

Exercice 16

$$3) f(x) = x^2 (2x+1)^{-3/2}, I =]-1/2 ; +\infty[.$$

La fonction $H(x) = \int_x^x f(t)dt$ est une primitive calculer cette intégrale à l'aide d'une IPP.

$$\begin{aligned} u' &= (2t+1)^{-3/2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) (2) (2t+1)^{-3/2} = \ll k u' u^n \gg & \begin{cases} u = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{-3/2+1} (2t+1)^{(-3/2+1)} = -(2t+1)^{-1/2} \\ v' = 2t \end{cases} \\ v &= t^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(x) &= [-(2t+1)^{-1/2} \times t^2]_{\dots}^x - \int_{\dots}^x -(2t+1)^{-1/2} (2t) dt \\ &= -(2x+1)^{-1/2} \times x^2 - \dots + \int_{\dots}^x t \times 2(2t+1)^{-1/2} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$= -(2x+1)^{-1/2} \times x^2 - \dots + B(x) \text{ avec } B(x) = \int_{\dots}^x t \times 2(2t+1)^{-1/2} dt$$

IPP pour calculer B(x) :

$$\begin{aligned} u' &= 2(2t+1)^{-1/2} = \ll u' u^n \gg & \begin{cases} u = \frac{1}{-1/2+1} (2t+1)^{(-1/2+1)} = 2(2t+1)^{1/2} \\ v' = 1 \end{cases} \\ v &= t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B(x) &= [2(2t+1)^{1/2} \times t]_{\dots}^x - \int_{\dots}^x 2(2t+1)^{-1/2} (1) dt \\ &= 2(2x+1)^{1/2} \times x - \dots - \int_{\dots}^x 2(2t+1)^{1/2} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2(2x+1)^{1/2} \times x - \dots - T(x) \text{ avec } T(x) = \int_{\dots}^x 2(2t+1)^{1/2} dt$$

$$g(t) = 2(2t+1)^{1/2} = \ll u' u^n \gg \text{ donc une primitive est } G(t) = \frac{1}{1/2+1} (2t+1)^{(1/2+1)} = \frac{2}{3} (2t+1)^{3/2}$$

$$\text{D'où } T(x) = [\frac{2}{3} (2t+1)^{3/2}]_{\dots}^x = \frac{2}{3} (2x+1)^{3/2} - \dots$$

$$\text{On a donc } H(x) = -(2x+1)^{-1/2} \times x^2 + 2(2x+1)^{1/2} \times x - \frac{2}{3} (2x+1)^{3/2} - \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Une primitive de } f \text{ sur } I \text{ est } F(x) &= \frac{1}{3} (2x+1)^{-1/2} (-3x^2 + 6(2x+1)x - 2(2x+1)^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (2x+1)^{-1/2} (-3x^2 + 12x^2 + 6x - 2(4x^2 + 4x + 1)) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (2x+1)^{-1/2} (-3x^2 + 12x^2 + 6x - 8x^2 - 8x - 2) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (2x+1)^{-1/2} (x^2 - 2x - 2) \\ &= \frac{x^2 - 2x - 2}{3\sqrt{2x+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

Ou : Calcul de $H(x) = \int_{\dots}^x f(t)dt = \int_{\dots}^x t^2(2t+1)^{-3/2} dt$ à l'aide d'un changement de variable.

Nouvelle variable : $a = 2t + 1$.

$$a = 2t + 1 \Leftrightarrow 2t = a - 1 \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{1}{2}(a - 1)$$

* bornes :

Si $t = \dots$ alors $a = \dots$

Si $t = x$ alors $a = 2x + 1$

* dt : $t = \frac{1}{2}(a - 1)$

On dérive : $\frac{dt}{da} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 = \frac{1}{2}$ donc $dt = \frac{1}{2} da$

* fonction : $x^2 (2x+1)^{-3/2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}(a - 1)\right)^2 a^{-3/2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 (a - 1)^2 a^{-3/2} = \frac{1}{4} (a - 1)^2 a^{-3/2}$

Changement de variable :

$$\begin{aligned} H(x) &= \int_{\dots}^x f(t)dt = \int_{\dots}^x t^2(2t+1)^{-3/2} dt = \int_{\dots}^{2x+1} \frac{1}{4}(a-1)^2 a^{-3/2} \frac{1}{2} da = \frac{1}{8} \int_{\dots}^{2x+1} (a-1)^2 a^{-3/2} da \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \int_{\dots}^{2x+1} (a^2 - 2a + 1) a^{-3/2} da \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \int_{\dots}^{2x+1} (a^{2-3/2} - 2a^{1-3/2} + a^{-3/2}) da \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \int_{\dots}^{2x+1} (a^{1/2} - 2a^{-1/2} + a^{-3/2}) da \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \left[\frac{1}{1/2+1} a^{1/2+1} - 2 \frac{1}{-1/2+1} a^{-1/2+1} + \frac{1}{-3/2+1} a^{-3/2+1} \right]_{\dots}^{2x+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \left[\frac{2}{3} a^{3/2} - 4a^{1/2} - 2a^{-1/2} \right]_{\dots}^{2x+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{2}{3} (2x+1)^{3/2} - 4(2x+1)^{1/2} - 2(2x+1)^{-1/2} \right) - \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{12} (2x+1)^{3/2} - \frac{1}{2} (2x+1)^{1/2} - \frac{1}{4} (2x+1)^{-1/2} - \dots \end{aligned}$$

Une primitive de f sur I est $G(x) = \frac{1}{12} (2x+1)^{3/2} - \frac{1}{2} (2x+1)^{1/2} - \frac{1}{4} (2x+1)^{-1/2}$

NB : $\frac{1}{12} (2x+1)^{3/2} - \frac{1}{2} (2x+1)^{1/2} - \frac{1}{4} (2x+1)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{12} (2x+1)^{-1/2} ((2x+1)^2 - 6(2x+1) - 3)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{12} (2x+1)^{-1/2} (4x^2 + 4x + 1 - 12x - 6 - 3) \\ &= \frac{1}{12} (2x+1)^{-1/2} (4x^2 - 8x - 8) \\ &= \frac{4}{12} (2x+1)^{-1/2} (x^2 - 2x - 2) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (2x+1)^{-1/2} (x^2 - 2x - 2) = \frac{x^2 - 2x - 2}{3\sqrt{2x+1}} = F(x). \end{aligned}$$