

CORRECTION EMD

Exercice01 (1pts + 1pts + (1+1)pts)

Voir cours

Exercice02 (5pts + 3pts)

a- La solution générale est : $y_G = y_h + y_p$

(EH) : $y_h'' + 2y_h' + y_h = 0$ 0.5pts

\Rightarrow (ES) : $r^2 + 2r + 1 = 0$ 0.25pts

$\Rightarrow r = -1$ 0.25pts

Alors $y_h = K_1x + K_2e^{-x}$, K_1 et $K_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ 1pts

-1 racine double de (ES) alors $y_p = Ax^2e^{-x}$ 1pts

$\Rightarrow y_p'' + 2y_p' + y_p = e^{-x}$ 0.5pts

$\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}$ 0.5pts

Donc la solution générale est : $y_G = K_1x + K_2e^{-x} + \frac{x^2}{2}e^{-x}$, K_1 et $K_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ 0.5pts

D'autre part : $\begin{cases} y_G(0) = 1 \\ y_G'(0) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} K_2 = 1 \\ K_1 = K_2 = 1 \end{cases}$ 0.5pts

Alors $y = x + e^{-x} + \frac{x^2}{2}e^{-x}$.

b-

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x, y) = -\cos(y - x) - \sin(x - y) + g(x)$, g fonction arbitraire. 1pts

$\Rightarrow z(x, y) = -\sin(y - x) - \cos(x - y) + yg(x) + h(x)$, g et h sont des fonctions arbitraires. ... 1pts

D'autre part : $\begin{cases} z(x, 0) = \sin(x) \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x, 0) = -\cos(x) \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin(x) - \cos(x) + h(x) = \sin(x) \\ -\cos(x) - \sin(x) + g(x) = -\cos(x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} h(x) = \cos(x) \\ g(x) = \sin(x) \end{cases}$ 1pts

Alors $z(x, y) = -\sin(y - x) - \cos(x - y) + y\sin(x) + \cos(x)$.

Exercice03 ((1.5+1+1.5)pts + 4pts)

1-

- On a $\left| \frac{\cos(x)}{(x+3)^5} \right| \leq \frac{1}{x^5}$ 0.25pts

Puisque $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^5} dx$ convergente (intégrales de Riemann $\alpha = 5 > 1$). 0.5pts

$\Rightarrow I_1$ est absolument convergente. 0.25pts

$\Rightarrow I_1$ convergente. 0.5pts

- On a $\frac{1}{x^2} \leq \frac{1+e^{-x}}{x^2}$ 0.25pts

Puisque $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ divergente (intégrales de Riemann $\alpha = 2 > 1$). 0.5pts

$\Rightarrow I_2$ divergente. 0.25pts

- On a $\left| x e^{-x^2} \sin(x) \right| \leq x e^{-x^2}$ 0.25pts

Puisque $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = -\frac{e^{-x^2}}{2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2}$ (convergente) 0.5pts

$\Rightarrow I_3$ est absolument convergente. 0.25pts

$\Rightarrow I_3$ convergente. 0.5pts

2-

On passe en coordonnées polaires en posant

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = r \cos(\theta) \quad \text{et} \quad y = r \sin(\theta) \\ dxdy = r dr d\theta \end{array} \right\} \text{..... 0.5pts}$$

On a : $e \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq e^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{e} \leq r \leq \sqrt{e^2}$ 0.5pts

$x \geq 0$ et $y \leq 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq 0$ 1pts

Alors

$$\begin{aligned} \int \int_A \frac{\ln(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} dxdy &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \int_{\sqrt{e}}^{\sqrt{e^2}} \frac{2}{r} \ln(r) dr d\theta & (2\text{pts}) \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 d\theta \int_{\sqrt{e}}^{\sqrt{e^2}} \frac{2}{r} \ln(r) dr \\ &= \theta \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \times (\ln(r))^2 \Big|_{\sqrt{e}}^{\sqrt{e^2}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \times \left(\frac{2^2}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{3\pi}{8} \end{aligned}$$