



BRANCHE	SECTION(S)	ÉPREUVE ÉCRITE
MATHÉMATIQUES II	C, D	Durée de l'épreuve : 3h 05min Date de l'épreuve : 18/09/2020

## MATHÉMATIQUES II - Correction

**Question 1** (2 + 2 = 4 points)

Voir EM66 page 55

**Question 2** (5 + 3 + 2 + 3 + 3 = 16 points)

$$f(x) = x \left( \ln \frac{x}{2} - 1 \right)^2$$

1) C.E. :  $\frac{x}{2} > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 0$

$dom f = ]0; +\infty[$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \underbrace{x}_{\rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\left( \ln \frac{x}{2} - 1 \right)^2}_{\rightarrow +\infty} \text{ f.i.}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\overbrace{\left( \ln \frac{x}{2} - 1 \right)^2}^{\rightarrow +\infty}}{\underbrace{1}_{\rightarrow +\infty}} \text{ f.i.}$$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 \left( \ln \frac{x}{2} - 1 \right) \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{x}}_{\rightarrow +\infty}}{\underbrace{-\frac{1}{x^2}}_{\rightarrow -\infty}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\overbrace{\left( \ln \frac{x}{2} - 1 \right)}^{\rightarrow -\infty}}{\underbrace{-\frac{1}{2x}}_{\rightarrow -\infty}} \text{ f.i.}$$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{2x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 2x = 0$$

« Trou » en  $O(0; 0)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{x}_{\rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{\left(\ln \frac{x}{2} - 1\right)^2}_{\rightarrow +\infty} = +\infty \quad \text{pas d'A.H.D.}$$

A.O.D?

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \left(\ln \frac{x}{2} - 1\right)^2}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\ln \frac{x}{2} - 1\right)^2 = +\infty \quad \text{pas d'A.O.D., mais B.P. en } +\infty \text{ de direction } (Oy) \end{aligned}$$

2)  $dom f' = dom f$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 1 \cdot \left(\ln \frac{x}{2} - 1\right)^2 + x \cdot 2 \left(\ln \frac{x}{2} - 1\right) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\ &= \left(\ln \frac{x}{2} - 1\right)^2 + 2 \left(\ln \frac{x}{2} - 1\right) \\ &= \left(\ln \frac{x}{2} - 1\right) \left(\ln \frac{x}{2} + 1\right) \\ &= \ln^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) = 0 &\Leftrightarrow \ln^2 \frac{x}{2} = 1 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \ln \frac{x}{2} = -1 \text{ ou } \ln \frac{x}{2} = 1 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} = e^{-1} \text{ ou } \frac{x}{2} = e \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2}{e} \text{ ou } x = 2e \end{aligned}$$

3)  $dom f'' = dom f'$

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= 2 \ln \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{x} \ln \frac{x}{2} \\ f''(x) = 0 &\Leftrightarrow \ln \frac{x}{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln \frac{x}{2} = \ln 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 2 \end{aligned}$$

4) Tableau récapitulatif :

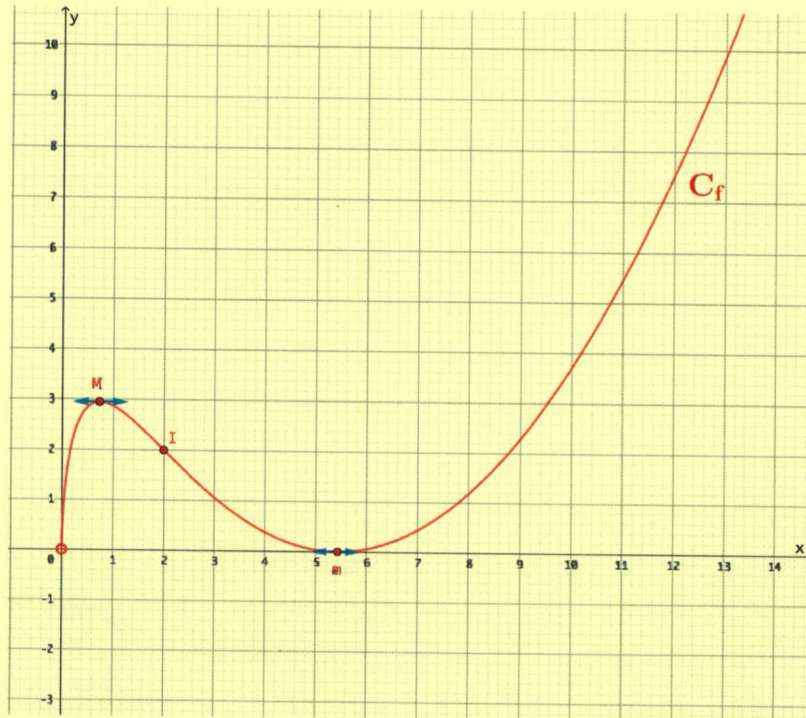
$x$	0	$\frac{2}{e}$	2	$2e$	$+\infty$		
$f'(x)$		+	0	-	-	0	+
$f''(x)$		-	-	0	+	+	
$f$		0	$\nearrow \frac{8}{e}$	$\searrow 2$	$\searrow 0$	$\nearrow +\infty$	
$C_f$		$\frown$	$\frown$	P.I.	$\smile$	$\smile$	

