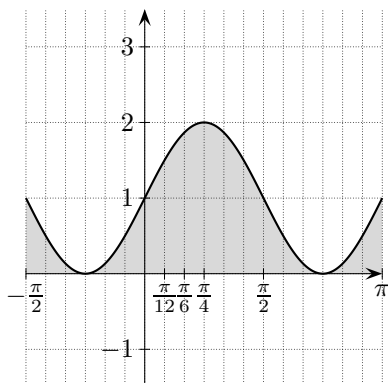


# Chamblandes 2016 — Problème 3

A. a) Voici le graphe de  $f$  dans l'intervalle  $[-\frac{\pi}{2}; \pi]$  :



$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 + \sin(2x)) dx &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x) \cdot 2\right) dx = x - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = \\ &= \left(\pi - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2\pi)\right) - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2 \cdot (-\frac{\pi}{2}))\right) = \left(\pi - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1\right) - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1)\right) = \\ &= \pi - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{2} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{B. } \pi \int_0^7 (\sqrt[3]{x+1})^2 dx &= \pi \int_0^7 ((x+1)^{\frac{1}{3}})^2 dx = \pi \int_0^7 (x+1)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx = \pi \int_0^7 (x+1)^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 1 dx = \\ &= \pi \left( \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}+1} (x+1)^{\frac{2}{3}+1} \Big|_0^7 \right) = \pi \left( \frac{3}{5} (x+1)^{\frac{5}{3}} \Big|_0^7 \right) = \frac{3\pi}{5} \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^5} \Big|_0^7 = \\ &= \frac{3\pi}{5} \left( \sqrt[3]{(7+1)^5} - \sqrt[3]{(0+1)^5} \right) = \frac{3\pi}{5} (32 - 1) = \frac{93\pi}{5} \end{aligned}$$