

1.3.17 Calculer l'aire du domaine borné limité par la courbe d'équation $y = f(x)$ et l'axe Ox :

a) $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2$

Il faut trouver les zéros de $f(x)$.

$$f(1) = 1 - 2 - 1 + 2 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(-1) = -1 - 2 + 1 + 2 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

Posons $F = x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2$.

• Divisons F par $(x+1)$:

1	-2	-1	2
(-1)	-1	3	-2
1	-3	2	0

• $F = (x+1)(x^2 - 3x + 2) = (x+1)(x-1)(x-2)$

• $\int (x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2) dx = \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + C$

Aire: $\left| \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx \right| + \left| \int_1^2 f(x) dx \right| = A_1 + A_2$

$$A_1 = \left| \left[\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x \right]_{-1}^1 \right| = \left| \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 2 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} - 2 \right) \right|$$

$$= \left| -\frac{2}{3} + 2 - \frac{2}{3} + 2 \right| = \left| 4 - \frac{4}{3} \right| = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$A_2 = \left| \left[\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x \right]_1^2 \right| = \left| \left(\frac{16}{4} - \frac{16}{3} - \frac{4}{2} + 4 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 2 \right) \right|$$

$$= \left| 4 - \frac{16}{3} - 2 + 4 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - 2 \right| = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$A_1 + A_2 = \frac{8}{3} + \frac{5}{12} = \frac{37}{12}$$

b) $f(x) = x\sqrt{4-x^2}$

• Signe de $4-x^2$:

x		-2		2	
$4-x^2$	-	0	+	0	-

• $ED(f) = [-2; 2]$

• Signe de $f(x)$:

x		-2		0		2	
$f(x)$	///	0	-	0	+	0	///

$$\int x\sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \int x(4-x^2)^{1/2} dx = -\frac{1}{3}(4-x^2)^{3/2} + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}(\sqrt{4-x^2})^3 + C$$

candidate : $K(4-x^2)^{3/2}$

(candidate)' : $K \cdot \frac{3}{2}(4-x^2)^{1/2} \cdot (-2x) = -3Kx(4-x^2)^{1/2}$

$-3K=1 \Rightarrow K = -\frac{1}{3}$

Aire : $\left| \int_{-2}^0 f(x) dx \right| + \int_0^2 f(x) dx = A_1 + A_2$

$$A_1 = \left| -\frac{1}{3} \left[(\sqrt{4-x^2})^3 \right]_{-2}^0 \right| = \left| -\frac{1}{3} (2^3 - 0) \right| = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$A_2 = \left| -\frac{1}{3} \left[(\sqrt{4-x^2})^3 \right]_0^2 \right| = \left| -\frac{1}{3} (0 - 2^3) \right| = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$A = A_1 + A_2 = \frac{8}{3} + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{16}{3}$$