$$\text{Maximum : } f\left(\frac{2}{e}\right) = \frac{2}{e} \left(\ln \frac{1}{e} - 1\right)^2 = \frac{2}{e} (-1 - 1)^2 = \frac{8}{e} \approx 2,94 \quad M\left(\frac{2}{e}; \frac{8}{e}\right)$$

$$\text{Minimum : } f(2e) = 2e (\ln e - 1)^2 = 2e (1 - 1)^2 = 0 \quad m(2e; 0)$$

$$\text{Point d'inflexion : } f(2) = 2 (\ln 1 - 1)^2 = 2 \quad I(2; 2)$$

5) Représentation graphique :



**Question 3** (8 + 2 = 10 points)

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{x^2+x}}{(2-x)^2}$$

1) C.E. :  $(2-x)^2 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 2$

$$\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\} = \text{dom } f'$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{e^{x^2+x}(2x+1)(2-x)^2 - e^{x^2+x} \cdot 2(2-x) \cdot (-1)}{(2-x)^4} \\ &= \frac{e^{x^2+x}(2x+1)(2-x)^2 + 2e^{x^2+x}(2-x)}{(2-x)^4} \\ &= \frac{e^{x^2+x}(2-x)[(2x+1)(2-x) + 2]}{(2-x)^4} \\ &= \frac{e^{x^2+x}(4x - 2x^2 + 2 - x + 2)}{(2-x)^3} \\ &= \frac{e^{x^2+x}(-2x^2 + 3x + 4)}{(2-x)^3} \end{aligned}$$

Equation de la tangente à  $C_f$  au point d'abscisse  $a$  :

$$\begin{aligned} t_a &\equiv y - f(a) = f'(a)(x - a) \\ \Leftrightarrow y - \frac{e^{a^2+a}}{(2-a)^2} &= \frac{e^{a^2+a}(-2a^2 + 3a + 4)}{(2-a)^3}(x - a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A(2;0) \in t_a &\Leftrightarrow -\frac{e^{a^2+a}}{(2-a)^2} = \frac{e^{a^2+a}(-2a^2+3a+4)}{(2-a)^3} \cdot (2-a) \\
&\Leftrightarrow -\frac{e^{a^2+a}}{(2-a)^2} = \frac{e^{a^2+a}(-2a^2+3a+4)}{(2-a)^2} \quad | \cdot (2-a)^2 \neq 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow -e^{a^2+a} = e^{a^2+a}(-2a^2+3a+4) \quad | : e^{a^2+a} \neq 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow -1 = -2a^2+3a+4 \\
&\Leftrightarrow 2a^2-3a-5=0 \quad \left[ \Delta = 49 > 0, a_1 = -1, a_2 = \frac{5}{2} \right] \\
&\Leftrightarrow a = -1 \text{ ou } a = \frac{5}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$C_f$  admet deux tangentes passant par  $A(2;0)$ , une au point d'abscisse  $-1$  et l'autre au point d'abscisse  $\frac{5}{2}$ .

