

L2 PCGS - Outils Mathématiques 4

Corrigé CC1

Exercice 1.

$$1) I_1 = \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^y x^2 dx \right) dy = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^y dy = \int_0^1 \frac{y^3}{3} dy = \left[\frac{y^4}{12} \right]_0^1 = \boxed{\frac{1}{12}}$$

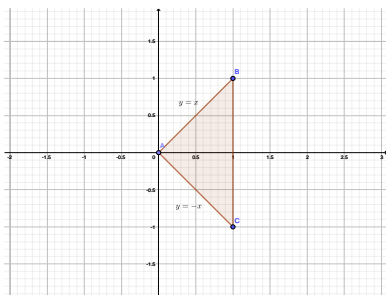
$$\begin{aligned} 2) I_2 &= \int_0^1 \left(\int_{1-y}^{1+y} (2y + 3x^2) dx \right) dy = \int_0^1 [2xy + x^3]_{1-y}^{1+y} dy \\ &= \int_0^1 (2y((1+y) - (1-y)) + ((1+y)^3 - (1-y)^3)) dy = \int_0^1 (4y^2 + 2y^3 + 6y) dy \\ &= \left[\frac{4}{3}y^3 + \frac{1}{2}y^4 + 3y^2 \right]_0^1 = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + 3 = \boxed{\frac{29}{6}} \end{aligned}$$

Remarque: On peut aussi, sans développer $(1+y)^3 - (1-y)^3$, calculer l'intégrale en utilisant les primitives de $(1+y)^3$ et $(1-y)^3$:

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int_0^1 (2y((1+y) - (1-y)) + ((1+y)^3 - (1-y)^3)) dy = \int_0^1 (4y^2 + (1+y)^3 - (1-y)^3) dy \\ &= \left[\frac{4}{3}y^3 + \frac{1}{4}(1+y)^4 + \frac{1}{4}(1-y)^4 \right]_0^1 = \left(\frac{4}{3} + \frac{2^4}{4} \right) - \left(0 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{4}{3} + 4 - \frac{1}{2} = \boxed{\frac{29}{6}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) I_3 &= \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^x -\sin(x^2) dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 [-y \sin(x^2)] dx \\ &= - \int_0^1 x \sin(x^2) dx = \left[\frac{\cos(x^2)}{2} \right]_0^1 = \boxed{\frac{\cos(1) - 1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 2. Soit D le triangle de sommets $(0,0)$, $(1,1)$ et $(1,-1)$.

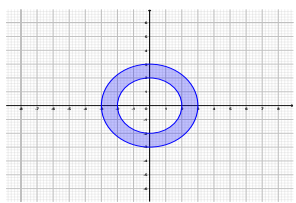


1)

$$2) D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \in [0, 1], -x \leq y \leq x\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) I &= \iint_D e^{2x+2y} dx dy = \int_0^1 \left(\int_{-x}^x e^{2x+2y} dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 e^{2x} \left(\int_{-x}^x e^{2y} dy \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 e^{2x} \left[\frac{e^{2y}}{2} \right]_{-x}^x dx = \int_0^1 e^{2x} \left(\frac{e^{2x} - e^{-2x}}{2} \right) dx = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{e^{4x} - 1}{2} \right) dx = \left[\frac{e^{4x}}{8} - \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \boxed{\frac{e^4 - 1}{8} - \frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 3. (3,5 points.) Soit $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 4 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 9\}$.



- 1)
- 2) Aire(D) = Aire du disque de rayon 3 – Aire du disque de rayon 2 = $9\pi - 4\pi = \boxed{5\pi}$.
 Autre méthode: en coordonnées polaires $D = \{(r, \theta), \mid \theta \in [0, 2\pi], 4 \leq r^2 \leq 9\} = [2, 3] \times [0, 2\pi]$, d'où
 Aire(D) = $\iint_D dx dy = \iint_{[2,3] \times [0,2\pi]} r dr d\theta = \int_2^3 r dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = \left[\frac{r^2}{2}\right]_2^3 \times [\theta]_0^{2\pi} = \boxed{5\pi}$.
- 3) $\iint_D \frac{dx dy}{1 + x^2 + y^2} = \iint_{[2,3] \times [0,2\pi]} \frac{r}{1 + r^2} dr d\theta = \int_2^3 \frac{r}{1 + r^2} dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta$
 $= \left[\frac{\ln(1 + r^2)}{2}\right]_2^3 \times [\theta]_0^{2\pi} = \pi \ln\left(\frac{10}{5}\right) = \boxed{\pi \ln(2)}$.

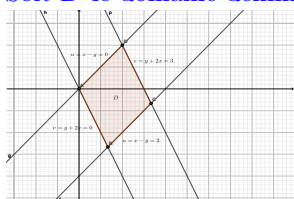
Question bonus (+1 point):

- i) Calculer le jacobien du changement de variables $x = \frac{1}{3}(u + v)$ et $y = \frac{1}{3}(v - 2u)$.

$$Jac_h(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} (u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

d'où le jacobien est égal à $\det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$.

- ii) Soit D le domaine délimité par les droites $y = x - 2$, $y = x$, $y = -2x$ et $y = -2x + 3$.



Puisque $0 \leq u = x - y \leq 2$ et $0 \leq v = y + 2x \leq 3$, dans les coordonnées (u, v) :
 $D = [0, 2] \times [0, 3]$.

Ainsi, le théorème de changement de variables nous donne:

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (2x + y)^2 dx dy &= \iint_{[0,2] \times [0,3]} v^2 \left|\frac{1}{3}\right| du dv = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^2 du \int_0^3 v^2 dv \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times [u]_0^2 \times \left[\frac{v^3}{3}\right]_0^3 = \frac{1}{3} \times 2 \times \frac{3^3}{3} = \boxed{6}. \end{aligned}$$