

Rattrapage -Analyse 2-

Exercice 1 (08.5 points)

1. (04.5 points). En utilisant la **formule de Taylor (Mc-Laurin)-Young**, déterminer le $DL_2(0)$ des fonctions suivantes :

$$x \mapsto f(x) = e^x \quad \text{et} \quad x \mapsto g(x) = \ln(1+x).$$

2. (2 points). **En déduire** le $DL_2(0)$ de la fonction $x \mapsto h(x) = e^x \ln(1+x)$.
3. (2 points). En déduire alors **la limite**:

$$B = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \ln(1+x) - x}{x^2}.$$

Exercice 2 (11.5 points)

1. (03. points). **Par parties**, calculer l'intégrale suivante :

$$I = \int x\sqrt{x+1}dx.$$

2. (02 points). Par un **changement de variables**, calculer l'intégrale suivante :

$$J = \int \frac{x}{x^4+4}dx.$$

3. (03 points). En utilisant **la forme canonique**, calculer l'intégrale suivante :

$$K = \int \frac{dx}{x^2+10x+30}.$$

4. (03.5 points). Résoudre l'EDO d'ordre 2, à **coefficients constants** suivante :

$$(E)...y'' + \pi^2 y = \sin(\pi x).$$

Bon courage.

Remarque: L'usage des téléphones portables est strictement interdit.

Catch-up Exam -Calculus 2-

Exercise 1 (08.5 points)

1. (04.5 points). Using the **Taylor (Mc-Laurin)-Young formula**, determine the $LE_2(0)$ of the following functions :

$$x \mapsto f(x) = e^x \quad \text{and} \quad x \mapsto g(x) = \ln(1+x).$$

2. (2 points). **Deduce** the $LE_2(0)$ of the function $x \mapsto h(x) = e^x \ln(1+x)$.
3. (2 points). Deduce then the **limit**:

$$B = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \ln(1+x) - x}{x^2}.$$

Exercise 2 (11.5 points)

1. (03. points). **By parts**, calculate the following integral :

$$I = \int x\sqrt{x+1}dx.$$

2. (02 points). By a **variable change**, calculate the following integral :

$$J = \int \frac{x}{x^4+4}dx.$$

3. (03 points). Using the **canonical form**, calculate the following integral :

$$K = \int \frac{dx}{x^2+10x+30}.$$

4. (03.5 points). Solve the following **ODE** of order **2**, with **constant coefficients**:

$$(E)...y'' + \pi^2 y = \sin(\pi x).$$

Good luck.

Note: The use of mobile phones is strictly prohibited.

Correction du Rattrapage -Analyse 2-

Exercice 1 (08.5 points)

1. En utilisant la **formule de Taylor-Young**, déterminer le $DL_2(0)$ des fonctions suivantes :

$$x \mapsto f(x) = e^x \quad \text{et} \quad x \mapsto g(x) = \ln(1+x).$$

Formule de Taylor-Young au voisinage de 0 à l'ordre 2:

$$f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + o(x^2) \dots (\mathbf{1pt}).$$

$$\text{Où } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(x^2)}{x^2} = 0.$$

Puisque $f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ et $g \in C^\infty(]-1, +\infty[)$ alors leurs DLs (à n'importe quel ordre) sont obtenus par la formule de Taylor-Young.

On a $f(x) = f'(x) = f''(x) = e^x$ et $f(0) = f'(0) = f''(0) = e^0 = 1$. (**0.25pt**).

Donc :

$$f(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2). (\mathbf{1pt}).$$

Ensuite, $g(0) = 0$, (**0.25pt**).et

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} \quad \text{et} \quad g'(0) = 1. (\mathbf{0.5pt}).$$

$$g''(x) = \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2} \quad \text{et} \quad g''(0) = -1. (\mathbf{0.5pt}).$$

Ce qui fait que :

$$g(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2). (\mathbf{1pt}).$$

2. **En déduire** le $DL_2(0)$ de la fonction $x \mapsto h(x) = e^x \ln(1+x)$.

$$h(x) = \left[1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2) \right] \left[x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) \right] (\mathbf{1pt})$$

$$h(x) = x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2). (\mathbf{1pt}).$$

3. En déduire **la limite**:

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2} (\mathbf{1pt}) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) \\ B &= \frac{1}{2}. (\mathbf{1pt}). \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 2 : (11.5 pts)

1. **Par parties**, calculer l'intégrale suivante : $I = \int x\sqrt{x+1}dx$.

$$\text{On pose } \begin{cases} u'(x) = \sqrt{x+1} \\ v(x) = x \end{cases}, \text{ on trouve } \begin{cases} u(x) = \int (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \\ v'(x) = 1 \end{cases} \quad .(4 \times 0.25 = 1\text{pt})$$

La formule d'intégration par parties nous donne:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int u'v = [uv] - \int v'u && \text{(0.5pt)} \\ &= \frac{2}{3}x(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} \int (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx \\ I &= \frac{2}{3}x(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{(x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} \right] + C, (C \in \mathbb{R}).(1.5\text{pt}) \end{aligned}$$

2. Par un **changement de variables**, calculer l'intégrale suivante :

$$J = \int \frac{xdx}{x^4 + 4}.$$

On pose $y = x^2$, on trouve : $dy = 2xdx$, d'où $xdx = \frac{1}{2}dy$. (1pt).

