

EXERCICE 4A.1 Dans chaque cas, déterminer LA primitive de f sur I qui vérifie la condition initiale donnée :

- a. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}$ $I = \mathbb{R}^*$ $F(1) = 2$
- b. $f(x) = \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^3}$ $I = \mathbb{R}$ $F(0) = 1$
- c. $f(x) = \frac{4x}{x^2+7}$ $I = \mathbb{R}$ $F(1) = -1$
- d. $f(x) = \frac{x^4+x^3+x+1}{x^3}$ $I = \mathbb{R}^*$ $F(1) = 0$
- e. $f(x) = x^2(x^3+1)$ $I = \mathbb{R}$ $F(-1) = 1$
- f. $f(x) = 10x \times e^{x^2+4}$ $I = \mathbb{R}$ $F(5) = 2$

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EXERCICES 4A.1

Dans chaque cas, déterminer LA primitive de f sur I qui vérifie la condition initiale donnée :

a. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-2} + x^{-3} \quad I = \mathbb{R}^* \quad F(1) = 2$

$$\rightarrow F(x) = \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} + k = \frac{-1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{or } F(1) = 2 \text{ donc : } F(1) = \frac{-1}{1} - \frac{1}{2 \times 1^2} + k = 2 \Leftrightarrow k = 2 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{2} \quad \rightarrow F(x) = \frac{-1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{7}{2}$$

b. $f(x) = \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^3} \quad I = \mathbb{R} \quad F(0) = 1$

$$\rightarrow \text{on pose } u(x) = 1+x^2 \rightarrow u'(x) = 2x \text{ alors } f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{u'(x)}{u^3(x)} = \frac{1}{2} u'(x) u^{-3}(x)$$

$$\rightarrow F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{u^{-2}(x)}{-2} + k = \frac{-1}{4(1+x^2)^2} + k$$

$$\text{Or } F(0) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-1}{4(1+0^2)^2} + k = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-1}{4} + k = 1 \Leftrightarrow k = 1 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4} \text{ et } F(x) = \frac{-1}{4(1+x^2)^2} + \frac{5}{4}$$

c. $f(x) = \frac{4x}{x^2+7} \quad I = \mathbb{R} \quad F(1) = -1$

$$\rightarrow \text{on pose } u(x) = x^2+7 \rightarrow u'(x) = 2x \text{ alors } f(x) = 2 \times \frac{2x}{x^2+7} = 2 \times \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)}$$

$$\rightarrow F(x) = 2 \ln|x^2+7| + k = 2 \ln(x^2+7) + k$$

$$\text{Or } F(1) = -1 \Leftrightarrow 2 \ln(1^2+7) + k = -1 \Leftrightarrow 2 \ln(8) + k = -1 \Leftrightarrow k = -1 - 2 \ln(8)$$

$$\text{Donc } F(x) = 2 \ln(x^2+7) - 1 - 2 \ln(8)$$

d. $f(x) = \frac{x^4+x^3+x+1}{x^3} = x+1 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} \quad I = \mathbb{R}^* \quad F(1) = 0$

$$\rightarrow F(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + x - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + k$$

$$\text{or } F(1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1^2}{2} + 1 - \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2 \times 1^2} + k = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 1 - \frac{1}{2} + k = 0 \Leftrightarrow k = 0$$

$$\rightarrow F(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + x - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2}$$

e. $f(x) = x^2(x^3+1) \quad I = \mathbb{R} \quad F(-1) = 1$

$$\rightarrow \text{on pose } u(x) = x^3+1 \rightarrow u'(x) = 3x^2 \text{ alors } f(x) = \frac{1}{3} u'(x) u(x)$$

$$\rightarrow F(x) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} u^2(x) + k = \frac{1}{6} (x^3+1)^2 + k$$

$$\text{or } F(-1) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{6} ((-1)^3+1)^2 + k = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{6} (-1+1)^2 + k = 1 \Leftrightarrow k = 1 \quad \rightarrow F(x) = \frac{1}{6} (x^3+1)^2 + 1$$

f. $f(x) = 10x \times e^{x^2+4}$ $I = \mathbb{R}$ $F(5) = 2$

→ on pose $u(x) = x^2 + 4$ → $u'(x) = 2x$ alors $f(x) = 10x \times e^{x^2+4} = 5 \times 2x e^{x^2+4} = 5 \times u'(x) \times u(x)$

→ $F(x) = 5e^{x^2+4} + k$

Or $F(5) = 2 \Leftrightarrow 5e^{5^2+4} + k = 2 \Leftrightarrow 5e^{29} + k = 2 \Leftrightarrow k = 2 - 5e^{29}$

Donc $F(x) = 5e^{x^2+4} + 2 - 5e^{29}$