2) Equation de la tangente à  $C_f$  au point d'abscisse  $0$  :

$$\begin{aligned}
t_0 &\equiv y - f(0) = f'(0)(x - 0) & f(0) &= \frac{1}{4} \text{ et } f'(0) = \frac{1}{2} \\
t_0 &\equiv y - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}(x - 0) \\
t_0 &\equiv y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

**Question 4** ( $8 + 2 = 10$  points)

$$f(x) = -x + \frac{2e^x}{1-4e^{2x}}$$

1) C.E.  $1 - 4e^{2x} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} \neq \frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow 2x \neq -\ln 4 \Leftrightarrow x \neq -\ln 2 \quad \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-\ln 2\}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \underbrace{-x}_{\rightarrow +\infty} + \frac{\overbrace{2e^x}^{\rightarrow 0}}{\underbrace{1-4e^{2x}}_{\rightarrow +\infty}} \right) = +\infty \quad \text{pas d'A.H.G.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \underbrace{-x}_{\rightarrow -\infty} + \frac{\overbrace{2e^x}^{\rightarrow +\infty}}{\underbrace{1-4e^{2x}}_{\rightarrow -\infty}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \underbrace{-x}_{\rightarrow -\infty} + \frac{2e^x}{\underbrace{1-4e^{2x}}_{\rightarrow 0}} \right) = -\infty \text{ pas d'A.H.D.}$$

$$\text{Or, } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2e^x}{1-4e^{2x}} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2e^x}{-8e^{2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{-4e^x} = 0$$

$$\text{On a : } f(x) = -x + \frac{\overbrace{2e^x}^{\varphi(x)}}{1-4e^{2x}} \text{ avec } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \varphi(x) = 0$$

Donc : A.O. :  $y = -x$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-\ln 2)^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-\ln 2)^-} \left( \underbrace{-x}_{\rightarrow \ln 2} + \frac{\overbrace{2e^x}^{\rightarrow 1}}{\underbrace{1 - 4e^{2x}}_{\rightarrow \ln 2}} \right) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-\ln 2)^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-\ln 2)^+} \left( \underbrace{-x}_{\rightarrow \ln 2} + \frac{\overbrace{2e^x}^{\rightarrow 1}}{\underbrace{1 - 4e^{2x}}_{\rightarrow 0^-}} \right) = -\infty \quad \text{A.V. : } x = -\ln 2$$

$x$	$-\infty$	$-\ln 2$	$+\infty$
$1 - 4e^{2x}$	$+$	$0$	$-$

2)  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-\ln 2\} : \varphi(x) = \frac{2e^x}{1 - 4e^{2x}}$

$x$	$-\infty$	$-\ln 2$	$+\infty$
$\varphi(x)$	$+$	$\parallel$	$-$
Position	$C_f/A.O.$	$\parallel$	$A.O./C_f$

**Question 5** (4 + 6 = 10 points)

1)  $3^{2(x+1)} - \frac{4}{3^{2x}} = 35 \quad D = \mathbb{R}$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3^{2x} \cdot 3^2 - 4 \cdot 3^{-2x} = 35 \quad | \cdot 3^{2x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9 \cdot 3^{4x} - 4 = 35 \cdot 3^{2x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9 \cdot 3^{4x} - 35 \cdot 3^{2x} - 4 = 0 \quad \text{Posons : } y = 3^{2x} > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9y^2 - 35y - 4 = 0 \quad \left[ \Delta = 1369 > 0, y_1 = 4, y_2 = -\frac{1}{9} \right]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = 4 \text{ ou } y = -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3^{2x} = 4 \text{ ou } \underbrace{3^{2x} = -\frac{1}{9}}_{\text{impossible, car } 3^{2x} > 0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3^{2x} = 3^{\log_3 4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = 2 \log_3 2 \quad | : 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \log_3 2 \quad S = \{\log_3 2\}$$

$$2) \log_{\sqrt{2}}(3x-2) + \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(4-x) \leq \log_2(5x+6) - 1$$

$$\text{C.E. : (1) } 3x - 2 > 0$$

$$(2) 4 - x > 0$$

$$(3) 5x + 6 > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x > \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x < 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x > -\frac{6}{5}$$

