln(t) dt$$

Posons  $u(t) = \ln(t)$   $v'(t) = 1$  ( $\Rightarrow v(t) = t$  par exemple)

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \left[ t \ln(t) \right]_1^x - \int_1^x \frac{1}{t} \times t dt \\ &= x \ln(x) - (x - 1) \end{aligned}$$

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## Calcul Intégral (CDV)

$$(1) I = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \quad \text{soit } x = \sin(t), \quad t \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{\sin(0)}^{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2})} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-\sin^2(t)} \times \cos(t) dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 + \cos(2t)) dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + \underbrace{\left[ \frac{\sin(2t)}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}_{=0} \right\} = \frac{\pi}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(ii)} \quad J &= \int_1^e \frac{\ln(x)^2}{x} dx = \int_{\exp(0)}^{\exp(1)} \frac{\ln(x)^2}{x} dx \quad \boxed{x = e^t} \\
 &= \int_0^1 \frac{[\ln(e^t)]^2}{e^t} \times e^t dt = \int_0^1 t^2 dt = \frac{1}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

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Remarque PO IC, ICBE, INACS arrêt à 39/47  
mic 40 → 47/47 sera rarement demandé  
 (il faut savoir que cela existe)