En remplaçant dans J , on trouve:

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}dy}{y^2 + 4} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \arctg \left(\frac{y}{2} \right) \right] + C \\ J &= \frac{1}{4} \arctg \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) + C. (1\text{pt}) \end{aligned}$$

3. En utilisant **la forme canonique**, calculer l'intégrale suivante $K = \int \frac{dx}{x^2+10x+30}$.

On pose $P(x) = x^2 + 10x + 30$; $\Delta = -20 < 0$ (1pt).

Forme canonique : On a

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, P(x) = (x+5)^2 + 5 \dots (1\text{pt})$$

Ce qui fait que :

$$K = \int \frac{dx}{(x+5)^2 + 5} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctg \left(\frac{x+5}{\sqrt{5}} \right) + C. (C \in \mathbb{R}) \dots (1\text{pt}).$$

4. Résoudre l'EDO d'ordre 2, à coefficients constants suivante :

$$y'' + \pi^2 y = \sin(\pi x) \dots (E)$$

Equation without second member (homogenous equation) : $y'' + y = 0$

$$(CE) \quad : \quad r^2 + \pi^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \pm i\pi = \alpha \pm i\beta \quad \text{with} \quad \begin{cases} \alpha = 0 \\ \beta = \pi \end{cases} \quad .(\mathbf{0.5pt})$$

Let us note y_h the solution of the homogeneous equation associated with (E).
Then :

$$y_h(x) = C_1 \cos(\pi x) + C_2 \sin(\pi x); (C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}). (\mathbf{0.5pt})$$

Equation with second member : One poses

$$f(x) = \sin(\pi x)$$

$$= e^{\lambda x} [P_1(x) \cos(\theta x) + P_2(x) \sin(\theta x)]$$

$$\text{With} \quad \begin{cases} \lambda = 0 \\ \theta = \pi \\ P_1(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \deg(P_1(x)) = 0 \\ P_2(x) = 1 \Rightarrow \deg(P_2(x)) = 0 \end{cases} .$$

Let us note y_p the solution of the homogeneous equation associated with (E).
Then y_p follows the subsequent pattern :

$$y_p(x) = e^{\lambda x} x^m [Q_1(x) \cos(\theta x) + Q_2(x) \sin(\theta x)] .$$

*) Since $\lambda + i\theta = (0 + i\pi)$ is a solution of the (CE), then $m = 1$.

*) Since $\max(\deg(P_1(x)), \deg(P_2(x))) = 0$ then $\deg(Q_1(x)) = \deg(Q_2(x)) = 0$.

That is to say that

$$y_p(x) = x [a \cos(\pi x) + b \sin(\pi x)] \quad (\mathbf{0.5pt})$$

where a and b are constants to be determined.

One has :

$$y_p'(x) = x [-a\pi \sin(\pi x) + b\pi \cos(\pi x)] + [a \cos(\pi x) + b \sin(\pi x)] .(\mathbf{0.5pt})$$

Then :

$$y_p''(x) = [-a\pi \sin(\pi x) + b\pi \cos(\pi x)] + x [-a\pi^2 \cos(\pi x) - b\pi^2 \sin(\pi x)] + [-a\pi \sin(\pi x) + b\pi \cos(\pi x)]$$

$$= 2[-a\pi \sin(\pi x) + b\pi \cos(\pi x)] + x [-a\pi^2 \cos(\pi x) - b\pi^2 \sin(\pi x)] \quad (\mathbf{0.5pt})$$

Substituting into equation (E), we find :

$$2[-a\pi \sin(\pi x) + b\pi \cos(\pi x)] + x [-a\pi^2 \cos(\pi x) - b\pi^2 \sin(\pi x)] + \pi^2 x [a \cos(\pi x) + b \sin(\pi x)] = \sin(\pi x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2[-a\pi \sin(\pi x) + b\pi \cos(\pi x)] = \sin(\pi x).$$

By identification, we get: $\begin{cases} -2a\pi = 1 \\ 2b\pi = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \\ b = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\mathbf{0.5pt}).$

Hence :

$$y_p(x) = -\frac{1}{2\pi}x \cos(\pi x).$$

Finally :

$$y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = C_1 \cos(\pi x) + C_2 \sin(\pi x) - \frac{1}{2\pi}x \cos(\pi x); (C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}). \textbf{(0.5pt)}$$

Remark

We may verify that the found particular solution is effectively a solution of (E) , that way:

$$\begin{aligned} y_p(x) &= -\frac{1}{2\pi}x \cos(\pi x). \\ \Rightarrow y_p'(x) &= -\frac{1}{2\pi} \cos(\pi x) + \frac{1}{2}x \sin(\pi x) \\ \Rightarrow y_p''(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \sin(\pi x) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(\pi x) + \frac{\pi}{2}x \cos(\pi x) \end{aligned}$$

Replacing in (E) we get :

$$\begin{aligned} y_p''(x) + \pi^2 y_p(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \sin(\pi x) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(\pi x) + \frac{\pi}{2}x \cos(\pi x) + \pi^2 \left[-\frac{1}{2\pi}x \cos(\pi x) \right] \\ &= \sin(\pi x) + \frac{\pi}{2}x \cos(\pi x) - \frac{\pi}{2}x \cos(\pi x) \\ &= \sin(\pi x). \end{aligned}$$