$$D = \left] \frac{2}{3}; 4 \right[$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{2}}(3x-2) + \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(4-x) \leq \log_2(5x+6) - 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\ln(3x-2)}{\ln \sqrt{2}} + \frac{\ln(4-x)}{\ln \frac{1}{2}} \leq \frac{\ln(5x+6)}{\ln 2} - 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\ln(3x-2)}{\frac{1}{2} \ln 2} + \frac{\ln(4-x)}{-\ln 2} \leq \frac{\ln(5x+6)}{\ln 2} - 1 \quad | \cdot \ln 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \ln(3x-2) - \ln(4-x) \leq \ln(5x+6) - \ln 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \ln(3x-2) + \ln 2 \leq \ln(5x+6) + \ln(4-x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(3x-2)^2 + \ln 2 \leq \ln[(5x+6)(4-x)]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln[2(3x-2)^2] \leq \ln[(5x+6)(4-x)]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2(9x^2 - 12x + 4) \leq 20x - 5x^2 + 24 - 6x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 18x^2 - 24x + 8 - 14x + 5x^2 - 24 \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 23x^2 - 38x - 16 \leq 0 \quad \left[ \Delta = 2916 > 0, x_1 = 2, x_2 = -\frac{8}{23} \right]$$

$x$	$-\infty$	$-\frac{8}{23}$	$2$	$+\infty$	$S = \left] \frac{2}{3}; 2 \right[$
$23x^2 - 38x - 16$	$+$	$0$	$-$	$0$	

**Question 6** ((4 + 3) + 3 = 10 points)

$$1) \text{ a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \frac{4-x}{1-x} \right)^{2x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \frac{1-x+3}{1-x} \right)^{2x-3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{3}{1-x} \right)^{2x-3}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} (1+h)^{2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{3}{h}\right) - 3}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} (1+h)^{2 - \frac{6}{h} - 3}$$

$$\text{Posons : } h = \frac{3}{1-x} \Leftrightarrow 1-x = \frac{3}{h}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 1 - \frac{3}{h}$$

Si  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ , alors  $h \rightarrow 0^+$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} (1+h)^{-\frac{6}{h}-1} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \left\{ \underbrace{\left[ (1+h)^{\frac{1}{h}} \right]^{-6}}_{\rightarrow e} \cdot \underbrace{(1+h)^{-1}}_{\rightarrow 1} \right\} \\
&= e^{-6} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{e^6}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [5^{1-2x} \cdot \log_{\frac{1}{3}}(2x+1)] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{[5^{1-2x}]_{\rightarrow 0}} \cdot \underbrace{\log_{\frac{1}{3}}(2x+1)}_{\rightarrow -\infty} \text{ f.i.} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\overbrace{\log_{\frac{1}{3}}(2x+1)}^{\rightarrow -\infty}}{\underbrace{5^{-1+2x}}_{\rightarrow +\infty}} \text{ f.i.} \\
&\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{2}{2x+1} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln \frac{1}{3}}}{5^{-1+2x} \cdot 2 \cdot \ln 5} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\overbrace{2}^{\rightarrow 0^-}}{\underbrace{2 \ln 5 \cdot 5^{-1+2x}}_{\rightarrow +\infty}} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$2) \quad f(x) = (x^2 - 4)^{2-x} = e^{(2-x) \ln(x^2-4)}$$

$$\text{C.E. : } x^2 - 4 > 0$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2 - 4} \quad \left| \begin{array}{cccc} -\infty & -2 & 2 & +\infty \\ + & 0 & - & 0 & + \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{dom } f = ] -\infty; -2[ \cup ] 2; +\infty[ = \text{dom } f'$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= e^{(2-x) \ln(x^2-4)} \cdot \left[ -\ln(x^2-4) + (2-x) \cdot \frac{2x}{x^2-4} \right] \\
&= e^{(2-x) \ln(x^2-4)} \cdot \left[ -\ln(x^2-4) - (x-2) \cdot \frac{2x}{(x-2)(x+2)} \right] \\
&= (x^2-4)^{2-x} \cdot \left( -\ln(x^2-4) - \frac{2x}{x+2} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

