

Outils Mathématiques – Calcul Intégral

Intégrales simples

IS1

$$Q = \int_{273}^{298} \frac{dQ}{dT} dT = \int_{273}^{298} 34,5 + 4,2 \cdot 10^{-3} T dT = [34,5 T + 2,1 \cdot 10^{-3} T^2]_{273}^{298} \approx 892,5 J$$

IS2

$$1) \quad I_1 = \int_0^{\pi} x \cos(x) dx \rightarrow \text{IPP} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u(x) = x \rightarrow u'(x) = 1 \\ v'(x) = \cos(x) \rightarrow v(x) = \sin(x) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$I_1 = [x \sin(x)]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \sin(x) dx = -[-\cos(x)]_0^{\pi} = -2$$

$$2) \quad I_2 = \int_0^a \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}} dx \quad \text{avec } a > 0 \rightarrow \text{Changement de variable : } x = a \sin u$$

- $x = a \sin u \Leftrightarrow u = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$

- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = a \rightarrow u = \arcsin\left(\frac{a}{a}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x = 0 \rightarrow u = \arcsin(0) = 0 \end{array} \right\}$

- $dx = d(a \sin u) = (a \cos u) du$

$$I_2 = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{a^2 \sin^2 u}{a^2}} a \cos u du = a \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 u} \cos u du = a \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\cos^2 u} \cos u du = a \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2(u) du$$

$$I_2 = a \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1 + \cos(2u)}{2} du = \frac{a}{2} \left[u + \frac{\sin(2u)}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{a}{2} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\sin(2\pi/2)}{2} - 0 - \frac{\sin(0)}{2} \right] = \frac{a\pi}{4}$$

$$3) \quad I_3 = \int_0^2 \frac{x^2}{x^2+4} dx = \int_0^2 \frac{x^2+4-4}{x^2+4} dx = \int_0^2 \left(1 - \frac{4}{x^2+4}\right) dx = \int_0^2 1 dx - \int_0^2 \frac{1}{\frac{x^2}{4}+1} dx = 2 - 2 \int_0^2 \frac{1/2}{(x/2)^2+1} dx$$

$$I_3 = 2 - 2 \left[\arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \right]_0^2 = 2 - 2 \left[\arctan(1) - \arctan(0) \right] = 2 - 2 \frac{\pi}{4} = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

IS4

1a) La période étant T , $\forall T, \cos(\omega(t+T)) = \cos(\omega T)$

donc $\omega(t+T) = \omega t + \omega T = \omega t + 2\pi$ car la f° cosinus est 2π -périodq

Donc $\omega T = 2\pi$ donc $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$

1b)

$$\bar{I} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i(t) dt = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \int_0^T I_m \cos(\omega t) dt = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} I_m \left[\frac{\sin(\omega t)}{\omega} \right]_0^T = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} I_m \left(\frac{\sin(\omega T)}{\omega} \right) = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} I_m \left(\frac{\sin(2\pi)}{\omega} \right)$$

$$\bar{I} = 0$$

$$(I_{eff})^2 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T I_m^2 \cos^2(\omega t) dt = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} I_m^2 \int_0^T \frac{1 + \cos(2\omega t)}{2} dt = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} I_m^2 \left[\frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin(2\omega t)}{4\omega} \right]_0^T = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} I_m^2 \left(\frac{T}{2} + \frac{\sin(4\pi) - \sin 0}{4\omega} \right)$$

$$(I_{eff})^2 = \frac{\omega I_m^2 T}{2\pi \cdot 2} = \frac{\omega I_m^2 2\pi}{4\pi \omega} = \frac{I_m^2}{2}, \text{ donc } I_{eff} = \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}}$$

2a) On voit que $T_R = \pi / \omega$

$$2b) \bar{I}_R = \frac{\omega}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/\omega} I_m |\cos(\omega t)| dt, \quad t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{\omega}] \Rightarrow \omega t \in [0, \pi]$$

Donc pour $t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{\omega}]$, $\cos(\omega t) \geq 0 \Rightarrow |\cos(\omega t)| = \cos(\omega t)$

pour $t \in [\frac{\pi}{2\omega}, \frac{\pi}{\omega}]$, $\cos(\omega t) \leq 0 \Rightarrow |\cos(\omega t)| = -\cos(\omega t)$

$$\text{Ainsi } \bar{I}_R = \frac{\omega}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\pi/2\omega} I_m \cos(\omega t) dt \right] + \int_{\pi/2\omega}^{\pi/\omega} -I_m \cos(\omega t) dt$$

$$\text{Par symétrie, } \bar{I}_R = 2 \frac{\omega}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\pi/2\omega} I_m \cos(\omega t) dt \right] = \frac{2\omega}{\pi} I_m \left[\frac{\sin(\omega t)}{\omega} \right]_0^{\pi/2\omega} = \frac{2\omega}{\pi} I_m \left[\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{\omega} \right] = \frac{2}{\pi} I_m$$

$$(I_{eff}^R)^2 = \frac{\omega}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/\omega} I_m^2 |\cos(\omega t)|^2 dt = \frac{\omega}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/\omega} I_m^2 \cos^2(\omega t) dt = \frac{\omega}{\pi} I_m^2 \int_0^{\pi/\omega} \frac{1 + \cos(2\omega t)}{2} dt = \frac{\omega}{\pi} I_m^2 \left[\frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin(2\omega t)}{4\omega} \right]_0^{\pi/\omega}$$

$$(I_{eff}^R)^2 = \frac{\omega}{\pi} I_m^2 \left[\frac{\pi}{2\omega} \right] = \frac{I_m^2}{2}$$

$$I_{eff}^R = \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Notes :

f° : fonction(s)

q : -ique(s)

IPP : Intégration Par Parties