**Question 7** ((2 + (4 + 4) = 10 points)

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \quad \int \frac{6-3x}{\sqrt{x^2-4x}} dx &= \int -3(x-2)(x^2-4x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx \\
 &= \int -\frac{3}{2} \underbrace{(2x-4)}_{u'} \underbrace{(x^2-4x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}_{u^{-\frac{1}{2}}} dx \\
 &= -\frac{3}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{x^2-4x} + c \quad (c \in \mathbb{R}) \\
 &= -3\sqrt{x^2-4x} + c \quad (c \in \mathbb{R})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \text{ a) } f(x) &= \frac{14x^2 - 7x + 19}{(x^2 + 9)(3x - 1)} & \text{dom } f &= \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \right\} \\
 \frac{14x^2 - 7x + 19}{(x^2 + 9)(3x - 1)} &= \frac{ax + b}{x^2 + 9} + \frac{c}{3x - 1} \\
 \Leftrightarrow \frac{14x^2 - 7x + 19}{(x^2 + 9)(3x - 1)} &= \frac{(ax + b)(3x - 1) + c(x^2 + 9)}{(x^2 + 9)(3x - 1)} \\
 \Leftrightarrow \frac{14x^2 - 7x + 19}{(x^2 + 9)(3x - 1)} &= \frac{3ax^2 - ax + 3bx - b + cx^2 + 9c}{(x^2 + 9)(3x - 1)} \quad | \cdot (x^2 + 9)(3x - 1) \\
 \Leftrightarrow 14x^2 - 7x + 19 &= (3a + c)x^2 + (-a + 3b)x + (-b + 9c) \\
 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3a + c = 14 & (E_1) \\ -a + 3b = -7 & (E_2) \rightarrow (E_1) + 3 \cdot (E_2) \\ -b + 9c = 19 & (E_3) \end{cases} \\
 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3a + c = 14 & (E_1) \\ 9b + c = -7 & (E'_2) \\ -b + 9c = 19 & (E_3) \rightarrow (E'_2) + 9 \cdot (E_3) \end{cases} \\
 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3a + c = 14 & (E_1) \\ 9b + c = -7 & (E'_2) \\ 82c = 164 & (E'_3) \end{cases} \\
 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3a + 2 = 14 \\ 9b + 2 = -7 \\ c = 2 \end{cases} \\
 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 4 \\ b = -1 \\ c = 2 \end{cases} & \text{Donc : } f(x) = \frac{4x - 1}{x^2 + 9} + \frac{2}{3x - 1}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } f(x) &= \frac{4x}{x^2+9} - \frac{1}{x^2+9} + \frac{2}{3x-1} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{2x}{x^2+9} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^2+1} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{3x-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$F(x) = 2 \ln(x^2+9) - \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{Arc tan} \left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + \frac{2}{3} \ln |3x-1| + c \quad (c \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$F(0) = 5 \ln 3 \Leftrightarrow 2 \ln 9 - \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{Arc tan} 0 + \frac{2}{3} \ln 1 + c = 5 \ln 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 \ln 3 + c = 5 \ln 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow c = \ln 3$$

$$\text{Sur } I = \left] -\infty; \frac{1}{3} \right[ , F(x) = 2 \ln(x^2+9) - \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{Arc tan} \left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + \frac{2}{3} \ln |3x-1| + \ln 3$$

**Question 8** (2 + 4 + 4 = 10 points)

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \int_{-1}^2 (3x^2 - 4x)(x^3 - 2x^2 + 1) dx &= \int_{-1}^2 \underbrace{(3x^2 - 4x)}_{u'} \underbrace{(x^3 - 2x^2 + 1)}_u dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{2} (x^3 - 2x^2 + 1)^2 \right]_{-1}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - 2 = -\frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \int_0^\pi \sin^2 x (1 + \sin x) dx &= \int_0^\pi (\sin^2 x + \sin^3 x) dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi (\sin^2 x + \sin^2 x \cdot \sin x) dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi \left[ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) + (1 - \cos^2 x) \cdot \sin x \right] dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi \left[ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cos(2x) \cdot 2 + \sin x + (\cos x)^2 \cdot (-\sin x) \right] dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin(2x) - \cos x + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x \right]_0^\pi \\ &= \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin(2\pi) - \cos \pi + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \pi \right) - \left( 0 - 0 - \cos 0 + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 0 \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 + 1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) - \left( 0 - 0 - 1 + \frac{1}{3} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \right) - \left( -\frac{2}{3} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$3) \int_1^e \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^3} dx = \int_1^e \frac{1}{x^3} \cdot (1 - \ln x) dx \quad f(x) = 1 - \ln x \quad g'(x) = \frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-3}$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \quad g(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^{-2} = -\frac{1}{2x^2}$$

$$\stackrel{IPP}{=} \left[ \frac{1 - \ln x}{-2x^2} \right]_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{1}{2x^3} dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1 - \ln x}{-2x^2} \right]_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{1}{2}x^{-3} dx$$

$$= \left( 0 + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left[ -\frac{1}{4x^2} \right]_1^e$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \left( -\frac{1}{4e^2} + \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4e^2} = \frac{e^2 + 1}{4e^2}$$

**Question 9** (6 + 4 = 10 points)

$$1) \int (x^2 - 3x + 2)e^{2-x} dx \stackrel{IPP}{=} [-e^{2-x}(x^2 - 3x + 2)] - \int -e^{2-x}(2x - 3) dx$$

$$f_1(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2 \quad g'_1(x) = e^{2-x}$$

$$f'_1(x) = 2x - 3 \quad g_1(x) = -e^{2-x}$$

$$= -e^{2-x}(x^2 - 3x + 2) + \int e^{2-x}(2x - 3) dx$$

$$f_2(x) = 2x - 3 \quad g'_2(x) = e^{2-x}$$

$$f'_2(x) = 2 \quad g_2(x) = -e^{2-x}$$

$$\stackrel{IPP}{=} -e^{2-x}(x^2 - 3x + 2) - e^{2-x}(2x - 3) - \int -2e^{2-x} dx$$

$$= -e^{2-x}(x^2 - 3x + 2) - e^{2-x}(2x - 3) - 2e^{2-x} + c \quad (c \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$= e^{2-x}(-x^2 + 3x - 2 - 2x + 3 - 2) + c \quad (c \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$= e^{2-x}(-x^2 + x - 1) + c \quad (c \in \mathbb{R})$$

Aire :

$$A = - \int_1^2 (x^2 - 3x + 2)e^{2-x} dx + \int_2^3 (x^2 - 3x + 2)e^{2-x} dx$$

$$= - [e^{2-x}(-x^2 + x - 1)]_1^2 + [e^{2-x}(-x^2 + x - 1)]_2^3$$

$$= -(-3 + e) + \left( -\frac{7}{e} + 3 \right)$$

$$= 6 - e - \frac{7}{e} \approx 0,7 \text{ u.a.}$$

2) Volume :

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^2 [(g(x))^2 - (f(x))^2] dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^2 \left[ (2^x - 5)^2 - \left( \frac{3}{2}x - 4 \right)^2 \right] dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^2 \left( 2^{2x} - 10 \cdot 2^x + 25 - \frac{9}{4}x^2 + 12x - 16 \right) dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^2 \left( 2^{2x} - 10 \cdot 2^x - \frac{9}{4}x^2 + 12x + 9 \right) dx \\ &= \pi \left[ \frac{2^{2x}}{2 \ln 2} - \frac{10}{\ln 2} \cdot 2^x - \frac{3}{4}x^3 + 6x^2 + 9x \right]_0^2 \\ &= \pi \left[ \left( \frac{2^4}{2 \ln 2} - \frac{10}{\ln 2} \cdot 2^2 - \frac{3}{4} \cdot 2^3 + 6 \cdot 2^2 + 9 \cdot 2 \right) - \left( \frac{2^0}{2 \ln 2} - \frac{10}{\ln 2} \cdot 2^0 - \frac{3}{4} \cdot 0 + 6 \cdot 0 + 9 \cdot 0 \right) \right] \\ &= \pi \left( \frac{8}{\ln 2} - \frac{40}{\ln 2} - 6 + 24 + 18 - \frac{1}{2 \ln 2} + \frac{10}{\ln 2} \right) \\ &= \pi \left( 36 - \frac{45}{2 \ln 2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$\approx 11,12$  u.v.

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